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NEW ORLEANS

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Death of a Sunday School Scholar.

Died of Anx. at Black Hawk, Carroll Co., Miss., Oct. 28th, 1866, William M. Marshall, son of John and Virginia Marshall, and grandson of our venerable father in the ministry, J. I. E. Byrd, aged 13 years 11 months 26 days. He was a regular attendant at our Sabbath school, and well versed in the Holy Scriptures for one of his age; often gave a sermon with great earnestness, and his instruction from the lips of his father as though he thought there was no time to lose; how little did we then think that Willie would be so soon taken from our little land. During an illness of eighteen days, he exhibited a manly and christian-like patience. After suffering intensely, with cheerfulness he would say, "I am willing to die if it is God's will," when his disease assumed an alarming form, he said to his father, "I know this change is for the worse, and I am going to die, but I am not afraid to die, I know I shall go to a better country, than this; I know God will take me." A few moments before he breathed his last, he called for his mother, (who was in an adjoining room attending his little brother, who was very sick of the same disease,) saying he wished to talk with her; but when she came in the room he could but gasp one word at a time, and said "you can't talk to me much now, mother," which was with difficulty spoken. In a moment or two he ceased to breathe with a countenance as pleasant as an infant sleeping. During his illness he was visited frequently by brother Newsum, preacher in charge, who spoke to him freely of the probability of his being taken away; he spoke with calmness and confidence, saying he had trusted God all along. At his request Bro. Newsum prayed with him, singing by his own selection the hymn, "Jesus, lover of my soul," and "How happy are they who their Saviour obey." Thus he passed away a good boy, one that was ever kind and affectionate to all, and almost idolized by parents. He is missed in our Sabbath school, his seat is vacant in the family circle. A brother and sister mourn his loss, but may they with parents and relatives so live that they shall meet in the air, the immortal glory where parting is forever unknown. A Friend.

How Jesus Comes.

One evening the children in Falk's Rectory at Walnut sat down to supper. When one of the boys had said the prayer, "Come, Lord Jesus, be our guest, and bless what thou hast provided," the little fellow looked up and said—
"Do tell me why the Lord Jesus never comes? We ask him every day to sit with us, and he never comes."
"Dear child," only believe, and you may be sure he will come, for he does not despise our invitation."
"I shall see him a seat," said the little fellow, and just then there was a knock at the door.
A poor frozen apprentice entered, begging a night's lodging. He was made welcome, the child stood ready for him; every child wanted him to have his plate; and one was lamenting that his bed was too small for the stranger, who was just touched by such uncommon attentions. The little one had been thinking here all this time.
"Jesus could not come, and so he sent this man to his place—is that it?"
"Yes, dear child, that is just it. Every piece of bread, and every drink of water that we give to the poor or the sick, or the prisoners, for Jesus' sake, we give to Him."
"As much as you have done it unto him—of these my brethren, you have done it unto me."
The children sang a hymn of the love of God to their guest before they parted for the night, and neither he nor they were likely to forget the simple Bible comment—
"Praying and Working."

Tell Your Mother.

I wonder how many girls tell their mother everything? Not those "young ladies" who, going to and from school, smile, bow, and exchange notes and carter de visite with young men who make fun of you and your parents, speaking in a way that would make your cheeks burn with shame, if you heard it. All this, most incredulous and reckless young ladies, they will do, although they gaze at your fresh young face admiringly, and send or give you charming vases or bouquets. No matter "what other girls may do," don't you do it. School girls flirtations may seem disastrous, as many a foolish and wretched young girl could tell you. You are young, and your heart is in a great need of woman's love. But there is a time for everything. Don't let the bloom and freshness of your face be brushed off in silly flirtations. Remember yourself truly intelligent. And above all, tell your mother everything. "Tell" in your decision, do not let her look on her. It would do you no harm to look and see. Never be ashamed to tell her who should be your best friend and confidant, all you think and feel. It is very strange that so many young girls will tell every person but "mother," that which is most important she should know. It is very sad that the most devoted persons should know more about her fair young daughter than she herself—*Funny Fern.*

A YOUNG LADY'S ADVENTURE WITH A PRATING LUNATIC.—The English are divided into two compartments. A gentleman, traveling alone in one of these, was murdered a few months since, as our readers will remember. A young lady recently saved her life only by her presence of mind, as will be seen by the following account:

At Hanwell, recently, a young lady was put into a train alone to go to London. As the train was on the point of starting, a gentleman rushed up and got in. Shortly after the train had started, the gentleman jumped up and exclaimed—"this carriage is too heavy, it must be lighted," and straightway his carpet bag disappeared out of the window. He sits still a few minutes, when he begins again, and this time his coat and waistcoat follow his bag. After a little while he said—"Let us pray for our kindred, the poor girl, only seven: ten, too frightened to do any thing but obey. When this was done, they prayed for the Duke of York, and then for another—in fact through the whole string of dukes; then they sit down, the young lady frightened out of her wits.

After a few minutes he begins again—"It won't do; I can't stand it; the train is too heavy, either you or I must get out; I don't want to, so you must get out." The girl, in despair, says—"But we have not prayed for the Duke of Northumberland."

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The general market has exhibited a fair degree of animation, since the issue of our last publication. Sugar and Molasses have been active at higher prices, and the movement in Western Produce has disclosed its usual vitality, attended with a better feeling in the article of pork; while operations in our leading staple have evinced considerable animation, and factors under the favorable influence of an advance in Liverpool, have succeeded in realizing enhanced rates, the market closing on Monday, with a strong upward tendency.

COTTON.—On Monday in consequence of the favorable tone of the news from Liverpool, the market opened unusually active, buyers came forward freely, at a price disclosing a net improvement of 14 per cent, the market closing with a tendency decidedly upward.

TOBACCO.—The market is very firm, and quotations as follows:

	Light.	Heavy.	Currency.
Low Refused.	24 to 25	24 to 25	
Good do.	24 to 25	24 to 25	
Common Leaf	24 to 25	24 to 25	
Fair do.	24 to 25	24 to 25	
Good do.	24 to 25	24 to 25	
Medium do.	24 to 25	24 to 25	
Good do.	24 to 25	24 to 25	
Good do.	24 to 25	24 to 25	

SUGAR.—Sales on Saturday and Monday at 7 to 8 for Inferior, 8 to 9 for Good Common, 9 to 10 for Fair, 10 to 11 for Prime, 11 to 12 for Choice, 12 to 13 for Extra, 13 to 14 for Superfine, 14 to 15 for Choice, 15 to 16 for Extra, 16 to 17 for Superfine, 17 to 18 for Choice, 18 to 19 for Extra, 19 to 20 for Superfine, 20 to 21 for Choice, 21 to 22 for Extra, 22 to 23 for Superfine, 23 to 24 for Choice, 24 to 25 for Extra, 25 to 26 for Superfine, 26 to 27 for Choice, 27 to 28 for Extra, 28 to 29 for Superfine, 29 to 30 for Choice, 30 to 31 for Extra, 31 to 32 for Superfine, 32 to 33 for Choice, 33 to 34 for Extra, 34 to 35 for Superfine, 35 to 36 for Choice, 36 to 37 for Extra, 37 to 38 for Superfine, 38 to 39 for Choice, 39 to 40 for Extra, 40 to 41 for Superfine, 41 to 42 for Choice, 42 to 43 for Extra, 43 to 44 for Superfine, 44 to 45 for Choice, 45 to 46 for Extra, 46 to 47 for Superfine, 47 to 48 for Choice, 48 to 49 for Extra, 49 to 50 for Superfine, 50 to 51 for Choice, 51 to 52 for 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Dr. Clark says, "This is certainly the most difficult verse in the New Testament. Now, I think, by following the plan of argument, as stated by Dr. Clark himself, many, if not all the difficulties, will be removed. He says, the Apostle first proves the resurrection of Christ, by Scripture from verse 1 to v. 4—then he proves it by eye witnesses, from verse 5th to v. 9. Then, secondly, he proves it by showing the absurdity of the contrary doctrine. He will follow the Apostle in his second argument of arguing the question; namely, if dead rise not, then is not Christ raised and if Christ be not risen, his body is in the tomb—is a dead body—and if he be so, then is our preaching vain, your faith is also vain. Ye are in your sins. We are also who use these for food. —He also quotes Luke

Reading, we would next remark, is *not* a certain *road* to intellectual power—for learning is the sure road to knowledge, and knowledge is a grand clew of power. Intellectual teaches a wise man is stronger; a man of knowledge increase strength. Though thirty centuries have rolled away since the writing of this inspired aphorism, it has lost none of its truthfulness. The history of individuals and of nations has a thousand times and more illustrated the power of knowledge. Archimedes, the Sicilian Mathematician, by his superior skill, with the power of his well directed arm, defied the might of the world renowned legions of Rome. The great marauder of mankind have ever been governed by the intelligent few, who have in their hands the reins of power. The intelligent p-

not, will you not rend the chain which so
tenuously binds you to inevitable ruin?
Think of the great responsibilities resting
upon you in this day of national trial.
Where are your ambitious schemes, your
high hopes? Lead your efforts to lift this
mangle of gloom from the land of your
nativity. Turn yourself loose from all
"club friends," be a *man*, a hero in the
strife. To whom else are we to look
ward, the "grim monster," woe's fit
death, and the veterans whose heads are
frosted over, are filled out by one? Methinks
if angels e'en weep, the *whole earth* would
be deluged with their tears!—Then my
friends, my countrymen, once again I en-
treat you, throw off the yoke, enter a bet-
ter cause, rescue your friend and coun-
try to happiness, secure it yourself, and
gain inheritance at "God's right hand."

Bro. L. G. Mitchell said he could add but little to this already lengthy discussion. He was the second oldest member on the floor. He favored the resolution, and hoped the convention would be called.

Bro. W. G. Barnett said he was in favor of the convention, but objected to that clause which gave it full power over the constitution. He therefore moved that the resolution be passed by striking out that clause.

This motion was carried, and the resolution as finally passed is as follows:

Resolved, That this conference join our sister annual conferences in the call of a general convention to convene at Montgomery, Ala., on the first Tuesday in May, 1867, and that we elect two ministers and two laymen delegates to said convention.

crease brings with it an increased capacity for study. The mind and body are refreshed, and when the holidays are over, the teachers and pupils return to their duties with clear heads and strong nerves. In this way the Germans acquire those robust constitutions which are the admiration of the world; and among our Teutonic citizens we find the best civil engineers, draughtsmen, chemists, botanists, and geologists to develop the resources of our country.—From J. Ross Browne's new book, "An American Family in Germany."

brother-in-law. Mr. Wesley was to be so kindly dealt with, that he was not to be afraid of him. Mr. Wesley, on one of his visits to our dear friend, Mr. Orme, observed, "My dear brother, a dinner was over, my little brother was sleeping around the table and taking up every thing that slipped what remained. My dear brother said to Mr. Wesley, said he feared he was not on would be too fond of wine. Mr. Wesley, in his familiar way, said, 'Nelly, if you will permit me, I will care him of this propensity.' She replied that she should be very glad. Wesley called my little brother to him and asked him if he liked wine. He said, 'I do, very much.' Wesley gave him a glass of wine, and a second, and a third, which increased him to caper about; he then turned away and became very sick, which rather alarmed my mother; but Wesley told her not to fear. He then asked my brother

is can be found in that city.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Mr. Linn, of Missouri, introduced a preamble and resolution looking to the impeachment of the President. Pending the motion to lay on the table, the morning hour expired, and the resolution was laid over to a question.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, rose to a question of privilege. He introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Chair then called on Mr. Ashley to state the question of privilege.

Mr. Ashley then presented a series of resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Chair then called on Mr. Ashley to state the question of privilege.

Mr. Ashley then presented a series of resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Chair then called on Mr. Ashley to state the question of privilege.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The motion to lay on the table was lost—yeas 103, nays 103.

Mr. Ashley then presented a series of resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Chair then called on Mr. Ashley to state the question of privilege.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Senate debated the veto message for a couple of hours, and then passed the resolution to lay on the table. The resolution was passed by a vote of 103 yeas to 103 nays.

Mr. Ashley then presented a series of resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Chair then called on Mr. Ashley to state the question of privilege.

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LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Times of this morning contains a conclusion that the proposed impeachment of President Johnson is a revolution in the United States, and points out the dangers of such a proceeding.

SUNDAY SCHOOL VISITOR.

112 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Our readers will be delighted to learn that this beautiful Sunday School Paper is to be resumed the first of January. It will be published by the S. M. Publishing House, Nashville, Tennessee, and simultaneously at 112 Camp St., in this city. Those persons who desire to receive the paper should forward their orders to the publishers, who will send them by mail or by express, as they may prefer.

Subscription price for one year, each copy for a number less than 50, 50c. For any number over 50, and less than 25, to one address, 40c. For any number over 25, and less than 50, to one address, 30c. Will ship by Boat, Express or Mail as directed.

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Dealers in

PLANTATION, MILL & WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY.

And Agricultural Implements.

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of articles peculiar to our business, and through our agents in the North and East, call promptly, and at a small advance above manufacturers' prices, all orders for articles in our line not usually kept in this market.

The great change in our labor system necessitates a corresponding change in the implements used, and we have prepared ourselves to offer the latest improved

LABOR-SAVING MACHINES.

both for Agricultural and Mechanical purposes, which will warrant their purchase.

Also, LEADS A CO'S Sugar Kettles, Newell Sugar and Cotton, and will contract for any kind of work done at their establishment, at their prices.

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A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT.

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked, if allowed to continue.

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption.

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases.

Troches are used with always good success.

PHYSICIANS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing, or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.

and are recommended by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of twenty years each year finds them in new facilities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Send every where.

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References: Right Rev. A. Gregg, Bishop of Texas; Rev. J. C. Keener, D.D.; Rev. W. H. Baylis, D.D.; Hon. J. S. Whitaker, Rev. L. Parker, Messrs. Conrad & Son, and Rev. J. Carpenter, New Orleans; Hon. Geo. Williamson, Shreveport; Dr. D. Vander, Louisville, Ky.

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CLOTHING. CLOTHING.

For the Fall and Winter of 1866-67.

Now receiving and opening for inspection, at

R. PITKIN'S

FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

Nos. 13 and 15 Camp Street.

The Largest, best selected and most Fashionable Stock of Superior

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Of the season, all of which were manufactured under his personal supervision, and selected with the utmost care and taste, expressly for the Southern market. His stock consists of every article in his line of business, viz:

Superior Dress Frocks,

Sacks, Overcoats, Shawls,

India Rubber Goods,

Business Suits,

Walking Coats,

Black and Fancy Dress Pants,

Vests, Drawers,

Undershirts,

Collars,

Gloves,

Cravats,

Suspenders,

Pocket Handkerchiefs,

Linens and Linen Bosom Shirts, of every description.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

A large assortment of superior French Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Black and Fancy.

Vestings of the most fashionable styles.

FOR CUSTOM WORK.

He takes great pleasure in informing the citizens of New Orleans, and the public, that he has secured the services of that consummate Artist, and gentleman of skill, taste and experience, so favorably known in this community,

Mr. E. M. HORTON,

as Principal Cutter, who will superintend the manufacture of goods ordered from measure—a Perfect Fit warranted.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

Merchants, from the country visiting the city, will find his Wholesale Department well fitted out, and replete with the most desirable articles adapted to their trade. He would especially call the attention of

MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS

To his

Very Large Stock of Cheap Clothing

suitable for the laboring classes, made of strong material, with neatness and durability.

Also a large assortment of

YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

TRUNKS,

VALISES,

CARPET-BAGS,

UMBRELLAS, ETC.

A call from him is respectfully solicited.

R. PITKIN.

Fashionable Clothing Emporium,

13 and 15 CAMP STREET, 13 and 15

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

COME AND GONE.

The little moonbeams on the drifted snow
Shine cold and pale, and blue
While through the window pane the gale
Glow
On the red oak's trunk and gray rock's
brown
A roddy hue.

The red ray and the blue, distinct and fair,
Like happy groom and bride,
With snow green, and emerald orange, glare,
Gilding the faded from branches bare.

The Christmas eve came from the distant town
A pale and hard-frozen glow
Will to his heart's mother have been down,
And stretch his poor annual transport—down

The festive joy.
The cottage fire, hatched on his knee
The Father watchful calm;
Till Edward came, no solemn prayer he;
Till Edward came, the text he cannot see.

And comes he not? Yes, from the wind-swept hill.
The cottage fire he sees;
While of the past Remembrance drinks her fill
O'er childhood's flowers and the unfaded smile.

Shine through green trees.
In thought his wayward fancy to him here
The green tree's addition call—
In thought, he meets his mother at the door—
In thought, he hears his father's old and poor.

His sister he tells, who died when he
The father, far away, wept on
Her last and better, "I'll be with you soon,
For Edward yet again—no, he will be
Her playmate more.

Home! Home! I hold the cottage of the poor,
That heard the green tree's call.
And Mother meets him at the open door
With silent, faded, and Father, old and poor.

His lip is on his mother's; he has breath
She clings him, heart's love
His hand is on his mother's; he has breath
She clings him, heart's love

His hand is on his mother's; he has breath
She clings him, heart's love
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NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Since the date of our last publication the general market has exhibited less activity, although several of the leading articles have undergone material alteration. Sugar and Molasses have been in demand at higher prices, and the movement in Western Produce has disclosed considerable vitality, attended with an advance in corn and a less buoyant feeling in Flour and Pork; while operations in our leading staple have been less liberal, and although unfavorable advice has been received from Liverpool, still the improved tone which has characterized the movement in gold and exchange has enabled holders to sustain the market in a satisfactory position.

COTTON—In our last review we observed that after a limited advance on Friday, the market closed quiet, but firm, since which the movement has been quite restricted, although rates have continued unchanged, with the exception of Ordinary and Good Ordinary, which, in consequence of their extreme scarcity, have commanded enhanced rates. On Saturday there was a limited enquiry, the majority of buyers being unwilling to operate unless at concessions, to which factors steadily refused to submit. The receipt proper for the past four days comprise 12,751 bales, against 14,343 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 1592 bales.

Low..... 25. 26 27
Ordinary..... 28. 29 30
Good Ordinary..... 30. 31 32
Low Middling..... 32. 33 34
Middling..... 34. 35 36

TOBACCO—Several buyers on foreign account have been looking around but the sales have been small. The receipts of this crop are light and all descriptions sell readily. The stock on hand of old small and the desirable descriptions are selling well. The market is very firm, and we quote as follows:

Light..... 23. 24 25
Low..... 25. 26 27
Ordinary..... 28. 29 30
Good Ordinary..... 30. 31 32
Low Middling..... 32. 33 34
Middling..... 34. 35 36

SUGAR—Has been in good demand. The sales on Saturday and Monday embraced 6000 hbls, at 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 cts for inferior, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 cts for Common, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 cts for Prime, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2 cts for Choice, and 14 1/2 to 15 1/2 cts for Extra. Yesterday there was a sale of 500 hbls, at 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 cts for inferior, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 cts for Common, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 cts for Prime, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2 cts for Choice, and 14 1/2 to 15 1/2 cts for Extra.

MOLASSES—Has been in good demand, and the receipts were sold readily on Saturday and Monday at prices showing an advance of 3 cts per gallon. The sales embraced 9000 bbls at 50 cts for inferior, 55 cts for Common, 60 cts for Prime, 65 cts for Choice, and 70 cts for Extra. The market exhibited less activity to-day and prices appeared to be a little easier.

WHEAT—The supplies are small, but the market has been quiet and prices have ruled low, although the business is only of a retail character. The principal sales since our last review have been confined to small lots, to dealers at 87 1/2 to 90 cts for No. 1, 91 1/2 to 93 cts for No. 2, 94 1/2 to 96 cts for No. 3, 97 1/2 to 99 cts for No. 4, 100 1/2 to 102 cts for No. 5, 103 1/2 to 105 cts for No. 6, 106 1/2 to 108 cts for No. 7, 109 1/2 to 111 cts for No. 8, 112 1/2 to 114 cts for No. 9, 115 1/2 to 117 cts for No. 10, 118 1/2 to 120 cts for No. 11, 121 1/2 to 123 cts for No. 12, 124 1/2 to 126 cts for No. 13, 127 1/2 to 129 cts for No. 14, 130 1/2 to 132 cts for No. 15, 133 1/2 to 135 cts for No. 16, 136 1/2 to 138 cts for No. 17, 139 1/2 to 141 cts for No. 18, 142 1/2 to 144 cts for No. 19, 145 1/2 to 147 cts for No. 20, 148 1/2 to 150 cts for No. 21, 151 1/2 to 153 cts for No. 22, 154 1/2 to 156 cts for No. 23, 157 1/2 to 159 cts for No. 24, 160 1/2 to 162 cts for No. 25, 163 1/2 to 165 cts for No. 26, 166 1/2 to 168 cts for No. 27, 169 1/2 to 171 cts for No. 28, 172 1/2 to 174 cts for No. 29, 175 1/2 to 177 cts for No. 30, 178 1/2 to 180 cts for No. 31, 181 1/2 to 183 cts for No. 32, 184 1/2 to 186 cts for No. 33, 187 1/2 to 189 cts for No. 34, 190 1/2 to 192 cts for No. 35, 193 1/2 to 195 cts for No. 36, 196 1/2 to 198 cts for No. 37, 199 1/2 to 201 cts for No. 38, 202 1/2 to 204 cts for No. 39, 205 1/2 to 207 cts for No. 40, 208 1/2 to 210 cts for No. 41, 211 1/2 to 213 cts for No. 42, 214 1/2 to 216 cts for No. 43, 217 1/2 to 219 cts for No. 44, 220 1/2 to 222 cts for No. 45, 223 1/2 to 225 cts for No. 46, 226 1/2 to 228 cts for No. 47, 229 1/2 to 231 cts for No. 48, 232 1/2 to 234 cts for No. 49, 235 1/2 to 237 cts for No. 50, 238 1/2 to 240 cts for No. 51, 241 1/2 to 243 cts for No. 52, 244 1/2 to 246 cts for No. 53, 247 1/2 to 249 cts for No. 54, 250 1/2 to 252 cts for No. 55, 253 1/2 to 255 cts for No. 56, 256 1/2 to 258 cts for No. 57, 259 1/2 to 261 cts for No. 58, 262 1/2 to 264 cts for No. 59, 265 1/2 to 267 cts for No. 60, 268 1/2 to 270 cts for No. 61, 271 1/2 to 273 cts for No. 62, 274 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CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

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OFFICE—119, CAMP STREET.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

COME AWAY!

"Rise up, my love, my fair one, and come away."
—SOLOMON'S SONG.

The mighty steamer from her engine throbs,
Like pulse of my heart that beat for thee;
And streaming on the dark, but balmy air,
Are clouds of rolling smoke and sparks of fire,
That fill my soul with rapture as I tread
Her noble deck.

Delight enchants my soul;
My Father is a Prince: His stemmers walk
In such sublimity on every sea.
Why have I left you on your native shore?
Rise up, my love, my fair one, come away;
Come to behold the sunsets of the sea,
And smile at storms, secure on steamer's deck;
To walk the beach, where balmy breezes blow,
And gather shells and flowers upon the shore
Of fair and foreign lands.

To Calvary come,
And tread the sacred places of Judea;
To Egypt come, and take Prince John's new boat
And bear the Book of God along the Nile;
To Europe come, and tell redeeming love
To careless nations there.

The heathen die:
My Father bids me mount his ships and go,
That they may live. I've been before; but now
Rise up, my love, my fair one, come with me!
Come where the wondrous Tycoon of Japan
In palace sits, encircled by the moat
And inner wall,—whose princes fill
All Yots with their pageantry and trains;
To hills where you may stand and gaze around
For miles, on dwellings, temples, palaces
Of city sunk in sin.

Come to Pekin,
Within whose mighty walls, and inner wall,
And guarded courts of yellow masonry,
Beneath the spreading trees that rise above,
The palace of the Emperor is found,
Surrounded by the towers, domes, and towers,
And artificial mount.

You cannot see
This oriental man of dignity,
But placed upon your passport is his seal,
Protecting you in all his vast domain.
By this my hand has borne the Book of God
To six score cities, each with gates and walls.
But ere I go again I say to thee,
Rise up, my love, my fair one, come with me;
My love, oh come! oh come!

To India come;
And you shall see the place where Juggernaut
Once rolled its car; but now it rolls no more.
Where tigers flow; but now no mother
Her offspring in its flood.

Instead of this,
The rail road car of civilization bears
The Book of God; that crushes castles and creeds
Beneath its power of love. The telegraph
Sends out electric light o'er all the land.
The military arm of Britain makes
Your life secure as on Columbia's shore;
And missionary stations everywhere,
With Bibles now translated in their tongues,
Assure us that they know the heavenly way;
But love Divine must win them to obey.
Thy love has won my heart, I'll win them too.
O rise, my love, my fair one, come away
To glory, honor, and eternal life,
In earth and heaven.

Come! come! O Spirit, come!
And lead the object of my soul's desire
To sweet submission to our Savior's foot,
That when I come again and to her say,
Rise up, my love, my fair one, come away,
Her soul with holy ardor shall obey,
And fly to win the heaven from his way.

INDEPENDENT MISSIONARY.
Steamer "Lauretta," N. O., Jan. 11, 1867.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

RELIGION.

From the "German," by Prof. J. B. A. ADAMS.
Never was a people without religion.
"Thou mayst find countries—
—says Plutarch, the noble Greek—
without fortresses, without laws,
without money, without letters, but
a country without God, without
prayer, without religious exercises
and sacrifices, no one has ever dis-
covered!" The universality of re-
ligion is the best proof for the in-
trinsic necessity of the same. No
more than eating and sleeping, was
religion invented. She is founded
in the constituent peculiarity of
man's nature. Every man is under
the influence of a constant spiritual
locomotion toward God. Man's union
with God is man's truth, and this
union is religion.

As our eyes seek the light, so seek
our minds eternal truth, so seek our
hearts the eternal love of God. As
in nature the law of gravitation ir-
resistibly operates, so operates a spiri-
tual gravitation in the spiritual world,
going out from the grand centre—
from God. In this spiritual gravita-
tion lies the foundation of all religion
among men. Her native home is
the inmost life of man's soul. Re-
ligion concerns the intellect, (John,
17, 3;) the will, (John, 7, 17;) and
the feeling, (Gal. 4, 15;)—these
three powers, generally in the Scrip-

tures denominated "heart," consti-
tute the genial soil for the "fairest
of all flowers"—religion.

But wherein consists religion?
Religion is nothing more nor less
than faith. And, according to Heb.
ii, 1, consists faith not simply in
an acquiescing opinion, but in an
unshaken certainty with regard to
spiritual matters. Faith is ever
concerned with the invisible. From
its nature faith cannot rest on ra-
tional demonstration, but on an in-
direct inward conviction. Personal
experience is hence the sole basis
of all true faith. It follows, farther,
that if man will not believe, there
are no possible means of compelling
him to do so. God has made pro-
visions that man may seem to have
reasonable excuses for his unbelief.

The constituent manifestation of
a religious life is prayer. Prayer
is not the offspring of custom, has
not been taught, but is the indirect,
involuntary expression of the soul,
growing out of the relation between
God and man. Among the most
cultivated nations of the anti-Chris-
tian era, prayer was highest regard-
ed. Its neglect was the inevitable
monitor of the approaching national
decay. Prayer is the breath of the
soul. As the fresh air of the moun-
tains strengthens man's physical
frame, so breathe we divine buoy-
ancy in prayer. With it, the child
of adversity—the poor nursing of
the storm—resignedly withdraws
from the clamor of the external
world to the holiest of holies of his
inmost soul, and enjoys there the
blissful Sabbath of his God. Nothing
raises man higher in the scale of be-
ing than prayer. There is certainly
nothing more honorable for man
than to commune with his Creator,
to make known his wants, before
Him, and thus effect, modify and
change the sublime programme of
Omnipotence. We speak advisedly
when we say, that man, through
prayer, participates in the govern-
ment of the world.

Religion is the mother, and has
always been the faithful nurse of
all the intellectual development
among men. The highest culture
among mankind, is the daughter of
religion. The stewards of religion,
the priests, were at the same time
the stewards of civilization. The
arts—in the service of religion they
were raised and reared. Architec-
ture received her principal nurture
from religion. And so with the
plastic arts, sculpture and painting.
Also music, poetry, and formerly also
the drama, were the handmaids of
religion.

More: History instructs us that
all intellectually and nationally
fruitful times, times of religion
were, and that in the wake of re-
ligious decay barbarism and des-
potism closely followed. The best
proof for this are the chronicles of
Israel. The same we discover in
Greece and Rome. The loss of re-
ligion, and with it the neglect of
moral obligations, was the first, and
the loss of freedom and political
significance was the second. So it
was in Germany. There was a time
when the German sword dictated
to a Babel of nations, when the Em-
pire of Germany was the only great
power in Europe. That was the
time when religion was still the
soul of public opinion. The Ger-
mans' political shame is the direct
product of the German's apostasy
from true faith.

"O Lord, how long?"

It is a lamentable fact that in our
day between the progress of modern
culture, on the one hand, and reli-
gion on the other hand, such a per-
nicious estrangement has taken
place. Religion belongs to no par-
ty; is neither monarchical nor re-
publican, is indifferent both to ab-
solutism and constitutionalism. The
danger of our times cannot be ig-
nored. There waits a grim, restless
spirit of passion and error beyond
the progress of the present for the
spoil of the future. Physical power
cannot conquer it—only religion
can check its demoniac operation.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

READING—NO. III.

Good reading is a shield and se-
curity against danger. A well read
man is not so likely to be imposed up-
on by sophisms and humbugs as the
unread is; not so likely to be the
dupe of designing men in the busi-
ness relations of life. His reputa-
tion for general information will to
some extent shield him from unprin-
ciple men, who are disposed to
practice upon such as they think
least informed, and most likely to
fall victims to their artifices.

But it is from the moral perils of
life that the man who loves reading
is best secured. It is an adage as
true as trite, that the idle man's
brain is the devil's workshop. He
that is fond of reading, is in little
danger of being idle. Such an one
is glad to escape from the imperi-
ous demand of business, to spend
his leisure in high and delightful
converse with the illustrious dead,
whose imperishable and priceless
thoughts are embalmed in their im-
mortal works. To such a man the
stimulating glass has no charms—
low and trifling talk cannot meet
the intellectual needs and tastes of
one accustomed to the society of the
noblest minds in their loftiest moods
of thought. He needs not the excite-
ment of the gaming table, nor the
low inspiration of more vulgar as-
sociations. In the calm retirement
of his chamber, communing with
the wise, the witty and the good,
his evening and leisure hours pass
pleasantly and profitably without a
sigh, or wish to mingle in more
noisy and less intellectual company.
Thus while those who have culti-
vated no taste for books, are wast-
ing time, periling health, fortune
and morals in riotous scenes, the
man of books, secured from these
perils, is progressing towards a heri-
tage of peace and honor.

As a taste for reading is so strong
a security against temptations to
vice, we recognize how important
to all the best interests and hopes of
young men, that this taste should
be encouraged and promoted. It
would certainly be best to spend
our time in reading books of solid
value, but if the young have no
taste for such reading, shall they
read nothing? By no means. Let
them read, Robinson Crusoe, The
Arabian Nights Entertainments,
The Vicar of Wakefield, and works
of a kindred class that are at least
interesting and innocent, if not in-
structive, rather than not read at
all. In my opinion, almost any read-
ing not positively demoralizing, is
better than no reading; for even
works of the kind alluded to, will
keep from worse things, and in the
end cultivate a taste for books of a
higher and more instructive class.
I would advise, gather about you
not only standard books, but bio-
graphies, travels, periodicals, and
almost anything that will innocently
interest the mind, and cultivate a
taste for more solid and useful read-
ing. Remember, however, that al-
though we believe that poor food is
better than starvation, we do not
believe that poison is; it is always
better to die naturally than to com-
mit suicide. Some books are posi-
tively poison, and it has been strong-
ly said of them that they would in-
oculate a lost soul with a new dis-
ease; such can only do mischief,
and that continually. It is innocent
reading, then, if not always instruc-
tive, that we would recommend; and
that leaves the minds of the young
against the crevasse of evil.

We live in an age peculiarly fa-
vorable to those who have an aspi-
ration for knowledge. Before the
discovery of the art of printing,
books were manufactured by the
slow process of copying with the
pen. A few centuries ago it would
have required the whole earnings
of a laboring man, thirteen years,
to purchase one Bible. Now the
same class of laborers can buy a
good copy of the Bible with the la-
bor of a single hour. A few cen-
turies ago, there were but few books
upon subjects of general interest

and the greater part of these were
locked up in the languages of de-
parted ages, and entirely inaccessi-
ble to the great mass of the unculti-
vated millions. Four centuries ago
nearly all the History, Philosophy,
mental, moral and physical, the poe-
try, the law, the medicine, and the
ology, were in the Greek and Latin
languages, and it was imperative
upon all who would read these books
to study these silent tongues; but
now they are all translated by men
of the ripest scholarship and ren-
dered into elegant and classical
English. These treasures of anti-
cient wisdom and learning are now
accessible to all who can read their
mother tongue, and the necessity
for the study of the ancient lan-
guages has been greatly lessened,
except for professional purposes
and scholastic polish. Our advan-
tages do not stop here; the march
of modern civilization and science
has developed and brought much
that was unknown to the ancients,
especially in the various branches
of natural philosophy and geo-
graphy. Since the days of Bacon,
science has taken far more practi-
cal cast. The ancient thinkers de-
spised the practical, and loved to
soar up into the towering altitudes
of abstraction and idealism. This
learning was mainly designed for
the cultivated and superior classes.
It is the glory of modern science
and literature, that it is adapted to
the wants, and is meant to elevate
and bless the toiling millions of our
race. God be praised for good
books, the instructors of our youth,
the companions of our riper years,
and our counsellors and comforters
at any period, and under all the
manifold necessities of human for-
tune.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.
CHINA MISSION.

DEAR BROTHER:

I will now give in detail an ac-
count of a glorious revival which is
now going on in the North of Chi-
na, in the Shantung province. It
was sent to me in a letter from two
English Methodist Missionaries with
whom I am well acquainted.

Extract from Mr. Junocent's

letter:
"Let me tell you a little cheering
news—cheering it must be to every
one who has the cause of Christ and
the welfare of China at heart. Mr.
Hall and I (Mr. Junocent) have
been to Laou Sing, in Shantung,
where the old man came from, of
whom I spoke in Shanghai. We
had previously sent our native
preacher and his wife to labor there
at the urgent request of the people.
They found a genuine work of grace
going on among the people. Their
arrival and labors drew many peo-
ple from surrounding villages, and
for a month before our arrival, they
had been holding daily meetings for
prayer, expounding the Scriptures,
and conversing with the people
about their spiritual concerns. Ev-
ery Sabbath there were men who
came from 70 to 75 le (20 and 30
miles) to hear the gospel, and be
present at the religious services of
the day—all respectable persons.
Many of them intelligent reading
men. During the week those at a
distance read the Christian books,
and those near attended the preach-
ing service every night. Nearly
one hundred people have renounced
idolatry, and regularly observe the
duty of prayer. Most of these have
applied for Christian baptism. This
number includes men and women,
for our helper's wife, who is a most
earnest Christian, has been most in-
defatigable in her labors, and great-
ly blessed of God in leading souls
to Christ. Six or seven whole fami-
lies are striving to follow Christ, and
have daily prayer in their houses.
This was the state of things when
we visited the place, so that it is
not the Foreign Teacher who has been
the attraction—the work is mani-
festly of God. We gave ourselves
to a careful study of the nature of
the work and examined the appli-
cants for baptism, and many most

interesting cases of strong faith
came under our notice during the
fortnight or three weeks we were
there. The result of our investi-
gation was to decide upon forty-
seven most promising cases as fit
for baptism, and forty-five of these
were baptised by us on Sunday,
23rd of September. Twenty-seven
of these are men, and eighteen wo-
men. There are other very encour-
aging cases which we think will
soon require our recognition. But
the result as it stands at present
makes us ask—what hath God
wrought? Truly the Divine Spirit
is at work in this place and shall
yet see great things. You know I
am not one of the most enthusias-
tic about Chinese conversions, but
I confess that here I felt the hand
of God was manifestly revealed,
and though I rejoice, I rejoice with
trembling, lest Satan should get an
advantage. Of this I am confident
"that He who hath begun the good
work is able to carry it on," and to
his care and love I prayerfully com-
mend their souls. I may mention
that one rich intelligent man, who is
one of the most earnest, and has
been going every Sunday 30 le (10
miles), to hear the gospel and keep
the Sabbath, has offered us rent free,
a house with thirteen rooms in his
village for a chapel and preacher's
residence. There are about ten be-
lievers who live in and around his
village, and he has them every day
at his house for reading of the scrip-
tures and prayer. He does not at-
tempt to expound, for he is a very
humble man, but he exhorts those of
his neighbors whom he knows have
not been hearing the gospel. This
man's example is exerting a most
beneficial influence. The place where
the revival is going on is about 50
le (20 miles) from the district city
of Laou-Ling, and that same man
has a house in the city which he
wants us to take and use for preach-
ing the Gospel. And in both cases
he is decided in refusing all rent on
any consideration for his house.

There are only two schoolmasters in
the village, and both of them are
believers, and has prayer in his
school every morning."

I am happy to say, that this na-
tive helper of whom Mr. Junocent
speaks, is a member of our Church,
and is now an honored instrument
in the hand of God. He was bap-
tized some seven years ago in
Shanghai, and afterward removed
to Shantung. His name is Hu.

J. W. LAMBETH.
Shanghai, China, Oct. 25, 1866.

WHY UNITARIANISM IS FAILING.

We quote from a letter in the
Christian Intelligencer of Dec. 13th:

"The familiar lines of Mr Bryant
which describe error as 'writting
in pain and dying among its wor-
shippers,' appear to be finding their
fulfillment in the present condition
of Unitarianism, here and herea-
bouts. In Boston, where it once
had a sort of moribund energy,
it lies prostrate with marasmus. It
has writhed itself early out of the
pulpit and of the sphere of religion,
and lies caddled in its weakness
upon the dry bosoms of certain
literary nurses there, who refusing
to give it the 'sincere milk of the
Word,' will probably kill it out-
right ere long by feeding it on such
innutritive food as puffeth up, and
produces much ventose distress
and eructive groaning, indicative
both of speedy dissolution.

"The decline of Unitarianism in
New England produces a natural
alarm among its adherents, which
has been followed elsewhere by
various efforts to secure a new
start for a very old and now well-
nigh obsolete *ism*. Time was when
Channing and Sears, and others of
their class, gave a certain sanctity
and power to their system of spec-
ulative faith. But that time has
gone, and Unitarianism is now re-
garded as only the name of one
phase of modern infidelity. Theo-
dore Parker, Dr. Bellows and the

Frorthinghams have labored suc-
cessfully to reduce Unitarianism to
a mere congeries of barren nega-
tives. True, their views do not
concur in respect to any one prin-
ciple of positive belief; but they
are on record as open opponents of
every single vital doctrine of the
Bible. They reject the doctrine of
moral corruption; deny that the
Word of God is so inspired as to be
an infallible rule of faith and prac-
tice; have heard, but do not be-
lieve that there is a Holy Spirit
ministering to human infirmities;
and regard the idea of the atone-
ment as absurd. The weakness
and faulty of their position are
both especially demonstrated in
their contradictory and inexplica-
ble notions respecting Christ. Un-
willing to receive him on the testi-
mony of his own words, they adopt
principles of interpretation which
even the arch rationalist Strauss
has been compelled to reject.

"Yet Dr. Bellows wonders, or af-
fects to wonder, why Unitarianism
remains so unpopular. We can tell
him. The people who read their
Bibles know that there is nothing
in Unitarianism that is divine, and
therefore it has no capability of
meeting their spiritual and intel-
lectual wants."

The Dead of 1866.

The death-roll of the year includes
many names distinguished in poli-
tics, in the church, in authorship
and in art. We note a few of them:

The ranks of the authors have been
thinned. Fredrika Bremer died at Stock-
holm early in the year; Jared Sparks at
Cambridge in March; Joseph Mery in
France in June; and Count Garowski at
Washington in May.

Among the dead statesmen and political
leaders are Daniel S. Dickinson, Lewis
Cass, John Van Buren, Elijah P. Purdy,
Moses F. O'Connell, James Humphrey, Sena-
tors Foot and Wright, and Commodore
Stockton. Prince Esterhazy died at Ratis-
bon in May, and Marquis D'Azeglio in
Italy in January. In October Mr. Thou-
venel closed his long and active career in
France.

Gordon Cumming, the famous lion hoo-
ter, was accidentally killed in Scotland in
March. Professor Henry D. Rogers, a
distinguished savant, also died in Scotland
in May.

John Ross, chief of the Cherokee Na-
tion, died at Washington in August.

The sculptor Gibson died in Italy in
January, seventy-five years old; and Sir
Charles Eastlake, President of the British
Royal Academy, died at Pisa just as the
new year came in.

The most prominent clergymen who
have died during the year are Dr. Cum-
ming and Pie of the Roman Catholic
Church; Dr. Eliphalet Nott, President of
Union College; Dr. Hawks, the hore-
tamer, died in Ohio in October. Robt. B.
Mingarn, one of our leading merchants,
died on the 9th of January. Gerard Hal-
lock, at New Haven, in the same month.
Simon Draper and Police Inspector Car-
penter in November; and Gen. S. R. Or-
tis, in December.—Washington Republican.

Gen. Scott died at West Point on the
27th of May. Admiral Parry, command-
er of the Spanish fleet on the Pacific, com-
mitted suicide. John S. Rarey, the hore-
tamer, died in Ohio in October. Robt. B.
Mingarn, one of our leading merchants,
died on the 9th of January. Gerard Hal-
lock, at New Haven, in the same month.
Simon Draper and Police Inspector Car-
penter in November; and Gen. S. R. Or-
tis, in December.—Washington Republican.

The Lord's Prayer.—Did you ever
think, short though it is, how much
there is in it? "O, it is beautiful!"

Like a diamond in the crown of a
queen, it unites a thousand spark-
ling gems in one.

It teaches all of us, every one of
us, to look to God as our parent—
"Our Father."

It prompts us to raise our
thoughts and our desires above the
earth—"Who art in heaven."

It tells us that we must rever-
ence our Heavenly Father—"Hal-
lowed be thy name."

It breathes the saint's reward—
"Thy kingdom come."

And a submissive, obedient
spirit—"Thy will be done on earth
as it is in heaven."

And a dependent, trusting spirit—
"Give us this day our daily bread."

And a forgiving spirit—"Forgive
us our trespasses as we forgive
those who trespass against us."

And a cautious spirit—"Deliver
us from evil."

And, last of all, an adoring
spirit—"For thine is the kingdom,
and the power, and the glory, for-
ever and ever. Amen."

From the Educational Monthly.

RADICAL DEFECT IN EDUCATION.

Notwithstanding our formal schools, and the graduation so scrupulously carried out in our cities and large towns, education, as commonly pursued, is yet radically defective. There have been great improvements, but they are mostly in the minutiae of modes and forms, and not so much in what is fundamental. The very spirit with which education is conducted is generally wrong. It is made too much like drudgery both for teacher and pupil. It is based upon the idea that the mind has a natural repugnance to the acquisition of knowledge, rather than a natural taste for it; and must therefore be put to it as a series of unwelcome tasks. Never was there a more false idea. The mind has as natural an appetite for knowledge as the body has for food. Knowledge is really the food of the mind, and it craves it. It must have it. It will have it in some form, and if it does not get it from teachers, it will get it from other sources. The office of the teacher should be to furnish food to the mind which is appropriate to its condition in its different stages of advancement. And it should be real food, and not indigestible husks. It should be palatable and not disgusting. It should not be unnecessarily dry, but should be administered with the succulence that nature has given it.

These are plain truths, but they are, to a great extent, disregarded in education, as a few palpable facts will show. Take a fact which is by no means singular in the experience of our colleges. Here is a young man of decided literary tastes, who goes through college, getting his lessons with only enough correctness to barely sustain a respectable standing, and receiving therefor at the end no appointment, or if any, a low one. He, however, reads quite extensively English literature, and pays much attention to writing compositions, and to debating in the societies. He has a high standing among his classmates as a man of talent, and perhaps obtains some of the best literary honors in the forms of prizes. And after leaving college, he is a prominent man in some station which affords scope for his literary powers. Now if college education were rightly conducted, it is clear that a portion of it—that which is literary—certainly should have coincided with the tastes of such a man, to say nothing of the mathematical and philosophical portions of it. He ought to have been so taught in the languages, as to have been instructed in this department of study, for this has a direct coincidence with his aim and his inclinations. The very fact that he was not interested, shows that he was taught after a wrong mode—that the mental food was not presented in the right way—and so he turned from it with disgust, and sought it in more agreeable forms. Not that he derived no good from his college studies. His mind did pick up here and there some crumbs from the daily recitation, which aided a little in its nutrition. But the recitations should have been so conducted, that his chief mental nourishment should have been obtained here, only to be added to by what he obtained from other sources.

Such instances, together with other facts, show that the whole mode of teaching the languages in our academies and colleges needs a radical alteration. What Mrs. Stowe calls in her "Little Foxes" the "technical, pedantic mode of teaching," must be exchanged for nature's mode. There is no necessity for its being made a disagreeable task. There is essential interest in study, but of this it is mostly, if not altogether, despoiled, especially in the outset, so that to most students the early recollections of their Latin and Greek studies are anything but pleasant. They can sympathize with Ole Bull, who when he saw some one trying to push a school boy from the steps of an omnibus, where he was stealing a ride, said, "Poor boy! let him stay. Who knows his trials? Perhaps he studies Latin." Or with Heinemann, who wittily said of his endurance of the Latin tasks at school, "The Romans never would have conquered the world if they had had to learn their own language. They had leisure, because they were born with the knowledge of what nouns form their accusative in."

But there are tokens of the necessity of a radical change in the very spirit of education to be seen in other departments besides that of the college and its preparatory stage. We will take another very common case in illustration. A young lady of good natural abilities is carried through what is considered an adequate course of education. During the whole of it she takes little interest in her studies, and escapes whenever she can from the tedium of her tasks in school. In the story and novel for relief. And when she finishes her course, she rapidly forgets much of what

she has learned, discontinuing all study and nearly all thought in that line, and now resorts wholly to the novel for mental food, which is as irrational and destructive as it would be to feed the body wholly on confectionery. Is it right to attribute this to a native frivolity of mind? Is the learning of what is useful and solid really repugnant to most girls? We do not believe this. The explanation is to be found in the fact, that the education of the school-room is not what it should be. It is not adapted to meet the natural cravings of the mind. The subjects taught are stripped of the interest that essentially belongs to them. We have, to a great extent, the same dry and pedantic mode in other branches, as in Latin and Greek. We have a good illustration in the common mode of teaching Botany. Here the mind is disgusted with classifications and long lists of hard names, while the phenomena of vegetation, which should constitute the great staple of instruction in this science, are left almost entirely out of view. In my experience, very few of those who have studied it, have an intelligent idea even of the circulation of the sap in a plant or tree. Let all this be reversed, and let the classifications and hard names be merely incidental and subsidiary to the study of vegetable physiology, and there are few minds so frivolous that they will not be interested. The same thing can be said essentially of the Human Physiology, Zoology, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, etc. A lady of very decided mental power told me that she remembered distinctly thinking over, when a school-girl, her study of a book on chemistry, after she had finished it, and coming to the conclusion that all that she could recollect of her knowledge, which she had acquired from it, was, that caloric was another word for heat. Here was no deficiency of mind to account for this blank; but the science was so poorly taught by both text-book and teacher, that its wonderful facts, so interesting even to common minds when properly brought out, failed to make any distinct impressions upon a mind really gifted with extraordinary talent.

What would you think of a man who should show you a skeleton, and call it a man? And yet this is a fair representation of what most text-books and teachers are doing with their pupils. They give them the mere dry bones, the skeleton of the branches which they teach. I have spoken especially of the instruction of girls. What I have said of them is true of boys, with this exception—when they have finished their school or college course, their engagement in the duties of active life does not permit them to break off so entirely from all connection with their previous education. They are forced by circumstances to retain some of the habits of mind and trains of thought of their pupilage. The novel, therefore, does not so entirely constitute their future mental food as it does with the young lady.

In education generally, there is too much of the teaching of words, and modes of expression, and formula, and processes, while the things to which these refer, are either not taught at all, or are taught in an imperfect and indefinite manner. The memory is burdened largely, while the thinking powers are left to be uncultivated—nay, more, are actually repressed, for inquiry on the part of a pupil as to reason of a thing, meets generally with a rebuke from teachers who consider themselves to be mere recitation-hearers. In most of our schools a premium is put upon mere parrotry, while downright, independent thought is such at a discount. A great deal is said about the importance of discipline of the mind, but the term, as often applied, is a misnomer. A training, a discipline of the memory is not discipline of the whole mind, but of a part of it, and that an inferior part.

When will teachers come to realize the great truth that in education interest comes only from understanding things? The repetition of words and forms of expression, without understanding them, is very dry work, and yet this is the prominent business of most school-rooms. Perhaps most teachers who read this statement will doubt its truth. But let me ask them whether they are not too much in the habit of presuming that what their pupils repeat so accurately is of course understood? Let them test the matter by questioning, and they will be astonished often at the ignorance that will be developed. We are apt to forget that what is simple to us, may be an unknown mystery to a child. We know of course what a square foot is; but I have known many a child to recite square measure glibly, that could not tell me what the difference is between a foot and a square foot. It is the office of the teacher to make the pupil understand the meaning of things, and if this be faithfully done, there will be an interest in the school-room that can

never be had with the common parrot-mode of teaching. It is just as gratifying to a child to understand as it is to an adult, and the teacher who takes pains on this point, has an incentive to study, operating on the minds of the pupils, which will transcend the influence of prizes and all other inducements, and besides this, save much of the labor of discipline in the school.

There is too much of mere drilling in education. There are many good drillers who are far from being good teachers. Drilling is well but it is only a part, and a subordinate part of teaching. A good driller will make a scholar go through his Latin grammar well, and will thoroughly ground him in the rules, as it is expressed. But this is carrying him through needless work, and tends to make him a dry, stiff Latin scholar, not a full, ripe one, who in learning the language of the Romans, has entered into the spirit of their very life.

There is too much of general drilling. The individual is lost in the mass. This makes a school appear well. There is something taking in order and uniformity of movement, but if too much is made of such things, the teaching of the individual scholar, which implies meeting his mental necessities, as distinct to some extent from those of other pupils, will be neglected. I lay it down as a rule, that no teacher has done his duty to his pupil who has not awakened in him spontaneous activity of mind, and the only evidence of this is an enquiring spirit. The manifestation of this is questioning of the teacher by the pupil but the drill of the school-room is very commonly such as to forbid this. In this general drilling, there is too much of sitting bolt upright. To say nothing of the influence upon vigor and health of this constrained and fixed position, it has a constraining, depressing influence upon the mind. Variety in position ought to be allowed most of the time in the school. There are other points that I should like to enlarge upon, but there is not space or time. I cannot, however, dismiss this subject without alluding to the general exclusion of the natural sciences from education, as one of the prominent causes of the pupil's lack of interest in the exercises of the school-room. What nature spreads out before us in air and water, and upon the earth, is interesting to all grades of scholars. The simplest facts of natural science are interesting even to the young child, if brought before him in a proper manner. Children are better philosophers than is commonly supposed. They peer with curious eyes into the things which they see all around them, and ply teachers and parents and aunts with inquiries as to the reason of these things, till their inquiry (we may call it philosophical) spirit fairly dies out, from the indifference with which it so generally meets. To foster such a spirit should be one of the great aims of education, and to this end natural science should be systematically taught throughout the whole course of education, beginning at the outset, and having the same gradations as in the teaching of language and mathematics. If this were done, a new interest would be given to the school-room—that which comes from the learning of things, instead of the mere memorizing of words, and forms of expression, and similar, and processes. Indeed it would give a new interest to mathematics and language, for some of the most interesting applications of mathematics are developed by natural science, and natural objects and phenomena furnish largely the material of language.

THE POPE.

The Patrie of Dec 12th expresses very neatly the Imperial idea about the Pope. It says:

The execution of the September convention will be a fait accompli to-morrow. Despite sinister prophecies and violent excitements, despite counsels more interested than sincere, we firmly hope that the Pope will not abandon the tomb of the Apostles. Pius IX will remain at Rome protected by the convention which France has loyally executed, and which Italy will not wish to break.

Why may we not hope that the Pope, rising by virtue of his great sagacity above the passions which rage around him, and reverting to the first policy of his Pontificate, be willing to give to the Romans an administrative system more in harmony with the spirit of the age, and to take due account of those political necessities to which all foreigners are subject? Will his sacred character suffer by his ceasing to attach to human institutions, so changing in their nature, that immobility which characterizes religious things? Will the majesty of the Pontiff be compromised by giving more liberal institutions to the Roman people? or will he be less revered by them when he shall bestow the benediction upon Rome and the universe in the great Catholic festivities.

RITUALISM IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PLAIN SPOKEN LETTER BY BISHOP McILVAINE.

In the last number of the Western Episcopalian the following letter from Bishop McIlvaine to the editor is published:

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19, 1866.

Reverend and Dear Sir—I was very much pleased that you placed so prominently in your paper the noble speech of the Rev. J. Cotton Smith, D. D., at the late anniversary of the Evangelical Society of New York, on the ritualistic tendencies and abominations which have become so alarming in the Church of England, and are coming out so boldly, and with such evident combination of plan and effort in our Church of the United States.

I have used the word abominations. I might have said, puerilities, follies, etc., with entire justice; but abominations includes all that, and means much more. Some ritualism all Christians have, among whom there is any rite. We have had ritualism in our sacraments and confirmation, and in all the simple ceremonial which, from the organization of our American church, has marked their observance. And we want no more. But the ritualism now rising before us and claiming free scope to do what it lists in our churches, is not a mere unauthorized and deforming increase of ceremonial upon what we have been accustomed to. It is not merely that the one bowing to the name of Jesus in the creed (which, by the way, is no part of the ceremonial of our worship, as many of our people seem not to know), has grown to divers bowings to this and that, by minister and people, and by some (I have heard) where "the Virgin Mary" comes in the creed. It is not merely that in the one instance which the officiating minister is directed in our Rubrics, while standing, to "turn the Lord's table," has budded and blossomed into divers turnings, which are now seen in some of our advanced churches, by choristers as well as "celebrants," to use a word which ritualism has chosen from Romish phraseology. It is not merely that the single instance of the sign of the cross in baptism, provided for by our church directions, has effervesced and is multiplying into various other signs and mystic significations, such as crosses on the Lord's table, of wood or stone, on clerical robes, crosses everywhere—candles on the table and in the chancel, burning in broad daylight, etc.

If we look at all these things simply as an increased ceremonial, I should be content to speak of them as puerilities. But in the intention of those who are zealous for the ritualism which now aspires to place itself, high and lifted up, in our churches, no such comparatively innocent thing limits their view. And he who is so innocent as to suppose those men so innocent, is to be pitied. Of course it all means doctrine—advanced doctrine—such as the simple ritualism of our church hitherto has not taught. It means what a leader in the American movement meant when he said recently in a published discourse, and from one of the highest places of the diocese of New York, that the reformation brought on "the dark ages." It means return to what the reformation cast out with indignation. It means the reassertion of what, as a protestant church, we have protested against ever since the Reformation. It means the turning our backs upon all our great Protestant divines, and the repudiation of our chief Protestant articles of religion. It means Romanism, in all its strength and substance, and antagonism to the true Gospel of Christ. It means transubstantiation—the sacrifices of the mass—a auricular confession, the subjection of the minds and consciences of men to the dictum of the priest; the closing up of all access to Christ and His salvation to the narrow ministrations of a priest; jurisdiction by efficiency of sacraments, through a righteousness in ourselves by works, instead of the righteousness of Christ by faith. It means penances, prayers for the dead, and purgatory, the necessity of a priest's absolution to the remission of sins. It means the full priestly character of the Christian minister, the full sacrificial and propitiatory character, for the living and the dead, of the Lord's Supper. It means Romish bondage for Christian liberty, a scrupulous, sentimental, deceitful formalism for the worship of God "in spirit and in truth." It means, in one word, the identification, in effect, of inward and spiritual religion with the outward and visible form, and that a form, for the most part, of man's contrivance. It means, I say again, Romanism, and that is enough to say, and therefore we say "abominations" as well as follies. If the movement has not yet grown to all the development given above, it is fast attaining that far. Let it alone and the rebellion will soon show its genuine colors at high mass, and high mass will not be far behind.

But it is no new movement. It is simply that very out-cropping of the Tractarian movement which, since its first appearance, in 1833, has never ceased its machinations or advances. Many good men for years supposed it essentially dead. I never did. I constantly maintained the reverse. It has simply waited to prepare the way, to get the minds and eyes of our people accustomed to certain introductory ideas and pretensions and phrases and furniture and manipulations and postures and symbols before it should venture to come out in its new robes of sacrifice and its new books of devotion, which the censor and the inquisitor and all the told impudence which, in some instances, has so transformed the aspect of our simple liturgical worship, that we have all to learn our public worship over again, before the prayer book, thus presented, can justly be called "the Book of Common Prayer."

CHAS. P. McILVAINE.

NORTHERN METHODISM IN CHINA.

The plan of the work for the year was as follows:

1. East Fowchow Circuit, comprising the Min and Changlok Districts: S. L. Baldwin, Missionary; Tang-let K'ong, Hu long Mi, Hu Sing Mi, native helpers.
2. Nantai Circuit, comprising Hokeh'ang and Inghok Districts: O. Gibson, Missionary; Yeh Ing Kwang, Ling Ching Tiag, native helpers.
3. North Fowchow Circuit, comprising Longwong and Lienkong Districts: R. S. MacLay, Missionary; Hu Po Mi, Ngn Sin Mi, Li Tai Sing, native helpers.
4. Western Circuit, comprising Ankwang and Minch'ang Districts: Nathan Sites, Missionary; Li Lu Mi, Li Sung Mi, Li Cha Mi, native helpers.
5. Interior Circuit, comprising the Kucheng and Pingnaung Districts: Missionary to be applied; Hu Heng Mi, native helper.
6. Boy's Boarding-school: Otis Gibson, Principal.
7. Girls' Boarding-school: Miss Beulah Woolston, Preceptress; Miss S. H. Woolston, Assistant.
8. Printing Office: S. L. Baldwin, Superintendent.
9. Translating Committee: R. S. MacLay, Otis Gibson.
10. Foundling Asylum: Mrs. H. C. MacLay.
11. American Sunday-school: Mrs. Etio E. Baldwin.

Besides the mission force already described we have a Christian boarding-school teacher, and six hands in the printing office, all Christian. We have a boarding-school with 12 boys, another with 23 girls. Our property consists of 1. Printing office, worth \$5,000. 2. The mission compound, on a healthy, eligible spot overlooking the city of Fowchow. It contains six lots, each being about 150 feet by 100'. On this are six dwelling houses, all except two of brick, with stone foundations, and valued as follows: Number one, \$600; number two, \$600; number three, \$1,500; number four, \$1,500; number five, \$3,000; number six, \$5,000. There are three church edifices valued as follows, namely: One in the city, \$2,500; one on the north side of the river, \$2,500; one on the south side of the river, \$3,000; all brick. At Ato a small chapel, on rented land, worth \$250. Nine chapels at out stations all rented but two, one at N'gungang, valued at \$500; one at K'ingchang, valued at \$250. A chapel at Quannichang, \$50. An orphanage for castaway children valued at \$600; the number of children in it was 31, and they were supported by local contributions. As to the sphere of operation, on week days our congregations are composed of all classes, on Sabbath of members and other serious persons. There are five preaching places in the city, and an average attendance on Sabbath (including pupils and servants) of fifty persons at each place. Beyond the city we have six Sunday congregations, with an average attendance of fifteen at each. The number of members raised among themselves for the Centenary one hundred and ten rupees, (\$55). The missionaries and native preachers had already given. This contribution of the native private members was very large, in view of their poverty. I doubt whether one of them has enough in hand to supply his family's wants for a single month.

HOME MISSIONARIES OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The American Church Missionary Society employs thirty-eight missionaries, who are distributed as follows: Delaware, 2; Illinois, 2; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 10; Kentucky, 2; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Nevada, 3; Ohio, 1; West Virginia, 2; Tennessee, 2; New York, 1.

MISSIONARY NEWSPAPER.—The missionaries in Canton have established a weekly newspaper in the Chinese language.

CENTENARY CAMP-MEETING IN INDIA.

Rev. W. C. Judd, in his annual report to the Mission Rooms, says:

We commenced our Centenary camp meeting for the Bareilly district on the 29th of October, and continued it seven days. This was a new thing here, as none but our American brethren and sisters had ever seen such a meeting. We entered upon it with some anxiety as to the result. But, I am happy to say, our fears were groundless. God was with us in power, and it exceeded in interest my most sanguine expectations. We had a general rally from all parts of the district. There was an attendance of about one hundred Christians, and from the first to the last a larger attendance of Hindus and Mussulmans than we had dared to hope for. At times it was thought we had one hundred or more from the villages.

The services took the form of a regular or protracted camp meeting at home. After preaching, some brother would exhort, and invite sinners to rise up for prayer; and sometimes they were invited forward, when we would all engage in prayer with them, and several professed to be greatly blessed. It was also a time of great searching of hearts. I have never seen our native brethren and sisters so thoroughly aroused as they seemed to be during this meeting. It did us all good, and I trust the effects will be lasting. The native private communicants is 131; of probationers, 28; of baptisms during past year, 51; and of additions, 34. The Sunday-schools are eight, and their scholars 150. The amount contributed by the members for missionary purposes \$55. The probable number of pagans to whom we preach weekly is 3,000, namely: 2,000 within the city, and 1,000 without. Our members are generally intelligent and pious Christians. About fifty of them are dependent, more or less, upon the mission for support.

SKETCH OF LUTHER, BY CHARLEY.—A coarse, rugged, plowman face it was, with great crags of cheekbones—a wild amount of passionate energy and appetite! But in his dark eyes were floods of sorrow, and the deepest melancholy, sweetness were all there. Often did there seem to meet in Luther the very opposite points in man's character. He, for example, for whom Richter had said his words were half battles, he, when he first began to preach, suffered unheard agony. "Oh, Dr. Staupitz, Dr. Staupitz," said he to the vicar-general of his order: "I can not do it, I shall die in three months. Indeed, I can not do it."

Dr. Staupitz, a wise and considerate man, said upon this: "Well, Sir Martin, if you must die, you must; but remember that they need good heads up yonder, too. So preach, man, preach, and then live or die, as it happens." So Luther preached and lived, and he became, indeed, one great whirlwind of energy to work without resting in this world; and also before he died he wrote very many books—books in which the true man, for in the midst of all they denominated and cursed, what touches of tenderness lay. Look at the Table Talk, for example.

A gentleman whose name is well known to the public, and who has gained a deservedly high reputation in the photographic and artistic world, told me, that when in Finland he called with some friends at a roadside cottage, and desired to be accommodated with some boiled eggs, a portion of which were to be boiled hard. The damsel who superintended the boiling chanted a sing-song charm during the culinary process. This she repeated twice, and turned herself round six times; the soft-boiled eggs were then considered to be sufficiently done. She then repeated her verse for a third time, and turned herself round thrice; when the hard-boiled eggs were deemed to be ready for eating. They had no clock, dial, clepsydra, hour-glass, burning of tapers, or any other method of measuring the time necessary for the egg-boiling, than this chanting of the song; and a like kind of formula was repeated for similar domestic purposes, these "household words" being supposed to depend for their efficacy upon the full belief in the charm they were presumed to cause. The application of this to the incantations of witches is sufficiently obvious.

AN IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE.—A youth who much desired to wear the matrimonial yoke had not sufficient courage to "pop the question." On informing his father of the difficulty he labored under, the old gentleman replied passionately, "Why you great booby, how do you suppose I managed when I got married?" "Oh," said the hapless lover, "you married mother, but I've got to marry a strange gal."

The tea raised in Georgia is pronounced equal to the best Japan.

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

The Universal exhibition, of 1867, will surpass all its predecessors not only in actual extent, but also in the comprehensiveness of its design; it will include all that was comprised in former plans, and several important features in addition. As regards the former portion of the programme, little need be said: there is no doubt that the classes of raw materials, tools, machinery, and manufactured products, as well as that of the Fine Arts, will all exhibit a proportionate amount of progress; and the applications for space have been greatly beyond the capacities of the building.

The site devoted to the Exhibition is a parallelogram, rather more than 3,250 feet long by 1,365 feet wide; the building will measure about 1,000 feet by 1,250 feet, and in consequence of its rounded form a very large space of ground will be left unoccupied. Moreover, the inner wall of the building will circumscribe a garden more than 500 feet long by nearly 200 feet broad. This large extent of park and garden will afford means which former Exhibitions have only possessed to a very small extent for the exhibition of objects relating to natural history, agriculture, horticulture, acclimation, rural matters, and manufactures requiring a considerable space, isolation, or both. The programme includes an exhibition of horses, cattle and domestic animals; but, as breeders would be deterred by the long period of seven months—the Exhibition being announced to open on the first day of April, and to close on the last day of October—it is arranged that animals may be exhibited for short periods only, and be replaced from time to time by others of the same class and the same localities. The exhibition of living animals will, therefore, be permanent, while the animals themselves may be frequently renewed. Amongst other matters in this class which are likely to present peculiar attractions is the rearing and management of silk worms, in which the French and Italian departments will be especially prominent; and side by side with the insects of Europe will be shown those of India, China and Japan, which feed on the leaves of the mulberry, oak, alantus (or Japan varnish tree, as it is erroneously called), juniper, and castor-oil plant. This portion of the Exhibition will be all the more interesting from the fact, that the Alantus and other worms, some of them as large as a man's finger and exquisitely beautiful, will be seen in the open air, and may be studied as in a state of nature. Naturalists visiting the Jardin d'Acclimation in the Bois de Boulogne, and the experimental establishment of M. Guérin Meneville at Vincennes, may have seen these creatures in their normal condition, but to the public generally the sight will be novel and interesting.

As the production of honey and wax is one of the most universally extended occupations, the comparison of the various systems employed therein cannot fail to be suggestive. The honey of Hyettus has lost none of its celebrity, though more than two thousand years have rolled away since its praises were first sung. It figured at Kensington in 1861; perhaps the bees themselves may appear in the Champ de Mars next year.

In Horticulture our neighbours, being at home, will have a great advantage over their visitors. The moment the ground can be prepared to receive them, the French gardeners and horticulturists, with the Imperial Societies of Agriculture and Horticulture at their head, will lay out their plantations and parterres; and they have done so much of late in acclimation of plants, and the floral decoration of public pleasure-grounds, that we may look for an extremely interesting exhibition in this class on the French side. The system of transplanting large trees, so successfully employed by the late Sir Joseph Paxton, has been carried out to a great extent by the authorities of Paris, and there is no doubt that some daring feats of this kind will be exhibited in the planting of the ornamental portions of the Exhibition Park.

We have been favoured with a view of the draft plans for the Horticultural Exhibition, to which one corner of the park, equal to twelve acres in extent, has been devoted; and we may mention that they include the great aquariums, about which some extraordinary statements have been made. The arrangements adopted falls little short of the rumours to which we refer.

There are to be aquariums both for fresh and salt water fish, and each will be connected with a cascade, which in the former case will serve to aerate the water to be pumped back into the aquarium. The tanks are to be of great size, and to be so constructed that the people may pass beneath them, and thus view the fish from below as well as above. The management of the horticultural portion of the Exhibition is entrusted to M. Barillet Deschamps,

the chief gardener of the city of Paris, and it could not be in better hands. We are glad to find, that the British horticulturists have accepted the invitation of the Imperial Commission, and will co-operate with their French brethren in this interesting section of the Universal Exhibition.

Model farm buildings, cottages, and rural constructions of all kinds, will be encouraged in every possible way, and it would be disgraceful to England and Scotland did they not take up a prominent position in this class. They have not perhaps very much to learn of others in this department; but, to put the matter on the lowest ground, it would be doing an injustice to Great Britain not to let the world at large see how much economic science and philanthropy combined have effected for the well-being, moral as well as material, of her agricultural class, which is perhaps the best-fod, the best housed, and the best provided for in every way, in all Europe. If in one corner of the Exhibition Park there be not a model English farm, and a model English cottage or two, with rose-clad porch and garden-patch—things scarcely known on the Continent—one chance of correcting an error that exists pretty generally abroad respecting the habits of our island will be lost. We are looked upon as the most matter-of-fact people in Europe, and it would be well that our neighbours should know that the rural districts of England are as remarkable for the production of ornamental flowers as for that of heavy crops.

A variety of the most important national industries dependent upon agriculture, besides those already mentioned, will, of course, be represented. The French department will, doubtless, be highly attractive in this respect, and will include model establishments connected with the manufacture of wine, the production of sugar from beet-root and other substances, sugar-refining, brewing, distillation, the extraction of perfumes, the manufacture of fancy soaps, the preparation of fennel, macaroni, vermicelli, and other processes for the preservation and preparation of food, to which chemical science has been largely applied by our neighbours.

(To be continued.)

STEAM PLOUGH.

Among the various substitutes for the "peculiar institution," which have been suggested, we now record another, a steam plough:

It will no doubt highly interest your readers to learn that a steam plough, shipped in one of the last Liverpool steamers, and consigned to Messrs. Longstreet, Owen & Co., is at the present moment being shipped on our levee. We earnestly call the attention of our agriculturalists to this importation, which is likely to prove the forerunner of the introduction of an implement in the highest degree calculated to save human and animal labor, and to change and improve our system of cultivation.

It must be surprising to everybody who sees the general introduction of machinery and of steam as motive power, all over the world, and all conditions of life, that the hard, expensive and yet simple work of cultivating the soil, is still left to the slow process of manual labor, and to the simple implements used centuries ago. One of the many reasons which explain this great anomaly is the fact that the first experiments in steam plowing, chiefly made in this country, were based on the principle of working a set of plows or cultivators directly, by a locomotive moving over the field. The power, and therefore the expense, for moving the huge steam horse itself far exceeded the power required for actual cultivation, and so steam plowing was for some time abandoned as a pretty, but a hopeless idea.

But the employment of steel ropes for moving a set of plows, the engines being stationary or moving only along the headlands of the fields, altered the prospects for its introduction. Mr. John Fowler, of Leeds, England, introduced his patent steam plows, based on this principle, not only in England, where some 500 to 600 sets are at present in motion, but chiefly, too, in one of the first cotton-growing countries—next to ours—in the world. Many hundreds of his powerful engines are worked by Arabs and Bedouins, at the present moment, preparing the soil of the Nile valley of Egypt for this year's cotton crop.

One of the chief causes of the acknowledged superiority of the Egyptian cotton is to be found in the large introduction of this system of cultivation, without which deep cultivation, at the present rate of wages, is almost out of reach of the planter.—*New Orleans Crescent.*

The tonnage of France is 935,535, while Prussia boasts some 1,293,138 tons; thus it will be seen, that in Europe, Prussia is the second commercial power.

ROME.

PROCLAMATION OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO THE PEOPLE.

(From La Liberte, (Paris) Dec. 21.)

Romans.—At last the French soldier has left Rome—the last foreign flag flies over Italian territory—no proud dominion, no unjust protection troubles it. The spectacle is painful to our oppressors, but it is consoling to us, who, after eighteen years, raise our heads again, and find Rome again mistress of her destiny. May this solemn day imprint itself deeply upon the memory and heart of every Roman who feels his dignity. This day, 14th December, 1866, opens an era, the era which will see, besides free religious magistrates, Rome also free—it also prosperous.

To us, then, O Romans, be the task. Tardy justice replaces in our hands the fate of the country which was no longer ours. The hour is decisive—solemn. The whole universe regards us moved, agitated, by opposing feelings. We, strong in an imprescriptible right, resolve to exercise the rights of the spiritual power, preparing for the great event our minds, our thoughts, and, if necessary, our arms. No vain words—no inconsiderate movements—no isolated agitation. Away from our ranks he who will not bring aid at this solemn moment. The country is rich in courage and civic virtue, and the supreme day will develop them.

It is useless to abandon one's self to empty and inconsiderate manifestations. That would be what its enemies most desire, the dreamers of new foreign intermeddlers, who in great numbers surround us, spy upon us, and oppress us: it is upon them, no doubt, do not doubt it, that the eyes of those who watch over the destinies, rest; but against them it is necessary to be united, disciplined, strong and resolute and at the same time, to await with calmness the moment that separates us from our object. Let us gather, let us clasp hands, and let us rally round the name and glories of Rome. Thus united and compact let us wait.

In the name of the country, let not the least part of our force stray away at this solemn moment. Success is certain. The days of clerical despotism are numbered. Your committee will not let you want advice and action.

THE ROMAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.
Rome, Dec. 14, 1866.

No Distinction of Color—Radical Insanity.

Thad. Stevens has introduced, and the House of Representatives has agreed to, a resolution for the appointment of a committee to report a bill to establish free schools in the District of Columbia, which shall be open to white and black children alike. Such a bill will be introduced and enacted into a law. It is the determination of the Radicals to break down all barriers to the social and political equalization of the two races. The effect of the proposed school law in this District is very plain. The parents who can afford to do so will send their children to private schools. They will not send their children to schools where whites and blacks are mixed promiscuously. No white parents will send their children to these free schools unless they are too poor to send them to private schools. The consequence will be, that the children of poor parents will have to go without education altogether, or else go to these white and black schools. That will produce social feelings among white children by no means agreeable to the poorer class. Those white children whose parents can afford to send them to a private school will look down upon those white children who are compelled, on account of the poverty of their parents, to go to school with black children. The idea of the Radicals is, that if the children of the two races are brought up in the same school and educated in the same classes, prejudice of color will disappear, so far as such white children are concerned, and that they will grow to manhood and womanhood in that condition. And these whites and blacks will intermarry, and socially mix as if they were all of the same color. The experiment is to be tried on the poor whites, as they are the least capable of resistance. The Radicals would, if they dared and had the power, make it a criminal offense for any teacher of a public or private school, in any State, to refuse admission to his school of the children of colored parents. So far as they can, they mean to do away with all distinctions on account of color.

The Composition of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court, declaring the Milligan military trial illegal, and therefore to be set aside, has been received by some of the extreme and more ignorant radicals with indignation. They are denouncing the Court as

a relic of the "pro-slavery period of the republic," and loud calls are made upon Congress to fill it with new judges after the pattern of Chase.

According to the New York World, the following is the Court as at present constituted:

1863—S. P. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice.
1835—Jas. M. Wayne, Ga.
1845—Samuel Nelson, N. Y.
1846—R. C. Grier, Penn.
1858—Nathan Clifford, Maine.
1862—Noah M. Swayne, Ohio.
1862—David Davis, Ill.
1863—Samuel F. Miller, Iowa.
1863—Stephen J. Field, California.

Of these, the first and four last were appointed by Mr. Lincoln and eight of the nine are Northern men.

THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

From the Sentinel, Dec. 22

We do not think that there is any need to enlarge on Mr. Seward's dispatch of the 23d of November. The difference between the Cabinets of the Tulleries and Washington no longer exists. The complete evacuation of Mexico having to be an accomplished fact on the 1st of March, all apprehension of renewed misunderstanding disappears, and the more so if the last dispatches from Washington, published since Mr. Seward's letter, are to be believed, the French Government, far from raising any obstacle to the re-establishment of the Mexican Republic, shows itself disposed to co-operate with the United States in the restoration of that form of Government. Before many months nothing will remain of the Mexican expedition but a solemn warning for those who have the destinies of States in their hands. Public opinion has never ceased to protest against this attempt to raise, at the price of so many sacrifices, a monarchy, destined to fall miserably as soon as France withdraws the support of her finances and her soldiers; that intervention in the interior affairs of the Mexican people has been considered as a derogation from the policy with regard to nationalities which France sustains in Europe. The Executive, however, could not resolve to renounce its enterprise. The force of things at present obliges it to do so. Public sentiment, of which we have so many times made ourselves the organ, was just and wise. It is now to be regretted that attention was not paid to that manifestation the day after the taking of Puebla.

FREEDMEN.

We have nothing but good will for the freedmen. We love to see them enjoy themselves. It was our privilege to labor for their spiritual good before the war, and we feel no disposition to relax our efforts in their behalf. It was a terrible kindness that set them free, and consigned a quarter of a million of them to untimely graves.—Their emancipation is called, the great social phenomenon of the age, if not of the century. There is a greater phenomenon than that. That four millions of slaves should be freed in a day with scarcely an act of violence on their part, is a phenomenon unparalleled in the history of our race. Such a fact is to the whole world an incontestible proof of the mild form of Southern slavery, and of the respect and love which our former slaves felt toward us. They feel still that their former owners are their best friends; and the evidences they give of respect and affection are simple and touching. When we returned to this city, one of the first persons that called to see us was a former slave, and the pleasure of meeting, especially with the children, was as genuine as if a near relative had entered the house. In many portions of the South, the colored people are seeking again their old homes, and settling down on the estates where they were born and bred. Let us be kind to them; let us try in every way to develop their minds and improve their condition.—*Richmond Christian Advocate.*

THE ENGLISH "REFORM" MOVEMENT.

The rapid strides which have been made by the Reformers in England, during the past few months, since the formation of the League, are well calculated to excite the deepest interest as to the political future of that country. The agitation, which was at first started by the Liberal party for the purpose of extending the franchise moderately, has now passed beyond its control, and has assumed a magnitude and an importance which are startling. In every important town both in England and Scotland branches of the great central have sprung into existence, conducted generally by vigorous and active men, who have their hearts in the work, and who are urged on by personal ambition, to push their cause to a successful issue.

The commercial marine of Prussia, which one year ago consisted of 1,665 vessels, now numbers 10,202 ships.

ZION CHURCH, CHARLESTON.—This church has at length, been, in part, given up to its owners. We informed our readers a few weeks ago that Gen. Howard, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, had ordered the Northern Church's missionary to surrender the property; but that the Northern Church, by its missionary, had refused obedience. This missionary, having received from his legal adviser a written opinion to the effect that he could not hope to hold the property by the decision of any tribunal whatever, (as indeed he might have inferred from the Freedmen's Bureau's refusal to countenance the claim,) at length made a virtue of necessity, and surrendered the upper part of the building. This was done several weeks ago, but in compliance with the missionary's request, the trustees, returning good for evil, allowed that missionary to use the church a few Sabbaths more, though greatly against the wishes of a very large part of the colored congregation, who were anxious that the missionary should be summarily ejected. Their beloved pastor, the Rev. Dr. Girardeau, will resume his labors among them next Sunday.

The Northern Church, by its missionary, still retains possession of the basement, under the authority of the Freedmen's Bureau. When that authority shall be withdrawn, July 1, 1867, we may expect to get complete possession of our property. Our experience of the Northern Church's honesty in this case does not warrant the supposition that that Church will relax its grasp upon our property one moment before it shall be forced to do so by some power—physical, not moral—which it dares not resist.—*Southern Presbyterian.*

RELIEF FOR DISTRESS MINISTERS, FAMILIES AND THE POOR OF SOUTHERN CHURCHES.—The cry for food begins to come up to us in earnest tones from large districts of the South, which have suffered a drouth, and some of them two seasons of drouth, on the back of all the desolations of war. To this cry our Christian brethren of different denominations in this favored region have made preparations to respond. And in Louisville as in various portions of the Commonwealth, committees of benevolent and enterprising citizens have been appointed representing the public at large, to gather and forward food to the famine-stricken regions.

We are gratified to announce in response to numerous inquiries on the subject, that the Executive Committee of Missions of the Synod of Kentucky—acting as they believe in the spirit of the Synod's third resolution on the missionary work—have determined, in their official capacity, as representing the Presbyterians of this highly-favored region, to act as an agency for receiving and disbursing specific contributions of food and other supplies to the destitute families of ministers and to the poor of Southern churches. Desiring to act thoroughly in concert with, and in aid of, the excellent public committee organized in Louisville, they have arranged to ship through the agency of that committee, contributions made for the specific purpose above mentioned; and to turn into the common channel such surplus as they may receive out of general contributions entrusted to them.

A lady who was in the habit of spending a large portion of her time in the society of her neighbors, happened one day to be taken suddenly ill, and sent her husband in great haste for a physician. The husband ran a few rods, but soon returned, exclaiming, "My dear, where shall I find you when I get back?"

An industrious tradesman having taken a new apprentice, awoke him at a very early hour on the first morning, by calling out that the family were sitting down to table. "Thank you," said the boy, as he turned over in bed, to adjust himself for a new nap, "thank you; but I never eat anything during the night."

CHARCOAL FOR FATTENING TURKEYS.—"I have made an experiment," says a writer, "in feeding charcoal to fatten turkeys, and the result surprised me. Four turkeys were confined in a pen and fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats. Four others, of the same breed, were also, at the same time, confined in a pen and fed on the same articles, but with one pint of very finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their food—mixed meal and potatoes. They had also a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day, and there was difference of one and a half pounds in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with the charcoal, they being much the fatter and the meat greatly superior in point tenderness and flavor."

The vast desert of Sahara, whitened by the bones of so many unfortunate travelers who have perished on its inhospitable sands, is likely, it is said, to become rich and fertile before many ages. The only cause of its sterility has been the absence of water, which will be supplied by artesian wells. Every day new ones are produced by the multiplication of these wells, which supply vast quantities of water. So says the London Scientific Review.

FARM AND GARDEN. ROTATION OF CROPS.

Many years ago, Chaptal, the celebrated French agricultural chemist, laid down five distinct propositions, in which the effects produced by constant cultivation of the soil were stated very briefly but very clearly; we propose to recapitulate his points and to make a running commentary on each of them as may serve at least, to arrest attention, and perhaps may prove suggestive to some of our readers.

A system of cropping which, by a well devised rotation, shall restore to the soil, by the use of certain crops, at least a part of these constituents of which it has been exhausted by certain other crops, constitutes the basis of all good husbandry.

Chaptal's propositions are—
1st "All plants exhaust the soil."

If Chaptal had said all "cultivated" plants exhaust the soil, his remarks would have been entirely correct. When soils are in their virgin state, or where on soils thrown out of cultivation, a secondary growth of wood springs up, the process of exhaustion is arrested, and the fertilizing process is at work. The reason for this is, that the annual decay of vegetables—on the prairies, for instance—enriches the soil, because a portion of the plant food is derived from the atmosphere. A similar result must follow, though more slowly, where on once cultivated and partially exhausted fields a new growth of wood springs up. In this case, the annual droppings of the leaves and pine shatters assist in restoring, at least in some measure, the fertility of the soil, and certainly prevent any further exhaustion of it. The value of crops that shade the ground, in contradiction to hoed crops, is by the examples just cited exemplified and illustrated by nature herself.

2d "All plants do not exhaust the soil equally."

This fact, the experience of every farmer has demonstrated. Analysis shows that 100 parts of the ashes of the grain of Indian corn contain 28 parts of potash, 13 parts of magnesia, and 53 parts of phosphoric acid—and also that 100 parts of the ashes of the stalks and leaves contain 35 parts of potash, 10 parts of lime and 8 parts of phosphoric acid. The drain, therefore, upon the potash, soda, lime and phosphates in the soil, is very great. The same may be said of wheat and tobacco. Oats, rye and barley exhaust the soil, in rather lesser proportions, and clover, turnips, the leguminous plants and the grasses, least of all.

4th. "All plants do not restore to the soil the same quality or quantity of manure."

Chaptal here means only the roots and refuse of plants after the crop is taken off. But the reasoning is equally applicable in regard to green crops turned under. There are some plants which draw a large portion of nourishment from the atmosphere—as clover, for instance. There are others—we may cite wheat as an illustration—which draw comparatively little from that source. A green crop of clover turned under would, therefore furnish to the soil not only the constituents the crop has drawn from it, but also those it had derived from the atmosphere, and by its system of tap roots, much nourishment that had been otherwise locked up in the subsoil. The best illustration of this is the fact that whilst the ashes of an acre of wheat, including the grain and straw, do not weigh more than 90 pounds—the ashes of one acre of clover will weigh 283 pounds—and the latter are principally composed of the most valuable constituents of the soil. From the above statement it necessarily follows that—

5th. "All plants do not exhaust the soil equally."

This we have endeavored to show is really the case, and upon this acknowledged fact the value of a judicious system of rotation is based.

Chaptal's deductions are as follows:

That a long succession of crops exhaust the soil. That the amount of annual exhaustion depends on the nature of the crop grown. That tap or spindle rooted crops—clover, turnips, carrots, beets, etc.—ought to succeed the running and superficial roots—wheat, oats, barley corn, etc. That the same crop should not be grown too frequently on the same field. That no two grain crops—say wheat, and oats—should follow each other in succession. That the losses sustained by the soil from crops that draw their nourishment chiefly from that source, should be counteracted by adequate supplies of manure, and, finally, that when the cultivation of cereals has been carried to such an extent that the soil shows signs of exhaustion, resort must be had to those crops—clover, peas, turnips, leguminous plants and the grasses—that tend to ameliorate the soil and restore to it at least a portion of the fertility it has lost.

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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New Orleans:
SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1867.

The Advocate to be Stopped.

Subscribers will not fail to remember that their ADVOCATE will cease to come to them unless they renew their subscriptions. We shall be sorry to part with them. Please call on your pastor at once, or write us by the next mail, inclosing three dollars. We most earnestly desire all the subscribers to stand by us. The ADVOCATE is a Church paper, represents all the interests of the Church as no outside paper can do. Stick to your own paper, and if you occasionally desire to see others, borrow one. "Excepting only the Bible and the devotions at the family altar, there is no greater power for good in the home circle than the religious newspaper. The parent who provides it for his family, or the pastor who secures its introduction into the homes of his people, accomplishes a good work, the influences of which are too precious for calculation."

"THE PRESBYTERIAN INDEX" AND "THE CHRISTIAN COMMONWEALTH" are among the best papers which come to this office. They are not only a strength to the Presbyterian Church but to the whole Church; and are fighting the same battle against the same foe with ourselves. That new type of Protestantism which announces a political unity, and which is ready to harmonize all ecclesiastical and doctrinal differences in order to combine in great force and numbers at the polls, is to be found equally in the Northern Methodist and the Northern Presbyterian Churches.

The Index is a large sheet ably edited, and full of the very best reading for the family.—Price \$5, Office, No. 12 South Royal st., Mobile, and No. 28 Carondelet street.

THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE comes to us in greatly improved style, large and full of good matter: original contributions, ample cash receipts and other signs of prosperity. We rejoice in the success of Messrs. J. W. Burke & Co.

This sheet now vies in size with that of the Nashville Advocate. "They stretch their arms like seas and grasp in all the shore."

SUNDAY SCHOOL VISITOR, M. E. Church, South. In beautiful style and most gracefully does this old friend enter again upon the cheerful work of supplying our Sabbath-School children with news and Sunday reading. It is an improvement upon the old Visitor in point of press-work, paper and woodcuts. Right bravely does our Agent at the Publishing House move forward. We hope that he will adopt for his motto, *"Festina Lente."* The times will admit of it. Many enthusiastic friends who do not have "to pay the printer," would have been entertained with the same half-interested concern which more than anything else has characterized the recent vote.

THE NEW VOLUME.

Our patrons can see at a glance that we have been in dock, and are newly rigged for another long voyage. During the past year a good Providence has favored us with many kind friends and propitious gales. Sounding along for months, with some fear and extreme caution, we at last boldly ventured out into the shoreless deep, and overcame without serious disaster the fifty-two weeks of labor there are in a single year. Have our subscribers derived any solid advantage from the reading of this CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE? We trust that preachers and people have been encouraged by the view which its columns have afforded of the condition of the Church generally, and specially of the life, unity, and strength of our own Southern Methodism. It did some service during the General Conference, by spreading the glad tidings of that glorious session. Some goodly men think that since that time it has done a corresponding disservice, by withholding a firm support from the constitutional questions of Lay Delegation and Change of Name. But we regret nothing on that score, and believe that the position of this ADVOCATE is still that of four-fifths of the members of our Church, in regard to those momentous changes. It cannot possibly be the mind of those even who advocate the introduction of the lay-element into our economy, to overwhelm the clerical element; which the plan passed by the General Conference in effect does, and which we greatly fear will pass the Annual Conferences by the requisite majorities. Whatever may be the final result, we derive satisfaction from the fact that these measures have been rejected by a large proportion of the Ministers owning and supporting this paper. The wholesale way in which these questions have been swallowed by not a few of the Southern Conferences must ever be a wonder in the history of Legislation, and by and by to none greater than to themselves. Without discussion, without inquiry, without deliberation they have passed these propositions to the last man, as promptly as a flock of sheep would clear a gap. Grave questions, before the war used to be sifted, weighed, and, from the constitution of the human intellect, they usually divided Conferences and Legislatures into two very nearly equal parts, and were carried or lost by a comparatively slight preponderance of reason and argument. By this process propositions were cleared of crudeness, their possible effects came into view, and the action of the body became as intentional as definite. But it would seem as if in State affairs, men were incapable of a thoughtful legislation directly after a period of war. Either individuality has not as yet sufficiently recovered from the over-riding aggregating force of that mere physical condition which merged the *one* in the *many*; or, men are too intent upon recovering their own personality and property to care much about general legislation. Whatever the cause, nothing is more patent than the indifference with which these most weighty constitutional questions have been received by our Church. And we regard it as a good providence that there were just now no more of them presented to the Annual Conferences. Probably a proposition to have twelve new Bishops, to have each Conference a Diocese, by giving each Bishop so much to do within its bounds as to preclude all other work, to do away with Presiding Elders, to lengthen the pastoral term indefinitely, or any other changes equally momentous, would have been entertained with the same half-interested concern which more than anything else has characterized the recent vote.

We are well satisfied before conforming our Church to a republican model to wait for a better model. Republics do not by their constitution elevate the people: they only do at best use those elevating forces which may be found in them, supplied from without. The rulers of a republic are but exponents, and cannot be better than the people which compose it. Whereas the business of the Church, like that of the school-master or the parent, is to teach and elevate, and its constitution must of necessity conform to that of the family or the school.

The representative system implies the very opposite of that state of things which occasioned the institution of Christ's Church and the Christian Ministry. The resolution of forces, and a corresponding strife of who shall be greatest, compose the spirit and the wisdom of that system. The machinery of elections, and the claims of rival candidates have been and we fear will ever continue to be, a source of mischief in this ambitious and weak world. The Saviour "girded himself" and knelt at the feet of his Disciples to correct this evil, and to inculcate an opposite principle upon the Church. That the very organization of a Church government may foster this evil, it is evident, or may on the other hand, to a great degree obviate it.

By the providence of God an adjustment of forces most favorable to unambitious action exists in the system of Government which grew out of the ministry and the doctrines of John Wesley, and the early Legislation of Methodism in America. For widely, free, simple, compact form what can be superior to Mr. Wesley's Episcopal type of Church Government: and this is the type which we have. For weight and velocity, for connectional strength, and missionary movement it has never yet been surpassed. These happy combinations, depend upon it, have something more than human wisdom in them, and ought not to be touched adventurously. We are not warranted in rudely taking hold of the ark because the oxen stumble.

We know that there is a wide difference between discovering defects and suggesting improvements.

But is there no way of introducing into our system the *new*, without destroying the *old*? If not, there can be no progress, but only and endless experiment. How this can be accomplished is the question. We believe that the department of Church Extension, Mission Fields, Education, Sabbath-Schools, and Church Literature offers a field sufficiently vast to employ and exhaust all the energy of the lay-element in our Church; and sufficiently important to demand a distinct Conference organization. The Monthly Meetings and the District Meetings seem to be solving this problem without touching the structure of the Church.

It has not been six months since twenty-four Conferences of the Methodist Protestant Church, nine Conferences of the Wesleyan Methodist, and two independent congregations of Methodists met in Cincinnati to coalesce, and gain strength by union. Roman Catholicism is to be met, and the immense open country of Paganism is to be occupied, and they equally demand connectional, organized strength, all that may be consistent with the fullest freedom of a good scriptural conscience. Our Church therefore needs to preserve all its inherent and acquired organic strength and activity, while calling into play those great resources, as yet scarcely touched, which are to be found in its thousands of educated and sanctified laymen. We feel confident, if by the Providence of God the present plan be defeated, that in four years the mature

thought of the Church will evolve an accurate, well-digested law incorporating lay representation.

INDEPENDENT MISSIONARY.

The original communication inserted in the "Child's Corner," signed "Independent Missionary," is from Rev. P. Bagly, who has spent years in China and in Japan. He moves on an original plan—without purse or scrip, and takes up no collections! It is a light method of traveling, but has, in his case, been a successful one: which speaks well for the general benevolence of the world, and, what is more important, evidences its real interest in all genuinely unselfish persons and enterprises. Mr. B. is still a very young man. He is found in the South upon what doubtless seemed to be an "open door" for good; the enlightening and christianizing the Blacks. He did not know possibly that the best-judges of what is civilized, what is christianly, of refinement, and of intelligence, the New England statesman and the New England divine, have pronounced our colored people to be equal to the very best; worthy of being Legislators every man of them. And as for their religious condition, he probably did not know that a larger proportion of them belongs to the church than that of any other people in the world.

Mr. B. has been much pleased with the opportunities proffered him for preaching to them; and we doubt not the visit of the Missionary was a great treat to the colored people. We bid him God speed in his universal apostleship.

WORK OF GRACE IN MEMPHIS IN THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—We are pleased to learn that more than seventy persons have already united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Memphis, of which Rev. C. A. Davis, D. D., is pastor. In this meeting, at which these persons were added to the Church, which is still in progress, the pastor is assisted by the Rev. J. W. Point-dexter of that city.

NOT WILLING TO GO.—At the last meeting of the Synod of New Jersey, one of the officers of the Executive Committee of Foreign Missions made the remarkable statement, "that, for the last eighteen months, not a single person from any of our seminaries, not one from Princeton, not one from Alleghany, had made an application to that body to be sent as a missionary to any part of the pagan or Mohammedan world."

A NEW KIND OF POTATO.—Among the Christmas extemporizations by the Methodists of New York city, was a big potato, green at the core, and holding \$500, given by the Washington street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, to their pastor, Rev. A. S. Hunt.

The Missionary Anniversary of Wesley Chapel is to be held on the 20th instant; Dr. McClinton is to preach in the morning; Rev. J. H. Vincent is to address the Sunday-school Anniversary in the afternoon. At the evening meeting Chief Justice Chase or Speaker Colfax will preside.

The Bishops of Madras, Calcutta and Bombay, have issued an address in which they say the number of Christian converts in India, Burmah and Ceylon is 213,483; and the number of English and American missionaries is 541. The children at the mission schools within the same bounds are 97,575. The number in all the schools is 500,000.

The Spanish religious journals recommend the re-establishment of the inquisition in Spain, as the sole means of saving society.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TANON, or the Richmond collection of sacred music, by R. McIntosh. New York, F. J. Huntington & Co., Broome street. T. L. White & Co., New Orleans.

The author was an officer in the army of Virginia. He has collected here the psalmody peculiar to the South and South-West, besides that of the great masters in general use. Many original pieces are inserted in this collection.

NICODEMUS WITH JESUS, by Rev. J. M. P. Otis. Philadelphia: James S. Glaxton, 1214 Chesnut street—1867: 42 mo.

The work is the result of a Pastor's Bible Class. He began to unfold this rich passage of Scripture, and the work grew upon his hands and his soul. The Holy Spirit opened his understanding, and he now preaches to the world the thoughts of his closet upon the great central truth of Scripture, the new birth.

✓ CONCISE HISTORY OF THE INTRODUCTION OF PROTESTANTISM INTO MISSISSIPPI AND THE SOUTH-WEST, by Rev. John G. Jones, St. Louis: P. M. Pinkard & Co., No. 510 Pine street. 1866.

In this work we have a great deal of valuable material for the future historian preserved to the Church. Its minute and faithful statement of persons and acts will interest both ministers and members of the Methodist Church in the South. It is a capital thing.

METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW, January, 1867. 200 Mulberry street, New York. Rev. D. D. Whedon, D. D., Editor.

The two articles, "Hurst's History of Rationalism," by Dr. McClinton, and "Adam Clarke as a Preacher," by Rev. Samuel Dunn, are alone worth the price of the Quarterly.

The Editor has placed this Review fairly by the side of the very best in this or any country. His own department of it is full of sensible scholarly criticism such as could only come from a full and accurate mind. He is not afraid to think for himself, excepting in one department; in all else he is refreshingly original, highly instructive and suggestive. It is painful to see such a mind turning aside to throw a sop to Cerberus. While standing at the grave of a friend, he must drop a tear for—Africa! Not the "Albert Nianza" Africa, at zero; but Africa out of the "sum of all villainies," rising resplendent, admirable, sublime, already capable of the highest affairs of Church and State. "O Africa!"

THE SOUTHERN BOYS' AND GIRLS' MONTHLY. White and Howard, Main street, No. 1011—Richmond, Va. Rev. E. T. Baird and Prof. W. Logan Baird, Editors—\$1 50 a year.

As its title indicates, a pleasant monthly for the entertainment of the young people.

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL MONTHLY, devoted to popular instruction and literature. Jan. 1867. J. W. Schermerhorn & Co., 430 Broome street, New York. \$1 50 per annum.

Contents: German Schools, John Boyd, Radical defect in Education, Pedagogical Laws, Culture of Imagination, Prize Poem—a Dialogue, Oceanic Phenomena, Respect due to Pupils, Out of School, Rare case of Courage, A School Music Book-Wanted, A few Words, Editorial Correspondence—Intelligence, Current Publications.

A most excellent and readable Monthly is this; one deserving a wide circulation, adhering strictly to the business in hand.

THE AMERICAN FARMER. Worthington & Lewis, 52 S. Gay st., Baltimore. Price \$2 per year.

The various systems of Field Rotation. Three, Four, Five and Seven Field, are fully discussed in the present and previous numbers. These and the several articles on "Clover Culture," "Our Homes," "The value of our Lands," &c., in recent numbers, indicate the thoroughly practical character of the "Old Farmer." While the large amount of matter on Fruit Growing, gathered from the best sources show how well the "Pioneer

Journal keeps itself at the head of the Agricultural and Horticultural progress of the day. In all its leading departments of Field, Orchard and Garden cultivation, and Stock growing, whether in its original or selected matter, *The Farmer* shows a direction which is at once practical and scientific.

Its very apparent sympathy with Southern interests has caused the American Farmer to lose favor with a certain class of Northern readers and advertisers, and it deserves therefore, on every account, the support of Southern people.

MUSICAL PIONEER. 50 cents per annum in advance. 459 Broome street, New York.

Each number contains new pieces of music, and some very sensible musical matter.

VICKS' ILLUSTRATED GUIDE FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN, and Catalogue of Seeds, with plain and full directions for sowing seed, transplanting, and after culture. James Viek, Importer of Choice Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Rochester, New York: is a pamphlet of 88 pages full of excellent wood-cuts of flowers, and much horticultural information.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH, from the times of Christ until the Present. St. Louis, P. M. Pinkard, 78 and 80 Pine street—12 mo.

As the size of the volume indicates, this is a rapid resume of Church History. It puts upon record the War-history of the Northern Churches, which it were well to preserve for future reference. The style is sprightly, the thought is progressive.

FRENCH PROTESTANT MISSION IN AFRICA.—The Paris Missionary Society has been deeply tried by the sudden death, by fever, in Senegal, of a most prominent young missionary, M. Langa. The South African Mission is still under heavy trial: some of the expelled missionaries have, however, visited their people, and found them steady in the truth. The station where the printing press works has remained untouched, its topographical position having, in the hands of God, prevented the inroads of the Boers.

The new Church Almanac gives the following statistics of the Episcopal Church in this country, including the Southern States: whole number of parishes, 2,305; whole number of clergy, 2,530; total membership, 161,224; contributions the past year, \$3,051,667.

Considerable excitement has been caused at Dubuque by the adhesion of Rev. Father Keiny, a Roman Catholic priest, to the Methodist Church.

The *Christian Witness*, Episcopal, says: "Ninety years ago we had one clergyman to every ten thousand of the people; now we have only one to every fifteen thousand, and this discrepancy is increasing. The past two years the additions have not filled the places made by death and disability."

Mr. Norris, of the Manhattan Mission, reports among the Burmans of that city a condition of unusual hopefulness, an uncommon readiness to hear the word, and in the native preachers, new courage to labor.

THE WATCHMAN SUSPENDED.

We are sorry to note that this able journal has, by the want of money, been compelled to a suspension. We have entertained our readers with many a good thing clipped from its columns. The cause of this failure is attributable to the continued troubles of the whole country, which to-day is financially in a worse condition than it was one year ago. The Editor, Dr. Deems, says in a final address to its subscribers:

"If upon a review of the year, I could discover that I had left anyone any thing demanded by my position, I should have cause for remorse. If the paper had failed to establish itself in the affections of its readers, I should have cause for regret. These do not exist. Just at this juncture, when the stockholders are compelled to suspend, THE WATCHMAN elicits the warmest encomiums and the strongest expressions of desire for its continuance. It has really given me a strange kind of pleasant pain during the past six weeks to receive letters from so many people in different parts of the country, expressing their admiration of THE WATCHMAN. But these do not pay the weekly bills."

Yes, "admiration" and "encouragement" do a publisher very little good, unless they are pronounced so as to reach the compositor and the pressman. The conception of a religious and literary journal, published in the city of New York, with a Southern heart in it, was a good, we may say a bold and great one. Pity that it could not be permanently realized. Personally in, a pecuniary sense, and may be in some other respects, a man had better be a year behind the times than a month before them. The old adage, better be fifteen minutes too soon than one too late, was hastily conceived. Though it did seem as if the times were propitious to the enterprise of the *Watchman*, and, but for the failure in the great staple of the South, it would most likely have succeeded.

Common Back.—A correspondent of the St. Louis and Louisville Advocate writing from Kentucky, says: "Our colored members have for more than a year been in a very unsettled condition. There are three distinct parties in the field who wish to proselyte them, and if not to 'glory in their flesh,' at least to glory in the number of their names. Their old friends, the Baptists, still invite them down into the pond or the creek. The Zion and Bethel Black Methodist Churches each claim them, and the great Methodist Episcopal Church of the North is making mighty efforts to obtain permission to count their names. Several congregations have changed their Church relations two or three times, and are back again under the care of their best friends—the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. If we properly carry into execution our Conference resolutions, I believe a large majority of our colored members will finally settle down in the happy enjoyment of their privileges and rights as members of our Church."

TAKE YOUR OWN PAPER.—The *W. Chris. Advocate* says: "This is the true policy for the Church. Every Methodist should have the official paper of his own locality. No other paper will keep him in perpetual sympathy with his own denomination. The Conferences, anniversaries, institutions, revivals, deaths, and incidents of his own region, can only be familiar to him through such an organ. The sentiments of the master-minds, in his vicinity, are there published; and hence it is only by reading its columns that he can lay his hand, as it were, upon the heart of the Church, and feel its pulsations. It is wisdom, therefore, for the members of our Church to prefer their own paper."

Bishop Doggett.—Bishop Doggett of Richmond, Va., is expected to dedicate the new Episcopal Methodist Church on Holland st., next Sunday the 6th instant. The Bishop has kindly consented to preach morning and evening. Rev. Dr. Schon will preach in the afternoon at three o'clock. The Church is a neat and well finished edifice, and will be an ornament to that section of the city. Our friends of that young and enterprising charge deserve great credit for their zeal and liberality. Rev. E. Welty, the pastor, has devoted his time and energies to the successful prosecution of the good work entrusted to his care.—*Episcopal Methodist*.

LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Associate Justice Field, to-day, delivered the opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the Missouri test oath cases.

John A. Cummins, a Roman Catholic priest, who was indicted for preaching and teaching without taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution of that State, being plaintiff in error, the Court decided that the test oath in this case is unconstitutional, being in the nature of punishment without trial, and is in its character *ex post facto* and as a bill of attainder. The judgment of the Court is reversed, with directions that the plaintiff shall depart without delay.

Associate Justice Field also delivered an opinion of the Court in the *ex parte* cases of Garland and Marr, who having taken a part in the rebellion, ask to be readmitted to practice. The Court holds that as a statute imposes a punishment which may not have been punishable at the time the offence was committed, it is in its nature an *ex post facto* law. Attorneys are not officers of the Court, and hold their office during their good behavior. The Court is not the register of the edicts of any other power. The applicants obtained a pardon from the President, which relieves them from consequences of offence, and makes the citizen in the eye of the law what he was before it was committed. Congress cannot be fettered by legislative restriction. It followed that the prayer of the petitioner must be granted, and also the prayer of Mr. Marr. The rule which requires attorneys to take the test oath, must be rescinded, and order is made accordingly. Associate Justice Miller for himself; Chief Justice Chase and Associates Swayne and Davis read a dissenting opinion.

The Committee on Territories have instructed Ashley to report his amendment to the bill to establish a civil government in North Carolina, as a substitute for Stevens's now before the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The proceedings of the House to-day exhibit an unusual amount of vindictiveness towards the President. Loan's impeachment resolution came up. Mr. Loan indulged in a violent speech, charging the President with complicity in the assassination of Lincoln. He was called to order by Mr. Hale, (Rep.) of New York. The Speaker sustained Mr. Loan in the use of his violent language. An appeal was taken from the Speaker's ruling, and the appeal was laid on the table by a majority vote.

Loan continued his tirade but no vote was reached and the resolution went over for another week.

We learn from a Spanish paper that the Cathedral clergy in Spain amounts to no less than 1777 individuals, (people that consume, but do not produce anything,) whose yearly income amounts to 1,224,742. Then there are besides the sacerdotal body, amounting to 21,357 persons, whose annual income is stated to be \$3,902,402. Should we not pity the poor Spaniards?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The subject of reconstruction was discussed in the House to-day. Mr. Stephens's bill to reorganize the Southern State governments being brought up for action, that bill recognizes the existing State governments as valid until altered, and authorized a convention of delegates to be elected by all male citizens 21 years of age, in each state, to form a Constitution which, if approved by Congress and ratified by the people, shall take effect. No Constitution shall be presented to Congress which does not extend equal rights to all races.

Mr. Payne, of Wisconsin, opened the debate by a very bitter attack upon Mr. Stevens, for proposing to recognize the existing of States governments as valid. He denounced him as skirting the guilt and crime of the President, and as false to every principle of liberty and justice.

Mr. Payne is a Radical of the new extreme type, and this attack upon the Radical leader was wholly unexpected, and Mr. Stevens did not receive it with entire complacency. Whether Mr. Payne's sentiments are shared by any considerable number of the Radicals, I do not know; but Mr. Ashley's substitute for Mr. Stevens's bill proposes to declare all the laws and all the acts of the existing Governments null and void, and this will probably receive the support of the extreme Radical wing.

Mr. Payne's language towards Mr. Stevens was as severe and unmeasured in its denunciations as is often heard in Congress. This speech was followed by one equally severe upon the principles and provisions of Mr. Stevens's bill, but much more respectful towards him personally, from Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, who made one of the most eloquent and effective speeches heard in the present Congress.

He denounced this bill as violating the spirit of the proposed constitutional amendment, as at war with the pledge which that amendment virtually holds out to the South, and which received the support of the Reconstruction Committee, Mr. Stevens himself included.

He declared his belief that the rebel States had forfeited all claim to share in the national Government by their rebellion, and that all the powers of government rested in the hands of loyal States, three-fourths of which might ratify any constitutional amendments they pleased, nor could the Supreme Court interfere with this, because the question was political, and not judicial, and therefore beyond their jurisdiction; but these States are still States within the Union, and Mr. Stevens's bill proposed to blot out rights which still belong to them as such; their people were still citizens, and entitled to the rights of citizens; but the bill declares that they have lost their citizenship, which can only be restored to them by the action of Congress.

Mr. Bingham denounced the attempt to treat the Southern States as conquered provinces, and their people as conquered subjects, and urged a policy of magnanimity and generosity as alone worthy of any Christian people. He maintained that this Government exists only through the action of State Governments, and protests against the evident purpose to crush the States and render them the mere subjects of Federal power.

Mr. Bingham is one of the ablest debaters in Congress. He speaks with uninterrupted fluency and with great rapidity. His language is scholarly, his sentences polished, and his whole manner graceful and earnest.

Mr. Dawson followed, when the debate closed for the day.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER PLATE VALLEY. On the evening of Thursday, Jan. 17, this steamer struck the wreck of a gunboat, between Memphis and Vicksburg, and sunk in three minutes. About 100 lives were lost.

FROM MEXICO.

GALVESTON, Jan. 17.—Flake's *Batista* has Mexican news to the 15th, which was received this morning by the United States dispatch boat Black Bird, Capt. Cole.

Escobedo and the entire force left Monterey on the 27th for San Luis in hot chase for a fight with the French.

Cortina is reported about twelve leagues from Matamoros, maintaining for Juarez. Barrozaral, commanding at Matamoros, has succeeded in raising by loans, some money to pay off Cortina's troops, and sent it to him on the 12th inst. This will probably quiet them.

No new movement from Ortega. Official information has been received that the Liberals occupied San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Pressimo, and Guadalupe, and Queretaro.

Canales is at Victoria, Mexico, but is lame.

A light is expected to take place between the forces of Mejia and the Liberals, somewhere near Dolores Hidalgo.

A grand banquet was given Escobedo previous to his marching from Monterey on the French.

Naranjo's headquarters are at Mier.

Bastante has issued a proclamation in favor of Juarez, full of bitter language against Maximilian.

Great preparations were making at San Luis for the reception of Juarez, who was expected to make that city his capital.

Ortega's faction is reported to be gaining ground.

Cortina has officially announced to Berrozaral that Tampico, Tula and Victoria had proclaimed for Ortega, who was occupying them with military forces.

Circular of Marshal Bazaine from the Rio Grande Courier of January 15th: The *Observador* publishes in an extra the following news by private letters from San Luis Potosi: We are informed in consequence of the retreat of the Imperial forces toward the capital, where they have received orders to concentrate, Escobedo must have commenced his march on Queretaro, which was to be evacuated. Marshal Bazaine has issued the following circular: Expeditionary Corps of Mexico, Headquarters Staff No. 354, 3d Cabinet. Circular to all Mexican corps relative to the soldiers of the French Nationality. The Marshal commanding-in-chief has received a telegram from Paris dated the 13th instant, expressing the intention of the French Government to return to France, not only the foreign legion, but all the soldiers of the French nationality who were formerly authorized to enrol themselves into the service of the Mexican Government, and who are actually among several army corps of the Mexican army. However, if any of these soldiers desire to remain in the service of Mexico, they are authorized to do so, and to remain in the corps to which they actually belong. As to the French,

whatever is their actual rank in the Mexican army, officers, non-commissioned officers or privates, manifesting a desire of discontinuing to serve in Mexico, those who are yet attached to the French corps, will be transferred in the foreign legion, where they will have their former rank; as to the others, they will be returned to their country at the cost of the French Government. Consequently there will be made in each Mexican corps a nominal report of all Frenchmen serving in said corps, which report will be forwarded to the Marshal Commanding, after each soldier will have written opposite his name the action by him voluntarily taken, if he is determined or not to remain in the Mexican service. Soldiers taking the first determination will join themselves to the nearest French detachment at the first secure occasion which will offer itself.

Marshal BAZAINE, Commander-in-Chief.

Copies of this circular were forwarded to Gen. Mejia, December 18, to be enforced immediately.

BAPTIST LIBERALITY.—The New York *Examiner* enumerates several recent instances of liberality among Baptists in endowing literary institutions. The first named is that of Mathew Vassar, of Poughkeepsie, who has given nearly five hundred thousand dollars for the establishment of a college for young ladies. Gardner Colby, of Boston, has given fifty thousand dollars to Waterville College, Maine, seeking also other donations of equal amount. He also gave half that sum towards the erection of a noble building for the Theological Seminary at Newton, Mass. Brown University is receiving an endowment of two or three hundred thousand, largely from Baptists in Rhode Island and elsewhere. Messrs. Colgate & Trevor, of New York, have given seventy-five thousand to Madison University. A gift of twenty-five thousand dollars by Tracy H. Harris, of New York, has secured to Rochester University a subscription of a hundred thousand. To which John F. Rathbone has added twenty-five thousand for the library, and this was followed up by a subscription of one hundred thousand to the Rochester Theological Seminary. The brethren in Pennsylvania have just added one hundred thousand to the endowment of Lehigh University. Much has also been done for the Douglass University at Chicago, and Shurtleff College at Alton.

PRESTANTISM IN TAHITI.—Though Polish priests and French brandy were forced upon the simple natives of this island at the mouth of the canon, it is encouraging to know that the Christian work commenced by the London Missionary Society has not been destroyed, but is still energetically carried forward by the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society. There are in Tahiti and its dependencies 37 native Protestant parishes, with 1,507 pupils in schools, and 3,396 communicants. Queen Pomare and nearly all the people adhere to the Protestant faith. The decree making it compulsory to teach the French language in the native schools has been revoked, so that the native teachers who were compelled to resign have regained possession of the schools. In January, 1865, a Society for the promotion of primary knowledge among the Protestant schools was founded at the Queen's residence, and her husband was appointed president.—*United Presbyterian*.

From the Baton Rouge Weekly Gazette & Comet we learn that on Christmas Eve the ladies of the Episcopal Church inaugurated a "Christmas Tree" laden with choice presents for the children of their Sunday School, and on Christmas night a similar proceeding took place in the Methodist Church, under the auspices of the ladies of that denomination. We happened to be present on that occasion and were delighted at the happy style in which the whole affair was gotten up and managed. The Rev. Mr. Lightfield led off as master of ceremonies in dispensing the gifts, and discharged his duties in a highly satisfactory manner.

CITY NEWS.

The fact that the stock for a railroad between this point and Mobile has been taken by highly responsible parties, has taken us quite by surprise. The road is called the New Orleans, Mobile & Chattanooga Railroad. It will go round Lake Pontchartrain, by the Coast watering-places, to Mobile. This will complete the only link wanting in the Atlantic railroads between this city and Boston. It will add greatly to the value of the Lake Shore watering places, and will improve the accommodating spirit of the Pontchartrain Railroad and of the Lake steamers.

Last week the Merchants' Exchange Company of New Orleans celebrated the opening of the Institution, in one of the basement rooms of the Moresque building, which will be used as an exchange until the apartments specially assigned to them in the National Bank of Louisiana, now being erected on Common street, are completed, which will be in about three months, when Change will be held in that handsome building.

The celebration was to have commenced at twelve o'clock, but owing to some unlooked-for delay did not open until a few minutes before one, when Mr. Charles Briggs, president of the association, called the assemblage to order. Something like four hundred gentlemen were present, members of the association and invited guests. Very rarely has there been such a gathering of the wealth and intelligence of New Orleans. Every class of the community was represented, including bankers, underwriters and brokers, as well as merchants and members of the bar and the press.

Change of Name and Lay Delegation. We compile from our exchanges the following vote on these subjects.

CONFERENCE	For	Against	Lay Delegation	For	Against
Missouri	23	30	40	19	
St. Louis	26	12	19	19	
Arkansas	24	19	16	29	
Louisville	35	31	51	10	
Kentucky	45	7	45	4	
W. Virginia	15	7	21	1	
Holston	51	2	47	7	
N. W. Texas	28	00	26	00	
Tennessee	55	48	58	41	
Memphis	78	43	65	51	
N. Carolina	69	3	49	23	
Pacific	37	8	40	1	
Virginia	64	47	73	26	
Mobile	18	42	34	30	
Mississippi	36	52	32	45	
Georgia	109	3	116	16	
Montgomery	57	11	63	9	
Louisiana	15	19	8	27	
Florida	41	2	40	2	
East Texas	36	6	36	6	
Texas	27	0	26	1	
West Texas	23	0	23	0	
S. Carolina	102	7	105	5	
Little Rock	24	19	16	29	
Indian Mission	7	00	7	00	

OBITUARIES.

Died at his residence in Pike county, Miss., Nov. 26th, 1866, HARDY THOMPSON, an old and worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was born in Georgia, Feb. 5th, 1802, and came to Mississippi with his parents in 1818. After attaining the age of majority, he married Miss Nancy McMorris, in Amite county, where they first settled, but in a few years they removed to Pike county, where he died. They both became consistent members of the M. E. Church when quite young, and ever after endeavored to walk in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless.

By patient industry and economy they acquired a fine estate, in the enjoyment of which they were living, until it was well nigh ruined by the results of the late war.

Brother Thompson was a true friend and liberal supporter of the Church of his early love. Her illustrious pastors were always welcome to the hospitalities of his household, and their wants often relieved by his unostentatious liberality. Hundreds—yes, thousands—will ever remember the princely munificence with which he usually supported a large tent at the Camp-meetings within his reach. It was at these annual meetings that he seemed to be in his most congenial element; and sometimes on these occasions he would indulge the emotions of his holy and triumphant joy until the outer man was well nigh exhausted. But the good man is now gone to rest with the saluted dead. The purposes of God have been accomplished. He had attained the goal of his earthly purify, and has been transferred to the Church triumphant. He has left his wife and children the inheritance of a "good name, rather to be chosen than great riches." The writer of this brief tribute to the memory of the honored dead, became acquainted with brother and sister Thompson about forty years ago, and many have been the pleasant and profitable hours we have spent together when we have been permitted to meet in our earthly pilgrimage. May our christian fellowship so happily begun, and so long continued on earth be perpetuated in heaven! May God abundantly bless all the children of my dear old friend, and whatever may be their fortunes on earth, may they all meet him in heaven!

J. G. JONES.

Fayette, Miss., Dec. 26th, 1866.

MARTHA F. MYERS, wife of C. W. Myers, and daughter of Thomas and Sally Tolson, was born the 13th of Dec. 1827, in North Carolina; and at an early age removed with her parents to Alabama, and from thence to Mississippi, and she departed this life the 23rd of Nov. 1866. At the early age of thirteen years she embraced religion, having experienced a change of heart, and united herself to the Baptist Church, of which she remained an humble, devoted and worthy member until the close of life. On the 20th of Oct. 1863, she was united in marriage to C. W. Myers, with whom she lived in perfect harmony and affection till called away by death. As a Christian, she was devoted, liberal and zealous; as a friend, kind and social; as a mother, tender and affectionate; and as a step mother she excelled. As a mistress, indulgent, and as a companion she united all the qualities requisite to constitute in the fullest sense a good wife.

During a protracted and painful illness she was always resigned, and often spoke of her approaching dissolution with composure, and frequently expressed the liveliest sense of the smiles of her Saviour. She breathed her last in hope and faith. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

G. D. WALK.

Goodman, Miss., Jan. 3rd, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Religious Notice.

The Louisiana Avenue Methodist Church at the corner of Magazine Street, having been thoroughly repaired and repainted, will be re-opened for public religious worship, on SUNDAY NEXT, JAN. 20th, 1867. Preaching every Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A.M., and 7 o'clock, P.M. The Sabbath School will be reorganized and meet regularly every Sabbath morning at 9 o'clock.

CHAS. F. EVANS, Pastor.

January 18th, 1867.

New Orleans Dist. Quarterly Conferences
Felicity Street, Jan. 20
Moreau Street, Jan. 27
Carondelet Street, Feb. 3
German Churches, Feb. 10
Dryades Street, Feb. 8
N. O. Circuit, Jefferson & La. Av., at 6 P.M., at Advocate office, Feb. 15
Piquemine & Gros Tete at Arona, 23, 24
Baton Rouge, March 2, 3
Thibodaux, March 9, 10
Colored Churches, March 18th

J. C. KERN, P. E.

To the Preachers of Montgomery Conference.

The Minutes will be ready by the 5th of January. Inform me where and how to send them. Send postage or express charges—about as last year.

JOHN MARSHALL.

Mobile District — Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Whistler & Cott. Hill, at W., Jan. 19, 21
E. Shore & F. River, at Dannelly's 26, 27
Pascagoula, at Salem, Feb. 2, 3
Bay Shgre, Feb. 9, 10
Ocean Springs, Feb. 16, 17
Grenoble, Feb. 23, 24
State Line & St. Stephen's, March 2, 3
Waynesboro, at Waynesboro, March 9, 16

The Preachers, where the Quarterly meetings are not specified above, are to be held, will please let me know by mail, at their earliest convenience. Address me at Mobile, Ala. THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Vicksburg District — Miss. Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Port Gibson station, Dec. 29, 30
Rocky Springs, Jan. 12, 13
Fayette circuit, at Fayette, Jan. 19, 20
Vicksburg station, Jan. 26, 27
Warren circuit, at Bethel, Feb. 2, 3
Cayuga circuit, at Bear Creek, Feb. 9, 10
Raymond, Feb. 16, 17
Bartonton circuit, at Zion, Feb. 23, 24
North Warren circuit, Mar. 2, 3

A full attendance of the Official Board in each charge is earnestly requested.

GEO. H. CLANTON, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL VISITOR.

112 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Our readers will be delighted to learn that this beautiful Sunday School Paper is to be resumed the first of January. It will be published by the S. M. Publishing House, Nashville, Tennessee, and simultaneously at 112 Camp st., in this city. These publications New Orleans editors should forward immediately to Rev. R. H. HARR, Agent, Lock Box 814, New Orleans.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE FOR ONE YEAR.

For Single Copies, each 60c
For any number less than 5, " 60c
For any number over 5, and less than 25, to one address, " 40c
For any number over 25, " 30c
Will ship by Boat, Express or Mails as directed.

Cash in Advance.

KNIGHT & CO.

Dealers in:

PLANTATION, MILL, & WOOD-WORKING

MACHINERY,

And Agricultural Implements.

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of articles peculiar to our business, and through our agents in the North and East, can fill promptly, and at a small advance above manufacturers' prices, all orders for articles in our line not usually kept in this market.

The great change in our labor system necessitates a corresponding change in the implements used, and we have prepared ourselves to offer the latest improved

LABOR-SAVING MACHINES,

both for Agricultural and Mechanical purposes, at prices that will warrant their purchase.

Also, LEBES & CO'S Sugar Kettles, Newell's Saws, Gun Gearings, &c, and will contract for any kind of work done at their establishment, at their prices.

172 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

n17 ly

NEW SOUTHERN MUSIC BOOK.

Just published

TABOR,

Or the Richmond Collection of Sacred Music.

By J. MCINTOSH, of Virginia.

The attention of Choirs and Musical Societies generally is respectfully asked for this new and popular collection of Church Music. Its author, for four years an officer in the Confederate Army, composed many pieces in moments snatched during his marching and counter-marching. The dirge at the funeral of Gen. T. J. Jackson (Stone- wall) May 17, 1863, was from his pen, and is included in this collection.

Says the *Richmond Virgin*: "The writer is well known throughout the South as an author of the highest excellence; a musical reputation rarely attained—at the head of Church Music, no one disputing the position with him, and besides is, and ever has been, one of us."

Says the *Star* (Richmond, S. C.) Express: "After a careful examination of Tabor, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it a Musical Gem. Its original compositions give the work a distinctive character, while the selections embrace those good old tunes which have come down from our fathers as an invaluable legacy. Here, also, may be found a number of traditional melodies, which, for half a century or more, have been sung throughout the South and Southwest, and never before in print. We can heartily recommend it to all churches, choirs, and all lovers of Sacred Music."

It has been largely introduced, and highly recommended by many of the Churches in Richmond and Petersburg, where the author is best known. It embraces all the metres in use, in every key and variety of measure, with a full, elementary department and fine collection of new anthems, set pieces, and sentences. It contains nearly 300 closely printed pages, neatly and tastefully gotten up, well printed and bound. Price—retail, \$1.35; \$12.00 per dozen. Can be obtained through all bookellers, or will be mailed by the Publishers to any of the United States, post free, on receipt of retail price.

F. J. HUNTINGTON & CO.,

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459 Broome street, New York.

Send for circulars.

CLOAKS!

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CLOTH AND SILK CLOAKS,

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

THE BABY SOLDIER.

Another little private
Mastered in
The army of temptation
And of sloth.

Another sold or arming
For the strife,
To fight the tolls of battles
Of a life.

Another little entry
Who will stand
On guard, while evil prowls
On every hand.

Lord, our little darling
Guide and save,
Mid the perils of the march
To the grave!

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

TELL US ABOUT CHINA.

Wonder how many thousands of bright eyes have sparkled and faces smiled, as the teachers of schools and Sunday schools all over these United States have announced that one could "tell us something about China." Wonder how many Governors, Mayors, Presidents of railroads and others, have laid aside the cares of office to listen like the little children to stories of travel in the interior of that great country! Wonder how many papers have made room for such things, and if the "Advocate" can!

Little ones, don't ask my name, because I always had an idea that there would be as many missionaries as there is money given to send them, and that if I went without taking any of your money, that there would be one more workman in the field; so I never asked for an appointment; but maybe I was mistaken.

Besides, it always seemed to me if I went where nobody else would go, and where men never would know of Christianity unless I took the Bible to those, that there would be as many more souls added to our Lord's Kingdom as might be saved by my instrumentality.

But may be I did wrong in spending years of my life away off there, for now nobody knows me in my own country, and I don't care to stay here, and I will just tell you a few stories before I go.

Once, near where the Yellow River makes the great bend, about seven hundred miles South-West of Peking, the chief ruler of a city arrested me and put two policemen in the cart, and sent me a thousand English miles, and very often put me in prison on the way; but everywhere the people came and bought Testaments, so that the Chinese Government had all the expense to pay for carrying the Bible a thousand miles.

One day they wanted me to get in the cart and go away before I had sold any books, and the officer pushed the Testaments rudely in my face, and I knocked his hat off with my open hand, because I knew he had no right to do so. Well I did wrong; so he put a chain around my neck and chained me to the cart half a day, and they beat me too. Then the chain got very heavy, for it was large; so I told them, "I don't want this chain on my neck—take it off." So they took it off.

Once, at the city of Kwei-in-fu, the Governor sent a man a hundred miles up the river, to have the water turned in the canal to send forward the boat bearing the Bible. So God touched the hearts of heathen rulers to turn the waters in their courses to send forward the Book of Life.

Once I was gone five months, once ten, and altogether traveled seven thousand miles, and to a hundred and twenty five great cities, through fifteen provinces, and distributed ten thousand Bibles and five thousand New Testaments, and I believe the seed will grow up.

INDEPENDENT MISSIONARY.

A LONG JOURNEY AFTER A BIBLE.

Two men came one night to Mr. Ellis, the missionary of Madagascar. They had walked a hundred miles out of their way to visit him.

"Have you the Bible?" asked Mr. Ellis.

"We have seen it and heard it read," one man said; "but we have only some of the words of David, and they do not belong to us; they belong to the whole family."

"Have you the words of David with you now?" asked Mr. Ellis. They looked at each other and would not answer. Perhaps they were afraid; but Mr. Ellis spoke kindly to them. Then one of the men put his hand in his bosom and took out what seemed to be a roll of cloth.

He unrolled, and after taking off some wrappers, behold, there were a few old, torn, dingy leaves of the Psalms, which had been read, passed around, lent, and re-read, until they were almost worn out. Tears came to Mr. Ellis's eyes when he saw them.

"Have you ever seen the words of Jesus, or John, or Paul, or Peter?" asked the missionary.

"Yes," they said, "we have seen and heard them, but we never owned them."

Mr. Ellis then went and brought out a Testament, with the book of Psalms bound up with it, and showed it to them.

"Now," said he, "if you will give me your few words of David, I will give you all his words, and all the words of Jesus, and John, and Paul, and Peter besides."

They were amazed and delighted; but they wanted to see if the words of David were the same in Mr. Ellis's book; and when they found they were, and thousands more of the same sort, their joy knew no bounds. They willingly gave up their poor, tattered leaves, seized the volume, bade the missionary good bye, and started off upon their long journey home, rejoicing like one who has found a great spoil. Did not these poor men prize the Bible? And had not they found a treasure?

S. S. World.

MOZART'S FIRST ROYAL KISS.

Mozart was scarcely three years old when he first placed his little hands upon the keys of the piano fort, and endeavored to execute a succession of thirds, the only extension which could then be accomplished by his short and plump tiny fingers.

Whenever he succeeded in discovering some harmony his eyes became animated with delight. At the age of four, he knew by heart the most prominent part of the concertos performed by his sister, and his father composed for him little pieces which are still in existence.

It was thus that Mozart learned music as a childish pastime, or rather the divine inspiration of music revealed itself in his soul with the first perceptions of his infancy. In 1762 Leopold Mozart, accompanied by his two children, began an artist's pilgrimage through Europe.

The travels of a whole family of musicians going to seek their fortunes in distant countries, were then, and are still, to this day characteristic of the simple manners of the German nation.

Mozart was then hardly six years old. His execution on the piano was already marvelous, and his precocious genius beaming through all he did, seemed to await with impatience the moment when nature would permit him to take possession of the vast empire of musical art.

Leopold Mozart and his two children went first to Munich, in the month of January, 1762. They returned in delight to Salzburg, after having charmed, during three whole weeks, the court of the Elector of Bavaria, one of the most musical of Germany.

In the autumn of the same year they went to Vienna. This voyage was a real triumph for Wolfgang. He remained four days with the Bishop of Liezitz, who could hardly bear to part with so extraordinary a child.

The young Mozart played the organ in a Convent of Franciscans, whose enthusiasm was wound up to the highest degree, and at the gates of Vienna he softened the rigor of the custom-house officers by playing a minuet on a little violin which had been presented to him.

Scarcely had they reached the capital of Austria, when every one flocked to hear the infant virtuoso. Invitations poured in on all sides, and the most splendid equipages succeeded one another at the poor traveler's door.

The noblest ladies, princes, and noblemen, disputed with each other the honor of having at their table Leopold Mozart's two clever children. All three being admitted at court, the Emperor Francis the First came as far as the antechamber to receive them, and conducted them with kindness into the interior apartments occupied by Maria Theresa, surrounded by her fine and numerous family.

Wolfgang, whom nothing intimidated, was soon seated with infantine grace on the Emperor's knee, who ceased not to admire his engaging manners, as well as his extraordinary talent.

In running across the room his foot slipped on the highly polished parquet of the palace, and he fell. The Arch-Duchess, Marie Antoinette, hastened to help him up.

"You are so kind," said Wolfgang to her, "that I should like to marry you."

The hights and recesses of mount Taurus are said to be much infested by eagles, who are never better pleased than when they can pick the bones of a crane. Cranes are prone to cackle and make a noise, (Isa. xxxviii. 14) and particularly so while they are flying. The sound of their voices arouses the eagles, who spring at the signal, and often make the talkative travelers pay dearly for their imprudent chattering. The older and more experienced cranes, sensible of their besetting foible, and the peril to which it exposes them, take care before venturing on the wing, to arm themselves each with a stone, large enough to fill the cavity of their mouths, and consequently to impose unavoidable silence on their tongues, and thus they escape the danger. Reader, hast thou an unruly tongue? Learn a lesson from the elder cranes, and to bridle thy tongue by watchfulness and prayer, that thou mayest say with the Psalmist, who had doubtless witnessed, and perhaps felt, the infirmity of which we have been speaking, "I said, I will take heed to my way, [that] I sin not with my tongue."

HINTS TO TATTLERS.

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PRONOUNCE WHEN YOU SING.

Our readers will find an amusing letter in our columns this month, the subject matter of which we earnestly commend to them; namely, that of *eloquence in vocal music*. Our choirs, both quartette and chorus, are sadly deficient in this important feature, and it is a matter much to be deplored that so little attention is paid to the pronunciation of the words. Our quartette and solo singers are so in the habit of sacrificing the sentiment to vocal efforts and effect that it would seem they choose to impress their audience with the idea that they not only sing in a foreign tongue, but are really unable to speak their own.

Our chorus choirs behave no better, and from the additional number of voices the effect is, if possible, much worse. The words are made mere vehicles for conveying musical sounds, thus inverting the true order, to the utter perversion of all proper notions of the worship of God. We shall from time to time allude to this as well as other defects or abuses that come under our notice, and we shall (and we doubt not our readers will be glad to hear frequently from our friend Timon.)—*Musical Pioneer*.

A Visit to Pompeii and Heroulanum.

A recent letter from Italy says: "The next morning after my arrival at Naples I went to Pompeii by an early train—the distance is only fifteen miles—and spent the better part of the day in wandering through the streets, and lanes, and houses of this once buried city; now raised from the dead. Not more than one-third of the city has been disinterred, and even during the short time that I was on the ground where the work of excavation is being extended, I had the pleasure of seeing the workmen lay bare the interior of a wall adorned with beautiful fresco that had not seen the light for nearly eighteen hundred years, the colors of which were as brilliant as when they were first hidden from view by the ashes of Vesuvius."

A French artist, with pencil in hand, was sitting near, ready to transfer to canvas the outlines of the fresco thus newly discovered, while a soldier stood guard to prevent laborers, artists and visitors from the temptation of appropriating any little relic which might "turn up." I did not go to Heroulanum, because there is really little to be seen in the shaft which has been sunk in this buried town, and because the most curious of its treasures are in the museum. I refer to the papyrus, found in a villa near Heroulanum, 1790 in number, and which at first were mistaken for charcoal. I was much interested in the process by which these charred manuscripts are unrolled, deciphered, engraved and printed, under the direction of the government. It is remarkable that no such manuscripts have been found in Pompeii, though the walls of the town with its (and without) abound with just such scribbles as may be found in modern cities."

FACTORS.

And General Commission Merchants, for sale of Bagging, Rope and Twine, Pork, Lard, Beef, Flour, Grain, Hay and Western Produce generally.

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GEO. W. KACE, W. H. FOSTER, E. T. MERRICK, Late Chief Justice, La. Attorneys at Law, CORNER OF CAMP STREET & COMMERCIAL PLACE, New Orleans.

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DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

On the corner of Camp and Common st., (in the spacious and elegant Story Building.) Is constantly in session under the able supervision of Rufus Dolbear, President. Its former students may be found as principals or book-keepers in a large portion of the great houses of this city and over the whole country. The course of instruction is in the COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, or Book-keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, English, French or Spanish, separately. A business education that enables one to earn \$1000, \$2000, or \$3000 annually. Is the best fortune parents can give their sons. A DUE FEE from this College is a passport in all Commercial communities. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call. We have ample arrangements for 1000 students the present year. Liberal arrangements made for Clergymen of their sons and equipped soldiers. Catalogues sent to all who desire them.

RUFUS DOLBEAR, President. nov 17 ly

MASON AND HAMLIN.

MANUFACTURERS OF Cabinet Organs, ALSO PORTABLE ORGANS, Adapted to secular and sacred music for drawing-rooms, churches, Sunday and day-schools, lodges, &c.

Uniting to a considerable extent the capacity of the Piano-Forte with that of the Pipe-Organ, and costing much less than either.

Forty styles, plain or elegant cases; ONE TO TWELVE STOPS; PRICES, \$75, \$90, \$110, \$125, \$130, \$140, \$150, \$160, \$170, \$200, \$225, \$250, \$300, \$335, \$500, \$550, \$600, AND UPWARDS.

The MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS were introduced four years since, and a great improvement upon the Melodeon, Harmonium, and other reed organs, greatly exceeding them especially in the excellent quality and variety of their tones; in power and quickness of action, and capacity for expression.

Their success has been entirely beyond precedent, and proves how greatly such an instrument was needed. Again and again the manufacturers have been compelled to double their manufacturing facilities, until they have been increased sixfold. From the most eminent pianists, organists, composers, and vocalists, the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS have received an amount and degree of commendation never before bestowed upon any musical instrument. More than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent musicians in the country have given their testimony to the value of the improvements contained in them, and that they excel all other instruments of this class.

FIFTY-TWO GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, awarded at the highest Fairs, have been awarded to MASON & HAMLIN for the important improvements effected by them and for the SUPERIORITY OF THEIR INSTRUMENTS TO ALL OTHERS.

Constantly exhibiting their instruments in competition with others, they have been awarded the highest premium in every instance, but three or four.

For churches, Sunday schools, &c., they are not less desirable, and are finding a place in the musical families of the principal cities.

They are adapted to a wider range of music than the piano, being better fitted for all sacred music, and for much secular music, while the quickness of action and the most lively, rapid music, can be played on them. Their cost is greatly less, as well their liability to get out of order.

BRIEF EXTRACTS FROM OPINIONS OF DISTINGUISHED MUSICIANS: "I should think that MASON & HAMLIN are the instruments par excellence for all public performance."—SIGESMUND T. HALBERG, the world-renowned Pianist. "To find its way into every household of taste and refinement which can possibly afford its moderate expense."

For superior to everything of its class and of a good classical and practical education, or a complete preparation for any stage of a College or University course.

Every student who enters the school is expected to remain to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Circulars are required to furnish their own bed clothing, towels, wash-basin, mosquito-net, etc. Circulars can be obtained by addressing me at Baton Rouge, or Rev. J. C. Keener, D.D., New Orleans, La.

As the number of students is limited, it is earnestly requested that application be made as soon as possible.

Baton Rouge, La., August 24, 1866.

W. H. N. MAGRUDER.

PORT GIBSON, MISS. COLLEGE. ACADEMY. A College for Young Ladies, with a Preparatory and a Primary School.

Officers. Departments. A. J. Wright, A.M., President, Natural Science and Belles Lettres. Mrs. A. A. Wright, Principal. Rev. J. A. B. Jones, Mathematics and Mental Science. Rev. Corydon Chamberlin, Classical Literature and Education. Mrs. M. M. Dwight, Music, French, Drawing. Miss Anna M. Ross, Preceptress of Primary School. Miss Maria S. Maxwell, Music and Elementary Branches. To be announced, Matron. The course of study, successful completion of which secures a diploma, is a very full one; but daily exercises are continued throughout the whole in Orthography, Punctuation, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Grammar and Rhetoric. Boarders are under special charge of the Lady Principal. They should furnish their own bed clothing. Board, with English Tuition, at \$85 per quarter. The next session commences 10th September. Transportation from Grand Gulf is easy and regular. Apply to A. J. WRIGHT, D. G. HUMPHREYS, Pres. Board of Trustees. 1916m

SOULE'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. And Telegraph Institute, 60 Camp Street, corner Natchez, open day and evening. This is a full course Commercial or Business College, in all its departments perfect. Banks and stores are connected, goods actually bought and sold, the books regularly kept, and all the attendant duties of the clerk, book-keeper, correspondent and merchant are practically performed by the student. For catalogues containing full information, call at the office, or address GEO. SOULE.

J. W. BLACKMAN, NEW ORLEANS. CIAL COLLEGE, New Orleans, corner of Canal and Carondelet streets, entrance on Carondelet. This Institution is mainly devoted to qualifying young men for Clerk or Book-keeping, the mercantile and other pursuits. It is open the entire year, both day and evening. Penmanship, Book-keeping, Mathematics, English, French, Spanish and German are practically taught by experienced professors. Persons from 12 to 60 years of age attend. The instruction is adapted to each student. A separate apartment for ladies. Young persons who have neglected their education, can here speedily perfect themselves in any branch they may wish. The Principal has been a practical teacher in New Orleans since 1851. For further particulars call at the College office, room No. 14, or address 13-ly J. W. BLACKMAN, Principal.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

The next Spring Session of this well known Institution will commence on the 10th day of February, 1867. It is owned and controlled by the Louisiana Conference, is thoroughly organized, and in the enjoyment of an extensive patronage. Its instruction can be given in greater advantages in the way of a healthy situation, refined society, commodious buildings, thorough instruction, efficient government, and reasonable charges.

TRIMES: For a session of four and a half months, (one half to be paid on entrance; the remainder on the 31st day of April.) Board, including Washing, Fuel, and Room Rent, payable in gold \$67 50. Regular Tuition, currency 25 00. Incidental Fee, 2 00. French, 15 00. Music on Piano or Guitar, with or without instrument, each, 37 50. Ornamental branches at usual prices.

Each boarding pupil will furnish a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow cases, a coverlet or spread, and her own towels and lights. After admission, no reduction will be made for the charges for board and tuition, for the session, except in cases of sickness protracted at least to the period of a month. For further particulars, address CHARLES B. STUART, President, Mansfield, La. jan12, 2m

MRS. READ'S SCHOOL.

Baton Rouge, La. Will reopen January 1867. Parents desiring to place their daughters in this school will find it to their advantage to do so immediately, as the classes will be arranged and filled with out further loss of time. M W READ, Principal

CENTENARY COLLEGE.

It was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, \$75 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance. Boarding can be obtained at from \$20 to \$25 per month. The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of air, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution in the Southern States.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY. GREENSBORO, ALA. The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the first Monday in October next. Instruction will be given in the School of Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Biblical Literature. Civil Engineering and Analytical Chemistry will also be taught.

TRIMES: Tuition fees per term, \$10 00. Contingent fee, 5 00. Board can be obtained at \$20 to \$25 per month. W M WIGHTMAN, Chancellor

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AT BATON ROUGE. The next session of this school will begin on Wednesday, 3d October, 1866.

The object of the school has ever been to afford a good classical and practical education, or a complete preparation for any stage of a College or University course.

Every student who enters the school is expected to remain to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

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SOUTH-WESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Where is it located? Its Depository and Street, New Orleans.

When was it established? 1850.

Who is its General Agent to whom contributions should be sent? Its business should be addressed to W. H. Baylis.

What is the Society's field of labor? All Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, south of the 33rd parallel of North latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To compile and supply (whenever needed) the distribution of the Holy Scriptures.

What are the resources and whence the income of the Society? From the annual contributions of its members. Collections of Churches within its field, collections at public meetings, and from the sale of Bibles.

What are the terms of membership? The payment of \$30 at one time constitutes a life member.

The taking up of a collection by a church constitutes the Pastor an honorary member.

Having thus briefly stated the main features of the Society's work, income and expenditure, I earnestly ask the aid of all lovers of the Bible, whether professors of religion or not, in strengthening the hands of the S. W. B. S. by founding or reviving Auxiliaries, by donating and urging donations, by exploring and compiling the destitution of the Scriptures, by repairing or relieving members of all grades, and by establishing connections with the Society as the Lord has prospered them according to Scripture which says "Lay not your treasures upon earth where thieves break in and steal; but lay up for yourselves treasures where neither moth nor rust can corrupt, and where neither thieves nor thieves can break in and steal." To ministers and churches of every Orthodox Protestant denomination, we respectfully appeal with confidence for the Society's aid in the noble work of the Lord.

Our last thought is the hearty of the Great Reformation. No fulfilling of the Word is complete without the text: no man's note is complete without the Word: Christ's Word: the Holy Spirit's Word: Free: Free: Free. 225 ly.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, VA. IN FULL OPERATION.

THIS TIME HONORABLE INSTITUTION is now in successful operation, with a FULL CORPS OF PROFESSORS. The chairs of the several sciences are filled by able and experienced men. There are five literary and scientific schools, viz: OF ANCIENT LANGUAGES, CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, MODERN LANGUAGES, AND MODERN LANGUAGES. In addition to these, the Board of Trustees have established a school of MEDICAL SCIENCE, with the view of giving to the young men of the country a BUSINESS EDUCATION.

To graduates in all these schools, Diplomas are granted and the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and of Doctor of Medicine are conferred upon students who accomplish a course of study of the grade of scholarship formerly required. The high maintenance. We have full CHEMICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS for the illustration of the subjects taught.

The location of the College is unsurpassed for health and geniality. It is situated midway between the mountains and the seaboard; and with thousands of young men in attendance, there has never been a death arising from malarial or other local cause. We profess to educate young men not mentally but physically also.

BOARD OF SIXTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH. Tuition from \$40 to \$50, according to the number of schools attended. \$250 will cover expenses of board, tickets for three months matriculation and contingent fees for ten months.

Rooms in the college free of charge, but the student must furnish his own furniture, fuel and lights. Young men who are preparing for the ministry and those disabled by the late war, are unable to pay their tuition, will be allowed to attend any or all of the schools free of charge.

This College is situated near Boydton, the county seat of Mecklenburg county, Va. Arrangements are made to transport students from Raleigh Depot, on the Raleigh and Weldon Railroad, whilst a conveyance leaves Roanoke station, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and the Wolf Trap Depot, on the same road, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

We solicit a liberal patronage from Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, from the West, South and New York.

Students will be received at any time. The second term will commence on the 1st day of February next. Young men will be received and prepared for the College proper. For further particulars address the undersigned at Boydton, Mecklenburg county, Va. Tnos C Johnson, President R M College: Dec22 31

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND FOR 1867.

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND is published Semi-weekly, by the Presbyterian Committee of Publication, with the cooperation of the Sunday School Society of the city of Richmond, and the

OAK COOKING STOVE.

Is one of the most necessary and desirable articles of household economy, and if properly managed, will promote the health, comfort, and happiness of every member of the family. It saves money, and extreme vexation, by delay of your daily meals, they are saved by using the

CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVE.

Over 10,000 of these celebrated cooking stoves are in daily use throughout the city of New Orleans. Every one of them has been sold under guarantee and we offer them as a reference wherever found.

The Improved Charter Oak Stove with Extension Top

has no damper, and is so simple in its construction that a child can manage it. The oven is raised, like our new range, and the stove

The Hot Water Reservoir Boiler furnishes a constant supply of hot water at all hours of the day, and for hours after the fire has been extinguished, without additional cost for fuel, a practical illustration of the economy in using the Hartford Oak.

the butter and the Gaidron, original with the
 the best past manner to troll the country
 the the offensive odors arising from meat
 the the process of troling are carried up the
 the, and pieces, in the meats preserved.
 The Hot Cakes, of which meats and pastry
 a day at meals, besides enabling the cook to furnish
 the the greatest variety of dishes and desserts,
 and place them hot upon the table.
 The Chapter Oak Store will do one-third more
 work in a given time, and use 25 per cent less
 than any other stove now made.
 purters and Dealers in Hardware, Nails, Cast
 Lugs, Guns, Carpenters and Coopers' Edge
 Tools, etc.
 RICE BROS. & CO., Sole Agents,
 93 and 95, Camp street, near Poydras,
 565 Magazine street, near Magazine Market.
 GEORGE STROUD,
 Late of and successor to JOHN STROUD & Co.
TABLE WORKS
 158, 160, 162 & 164 ST. CHARLES ST.,
 door above Lafayette Square, New Orleans.
 Marble Mantel Pieces, Grates, Tombs, Monu-
 ments, Slabs, Head and Foot Stones, Tablets,
 &c., etc., etc.
 jan 12 ly

TUCKER'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
 OF
SEEDS,
 AND FLORAL GUIDE, FOR 1867,
 now published. It contains nearly 100 pages,
 fine illustrations on wood of Choice Flowers,
 Vegetables, and a beautiful Colored Flower
 for transpiration. Also, descriptions of the
 best Flowers and Vegetables grown, with full
 plain directions for culture.
 2. Sent to all who desire, postage paid, for
 cents—no half the cost. Sent free to all my
 customers of 1866 without being ordered. Ad-

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 ERT SLARK, WM. A. KENT,
 AAC H. STAUFFER, CHAS. MACREADY
 LARK, STAUFFER & CO.
 71 Canal St., No 11 to 23 Drovers St.,
 and 52 to 56 Customhouse Street.
 Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE:
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Ss, Copper, Block Tin, Spelter, Lead, Shot,
 ss, Oils, Glass, Hollow Ware, Circular Saws
 MILL STONES,
 DIA RUBBER GIN BAND,
 PLANTATION SADDLERY, Etc.
 constantly on hand a large assortment of
 AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
 comprising PLOUGHS of the following
 rated makers: James H. Hall & Co., for
 and Cotton; Garrett & Cottman, for Sug-
 Cotton; Calhoun and Atkinson, for Cast-

Halland Sizer, Wright and Cast, for
B. F. Avery, Cast, for Cotton; John
Albert King, "Carey," for Cotton; Peoria
Iron Steel, or "Prairie Plough;" Yost's
at Ploughs and Scrimers.
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JAPAN WARE, PA-
LATED WARE,
SILVER WARE,
FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
WATER PURIFIERS,
HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.
Articles carefully packed for shipment to this
city.

109 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

NEW CARPETS.

L. ELKIN,
Carondelet Street,
just received from England, per steam-
ship, a large assortment of superior
TAPETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY & Ingrais.
CARPETS.

WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES,
OIL CLOTHS,
complete assortment of Curtain Material
as Brocades, Satin de Laines, all-Wool
ks, etc., with corresponding Trimmings.

ER, T. K. PETERSON, E. C. FENNER,
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as, N. O. terson, Philadelphia.

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FACTURERS OF SADDLES, HARNESS,
AND TRUNKS.
FACTORS OF Saddlery & Coach Hardware
MAGAZINE STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

W. WERLEIN resumes teaching
music, both Vocal and Instrumental; and
to take a limited number of pupils, at
his home, 55 Jackson street, or at
the office of pupils.
at music store, 82 Baronne street, or at

idence, n17 lms

G. COYLE & CO.,
DAL MERCHANTS,
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delivered at the lowest market rates to *ss.*
hotels, cotton presses, laundries, and
nats. 0.27 lms

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Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
- DRY GOODS,
- 25 MAGAZINE STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
- NEW YORK -
- 1877 -

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

Since our last publication the general market has exhibited a fair degree of activity, although few of the leading articles have undergone a quotable alteration. There has been an active demand for Sugar and Molasses, at higher prices, and the demand in Western Produce has exhibited considerable vitality, attended, however, with an easier feeling in Flour; while operations in our leading staple have evinced more animation, and notwithstanding the market suffered a slight loss on Saturday, yet, under the influence of a brisk enquiry on Monday, it became more buoyant, and closed firm yesterday at our quotations.

COTTON—On Saturday, notwithstanding factors were disposed to yield, the majority of buyers manifested little inclination to operate, preferring to await later intelligence. Hence the sales were light, footing up at the close 3000 bales, at prices 1c lower. On Monday the demand was more active, and although factors failed to recover the previous loss, still a thorough feeling pervaded the movement throughout, the sales comprising 5400 bales, at hardening prices. Yesterday the market opened with a liberal enquiry, and notwithstanding the increased stringency of holders, quite a fair business was transacted, the day's sales summing up 5700 bales, the market closing firm, at our quotations.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 14,100 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper for the past four days comprise 15,505 bales, against 12,781 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 2724.

The receipts at this port, since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas), are 335,300 bales, against 376,118 bales to same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest date, as compared with last year, is 129,794 bales. In the exports from the United States to our foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 151,441 bales to Great Britain, of 995 to France, and an increase of 9216 bales to other foreign ports.

Low..... 28 to 29
Ordinary..... 30 to 31
Good Ordinary..... 32 to 33
Low Middling..... 33 to 34
Middling..... 34 to 35
High..... 35 to 36

TOBACCO—Is in good demand, and there have been sales of 616 hhds, at full prices, including 108 hhds Lugs to Medium Clankville, and Western District, yesterday, at—1 Low Leaf, Western District, at 5 1/2c, 1 Good Light Low Leaf, at 12c, 1 Fine new Leaf at 16c, 3 new Good Leaf at 8c, 1 at 7c, 1 old bales at 20c 1 fair, old, Outlings at 8c and 1 at 8c per lb. The receipts of the new crop are light and have sold readily, while the stock on hand of the old crop is small and the desirable descriptions are selling rapidly. The market is very firm, and we continue to quote as follows:

Low..... 28 to 29
Ordinary..... 30 to 31
Good Ordinary..... 32 to 33
Low Middling..... 33 to 34
Middling..... 34 to 35
High..... 35 to 36

FLOUR—The market has been dull and only a retail business was done on Saturday and Monday at \$9 75 for Common, \$10 to \$10 50 for Fine, \$11 37 1/2 to \$11 40 for Superfine, \$11 50 to \$11 75 for Single Extra, \$12 37 1/2 to \$12 75 for Double Extra, \$13 to \$13 75 for Treble Extra, and \$14 25 to \$15 per bbl for Choice Extra. Yesterday there was a better demand, prices were firmer and 1500 bbls were sold, in small lots, to dealers, at \$10 for Fine, \$11 25 to \$11 40 for Superfine, \$12 50 for some Extra on its merits, and \$14 50 to \$15 for Choice Extra.

Cattle Market.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 15, 1867.
Western Beef, choice per lb net..... 8 to 10
Texas Cattle 2d qual, per head..... 35 to 45
Texas Cattle 3d qual, per head..... 25 to 35
Hogs per lb gross..... 10 to 12
Hogs per lb gross..... 10 to 12
Cattle per head..... \$3 25 to \$4 25
Texas Sheep, per head..... \$1 50 to \$3 50
Choice Sheep, per head..... 40 to 45
Milk Cows, choice per head..... \$80 to \$100
Milk Cows, per head..... \$50 to \$80
Texas Cows, with calves..... \$12 to \$25
Yearlings, per head..... \$5 to \$12
Calves per head..... \$7 00 to \$12

HORSE AND MULE MARKET.
Saddle and light harness Horses..... \$200 to \$400
Heavy draft Horses..... 200 to 400
Common..... 50 to 100
Mules, 1st quality, broken..... 250 to 300
Do 2d do..... 175 to 225
Do 3d do..... 100 to 150
Do 4th do..... 50 to 100
Mexican Mules..... 40 to 80

Monetary.

The movement in Coin has been light, although rates, sympathizing with the New York market, have evinced a material improvement. Gold opened on Saturday at 133 1/2 to 134, and without exhibiting any marked irregularity, closed firm at 133 1/2 to 134; it opened on Monday at 134, and continued comparatively steady throughout the day, closing still at 134 to 134 1/2, and open d yesterday at 134 1/2, and after the transaction of a limited business, closed at 134 1/2 to 134 1/2.

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

FOR ALLY IMPORTED AND EXPORTED WEEKLY.
(Made up from actual sales as they transpire)

ARTICLES	FROM	TO
Cotton and Sugar Flows	6-00	25-00
Vine's Flows and Scrapers	7-50	12-50
Cotton Scrapers	7-50	12-50
Caliche	10-00	18-00
Shades	11-00	20-00
Acres	15-00	19-00
Bags, 1/2 yard	15	22
Kentucky	15	22
East India	15	22
Blue Hope, Kentucky, 1/2 lb.	9	9
Bran, 1/2 100 lbs.	1 95	2 00
Bread, 1/2 100 lbs.	1 95	2 00
Crackers	11 00	11 00
Bricks, Lake, 1/2 M.	20 00	25 00
English, 1/2 M.	40 00	45 00
Corn, 1/2 M.	42	43
Sperm, New Bedford	42	43
Yellow	17	20
Adamantine	17	21
Star	17	21
Chocolate, No. 1, 1/2 lb.	50	62
Sweet and spiced	35	67
Cider, Western, 1/2 barrel	none	here
Northern	none	here
Coal, Cannel, 1/2 ton	11 00	12 00
Anthracite, 1/2 ton	12 00	13 00
Coal, Marilla, 1/2 lb.	21	21
Tarred, American	21	21
Russia	30	30
Corn Meal, 1/2 bbl.	6 00	6 00
Dyes, 1/2 lb.	9	9
Logwood, Camp's	5	5
St. Domingo	3	3
Fustic, Tampico	5	5
Indigo, 1/2 lb.	1 00	1 00
Madder	18	20
Eggs, 1/2 bbl, Western	43 00	41 00
Feathers, 1/2 bbl	85	1 00
Almonds, 1/2 box	1 55	1 75
Herrings	80	85
Mackerel, No. 1, 1/2 bbl.	22 00	20 50
No. 2	20 50	16 00
Furze, 1/2 lb.	9	9
Flour, 1/2 bbl.	11 37 1/2	11 37 1/2
Extra	11 75	14 50
Fine	9 75	10 50
Fruit, Prunes, 1/2 lb.	18	20
Figs, Drum	10	12
Dried Apples	10	12
Currents, Zante	17	19
Almonds, short shell	40	40
Raisins, M. M., 1/2 box	4 25	4 30
Lays	4 25	4 30
Leaves, 1/2 hundred	7 00	8 00
Oranges, La. 1/2 1000	43 00	43 00
Slilly, 1/2 box	none	here
Glass, 1/2 box of 50 feet	5 00	5 50
American, 8 x 10	5 00	6 00
10 x 12	5 00	6 00
12 x 15	5 00	6 00
Grain, 1/2 bushel	1 20	1 40
Malt, Western	none	here
Canada	none	here
Outs	78	80
Curshelled 1/2 bushel	10 1/2	12 1/2
Beans, 1/2 bbl.	10 00	12 00
Hops, 1/2 lb.	35	60
Gunpowder, 1/2 kg.	10 00	10 00
Gunny Bags, 1/2 bag	26	30 00
Hay, Western, 1/2 ton	25 50	30 00
Northern	none	here
Woolens	none	here
Hides, 1/2 lb.	13	14
Dry salted Mexican	13	14
Wet salted, city slaughter	13	14
Kip Skins	13	14
Dry country	13	14
Pols, 1/2 piece	20	25
Iron, 1/2 lb.	45 00	49 00
Country, Bar, 1/2 lb.	7 1/2	8 1/2
English, 1/2 lb.	7 1/2	8 1/2
Hoops, 1/2 lb.	8 1/2	15
Sheet	8 1/2	15
Boiler	8 1/2	15
Nail Rods	14	15
Iron Cotton Ties	11	12
Castings, American	6	9
Line, Western, 1/2 bbl.	1 50	2 00
Shelbume	1 50	1 25
Rockland, 1/2	3 00	3 25
Cement	2 75	3 25
Molasses, 1/2 gallon	60	72
Louisiana	60	72
Muscovado	60	72
Honey, Colored	60	72
Moss, 1/2 lb.	3 1/2	4 1/2
Grey, Country	3 1/2	4 1/2
Black do.	3 1/2	4 1/2
Select, water rotted	6	9
Nails, Am. 1/2 lb.	7 1/2	7 1/2
Wrought, German	15	20
English	15	20
Nasal Stores, 1/2 bbl.	3 00	3 00
Tar	3 00	3 00
Pitch	5 00	5 00
Rosin & No. 1	6 50	7 00
No. 2	5 00	5 00
Spirits Turp, 1/2 gallon	62 1/2	65
Varulsh, bright	75	80
Oil, 1/2 gallon	1 35	1 40
Coal Oil	50	55
Salts, 1/2 cases	75	75
Cotton Seed, Crude	1 05	1 10
Refined	1 45	1 60
Tanners' 1/2 gallon	1 25	1 50
Oil Cake, Lardseed 1/2 ton	30 00	30 00
Cotton Seed	30 00	37 00
Meal	30 00	37 00
Precision, 1/2 bbl.	20 00	23 00
Beef, Mess, No. 1	15 00	20 00
Do, Western	15 00	20 00
Do, North half bbl.	15 00	16 00
Dried, 1/2 lb.	27	27
Tongues, doz.	10 00	10 00
Pork, Mess	22 75	23 00
Prime Mess	none	here
Hog, round, 1/2 lb.	none	here
Bacon, Lard, 1/2 lb.	14	18
Do, caressed	18	20
Sides	none	here
Shoulders	none	here
Green Shoulders	8 1/2	10
Lard, Prime, in tierces	12 1/2	13 1/2
In kegs	13	13 1/2
Fat, in tierces	40	40
Butter, Northern	40	40
Western	29	30
Cheese, American	15	20
Potatoes, 1/2 bbl.	3 50	4 00
Onions	3 25	4 00
Green Apples	4 00	5 00
Rice, 1/2 lb. Louisiana	9	10
India	9	10
Carolina	9	11 1/2
Saltpeire, refined, 1/2 lb.	10	10
Crude	20	20
Salt, 1/2 sack	1 00	1 00
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 00	2 00
Do, from store	2 00	2 00
Do, coarse, cargo	1 70	1 75
Do, from store	1 95	2 00
Do, from warehouse	1 85	1 90
Turkey Island, 1/2 bushel	none	here
Soap, 1/2 lb. Western	12	12
Northern	10	14
Southern	8	14
Castile	14	16
Sugar, Louisiana, 1/2 lb.	8 1/2	11 1/2
Havana, White	13 1/2	14 1/2
Yellow	13 1/2	14 1/2
Brown	13 1/2	14 1/2
Tobacco, in hbls, 1/2 lb.	13	20
1/2 lb. & 1/4 lb.	13	20
Chobard & Selections	12	15
Fine Leaf	12	15
Medium Leaf	7	10
Fair Leaf	10	12
Common Leaf	5	7 1/2
Do, used	4	6
Common Refused	4	6
Cotton, 1/2 lb.	60	60
Baling	25	30
Wool, Washed, 1/2 lb.	30	35
Unwashed	12	15
Louisiana, Native	15	20
Texas, 1/2 lb. Mexican	15	23

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

MONTHS	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FEB.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MAR.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
APR.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MAY	29	30	31	1	2	3	4
JUN.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
JUL.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
AUG.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
SEP.	26	27	28	29	30	1	2
OCT.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NOV.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DEC.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
JAN.	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

J. R. POWELL,
COTTON FACTOR,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
190 Common Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
Represented by Carr. J. A. BINFORD,
Duck Hill, Miss.
a20 1y

SEYMOUR, YARBROUGH & CO.,
Cotton and Wool Factors,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
67 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.
Jan 5 6m

R. BLEAKLY & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 58, 59, 60, 62 and 64 Poydras street,
Corner Poydras and Tchoupitoulas sts.,
NEW ORLEANS.
All cotton consigned to us will receive the personal attention of Mr. J. F. GIBBART, (formerly with the house of Messrs. Wright & Allen) who is specially charged with that department of our business.
sep 22 1y

D. CAMPBELL, ECKFORD & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
Forwarding & General Com'n Merchants,
113 No. 58 Camp Street, New Orleans. 1y

SPEED, SUMMERS & CO.,
46 Carondelet street, New Orleans,
COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS,
General Commission Merchants,
And Commercial Agents. aug 25 1y

J. H. CARTER,
Wholesale Grocer,
Nos. 8 and 10 Tchoupitoulas Street,
And 8 and 10 New Levee,
aug 18 1y NEW ORLEANS.

J. H. JENNINGS, J. W. WICKS, M. J. WICKS,
JENNINGS, WICKS & BRO.
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
113 39 PERDIDO STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

WARREN, CRAWFORD & CO.,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
45 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
sep 27 6m

ROBERT L. WALKER,
Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant
180 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

STAFFORD & WILSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 60, Magazine Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
oct 17 1y

F. G. BARRIERE & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 135 Canal Street, New Orleans.
n10 6m

R. MARSH DENMAN & CO.,
CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,
Corner of Carondelet and Gravier Streets,
13 1y NEW ORLEANS.

R. K. WALKER & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
75 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug 20 1y

ELLIS & CHAMBERLIN,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
42 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
Are prepared to make cash advances on Cotton, Sugar, and other Produce consigned to them, and solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.
jan 20 1y

WM. EDWARDS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
27 Camp Street, New Orleans.
WM. EDWARDS & CO.,
[Encl. J. GAY.] sep 15 6m

W. A. VIOLETT, R. Y. BLACK, S. H. SNOWDEN,
VIOLETT, BLACK & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
115 6m 138 Gravier street, New Orleans.

W. R. LOTT,
Madison County, Miss.
C. W. WOOD,
Canton, Miss.
LOTT, WOOD & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers & Commission Merchants
65 Common & 30 Canal Sts., NEW ORLEANS.
27 Maj. G. C. Sebastian has charge of our sales Department. sep 15 1y

BANKS, LORING & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
20 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
sep 22 6m

R. ATKINSON & CO.,
NEW YORK.
JAMES DEWITT & CO.,
Liverpool.
HEWITT, NORTON & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And Commission Merchants,
188 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
Cash advances made on consignments to us by Hewitt, Swisher & Co., Galveston, Texas. sep 15 1y

A. HENDERSON PEALE & CO.,
Successors to Thos. Henderson & Peale,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
No. 190 Common Street, New Orleans.
aug 18 6m
J. W. CARROLL, JOS. HOY, CHAS. HENDERSON
CARROLL, HOY & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 36 Perdido Street, New Orleans,
aug 18 1y

C. L. WALMSLEY & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 31 Perdido Street, New Orleans.
aug 18 1y

JOHN A. PARHAM, BEVERLY BLUNT,
OF New Orleans, OF Illinois Co., Miss.
PARHAM & BLUNT,
COTTON FACTORS,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants
And Purchasing Agents,
No. 75 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
aug 18 1y

S. H. KENNEDY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants and
COTTON FACTORS,
57 Poydras street.
Cotton Office—192 Common street—in charge
of RICHARD J. NUGENT.
aug 4 1y

SAM'L. BARRETT, CHS. LE SASSIER,
Barrett & LeSassier,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants
118 CARONDELET STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
aug 18 1y

JOHN A. STEVENSON, A. H. MAY,
STEVENSON & MAY,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 40 Perdido Street, New Orleans.
aug 18 6m

A. D. GRIFF,
Wholesale Grocer,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN SOUTH-
ERN AND WESTERN PRODUCE,
18, 50 and 52 Old Levee st., corner Bienville st.,
aug 25 6m NEW ORLEANS.

P. H. FOLEY,
OF the Firm of FOLEY, AVERY & Co.
Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant
No. 32 Perdido Street, New Orleans.
aug 18 6m

HARLOW J. PHELPS & CO.,
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 142 Gravier Street, New Orleans.
aug 18 6m

W. C. TOMPKINS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
No. 2 Magazine st., corner Canal, New Orleans.
A complete assortment of goods constantly on
hand for the country trade. n18 6m

PAYNE, HUNTINGTON & CO.,
Cotton Factors,
No. 32 Union Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
J. U. PAYNE, G. W. HUNTINGTON,
W. C. H. DAMERON, H. M. PAYNE.
j23 1y

TOM & SAM HENDERSON,
COTTON FACTORS,
General Commission Merchants,
53 CARONDELET STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
j29 1y

MALLISTER & M'NAIR,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 74 Common Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
ap 17 1y

CARY W. BUTT, WM. FLASH, THOS. T. A. LYON,
BUTT, FLASH & LYON,
Cotton Factors, General Commission and For-
warding Merchants, corner Carondelet and Union
streets, New Orleans.
Orders for all descriptions of merchandise will
meet prompt attention.
Liberal advances made on consignments of
Cotton and Produce to our care. ap 14 6m

J. P. HARRISON & SONS,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
61 UNION STREET—UP STAIRS,
NEW ORLEANS.
J. P. Harrison, (formerly of Payne & Harrison)
Edward Harrison,
J. P. Harrison, jun.,
Sidney Harrison,
John N. Harrison.
July 7 1y

WATTS, HIVEN & CO., WATTS, CRANE & CO.,
Palmer, Ky. New York.
W. C. WATTS & CO., Liverpool, England.
GIVEN, WATTS & CO., COTTON
Factors & General Commission Merchants,
No. 103 Poydras street, New Orleans. Parties
shipping their Cotton to us, can make their
election, and have their choice of this, the New
York or Liverpool markets. Advances made on
consignments to our houses. Watts, Crane & Co.
New York, and W. C. Watts & Co. Liverpool.
Feb 3 1y

W. A. BELL, FRED. S. GORDEN, R. E. WITHERSPON,
W. A. BELL & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in Baling, Rope, Iron Ties, Gunny
Bags, Coffee and Western Produce,
41 NATCHEZ STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
Particular attention given to the filling of or-
ders for Factors, for Country Merchants and for
Planters. j20 1y

THOS. A. HAMILTON, JOHN L. HENNICA,
HAMILTON & DUNNICA,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors, and
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
42 Union street, New Orleans.
sep 22 1y

G. & T. F. SEARING,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
CLOTHING & PLANTATION GOODS
No. 29 Magazine Street,
Corner of Gravier street,
NEW ORLEANS.
oc 13 1y

SOUTHERN SHOE MANUFACTORY.
DRAKE & MARKHAM,
Manufacturers of
Men's, Boys', Ladies', Misses' & Children's
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 56 Camp Street, New Orleans, La.
We call the attention of the public to our ex-
tensive stock of fine custom-made Crocodile Boots
and Shoes, for Gents, Boys, Youths, Ladies,
Misses and Children, made of the best imported
stock, by skill

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES.

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(\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—113 CAMP STREET.

THE SURE WITNESS.

BY ALICE GARY.

The solemn wood had spread
Shadows around my head—
"Contains they are," I said,
"Hang dim and still about the house of prayer;
Solely among the limbs,
Turning the leaves of hymns,
I heard the winds; and asked if God were there,
No voice replied, but while I listening stood,
Sweet peace made holy hushes through the wood.

With rudely open hand,
I saw the wild-rose stand
Beside the green gate of the summer hills;
And pulling at her dress,
I cried, "Sweet Hermitess,
Hast thou beheld Him who the dew distills?"
No voice replied; but while I listening bent,
Her gracious beauty made my heart content.

The moon in splendor shone;
"She walketh heaven alone,
And seeth all things," to myself I mused;
"Hast thou beheld Him, then,
Who hides himself from men,
In that great power through Nature interposed."
No speech made answer, and no sign appeared;
But in the silence I was soothed and cheered.

Waking one time, strange awe
Thrilling my soul, I saw
A kindly splendor round about the night;
Such cunning work and grand;
No spinner ever planned;
The finest wool may not be washed as white.
"Hast thou been in His hand?" I asked, and lo!
The snow was all the answer of the snow.

Then my heart said, "Give o'er;
Question no more, no more!"
The wind, the snow-storm, the wild hermit flower,
The illuminated air,
The pleasure after prayer,
Proclaim the unoriginated Power!
The mystery that hides him here and there
Bears the sure witness, He is everywhere.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.
**THE FUNDAMENTAL TRUTHS OF
CHRISTIANITY.**

REVELATION.

From the German, by Prof. J. B. A. ADDRESS.
All systems of religion have
claimed some divine Revelation in
their support. This is a solid proof
for the necessity of the Christian
Revelation.

1. We notice this necessity.

A divine Revelation is man a
two-fold necessity: to his reasoning
spirit, and to his moral nature.
Never, uninspired, did mortal rise
with his thoughts to the eternal and
true God. And even though the
ancient philosophers by their poly-
theism recognized a divine Omnipot-
ence in nature, the God of mercy
and the God of love was never
known.

Whence then is sin? Our con-
science accuses us of sin, and our
experience testifies thereto. What
woful elegies has not this sin drawn
forth from the breasts of our great
poets! and the philosophers—how
were they ever lost in mazes, wild
when arguing on the origin of sin!
Man knows with Schiller that

"Life's net of earthly looms the highest,
But the evil's quintessence is sin."

Never was without the Bible this
mighty problem solved. Vain it
was for Socrates to teach that sin—
this radical evil, as Kant has called
it—was but the result of barbarism,
and, could therefore, be abolished by
an improvement of society. Is it
not an indubitable fact that among
the most refined, the sins are that
much more refined, and therefore
that much more damnable? Even
Fichte has confessed:

"Uselessly,
Now for many years we've filled a giant's sieve
with water—
Like strangest birds we've tried to hatch out
rocks—
But, lo! the years rolled round, and still the
sieve is empty,
And still the rocks are rocks."

2. But was a divine Revelation
possible? There is but one way to
deny it, and that is to deny the ex-
istence of a personal God. Or,
what think you, should God, who is
the source of all life, be immovable?
Should He, who is the fountain head
of all love, be dumb? Vain it is to
argue that our Revelation proved
an absurdity to man's rational con-
ception of the Deity; nay, rather
is the advocacy of the opposite, an
absurdity.

3. There remains one more objec-
tion to the fact of a divine Revela-
tion. It is held that such Revela-
tion would be a miracle, and that
all miracles were impossible. Is

not man under two laws—necessity
and freedom? He is under the law
of necessity, because he is a child
of nature, but he is also under the
law of freedom, because he is a
personal and moral being. Or, is
man only a subject of physics and
not of ethics? And if now man is
a free agent, because he is a per-
sonal moral being, does not then
the same hold true with regard to
God? Was not the creation of the
world and of man of all miracles
the greatest?

"But," says one, "miracles upset
the unmovably eternal laws of na-
ture." But may not God, who first
established these laws, in accord-
ance with His designs, temporarily
interrupt those laws? When our
arm hurls a stone into the air, then
is that not the effect of gravitation,
but the effect of a law superior to
that of gravitation—the effect of
our will and our might. Howbeit,
thereby is the law of gravitation
not upset. Thus miracles are the
result of a superior causality operat-
ing through the ordinary causali-
ties without effecting their constitu-
ent laws.

4. Agreed, then, that the Chris-
tian Revelation was necessary, and
is possible, are, then, those Scriptures
purporting to be divinely inspired,
actually the word of God? We
have the testimony of the apostles.
In their writings, we breathe the spir-
it of truth. They were men of sound
sense, and sound nerves. More:
there is no historical fact better au-
thenticated than the resurrection of
Jesus Christ. After rising from the
tomb, the Lord was not seen by a
few, but by hundreds, and to whose
testimony Paul applied when yet al-
ive. There could be no hallucina-
tion.

Also, the vast host of martyrs
comes in, to prove the divinity of
our Revelation. Another proof
comes from the enemies of the
Master, the Jews scattered over all
the earth. To all this comes the
witness of the Holy Ghost. When-
ever the word of God confronts our
conscience, a still small voice tells
us: "This is the truth!" And this
voice can be understood by all men—
the erudite and unlettered.

5. "But," says one, "how can the
Christian Revelation be eternal
truth, when she avowedly contra-
dicts our reason?" Indeed does
this Revelation, and must needs, go
beyond the limits of human reason.
Even Lessing confesses: "If at all
a divine Revelation is possible and
necessary, then must it be to our
reason more a proof for the divinity
of the same, than the contrary,
when she contains things which
transcend our conception. For
what would a Revelation be which
revealed nothing? An imprison-
ment of man's reason under the
law of faith is unavoidably neces-
sary, in order to conceive of a
Revelation.

Human reason must confess her
boundaries. Even in natural things,
this is already necessary. All sci-
ences rest on principles which are
universally believed to be true,
without being proved to be so. Nor
could a proof always be furnished.
The more profound a man of re-
search is, the more humble and
modest he becomes, for he discovers
his boundaries. But the contrary
holds true with regard to men of
superficial acquisitions. Very beau-
tifully says Pascal: "The last step
of human reason is, that an infinite
number of things lie beyond her
grasp; and so long as this has not
been discovered, she is still in her
infancy."

And very specially is this true,
with regard to things divine. "The
reason of man, and the reason of
God, are two very different things,"
says Goethe. And Leibnitz: "Who
in divine things, believes not more
than he can measure with his rea-
son, knows little of the limits of his
reason."

There is nothing more paradoxical
to our reason than the Christian
Revelation. How, then, is this
Revelation true? No! it is our
moral nature, and through it our
reason, which are morbidly affected;
thus showing that the obvious con-
tradiction of the Christian Revela-
tion, to human reason, is an incon-
vertible proof for the divinity of
the former. Only when we heed
the truths divinely revealed, our
reason assumes her proper attitude.

Very appropriately says Pascal:
"Human things must be understood,
in order to love them, but divine
things we must love, in order to un-
derstand them."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.
READING—NO. IV.

In these articles on reading we
have reserved the best of the wine
for the last of the feast. We now
urge upon you, before all books,
esteem and read the Bible, for it is
unlike and superior to all others.
Considered in any aspect, the Bible
demands attention, and asserts pre-
eminence. For its authorship the
Bible claims the inspiration of God.
The same Eternal Spirit that con-
ceived and created the universe,
with its immeasurable vastness,
grandeur and beauty, conceived and
gave utterance, through "holy men,"
prophets and apostles, to all the
sublime and glorious announcements
of the Holy Book. The same Eternal
and Almighty Being, who kindled
the fires of the sun, and lighted up
all the splendors of the stellar host,
has poured the radiance of his super-
natural intelligence upon the pages of
the Bible, and made them "bright
with the glory of increased light.
As light flames from every point of
the starry heavens, so light divine
flashes from all the pages of the
Book of God. The light shines back
beyond all recorded speech, illumi-
nates the birth of time and earth,
and points to those far-off pre-his-
toric ages of the past eternity. It
shines upon the footsteps of eternal
providence as it walks down the
ages, points beyond earth's con-
summated history, and times' con-
cluded mission—points to fairer
worlds on high. If it be a privilege
to soar with Milton, to season with
Bacon, and to calculate with New-
ton, as with rapt delight and awe
he contemplates the heavens, pro-
claiming the glory of God. What
an honor, what an exaltation of soul,
to converse with God, through the
medium of his own inspired word;
yet such is the high privilege of all
who "search the Scriptures."

Viewed as a history, the Bible is
the most ancient and authentic in
the world. Older than Homer, the
father of poetry, older than Herodotus,
the father of history, and treats
of matters far more ancient than
the Pyramids and hieroglyphics of
Egypt. Much of it was written
while Assyria, the first of Empires,
ruled the world. And all of it was
written while yet Imperial Rome
was regnant and mistress of
the world. Is it inquired of
what matters is the Bible historical?
The origin of man, the introduc-
tion of evil, the march of provi-
dence, and the birth of nations. It
contains, as epical from its great
subjects, a mass of biography, the
most authentic, curious, wonderful
and instructive in the world. It
contains the biography of the first
progenitor of our race—of the holiest
men that ever lived—of statesmen,
warriors, prophets and kings, men
renowned in miracles, and inspired
song—of God manifested in the flesh.

The Bible excels all books in the
variety of its matter. It is a book
of history, of moral philosophy, of
biography, of manners and customs,
of wars and battles, voyages and
travels; in short, a book of public
wonders, of exquisite beauties, and
practical utilities.

The Bible exhausts the varieties
of style, narrative, colloquial, epis-

tolary. Sometimes it argues with
logic and resistless logic, sometimes
it soars into the highest heaven of
thought, sometimes utters profound
truths deeper than an archangel's
line can fathom. Sometimes it is
most pathetic and all bedewed with
tears of tenderness and love. In
all these varieties of style, it is a
master, and without a parallel in
recorded speech.

As a literary book, the Bible is
allowed to be the most curious and
original in the world. Large as it
is, there is no one page of quota-
tions in it, save from itself. It is
said, by competent judges, to contain
more knowledge of life, and the
human heart, than all the writings
of Thucydides, Horace, Clarendon,
and Shakespeare put together. "It
comprises," (says one,) all that was
discovered, and much that was over-
looked by the moral philosophers of
ancient and modern times; the
proof of this statement is this,
Bishop Butler may be said to have
been the corrector of the ancient
ethical writers—McKintosh, Robert
Hall, and Dr. Chalmers—no inconsider-
able writers of modern times, ac-
knowledge that they were taught by
Butler, and he only pretends to have
been taught by the Bible." These
may be regarded as the literary at-
tractions that should incline and
win us to the reading of the Bible.

The moral considerations, how-
ever, that stand connected with the
reading of the Bible, invest its
reading with an importance that
immeasurably transcends that in-
volved in any other reading.

All that is important for us to
know and do, as moral and account-
able creatures, is clearly taught us
in the Bible, and enforced by the
most solemn and glorious sanctions.
The Bible reveals the immortality
of man, and instructs him how to
attain to its blessed fruition.

The reading of the Bible brings
eternity to the near contemplation
of the soul, and makes it feel the un-
speakable importance of being pre-
pared for its tremendous awards.
Let us then beseech you, by the
vast interest of your deathless na-
tures, to give attention to the read-
ing of the Scriptures, which are
able to make you wise unto salva-
tion.

The Bible has formed more pure
and exalted characters than all
other books. The Iliad fired the
ambition of Alexander, and Plu-
tarch's lives kindled the aspirations
of Napoleon; but the Bible made
Howard and Washington. The last
three centuries have produced
throughout Christendom, a host of
illustrious characters, who have
adorned every station, and shed
lustre upon human nature. Upon
what basis were their characters
built? Upon the Bible. By what
hand were their noble moral pro-
portions shaped and reared on high?
By the Bible. What fired their gen-
erous ambition, and called forth
their self-sacrificing devotion to the
noblest and holiest interest of their
race? The Bible.

The Bible is, by pre-eminence, the
book for the young, it should be
their "guide, philosopher and friend."
The Bible, by its precepts and living
examples, will best fit them for all
the social relations and business
activities of time; and it alone, of
all books, essays to reveal the path,
and lead the way to everlasting life.

We are brought to Jesus by
realizing the horrors of the eternal
death as well as by His matchless
love. We turn our weary footsteps
to the Benah-Land of our God in
"fleeing from the wrath to come."
When the adversary succeeds in
implanting the doubt of this truth
in our hearts, there surges upon
our lives the waves of that shore-
less ocean of uncertainty and doubt,
embarking upon which, we may
never, never return to the sure,
firm land of our childhood's faith.

Implant the belief that there is no
hell, in the mind of any person, and
without a shadow of a doubt, that
person will grow bolder in the com-
mission of sin; utterly careless in
religious belief, and question every
doctrine of the word of God; finally
denying the work of Christ himself.
Free Commonwealth.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The
London Missionary Society was es-
tablished in 1797, and has received
from the public in general contribu-
tions, legacies, dividends, foreign
contributions, and special funds, up
to the present time, the sum of
£3,262,346, and has expended from
1796, in India, £1,025,188; China,
£278,690; Madagascar, £79,590;
South Seas, £364,485; South Afri-
ca, £359,631; West Indies, £433,145;
Siberia, £29,390; Greek Islands,
£15,961; Continent and North Amer-
ica, £22,226; students, &c., £90,198;
missionary families, £292,859; pub-
lications, \$61,829; home agency,
£229,112; total, £3,190,652, leaving
a balance in favor of receipts of
£71,964, which is invested in stock,
and has a nominal value of £84,160.
The publications and home agency
make up the administration of the
Society, and the means of raising
and expending its funds have
amounted £293,039.

An Instructive Comparison.

The population of the United
States may be stated, in round num-
bers, at thirty millions. The num-
ber of books of all kinds published
in this country, during the twelve
years preceding 1842, was 1,505.
Of these, 752 were reprints. The
number of books published in 1855
was 1,095. This included reprints,
translations, essays, etc., etc. From
1856 to 1858 the total number of
publications was 5,302. During the
first six months of 1866, 751 vol-
umes of all kinds were published.—
These estimates are rather above
than below the mark. The number
of books exported from this coun-
try is too insignificant to be men-
tioned. Our imports of books are
absolutely less than those of Bel-
gium, of Switzerland and of Spain.

The population of France is be-
tween thirty-five and thirty-six mil-
lions. The *National Quarterly Re-
view*, which has gathered some curi-
ous facts on both publications, re-
marks that in 1852 there were pub-
lished in France 8,285 literary
works alone. The number of mu-
sical compositions published in
France in that year, was greater
than that of all the books issued or
re-issued in this country. The to-
tal number of publications in France
from 1851 to 1855 was nearly
500,000.

The population of Austria is be-
tween thirty-six and thirty-seven
millions. The number of publica-
tions in 1854 was 24,039. More
books were published in the single
province of Hungary than in the
United States.

The population of the United
Kingdom is thirty-two millions.
The number of books published
from 1816 to 1851 was 43,073.—
During twelve recent years, in
which our average annual publica-
tion was a fraction over one hun-
dred books, the average for England
was 1,252.

The population of Holland is little,
if any, over three millions, one-
tenth of our own.

Yet that little Kingdom published
in 1856, 1,859 books, many more
than were issued by all the presses
in the United States. The number
of newspapers published in this
country, however, probably exceeds
that of all Europe; and the best
part of the American mind finds ex-
pression in our periodical literature.

Some one advised Alexander
Logan, a witty Scotch advocate, to
read a bombastic book on a good
subject, saying "Don't you like to
expatiate in that field?" when he
replied, "I can't get over the style."

BRITISH HONDURAS.

But what are more curious than
these foreign liquors, and less dan-
gerous in their use, here are shown
specimens of the products of a coun-
try very far to the South of our own
sunny land—*from British Honduras*,
deposited at the Exchange by Mr.
J. M. Palmer, of Balize, viz: cocoa,
or chocolate nut, which grows in
the forests there (as well as on the
West India Islands and in South
America,) the market value of
which is placed at 12½ to 25 cents
per pound. The cacao is a tree
something like a cherry, from which
hang pods like cucumbers, in each
of which are twenty to thirty cacao
nuts, something of the size and
shape of almonds. Two crops a
year are produced on these trees.
From this nut, as most know,
chocolate is manufactured. In-
stead of importing cacao and mak-
ing our own chocolate in New Or-
leans, we perceive by the brands
on sale by our merchants, that we
permit France and England to do this
importing and manufacturing for us.
At various windows you see those
brands. Hundreds of years ago,
according to travelers in Noth Mox-
ico and Honduras, the natives made
excellent chocolate—certainly bet-
ter than that we obtain from Eng-
land, the cakes of which are com-
posed of about one half cacao and
the remainder of flour or *castile soap*.
In France they do better, mixing
with their cacao the more palatable
articles of sugar, vanilla, cinnamon,
cloves, almonds, etc. Would it not
be as well to manufacture it in
New Orleans, so as to be sure of
the ingredients forming the paste?
Also, specimens of bread, made by
the Carib women from the root of
a shrub called cassava, or *casada*
also South American. This shrub
has beautiful flowers, but it is the
root only that is useful; and though
when raw it is poisonous, good but
rather insipid bread is made, from
its flour. Of the pure flour, *tapioca*
is formed, so common in old soups
and puddings.

The curious can also there see
specimens of sugar cane eight to
twelve feet in length, and six to
seven inches in circumference,
grown in British Honduras without
cultivation, from rattoons, which
continue productive for twenty
years. This cane makes, with the
most primitive mode of manufacture,
from one and a half to three tons of
sugar per acre. Accompanying it
is a bloom of the samo cane. Also,
tree rice, grown on high and low
lands, without irrigation. It yield
3000 to 4000 lbs. per acre, and two
crops annually. Here is also coffee,
in the natural pods and cleaned.
Also fibre of hennep plant, from
which manilla rope is made. It
grows in large quantities in Cam-
peche and Yucatan. Also, sarsa-
parilla, from Santa Thomas and
Guatemala. And cotton, a sample
from 10 bales from British Hondo-
ras.

Advices recently from Reel Foot
Lake, in Obion county, West
Tenn., informs us that the assem-
blage of water fowls at that place
is truly marvelous. Several years
ago a large and well timbered re-
gion, some seven miles long, sud-
denly sank during an earthquake,
and the basin suddenly filled up
with water, forming the present
Reel Foot Lake. Almost every
species of a aquatic bird, great and
small, from the tiniest plover to the
stately swan, now frequent the
spot. Canvas back ducks now
dance on the surface like great
fleets of lilliputian vessels, wild
geese sound their trumpet calls on
all sides, and tall cranes wade
lazily about in regiments in search
of food. Brants, cormorants, teal,
mallards, didappers and snipes
darken the air at times with the
sweep of their many colored wings.
Not unfrequently a magnificent
swan, robed in plumes of spotless
purity, the very poetry of the wave,
floats by the delighted sportsman,
and too often falls the victim of his
fowling peace. The traffic in these
birds is becoming quite an item,
and large numbers of them are
shipped to Memphis. There is
probably not a more attractive sport
for fishermen or huntsmen in the
whole country.

JESUS CHRIST, HIS TIMES, LIFE, AND WORK.

BY DE PRESSE.

The author of this work, De Presse, the editor of the *Revue Chrétienne*, is perhaps the most distinguished leader of French Evangelical Protestantism, and was perhaps the most notable man living to furnish a counteraction to Renan's romance of Jesus. He is scarce Renan's inferior in brilliancy of style, is more than his equal in a true sympathy and perfect mastery of his subject, and, like Renan, has traversed the Holy Land, not according to the vain boast of Renan to furnish a fifth and fancy Gospel, but to acquire a true appreciation of the existing fact. The work is formally controversial in but a subordinate degree; its main purpose being positive, namely, to set forth the true image of Jesus from the data furnished by the evangelical records. It is a timely and masterly performance, written with freshness and power; and inasmuch as, according to Pressense's statement, Renan's book "has given us an impetus to thought, and fired the public mind with an enthusiasm for questions which twenty years ago would assuredly have been pronounced superannuated," we cannot but hope that the present work will be an efficient providential instrument in attaining the triumph of a pure Christianity in France.

The work is divisible into two parts. The first part is a dissertation preliminary to the great biography, and the second is the biography itself. The preliminary consists first of three chapters upon the credibility of the supernatural, affording perhaps no great new thought, but written with great freshness and life. A statement of this part of the subject impressive to the feelings is indeed legitimate and suitable; for the mental state which rejects the supernatural is rather a temper and feeling than a logical position. The proposition that there is no supernatural, or that no miraculous manifestations ever took place, never has been and never can be proved but by the assumption of itself. It is primarily a piece of bold conjectural negative faith; as bold a faith as any dogma of Christian theology requires; and bolder, too, since it stands in contradiction to that primary presentment of our highest nature, which through all the history of our race has affirmed the reality of the supernatural, and has demanded that manifestations of the divine should take place upon earth. To our highest nature miracles, in their proper place and order, are antecedently probable. Our author then traces with a vivid pencil the anterior history of Judaism subsequent to the close of the Old Testament, to its relations to Paganism and to the future Christianity. Nowhere have we seen this subject invested with so vivid an interest. Its purpose in our author's hands is to disprove the merely human development of Christianity from the course of antecedent human thought, and to show its divine originality, both in its doctrines and in the unparalleled character of Christ's own person. With a review, then, of the origin and evidences of the four Gospels, refuting the criticism and logic of Renan, the first part of the work closes.

The narrative of the Lord's life, which forms the second part, is purely the combination of the Gospel accounts, standing in the light of contemporary history, defended against the cavils of skepticism, and illustrated with philosophic thought and beauty of style. Some concessions there are to the spirit of skepticism, unnecessary acknowledgments of minor mistakes on the part of the Gospel writers, wrung from him doubtless in the heat of the battle, but quite unacceptable to the calm firm faith of the American evangelical Church. Upon these we need not be severe, but rather sustain and back this noble champion of the gospel with indulgent allowance for the difficulties of his arduous position. An American edition of the work, with some revisions of the translation, and a few cautionary notes, could not fail, we think, of producing a beneficial effect.

It is a point much pressed by Strauss, and other skeptical writers, that it is incredible that the raising of Lazarus, if actual, should have been left unnoticed by three of the Evangelists. To what is said by Pressense (as well as what we have said in our commentary upon the passage) let us suggest a further thought. Neither of the three Evangelists besides John was probably present; and probably they were either unaware of the fact, or at any rate of its importance in hastening the catastrophe. Mark and Luke were of course absent. And Jesus has just emerged from the Persian history furnished by Luke alone, which, bearing the most striking traits of authenticity, was not the result of the Evangelist's personal eye-sight, but consists apparently of documentary matter. From the whole of that Persian history Matthew, since he omits the whole, may have been absent, and

coming from Galilee after the resurrection of Lazarus, may have joined the company of Jesus at the Passover. What wonder, therefore, that John, the sole Evangelist present, should have been the sole narrator of the event?

Both the beautiful style and the reverent spirit of De Presse are exhibited in the following passages, being the closing two paragraphs of his work:

At the close of this long contemplation of the Divine model, on which I have been gazing, in the earnest endeavour to reproduce some of its features, I feel overwhelmed with the sense of my powerlessness. "I would fain, O Divine Son of Mary," to use the words of one of thy noblest confessors, "feeble as I am, have said something great of thee." At times I have seemed, in the brief illumination of some blessed hour, to see thee in thy Divine Majesty—thy brow radiant with love and grief, and crowned with that spotless purity which has terrors only for the proud, because it is inseparable from thy sovereign love. I have seemed to see thee on the shore of the lake thou lovedst, or in the villages of Galilee, in the midst of that retinue of the afflicted and despoiled, who formed thy guard of honor in thy royal progress of mercy. But when I have sought to fix the holy vision, the pencil has trembled in my unskillful hands, and I have only been able to give a dim outline of that which had bowed me in the dust in adoration before thee. What are we, to describe thy holiness?

The distance is too great from us to thee! How can we, from the lowliness of our common lives, rise to the inspiration of that life which was consumed by one single thought of love, and which, from its commencement to its close, was one offering to God and man! Plunged in petty vanities and mean ambition, how can we comprehend thine utter scorn for human glory, O King crowned with thorns! Upon us falls that word spoken in thy just indignation: "Ye are from beneath, I am from above." Therefore it is, that for this very work itself I crave thy forgiveness. My hope, my consolation, is that thou wilt surely disperse the clouds with which, in ignorance or weakness, I may have darkened thine adorable countenance, and manifest thyself plainly to the willing heart in which I may have awakened a desire to know thee better.—*Methodist Quarterly Review*.

From Chambers' Journal, Edinburgh.

THE ALBERT NYANZA.

The completion by Dr. and Mrs. Baker of the great enterprise, of which Captains Grant and Speke were the pioneers, is the most interesting event which the chroniclers of geographical progress have had to record of late. With the solution of the mystery of ages comes the revelation of many other wonders, equally, although differently mysterious. The anomalies of civilization are many and great; but they are easily understood, readily borne with, in comparison with the anomalies of savage life, of which Dr. Baker's narrative gives a vivid and terrible picture.*

It is a grand story, grandly told, many-sided, and interesting in all its aspects to those who follow its details from Gondokoro, which seems to be the Charing Cross of African travel, to the great basin of the Nile. The imagination follows the brave man and woman who did this great thing with ever-increasing interest; the details of the physical characteristics of the ancient land whose recesses they explored, have a magical charm; the heart beats with an answering exultation to the exultant words which tell how, after months of hardship, terrible even in the recapitulation, the goal was reached at last, the hill was climbed, and the glory of their prize burst upon the weary eyes of the searchers. Fancy revels in the sight they saw, when, like a sea of quicksilver, lay far beneath the grand expanse of water; a boundless sea-horizon on the south and south-west, glittering in the noon-day sun; and on the west, at fifty or sixty miles' distance, blue mountains rising from the bosom of the lake to seven thousand feet above its level. But under the grander aspects, there are considerations which have power to throw all the interests of science, all the *edat* of discovery and of personal heroism which adorn the narrative, into the shade. They are considerations of the condition of humanity with which the travelers became acquainted.

No foot of European had ever trodden the sand of the shore of that vast inland sea; no white man's eyes had ever scanned the expanse of water; its immensity had never been presented to any mind capable of understanding its

meaning. The dwellers by its shores, all unconscious of its mighty beneficence, knew of nought beyond it. They knew nothing of the sacred river whose majestic source was here; of the enormous continent through which its fertilizing volume rolls to the sea; of the men beyond that vast ocean; of all the beautiful, awful world in which this water, meaningless to them, is one of the most awful and beautiful objects. Time had given an answer at last to the question asked of the ages, but the question had no sense for them, the answer no significance. Eyes have they, and see not, those wretched human creatures who people the fairest regions of the African continent; ears, and they hear not. Their faculties of enjoyment are only of the lowest kind, almost too low for our comprehension and acquiescence; but they can and do suffer, so variously, and to such extreme extent of suffering, that all the land seems to lie under an ever-present curse of pain. They are utterly unlike the typical negro of any of the pet forms of European theory, as much opposed to one order of fanaticism as to another. The Exeter Hall "gentleman in black," equal to the Englishman in intellect, and superior to him in virtue and morals; the pious negro, of gushing sentiments, and equally adapted for "bar, bench, or bishop," is not a more outrageously absurd phantom of the philanthropic imagination, when looked at by the stern and steady light shed from these pages, than the opposition type supplied by proslavery theorists. The banjo-playing, brightly-tinted bandana-wearing, grinning, dancing, "pumpkin-sarce"-eating nigger is only an "allegory on the banks of the Nile." Sober and serious thoughts, very painful fancies, and speculations devoid of all guidance, are awakened in the mind, as we follow the track of the explorers through scenes, now of sublime natural beauty, anon of hideous desolation, in which the very deepest abysses of human degradation yawn before the startled gaze, and the limits of the sufferings incidental to human wretchedness are reached. Captain Grant's savage acquaintances were infinitely superior to the human creatures whom Dr. and Mrs. Baker "discovered" on the White Nile; and Dr. Livingstone's friends, even those who wear the *pelds*, were desirable associates in comparison. This conviction is irresistible; and yet, the truth is told with much modification, and a great deal is absolutely suppressed.

The first instance of certain characteristics, worse and lower than those which we habitually associate with the African savage, is afforded by Dr. Baker's account of the Kitch tribe; the saddest episode among many which are very sad, in the story which he has to tell. In no other account of savage tribes is anything so melancholy and so repulsive to be found as in Dr. Baker's description of these wretched people. The violence, the brutality, even the cannibalism which characterize so many miserable races of human beings, are less haunting to the imagination, less disturbing in their influence on the mind, than the hideous physical degradation, the appalling condition of chronic want found among the Kitch tribe. Their country might be the domain of Giant Despair; it is a succession of vast, treeless marshes, swarming with mosquitoes, and covered with anthills. The people are inconceivably degraded; mere apes, never tasting meat, except when they find the carcass of a dead animal, which they enjoy the more the greater the pitch of decomposition which it has attained. They will not work; and exist upon rats, lizards, snakes, and such fish as they can spear by random casts of their rude harpoons. Men and women are entirely naked, and are mere skeletons, with a wasted, gnat-like appearance, sickening even in the picture which presents it to our imagination. They have no dwellings of any kind; merely herding together like wild beasts among the ant-hills, crouching at night in the smoke of their wood-fires, rubbing themselves with the ashes, to protect their shivering bodies from the cold, and spending hours in digging out from their burrows the field mice, which are dainty items in their list of comestibles. They devour the skins of dead animals, and pounding the bones between stones, boil them to a horrid kind of porridge, thus utilizing every scrap of their chance provision, while they have no notion of providing a regular supply. Happless wretches that they are, they have all the suffering of their animal instincts, but are so degraded that they cannot even "consider the ant," which abounds in their country, from whose industry, wisdom, and art, they derive their sole shelter—the only little trace of comfort in all their woful lives. If it be admissible to use such an expression at all in connection with them, their moral system is lower than any among even the worst specimens of savage tribes; and the Austrian mission, the priests having labored among them utterly in vain for years, has been finally

abandoned. No spark of intelligence, however faint, that the hard-ly-tried Faith, Hope, and Charity, which inspire such exertions all over the world, could blow into ever so feeble a flame, was discernible in these wretched beings' nature.

Arrived at the Latooka country, a tribe presented themselves who differ physically from any of the various types of the savages of the White Nile. They are tall, shapely, finely developed, with handsome features, pleasing countenances, and high, straight foreheads. Their trade is in cattle, and they are a fine, war-like race. So far, the picture is pleasing, but only so far; the degradation and brutality of their lives and habits are appalling, and Dr. Baker sums them up by the following extract from his journal: "They have neither gratitude, pity, love, nor self-denial; no idea of duty; no religion, but covetousness, ingratitude, selfishness and cruelty. All are thieves, idle, envious, and ready to plunder and enslave their weaker neighbors. These creatures leave their dead unburied, perform 'funeral' dances of a description more than grotesque, wear no clothes, place all their personal ambition in constructing intricate and ponderous head-dresses, mostly helmet-shaped, of their own hair, and which take eight or ten years in their construction. They are entirely ignorant of the art of cultivation of anything but corn, vegetables being quite unknown in their country. The women are wretched, over-taxed slaves, horrible to look upon, with their fantastically gashed faces, and hair plastered with red ochre and fat; and their dwellings have to be entered on all-fours, and do not boast even the most rudimentary attempt at a window. Yet the Latooka people are very much superior to any of the Nile tribes with whom Dr. Baker was brought into contact, and he details a conversation between himself and Commoro, their king, which ought to make Dr. Colenso's controversial Zulu look to his argumentative laurels.

The African elephant abounds in the Latooka country, but the people, upon whom the noble brute is a terrible satire, only destroy, it has never occurred to them to domesticate him. In strong contrast with the Latooka are the Makkarikas, a cannibal tribe on the west bank of the White Nile, concerning whom, Dr. Baker relates particulars, which throw M. DuChaillet's stories into the region of tame probability, and business-like social organization. The mutual exchange system in the human flesh trade, which he describes as obtaining among the Fannus, does not necessarily, except things are depressed, and corpses at a premium, imply murder; but the noble savage, called a Makkarikas, loves, like the tiger, to kill his own meat, and has, besides, a peculiar predilection for dogs' flesh. How horrible these wretches are, the midst of the anecdotes related of their doings will suffice to prove. From the horror of this picture, it is almost pleasant to get to that of the natives of the Obbo country, whither the travelers proceeded from Latooka, journeying through a beautiful park-like country, bounded by a range of noble hills, and diversified by grand granite peaks, rising abruptly from the soft bosom of the dense vegetation in the valleys. The Obbo people are rather good looking, particularly the women. They are not so wholly devoid of religion as the other tribes, if superstition may be accepted as a proof of the capacity for faith; for though they have not the faintest idea of a Supreme Being, they are even and ardent believers in sorcery. They invest their cunning old chief, Kateliba, with supernatural power, and ceaselessly propitiate him, with a view to future favors. He is excessively cunning, and perhaps deceives himself; at all events, he makes the popular belief pay, and being a really superior man, he is a very good ruler for the wretched creatures who come to him for spells to procure the preservation of their crops, and the increase of their families. Dr. Baker trusted the old humbler with the care of his wife during a short absence on an exploring expedition; and as he was perfectly faithful to the trust, and received an excellent character from the lady, presented him with beads, bracelets, and a pair of sun-goggles, in which, as they formed his entire costume, he must have presented a very droll effect. He was extremely pleased, and exhibited himself to his people with much graciousness and complacency.

TICKETS FOR HEAVEN.—Just now there are, sold in Paris and elsewhere (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) small packets of cards purporting to be "tickets for heaven." "Billet d'entrée pour le ciel." They are published by authority, to-wit, by G. Latuille, Editeur Pontificale, Rue Garanciere, Paris, and consist of sixteen embossed cards, on each of which is an engraving depicting the particular mode of reaching heaven, for which that ticket is good.

THE PAPAJOY.

The language of the Pope, says the *Journal des Debats*, surpasses in violence all that we could anticipate, and, we must add, all that we could fear, for, as regards ourselves, it really is not without a certain fear that we contemplate the dark results that may be produced by those defenses which the Church throws out to the entire world. We say the Church, for she it is that speaks, and as it happened in the case of the promulgation of the Immaculate Conception, the whole body of the Church will follow its head. It is henceforth useless to mark artificial distinctions between the pretended parties in the Catholic community. Rome, allows, of no reasonings, and calls all hesitation rebellion; Rome having spoken, the cause has been judged. And how she has spoken! What a harsh lesson she has given to those inclined still to hope that peace would prevail in the councils of the Church! We are not surprised that those who saw the Holy Father pass from the Consistory describe him as having his countenance impressed with such stern sadness as it had never before exhibited. The act he had just done and the words he had just spoken were indeed sufficiently terrible to load any human countenance with clouds. It is not against Italy alone that the common father of the faithful has launched the anathema, but against the whole of civil society, against the modern world, against its laws, its morals, its constitution, its organization, its history, all that it is and all that it possesses. To take up only one passage of the allocation, let us consider only that one which touches the institution of civil marriages. The Italian law is upon that point more facile towards the Church than the French law, for, if we err not, it authorizes the religious prior to the civil law. But if the Pope, nevertheless, hurls such anathemas against the Italian law, what must he not have in reserve against the civil code of France, against that legislation which is the foundation of our society, and which is daily more and more becoming the model of universal legislation. Again, the Pope tells us that in those nations which have preserved the pure doctrines there flourish, necessarily flourish, good morals, integrity, peace, justice, charity and all the virtues. Ah! and what are those nations which, being sufficiently papal in love and obedience, may be pronounced to be nations after the Pope's own heart? We will look to only those two which have the most Roman bigotry and the least Christian faith or Christian conduct—Spain and Mexico. Is it in either of those nations, governed as papally as even the Pope can wish us to be governed, is it, we demand, that all or even one of the Christian virtues is in general practice, or even in general respect and acceptance? Assuredly the Pope could not very easily have selected a worse time than the present for an allocation, which, whether in its blame or its praise, is flatly contradicted by one or the other of all the great nations under heaven. What countries are more religiously free, more sternly, we had almost said more contemptuously independent of church, pope, archbishop, bishop, priest and preacher, than England and the United States? And if France has had its floods this year, has not Spain, the Pope's bigoted Spain, had to endure the same evil; and as to war and its kindred evils, during how many consecutive weeks in any one year of the last fifty has Mexico, papally, ultramontane and well-beloved by Rome, been free from its worst atrocities and meanest scoundrelisms? No doubt every pope must write and speak a considerable amount of nonsense, just as the proverb tells us that we must all eat a peck of dirt before we die. But Pio Nono seems to want all his peck at once; in this single allocation he has condensed injustice, untruthfulness and nonsense to supply all papal allocations from now to the year 1900.

Even superstition, that synonym of devotion, is arrayed against his holiness:

The Italians have a strong belief in the *jettatore*, or evil eye, and it is their belief that the Pope possesses it in an extraordinary degree. To such a pitch is this carried that not a few of the persons in his own household always take the precaution of wearing an amulet to avert the danger. It is this belief that helps to console the Italians for the harsh language used towards them by his holiness in his last allocation. Better this, they think, than to be blessed by him. He blessed Italy in 1848, and Italy was thrashed by Austria. He blessed Ferdinand II. of Naples, and all his family at Gaeta; the King died in the greatest torment, and his family lost everything. At Ancona he blessed three merchant vessels; they went down or were shipwrecked in their first voyage. He blessed Gen. Lamoriciere, who lost his well-earned reputation as a soldier at Gaeta, Eldardo, and Count Pimodan, who

was killed there. He blessed the advocate Boggio, who was drowned at Lissa; not to mention the Empress of Mexico, and many others. This enumeration of mishaps sounds whimsical in our ears, but to the Italians it conveys the conviction that Pius IX is a *jettatore*. Being a *jettatore* is no stain on a man's character, for it is perfectly involuntary on his part, but it makes him a dangerous friend.

But while the Papacy is dying at the heart, it seems preternaturally alive at the extremities. Numbers of High Church Episcopalians are announced as leaving the English Church for Rome, and while despotic Europe is throwing off the shackles, Puritan New England is folding them to her embrace. Italy is jubilant that the Jesuits are expelled, and that the Pope is perishing, while Father J. T. Hecker demonstrates in Tremont Temple, to the gratification of Governor Andrew, Mayor Lincoln, R. H. Dana, etc., etc., that "The Republic advances over the ruins of orthodox Protestantism."

A Catholic has a religion that upholds the doctrine, that man is capable of self-government. The old religion and the new Republic are coming together, and the day is not far distant. The Church will find in the liberty and intelligence of the American people a welcome more worthy of her character. Catholicism is then here to perfect and sanction our institutions, and to make our land the land of the future.

THE TREASURE OF THE WICKED. Every man is treasuring up stores for eternity; the good are laying up "treasures in heaven where moth doth not corrupt," the evil and impatient are treasuring up "wrath against the day of wrath." What an idea is this? Treasures of wrath! Whatever the impatient man is doing is treasuring up wrath. He may be getting wealth; but he is treasuring up wrath. He may be forming pleasure connections; but he is treasuring up wrath. Every day adds something to the heap. Every oath the swearer utters, there is something gone to the heap of wrath. Every licentious act the lewd man commits, there is something gone to the treasure of wrath. Every day he lives in sin, the book of God's remembrance records it against him. The impatient man has a weightier treasure of wrath to day than yesterday; he will have a weightier to-morrow than he has to-day. When he lies down at night, he is richer in vengeance than when he rose in the morning. He is continually deepening and darkening his eternal portion. Every neglected Sabbath increases his store of wrath; every forgotten sermon adds something to the weight of punishment. All the checks of conscience, all the remonstrances of friends, all the advice and prayers of parents will be taken into account, and will tend to increase the treasures of wrath laid up against the day of wrath.—Rev. J. A. James.

The early French visitors to this continent used occasionally to carry back a few of the "native Americans" and at one time some forty or fifty of the Six Nations were sent to Paris. About 1830, a delegation of Indians was taken over on speculation, and about 1845 Mr. Catlin exhibited another party, under the especial auspices of Louis Philippe.

But all of these parties, from the first to the last, were demoralized by the vices of the French capital, and suffered from consequent disease, many dying. Now it is announced that a speculator is making arrangements for another party of "braves and squaws," to be taken to Paris, and there exhibited. Inquiry is to be made into the arrangement when Congress re-assembles.

The new volume of the British board of trade statistical table, gives the following statement of the population of countries with more than 10,000,000 inhabitants, according to the most recent census: United Kingdom, 258 persons to the English square mile upon an average; Italy, 225; France, 180; Prussia, 170; Austria, 155; Spain, (and Balearic Islands 84; Turkey, 19; United States, 11; Russia, 9; Russia in Europe, 31; Brazil, 3. The population of the eight above named States of the old world exceeds 270,000,000.

THE REAL GRIT.—A prominent Democrat of Hornellsville, N. Y., pledged himself before election, to one of the clergymen there, that if the Democrats were defeated, he would attend church every Sabbath for two years. He now declares that "he will stand the punishment like a man."

A pleasing novelty called "Lauza's Magic Ink," for autographs, visiting cards, secret writing, etc., has just been patented. By a simple manipulation the writing can be made to appear in gold, silver, bronze, scarlet, and other colors.

* The Albert Nyanza; Great Basin of the Nile, and Explorations of the Nile Sources. By Samuel White Baker, M. A., F. R. G. S., Gold Medalist of the R. G. S. Macmillan & Co.

DECISION OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

THE LAWYER'S TEST OATH CASE.

Mr. Justice Field having delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Cummings vs. the State of Missouri, proceeded to say: I am also instructed by the court to deliver its opinion in the matter of the petition of A. H. Garland. On the 2d of July, 1862, Congress passed an act prescribing an oath to be taken by every person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the government of the United States, either in the civil, military or naval departments of the public service, except the President of the United States, before entering upon the duties of his office, and before being entitled to its salary or other emoluments. On the 24th of January, 1865, Congress passed a supplementary act, extending its provisions so as to embrace attorneys and counselors of the courts of the United States, which provides that after its passage no person shall be admitted as an attorney or counselor to the bar of the Supreme Court, and after the 4th of March, 1865, to the bar of any circuit or district court of claims, or be allowed to appear and be heard by virtue of any previous admission or any special power of attorney, unless he shall have first taken and subscribed the oath prescribed in the act of July 2, 1862.

The act also provides that the oath shall be preserved among the files of the court, and if any person take it falsely he shall be guilty of perjury, and upon conviction shall be subject to the pains and penalties of that offense. At the December term of 1860 the petitioner was admitted as an attorney and counselor of this court, and subscribed the oath then required by the second rule, as it then existed. It was only requisite to the admission of attorneys and counselors of this court that they should have been such officers for the three previous years in the highest courts of the States to which they respectively belonged; and that their private and professional character should appear to be fair. In March, 1865, this rule was changed by the addition of a clause requiring the administration of the oath in conformity with the act of Congress. In May, 1861, the State of Arkansas, of which the petitioner was a citizen, passed an ordinance of secession, which purported to withdraw the State from the Union, and afterward, in the same year, by another ordinance, attached herself to the so-called Confederate States, and by act of the Congress of that Confederacy she was received as one of its members.

The petitioner followed the State and was one of her representatives, first in the lower house, and afterward in the Senate of the Congress of that Confederacy, and was a member of the Senate at the time of the surrender of the Confederate forces to the armies of the United States. In July, 1865, he received from the President of the United States a full pardon for all offenses committed by him by participation, direct or implied, in the rebellion. He now produces this pardon and asks permission to continue to practice as an attorney and counselor of the court without taking the oath required by act of January 24, 1865, and the rule of this court, which he is unable to take by reason of the offices he held under the Confederate government. He rests his application principally upon two grounds—first, that the act of January 24, 1865, so far as it affects his status in the court, is unconstitutional and void; second, that if the act be constitutional, he is released from compliance with its provisions by the pardon of the President. The oath prescribed by the act is as follows: First, that the deponent has never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since he has been a citizen thereof; second, that he has not voluntarily given aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; third, that he has never sought, accepted or attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatsoever, under any authority or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; fourth, that he has not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto; fifth, that he will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and will bear true faith and allegiance to the same. This last clause is promissory only and requires no consideration. The questions presented for our determination arise from the other clauses. These all relate to past acts. Some of these acts constituted, when they were committed, offenses against the criminal laws of the country, and some of them may or may not have been offenses, according to circumstances under which they were committed and the motives of the parties. The first clause covers one form of the crime

of treason, and the affiant must declare that he has not been guilty of this crime, not only during the war of rebellion, but during any period of his life since he has been a citizen.

The second clause goes beyond the limits of treason, and embraces not only the giving of aid and encouragement to a treasonable nature to a public enemy, but also the giving of assistance of any kind to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States. The third clause applies to the seeking, acceptance or exercise, not only of offices created for the purpose of more effectively carrying on hostilities, but also of any of those offices which are required in every community, whether in peace or war, for the administration of justice and the preservation of order. The fourth clause not only includes those who gave a cordial and active support to the hostile government, but also those who yielded a reluctant obedience to the existing order established without their co-operation. The statute is directed against parties who have offended in any of the particulars embraced by these clauses, and its object is to exclude them from the profession of the law, or at least from its practice in the courts of the United States. As the oath prescribed cannot be taken by those parties, the act as against them operates as a legislative decree of perpetual exclusion. An exclusion from any of the professions, or any of the ordinary avocations of life for past conduct, can be regarded in no other light than as a punishment for such conduct.

The exaction of the oath is the mode provided for ascertaining the parties upon whom the act is intended to operate, and instead of lessening, increases its objectionable character. All enactments of this kind partake of the nature of bills of pains and penalties, and are subject to the constitutional inhibition against the passage of bills of attainder, under which general designation they are included. In the exclusion which the statute adjudges, it imposes a punishment for some of the acts specified which were not punishable at the time they were committed; and for all the acts it adds a new punishment to that then prescribed, and it is thus brought within the further inhibition of the Constitution against the passage of an ex post facto law. In the case of Cummings vs. the State of Missouri, just decided, we had occasion to consider at length the meaning of a bill of attainder and an ex post facto law in the clause of the Constitution forbidding their passage by the State, and it is necessary to repeat here what we then said. A like prohibition is contained in the Constitution against enactments of this kind by Congress, and the argument presented in that case against certain clauses of the Constitution of Missouri is equally applicable to the act of Congress under consideration in this case.

The profession of an attorney and counselor is not like an office created by an act of Congress, which depends for its continuance, its powers and its emoluments on the will of its creator, and the possession of which may be burdened with any conditions not prohibited by the Constitution. Attorneys and counselors are not officers of the United States. They are not elected or appointed in the manner prescribed by the Constitution for the election or appointment of such officers. They are officers of the court, admitted as such by its order, upon evidence of their possessing sufficient legal learning and fair private character. Since the statute of Henry IV, it has been the practice in England, and it has always been the practice in this country, to obtain this evidence by an examination of the parties. In this court the fact of the admission of such officers in the highest court of the States to which they respectively belong, for three years preceding their applications, is regarded as sufficient evidence of the possession of the requisite legal learning, and the statement of counsel moving their admission is sufficient evidence that their private and professional character is fair.

The order of admission is the judgment of the court that the parties possess the requisite qualifications as attorneys and counselors, and are entitled to appear as such and conduct causes thereon. From its entry the parties become officers of the court and are responsible to it for professional misconduct. They hold their office during good behavior, and can only be deprived of it for misconduct, ascertained and declared by the judgment of the court after opportunity to be heard has been afforded. Their admission and their exclusion are not the exercise of a mere ministerial power. The court is not in this respect the register of the edicts of any other body. It is the exercise of judicial power, and has been so held in numerous cases. It was so held by the court of appeals of New York in the matter of the application of Cooper for admission. Attorneys

and counselors, said that court, are not only officers of the court, but officers whose duties relate almost exclusively to proceedings of a judicial nature, and hence their appointment may, with propriety, be entrusted to the courts. And the latter, in performing their duty, may very justly be considered as engaged in the exercise of their appropriate judicial functions.

In *ex parte Secomb*, a mandamus to the supreme court of the Territory of Minnesota to create an order removing an attorney and counselor, was denied by this court, on the ground that the removal was a judicial act. We are not aware of any case, said the court, where a mandamus was issued to an inferior tribunal, commanding it to reverse or annul its decision, where the decision was in its nature a judicial act, and within the scope of its jurisdiction and discretion. And in the same case the court observed that it has been well settled by the rules and practice of common law courts that it rests exclusively with the courts to determine who is qualified to become one of its officers as an attorney and counselor, and for what causes he ought to be removed. The attorney and counselor being, by the solemn judicial act of the court, clothed with its office, does not hold it as a matter of grace and favor; the right which it confers upon him to appear for suitors and to argue causes, is something more than a mere indulgence, revocable at the pleasure of the court, or at the command of the legislature.

It is a right of which he can only be deprived by the judgment of the court for immoral or professional delinquency. The legislature may undoubtedly prescribe qualifications for office, with which he must conform; as it may, where it has exclusive jurisdiction, prescribe qualifications for the pursuit of any of the ordinary avocations of life. But to constitute a qualification, the condition or thing prescribed must be attainable, in theory at least, by every one. That which, from the nature of things or the past condition or conduct of the party, cannot be attained by every citizen, does not fall within the definition of the term. To all those by whom it is attainable it is a qualification which operates as a perpetual bar to the office. The question in this case is not as to the power of Congress to prescribe qualifications, but whether that power has been exercised as a means for the infliction of punishment against the prohibition of the constitution.

That this result cannot be effected indirectly by a State, under the form of creating qualifications, we have held in the case of Cummings vs. the State of Missouri, and the reasoning upon which that conclusion was reached applies equally to similar action on the part of Congress. These views are further strengthened by a consideration of the effect of the pardon produced by the petitioner and the nature of the pardoning power of the President. The Constitution provides that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States except in cases of impeachment. The power thus conferred is unlimited. With the exception stated, it extends to every offense known to the law and may be exercised at any time after its commission, either before legal proceedings are taken, or during their pendency, or after conviction and judgment. This power of the President is not subject to legislative control. Congress can neither limit the effect of his pardon, nor excuse from its exercise any class of offenders.

The benign prerogative of mercy reposed in him cannot be fettered by any legislative restriction. Such being the case, the inquiry arises as to the effect and operation of a pardon. On this point all the authorities concur. A pardon reaches both the punishment prescribed for the offense and the guilt of the offender; and when the pardon is full it releases the punishment and blots out of existence the guilt, so that, in the eye of the law, the offender is as innocent as if he never committed the offense. If granted before conviction, it prevents any of the penalties and disabilities consequent upon conviction from attaching. If granted after conviction, it removes the penalties and disabilities, and restores him to all his civil rights. It makes him, as it were, a new man, and gives him a new credit and capacity. There is only this limitation to its operation—it does not restore offices forfeited or interests vested in others in consequence of the conviction and judgment. The pardon produced by the petitioner is a full pardon for all offenses by him committed arising from participation, direct or implied, in the rebellion, and is subject to certain conditions which have been complied with. The effect of this pardon is to relieve the petitioner from all penalties and disabilities attached to the offense committed by his participation in the rebellion, so far as that offense is concerned.

He is thus placed beyond the reach of punishment of any kind. But to exclude him by reason of that offense from continuing in the enjoyment of a previously acquired right is to enforce a punishment for that offense, notwithstanding the pardon. If such exclusion can be effected by the execution of an ex parte oath, covering the offense, the pardon may be avoided, and that accomplished indirectly, which cannot be reached by direct legislation. It is not within the constitutional power of Congress thus to inflict punishment beyond the reach of executive clemency. From the petitioner, therefore, the oath required by the act of January 24, 1865, cannot be exacted, even were that act not subject to any other objection than the one just stated. It follows from the views expressed, that the prayer of the petitioner must be granted. The case of R. H. Murr is similar in its main features to that of the petitioner, and his petition must be granted, and the amendment to the second rule of the court, which requires the oath prescribed by the act of January 24, 1865, to be taken by attorneys and counselors, having been inadvisedly adopted, must be rescinded, and it is so ordered.

From Nature and Art.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

The river Seine will flow past the door of the Exhibition, and a canal is now being constructed in the future park for the supply of water for industrial and ornamental purposes. These water-ways will afford admirable opportunities for the exposition of anything connected with maritime art, fisheries and aquatic sports; and this is another class in which it is to be hoped Englishmen will occupy a worthy place. Will not some enterprising individual—if not our noble National Life-Boat Institution—undertake to send an English life-boat with its crew and all accessories complete? Few things would do us greater honor, or be likely to confer greater benefit in the way of example.

Another feature, interesting to the whole world, is that of the illustration of the purely manual trades, including, however, not only those which defy the application of machinery—if, indeed, it be safe in this mechanical age for any one to forbid the intrusion or limit the powers of the lever, the inclined plane, and their offsprings,—but also others which are now running a competitive race against those giants of the nineteenth century, the steam engine, the steam hammer, the power loom, and the electric battery. It is the intention of the Imperial Commission to give all possible prominence to this group. They will show, if possible, the Indian weaving his exquisite shawls and fairy muslins; the Arab embroidering cloth and leather, and weaving camel's hair; the Maltese making those fairy chains and that minute flageolet-work which are the despair of other nations; the Chinese carving their ivory balls, fans, and artistic woodwork; the American Indian fabricating his skin dresses and moccasins, decorated with beads and porcupine quills; and the natives of Panama plaiting those well-known hats, in presence of which the Italian straw-worker and the French basket-maker, able as they are, must yield the palm. In short, the Commission will do their best to exhibit all the manual arts, as practised by Asiatic and less civilized people, side by side with the most approved methods of working adopted by the artisans of Europe. This is a grand scheme, and although, doubtless, many links will be wanting, it cannot fail to supply a series of most interesting and instructive industries. In order to finish the picture, to render the story and the means of comparison more complete, the manual workers will be brought as far as possible, face to face, with those who compete against them with the aid of machinery. Around the grand gallery of manufacturing machines, will be constructed a series of small workshops, in which the purely manual artisans will pursue their industry in their own manner, while their rivals, with the aid of the gubbed monster, steam, will exhibit to the world how far they excel or fall short, as regards excellence of workmanship on the one hand, and rapidity of execution on the other.

Another new feature is the introduction of the historic element into the industrial department.—A magnificent exhibition of retrospective art, founded upon that wonderful collection seen at South Kensington in 1862, was held last year in the Champs Elysees, when the great collectors of France contributed a most extensive and valuable series of specimens in metal, moulded, and woven wares, dating from the Flint Age to the century immediately preceding our own. Feeling that a great exhibition of modern art productions would be incomplete without the means of comparison with those of the past, the Commissioners have added another class to their programme, under the title of the "History of Labour," which,

it is hoped, will comprise choice specimens of ancient art workmanship of every age and almost every country on the globe.

Literature and Science are also to have their place in the grand course. The Minister of Public Instruction, whose administration has been an unbroken series of strenuous and enlightened endeavors towards the improvement of all kinds of education—ordinary, ornamental, and professional—suggested the admission of the scholar, the man of science, and the teacher, to the great gathering; and it has been arranged that reports shall be made by a select number of eminent professors in all the classes of intellectual acquirement, to be published by the Government as the contributions of Literature, Education, and Science. The object is to show not only what progress France has made in letters and the abstract sciences, but also what position is due to her, in comparison with the rest of the world, as respects her collegiate, professional, and common systems of education. Other nations are invited to take like steps, and Italy, for one, has determined to respond to the appeal and put in her claim for one of the Academic wreaths.

Perhaps one of the most decided and generally recognized results of Exhibitions, great and small, is the fatigue of the visitor. The Imperial Commission intends to try the experiment of mixing the *dulce* with the *utile* to an extent not hitherto dreamt of, and thus to charm away at once mental and bodily weariness. As we have already said, the Exhibition building will stand in the midst of a large park, adorned with plantations and intersected by a canal. All the arts of the sculptor, the architect, the engineer, the iron, bronze, and zinc founder, the mason, and the rustic carpenter, in addition to those of the florist and horticulturist, will be called in to use to decorate the Exhibition Park with statues, fountains, picturesque objects, brilliant parterres, pleasant walks, and shady nooks; there is no doubt the result will be worthy of the occasion, and that the surroundings of the New Palace of Industry will present a striking contrast to those of its forerunners. But the intentions of the Imperial Commission do not stop here. Not content with providing their millions of visitors with a garden in which they may take their pleasure, it is proposed also to furnish the positive materials both of physical and intellectual enjoyment upon the most liberal scale.

The bodily wants are to be supplied by restaurants, cafes, confectioners' shops, and buffets for the sale of wines, beer, and other liquors, of every kind and country, each contractor being confined to the sale of articles, and the modes of cookery and preparation, peculiar to his country. The great wine districts of France are resolved to place before the world a supply of the wines of Burgundy, Bordeaux, Champagne, Macon, and the South, in unadulterated and perfect condition, and at fair charges. An Austrian establishment for the sale of the famous articles of Viennese bakery and confectionery is amongst those determined upon. There is little doubt that in the British department, roast beef, chops and steaks, and a good glass of beer, will be forthcoming; and there is no question that the able caterers of gastronomic delicacies for the Parisian world will do credit to their well established reputation. There will be little fear of being starved in the Great Exhibition of 1867.

Perhaps the greatest innovation of all is the introduction of dramatic and other amusements to take place not only during exhibition hours, but also in the evening, when it is said, the gates of the park will be thrown open to the public—perhaps with a small charge for admission.

The list of entertainments is to include, moreover, pantomimes, puppet theatres, and all kinds of diversions tending in any way to illustrate the intellectual condition or the national peculiarities of various nations.

In order to accommodate visitors, and enable them to spend as much time as possible in the Exhibition building and park, the subsidiary railways of Paris, which communicate with all the main lines, are being continued to the Champ de Mars, and trains will run from an early hour in the morning till midnight. This brings us to the grand question of the means of approach to the Exhibition, which in this respect also will have advantages which none other has ever possessed. The Champ de Mars is bordered by roads on all our four sides one of these being the broad highway that skirts the side of the river, while a fine bridge spans the Seine exactly opposite to the chief entrance of the park; thus the Exhibition will be accessible on all sides and in all directions by road, rail, and river, a combination of facilities which are of infinite importance in such an undertaking.

lastly, arrangements are made to provide as far as possible against bad weather. The side entrances to the Exhibition will be so arranged that visitors may there descend from their carriages under cover, and the broad paths which lead from the front and back gates of the park to the building will have covered arcades on each side.

Such are the principle improvements and most remarkable novelties that have been introduced into the plan of the great Congress of the works of Nature and Art for the coming year. The Imperial Commissioners seem determined to throw all that has hitherto been done of the same kind completely into the shade, and there is no legitimate reason to believe that they will not be successful in their undertaking.

Falmam qui meruit ferat!

HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT.

IN BOILING MEATS never put them in cold water, but plump them into that which is boiling briskly. This will coagulate the albumen on the outside, close the pores, and prevent the water from soaking out the rich juices. If salted meats need freshening, let it be previously done with cold water, taking all needed time, with frequent changing of the water, if it is very salt. Though cheap pieces of beef can be made tender and palatable as follows:—If salt, freshen as above. Put into the pot with a trifle more water than will finally be needed. Set into the top of the cooking pot a closely fitting tin pan or pan, and fill with cold water. If this gets boiling hot, dip out some and add cold water from time to time. Boil the meat until it gets so entirely tender that the bones will drop out, even if it takes five or ten hours. The steam and aroma or flavor of the meat, will be condensed on the bottom of the covering pan or pan of water, and drop back, and thus be retained. When thoroughly done, remove the cover, and slowly simmer down thick enough to jelly when cold. Dip out the meat, remove the bones, place it in a pan, pour over it the boiled liquid, lay over it a large plate, or inverted tin platter, and put on fifteen to thirty pounds weight. When cold, it will cut into nice slices, and if lean and fat or white meat be mixed, it will be beautifully marbled. The juice will jelly and compact it firmly together, and you will have nice, juicy meat, good for breakfast, dinner or supper, and so tender that poor teeth can masticate it. Fresh beef, or corned beef well freshened in cold water, may be used in this way with decided economy, and it is far superior to meat boiled in an open vessel from which the flavor has constantly escaped, as you can perceive by the odor all through the house, if Bridget leaves the kitchen door open a minute or two, as she will certainly happen to do.

CLEANING TRIPE.—In removing the stomach, be careful to keep the outside clean. Shake the contents well out through a small hole, and put in a quantity of unslaked lime about the size of a coffee cup, with about two gallons of water. Place it in a tub of water and agitate fifteen or twenty minutes, or until the lime is well slaked. A light scraping will then remove the inside skin. The slaking lime takes out all odor, and makes the tripe nice and soft. After cutting up and washing well it is ready for boiling, and may then be pickled in vinegar, or kept in salt water, to be changed daily and be cooked like sausage, or broiled like steak, buttered and peppered; or be dipped in batter and fried.

MASH, OR HASTY PUDDING.—Salt the water sufficiently, and, when boiling, stir into it sifted meal until two-thirds as thick as desired; then for the other third use coarse wheat flour, and boil a few minutes, stirring all the time. The secret of making corn meal palatable, whether in puddings of any kind, or in cakes or corn bread, lies in cooking it thoroughly. Whether pure meal, or part meal and flour, mix the hasty pudding very thin, and then cook it down by at least half an hour's boiling—an hour or more improves it. While about it, always make a large quantity so as to be sure to have a full supply to slice up and fry for breakfast. It is economical, and is relished by almost everybody.

FRIED CAKES.—Take one quart flour, two tablespoonfuls shortening (butter or lard), two tablespoonfuls vinegar, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful salt, and warm water enough to fit the dough for rolling. In this case the vinegar takes the usual place of cream of tartar to set the carbonic acid free from the soda. We suppose the other ingredients are first thoroughly mixed with the flour, and the vinegar afterward added with water.

The Montgomery Mail makes fun of the State seal of Alabama, and gives a representation of the same in its columns.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 26th, 1867.

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To Travelling Preachers.

If there are any of the members of the patronizing Conferences, Superannuates, Supernumeraries, or effective, who by oversight have not received their paper, they will please advise us thereof stating their Post Office Conference and Circuit. And keep writing until the paper comes.

The Advocate to be Stopped.

Subscribers will not fail to remember that their ADVOCATE will cease to come to them unless they renew their subscriptions. We shall be sorry to part with them. Please call on your pastor at once, or write us by the next mail, inclosing three dollars. We most earnestly desire all the subscribers to stand by us. The ADVOCATE is a Church paper, represents all the interests of the Church as no outside paper can do. Stick to your own paper, and if you occasionally desire to see others, borrow one. "Excepting only the Bible and the devotions at the family altar, there is no greater power for good in the home circle than the religious newspaper. The parent who provides it for his family, or the pastor who secures its introduction into the homes of his people, accomplishes a good work, the influences of which are too precious for calculation."

To Advertisers.

This paper has for many years been well known in this community as the very best advertising medium by which the business men of the city could bring their merchandise, trades, professions, and the like, before country readers. This is easily understood when it is remembered that the four hundred preachers who are scattered throughout these States in the Rio Grand, East Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montgomery and Alabama Methodist Conferences, are all, more or less active agents for the paper; and when it is also remembered that our paper circulates among a large class of people who seldom see any other New Orleans paper.

TO AGENTS.

Our agents will please, whenever practicable, forward money by draft on Mobile, or New Orleans, payable to our order; or at most of the large towns, post office receipts can be purchased.

THE NORTHERN ADVOCATE.

The organ of Northern Methodism in this city in the last issue varied its usual dullness by a prolonged leader that would have done credit to an Eastern Dervish. One is at a loss to decide whether it means rage, or pain, or is only the confused cry of genius extricating itself from the shackles of truth: If it be the last, which we are inclined to believe, the Editor has succeeded to admiration. We only wonder that so practiced a hand could not at least give the spice of novelty to his performance. But it is the stale statement of the well-known misrepresentation, that the forcible seizure, occupation, and retention of the Colored Churches in this city, of the M. E. Church, South, was by, and with the assent of that Church: though, as again and again stated, a positive, direct, protest was made by it to Gen. Canby in person, that such retention was in the face of justice, and the telegram of President Johnson.

Even the colored people begin to see that Northern Methodism is working behind the blind of a pretended board of Colored Trustees, in order to obtain legal possession of \$55,000 worth of Southern property in this city.

That a Quarterly Conference of the Northern Methodist Church can appoint trustees for property it does not own, is too silly a pretence to deceive the most unlettered African. These Northern ecclesiastics work in the dark, and do not seem to be aware that our colored people know a mole-track. They see that while Trustees are colored, the M. E. Church, is white, and it is for that Church they are asked to hold property.

The recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the U. S. determine how far military processes are of force in civil cases, in times of peace; and the value of general orders signed by Gen. Canby, or any other General, ordering Boards of Trustees of the M. E. Church, South, to transfer property to Trustees of the M. E. Church, North. They determine whether a Mission Conference of Northern Methodism can hold churches from which they have, by military aid, ejected the Louisiana Annual Conference—churches which have been built by the labors and pastoral care of Southern Ministers. The time has about come for testing whether the courts of the country will sustain Northern Methodism in her hitherto protected Vandalism. There can be not the shadow of doubt upon this question; and as these gentlemen will have to go out, we advise them to make a grace of necessity. The audacity with which these Northern Travelling Preachers have held on to this property, long after the general disgorgement has taken place, will ever be a matter of sublime retrospect, in the war-history. The coolness with which Bishops Ames, Thompson, and Simpson, in virtuous succession, have by authority of Secretary Stanton, pirated this private property, which even in time of war was respected by the Law of Nations, and the express Proclamations of Commodore Farragut and Gen. Butler, as well as by the recent "Venice" decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, is only surpassed by the smooth-facedness with which they sit in these Churches and hold Conferences. These tremendous accessions of property in a year or two, must have appeared to be a wonderful missionary success to the pray-

ing part of Northern Methodism. But we hope that that Church will before the year ends, be taught by high authority the essential difference there is between the solid, proper success of true missionary effort, and the pillage of a foraging party of Northern Itinerant Preachers.

FAMILY PRAYERS.

Those associations among a people which find their basis in the house, hearth, or family are not only the most ancient but the most durable. Among the Greeks each family had its own sacred rites, celebrated by the master of the house, to which none but members of the family were admissible. And the extinction of a family, carrying with it the suspension of these religious rites, was held to be a national misfortune, not merely from the loss of the citizens composing it, but also because the family gods were thus deprived of their honors. So that with the most enlightened of the ancients the family hearth was founded upon a coalescence of the idea of worship with that of ancestry, or a communion in certain special religious rights with communion of blood. The broad light of the inspired Word sets forth this true conception and import of the family bond. In its earliest pages God treats with the human race through the heads of its families, and incorporates the idea into his own august name, as the "God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob." It was as a father that God commended the obedience of the Patriarch: "For I know him, that he will command his children and his house after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord, to do justice and judgment." On the other hand terrible was the visitation upon the High priest who did not check his wicked sons. God took away from the family the priesthood, involving the death of four score persons, the providences of an hundred years and the oath of the Most High. "I said indeed that thy house and the house of thy father should walk before me for ever; but now the Lord saith, Be it far from me: for them that honor me I will honor; and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed. Behold the days come that I will cut off thine arm and the arm of thy father's house, that there shall not be an old man in thine house." Higher sanctions than these for family religion could not be imagined. They establish the priesthood of every father, and an altar for every house. Whatever the fortunes of a family, this dignity and this duty may never be disregarded.

The Saviour recognized and emphasized the parental Priesthood. "Sir, come down ere my child die;" and, "Master I beseech thee look upon my son; for he is my only son," were appeals from which the Master did not turn away. "If thou canst believe," was his response—he can be cured. For Jesus was pre-eminently the Saviour of the House. His blessed presence was not unwelcome to the children. He took them up in his arms, and he welcomed those who brought young children to him, that he might bless them. How strange it is that men, fathers, can be found who disregard alike the teachings of nature and the light of Christianity; who rear no altar at home, and who do not formally recognize the Father of all before their household! No morning incense rises from that circle of immortal hearts, no evening song ascends to the Holy One "who giveth us richly all things to enjoy."

As a bower in paradise is the home where a father gathers around him the souls whom God has given and leads them in holy orison to heaven. Here religion is to be found in its purity and

power, if anywhere. From this fountain streams go forth to refresh the whole land. Herein is the vitality and the enduring strength of the churches. This family—service may have, for the time, but little life in it, still it is an acknowledgment of our Heavenly Father; and sooner or later it will prove a blessing. But of all occasions we can conceive of none more likely to be favorable to ardent spiritual devotion. The very sight of the children is enough to call out the whole soul of a father in earnest prayer. The sickness, or even the absence of any of the dear ones will oftentimes move the depths of the heart toward God—how much more, moral peril, or death, or poverty, or the common struggles incident to a life whose phases and changes are all intended by God to this very end, the bringing of the whole family to himself. It seems to us if a man can pray any where it is in the midst of his family.

Many good people complain of difficulty in being sufficiently capable of leading twice a day in divine service so as to be always fresh and interesting, specially to the children. We suggest to such that to maintain this spirit of lively worship it is important to read every where in the scriptures, ranging throughout the Old and the New Testaments. Do not be confined to a regular order of lessons, much less do not read a chapter because the hinge of the book opens more readily there. But read so as to interest yourself, and you will interest others. There are many historical chapters in the Old Testament which the Holy Spirit has intended specially to interest children.

It is not here however, where the main difficulty is, but in prayer. The great cross of family prayer is how to pray. These stereotyped prayers fall heavily upon the ears and spirits of all. There should be variety in our daily prayers as there is in our daily providences.

"Lowly they bow'd adoring, and began
Their orisons each morning duly paid
In various style; for neither varied style
Nor holy rapture wanted they to praise
Their Maker!"

This variety comes mainly from a growth in grace, which, like a walk in Eden, is always opening new vistas and kindling new delight. But besides that, the new chapter will always be suggestive of wants, or sins, or duties, or grace, or faith, or promise not before thought of, or then freshly impressed. Begin to pray right there; let the chapter lead you; bring your soul and your house to its light and guidance.

But I cannot pray out loud at all. Well, buy a book that has been prepared specially to obviate such a difficulty—"The Golden Censer," published by our book house. With this a youth can read the scriptures and lead the family in prayer.

The most enlivening and refreshing part of family worship we may not overlook. By the gift of Charles Wesley the Lord has laid every Methodist under obligation to sing. Who could omit those sweet syllables that breathe life into the dead! which in the early hours of the morning, lift our eyes—

"Up to the hills where Christ is gone."

And at eventide, hymn our thoughts to Him

"Who made both day and night;
Whose throne is darkness in the abyss
Of uncreated light."

Here the children join, in that grand ritual of song, here the angels listen; here, as he leads them in worship and stands by the altar, the father appears before his family in the true dignity and authority of its head; here the mother in the dew of her youth sits radiant with "the beauties of holiness from the womb of the morning;" here, amid the "olive plants," the

golden lamp of filial piety is lighted to burn brightly, and forever; and here, with infinite grace, abides the unseen Son of Peace. And upon these altars alone, as upon the strong stones of a foundation, there rests firmly the framework of all free, enlightened, and constitutional governments.

See card of Dr. J. M. Magee, Dental Surgeon, No. 107 Carondelet street, one of the best and oldest in the city.

Rev. R. J. Harp, Methodist Depository, 112 Camp street, advertises to forward promptly by mail or express, new books and price lists to all who wish to purchase.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LAWS AND GENERAL ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, together with acts of Legislature. Decisions of the Supreme Court, and Constitutional provisions relating to the city government—Revised and digested by Henry J. Leovy. New Orleans. Bloomfield & Steel, Svo. 1866.

The compiler, as the result of great labor, presents a thorough digest of the vast mass of Law and Ordinance which city Legislation has hitherto produced. The work is one which every property holder and business man requires for daily reference. It is prefaced with an excellent succinct history of the settlement, growth, and political fortunes of Louisiana, extending from the first settlement of the French at Biloxi, until now. The paper, type, press work, and binding are highly creditable to the publishers.

DIUTERNITY, or the comparative age of the world, showing that the human race is in the infancy of its being, and the immense future duration of the world. By Rev. R. Abbey; Cincinnati, Applegate & Co., 1866. For sale by Rev. R. J. Harp, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

Mr. A. is an immensely industrious thinker. He brings everything within the circle of his glass, by a number of successive observations, and is able to show that everything he sees has a direct influence and force upon what he is thinking about. In so many themes ingeniously woven in his general theory, there are many things of which one has but glimpses, the mind of the reader is entertained, but not wearied with protracted discussion. The general argument is, that there are too many things as yet untouched and undeveloped in the immense magazine of this world physical, and metaphysical, to warrant its speedy distinction—a great deal of coal as yet unconsumed; not to mention other combustibles. Which, by the by, might be cited the other way, as an evidence, that this immense store of fuel was in waiting to effect a speedy dissolution. This argument from the laws of nature as they are now to prove their long continuance in the future, has always seemed to us as fallacious as the argument from these same laws, to prove the period of their beginning. By such a rule it would be impossible to account for the first man. He must have had an origin, without growth, of mature manhood. And if man, then all nature must have come forth full orb'd, by the fiat of God. This is more philosophical, and certainly not so difficult to imagine as a long-drawn development of matter and mind, requiring precisely the same amount of creational power in the end. After a hard struggle, Science will probably accept the Apostle's solution of the difficulty of conceiving how the world was made: "Through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things

which are seen were not made of things which do appear." As all men receive the philosophic wisdom of the latter part of this emulation, they will ultimately accept that of the former part. So we spine that the end of the world, the why and when of it, are equally matters to be apprehended by faith, and that the world will not end because the coal has given out, but from moral causes—coal or no coal.

The chapter on the Millenarian theory 79, 80, 81, etc., are excellent, but one would wish that the one entitled "The natural process by which children inherit piety," had not been written. On the whole, the work is the product of a fruitful, busy mind discussing many things in a very readable practical, and popular way.

FROM OTHER CHURCHES.

METHODIST CHURCH, NORTH.

The Baltimore Methodist Protestant says the denomination has completed nine new church edifices in the Maryland District, and laid the corner stones of four others during the past year. The church at Georgetown is soon to be remodeled, at a cost of several thousand dollars.

EPISCOPAL.

The Record states that the Bishop of Nova Scotia has dismissed from an important post in the city of Halifax, the Rev. J. C. Cochran, who has been forty-two years in orders, and the oldest officiating clergyman in the diocese except one—for refusing to preach in his surplice.

The following is attributed by an exchange to the Church Union, a new paper published in Brooklyn, New York:

"Old Trinity, in New York, has a tempest brewing. The Rector has introduced Processional Hymns with bowings and crossings before the altar, as another step towards Rome, and we know of more than one Vestryman who will not submit to them."

The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States is said to be divided into 2,300 parishes, having 2,530 clergymen and 161,225 lay members. During 1866 the members of this Church contributed \$3,951,667 for charitable purposes.

The Right Rev. Wm. M. Greene, D. D., Bishop of Mississippi, has removed to Tennessee. We should like to hear of some good Churchman in Mississippi giving his Bishop a home within his diocese. —Columbus Sentinel.

RESTIVE UNDER FORMS.—In an account given of the Fulton street Prayer meeting, New York, in the New York Observer of last week, the following remarkable confession is given:

"Several clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church were present on successive days, and requested prayer for the blessing of God upon that church, that the spirit of holiness might be more abundantly showered upon its ministry and people. One said: 'I am a minister of that church, and we desire to be emancipated from the slavery of forms, and have liberty to pray to God in the use of such words as the Holy Spirit may dictate.'"

PRESBYTERIAN.

BEQUESTS.—The late Elizabeth Hoge, of Philadelphia, leaves \$5,000 to the Trustees of the General Assembly of the O. S. Presbyterian Church, for the use of such disabled ministers and their families as the Trustees may designate; also, \$3,000 to the Board of domestic Missions. The Presbyterian church in Litchfield, N. H., receives, by the will of the late James Parker, of that town, about \$20,000, the interest to be used in maintaining preachers.

The Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary, located at Philadelphia, has opened its session with nine students; one of them from the United Presbyterian, and one from the Old School Presbyterian Church.

LUTHERAN.

The Lutheran Church at Martinsburg, (West V.) Rev. J. S. Heilig, pastor heretofore in connection with the Virginia Synod, rather than be disconnected from the General Synod, has preferred to attach itself to another District Synod, and on its own application was formally received into connection with the Maryland Synod, at its last session.

How complacent must the Northern church feel in the prospect of disintegration, progressing under their instigation—"ye compass sea and land, etc." Mat. 23, 15.

BAPTIST.

ANOTHER INSTITUTION SUPPORTED BY FAITH.—Dr. Cullis, of Boston, as we learn from the Watchman and Reflector, has opened a hospital for consumptive invalids, on the plan of Muller's orphan house. It is entirely supported by voluntary and unsolicited contributions, furnished in answer to prayer. At the close of the first year, the Doctor made the following entry: "In answer to prayer, the Lord has given, in cash, \$5,916 28. Expenses, \$5,916 28. Leaving no balance in the treasury." When Paul wanted money for the poor saints in Judea, he sent agents to collect it. I Cor. ix, 5. When Muller and Cullis want money, they simply ask God for it. Which is the better way?

LUTHER NOT AN IMMERSIONIST.—The Rev. Dr. Charles P. Krauth, of the Lutheran Church, has written a work of much interest on the subject of Baptism. Efforts have long been made by Baptists to claim Luther as an immersionist. Dr. Krauth has shown that he was not one in the sense claimed, though he did hold that the ordinance might be administered in that mode.

CHRISTIANITY AND HEATHENISM.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says: "Churches in the North crown every hill, and schools swarm in every neighborhood; while the South has but few scattered lights, at long distances, like light-houses twinkling along the edge of a continent of darkness." The United States census, as shown by the Atlanta New Era, presents the following facts: In 1850, there were 21,387 churches in the Northern States, and 16,658 in the Southern States. The proportion, one church to 628 persons in the North, and one church to 563 persons in the South. Yet the North was eminently enlightened and Christian, and the South was deplorable ignorant and heathen. "God, I thank thee that I am not ** even as this publican."

The Rev. Dr. Cheever delivered a discourse in the Church of the Puritans, in New York, last Tuesday, on the right of the negro to vote. He deprecated the Constitutional amendment, and said that if the Southern States could see as he saw the privileges granted them in that document to trample anew upon the black race, they would accept of it.

CATHOLICS

The Roman Catholics in Boston are still at work buying up meeting-houses. The edifice corner of Clark and Hanover streets, and the brick church Chambers st., and the house formerly occupied by Mr. Ripley's society, also that on Union Park, all of them Unitarian, have passed into their hands. Dr. Lathrop's and the church on Summer street, also Unitarian, stand in the line of advancing business, and will be removed.

It is known that Roman Catholics are turning their attention to the wants of the freedmen, and propose to enter vigorously upon the work of their education. The matter was brought up for discussion and action before the recent great council of Catholic bishops assembled at Baltimore. A former colporteur of the Tract Society, and now a missionary of the Methodist Church in Western Georgia and Eastern Alabama, where he has access to thousands of freedmen, is asking for a large grant of publication, says:

"The colored people need something now to guard them against popery; for the Catholics of Georgia, Alabama and Florida are intending to make strong efforts to educate freedmen. If they do, they will make a great power of them. Their superstitious forms and pompous ceremonies will present a powerful attractive to the negro's mind. Protestants should be awake, and do what is in their power to keep them from falling into the hands of the Papists."

REMARKABLE MOVEMENT AMONG THE JEWS IN BOMBAY.—The Indian Portuguese, a Portuguese journal published in Goa, states that great excitement has been caused among the Jews in Bombay by the publication of their Pontiff, H. B. Koene, "member of the family of Aaron," who had lately come from Bombay to Jerusalem, of a pamphlet under the title, "The Voice of the Vigilant," the object of this "Voice" being to persuade the Jews that it is useless waiting any longer for the promised Messiah, as this is Jesus Christ himself, "whose doctrines have been spread all over the world without sword or force." The "Voice" is said to use arguments which are solid and conclusive. "Compare," says the Pontiff, "the Old and New Testaments and the truth will be seen." He also adds that he was born in the old law, and under it was elevated to the pontificate, but the light had already penetrated with its rays into the deep recesses of his mind, and he is therefore persuaded, and with well-founded reasons, that it is in vain that the Messiah is now looked for.

THE DEATH OF MRS. ANN GILBERT is announced in the Westeyn Times. Among the earliest of our recollections are the Original Poems of Ann and Jane Taylor, sisters of the late Isaac Taylor. Ann, in 1814, became the wife of the late Rev. Jos. Gilbert. Several hymns in our Hyion Book were from her gifted pen. We may give an extended notice of her in a future number.

FOREIGN.

ECCLESIASTICAL EXODUS FROM ITALY. The following intelligence from the Tyrol is published in the Augsburg Gazette:

"The number of monks and nuns who, quitting anti-monastic Italy, are arriving here to take shelter under the shadow of the Concordat, is so enormous that the convents are literally overflowing, and to make matters worse, we understand that these debris of the religious societies of Italy, blown hither by the storm of revolution, think of settling in our country. At Trent, and its neighborhood, six large houses are marked out as destined to receive the members of the various Italian Orders. An Brixen the Jesuits from Padua have bought an extensive property, where they intend to found a college and an institution for their pupils. Lastly, a Frenchman, Count de Broda, Grand Inspector of the Jesuits, has purchased, for the sum of 140,050fr., at Dornbirn, in Vorarlberg, a property which he has placed at the disposal of the Italian sons of Loyola."

NOVEL CHURCH.—London contains a novel church, and in a singular place. Opposite the semicircular row of buildings known as St. Paul's Churchyard, containing some of the finest shops in the metropolis, is an establishment of the largest kind in the dry goods line, employing at least a hundred persons. The enterprising and excellent proprietors have connected with the house a library and a chapel (a regular chapel, fitted up with seats, etc.) and employ an instructor (at \$500 a year) whose duty it is to minister daily to this unique and most interesting congregation, preaching a short discourse, accompanied with prayers every morning. We read of "the church in the house," but here is one in a store; a preacher not to a university or senate, but to clerks and salesmen as such—a house of worship, an altar, a sacred desk in the midst of all the piles of broad-cloths, silks and satins.

LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Sixteen States have adopted the Constitutional Amendment.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has a letter from San Antonio, Texas, stating that there had been a terrible snow storm, with very cold weather, at that point on New Year's day. It adds that over 1000 sheep perished from the cold in that neighborhood.

The telegraph brings us intelligence of the death of that well known poet, critic and journalist, Nathaniel Parker Willis, who has been an invalid for several years. Mr. Willis was born in Portland, Me., on the 3d of January, 1807, and is consequently sixty years of age.

The Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee has authorized the statement that Congress will do nothing this session towards the impeachment of the President. The Committee are busy closing the other investigations, including the alleged complicity of Jefferson Davis in the assassination conspiracy. If they get through in time they may take some testimony on impeachment for the purpose of laying it before the next Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—11 o'clock p. m.—The capital has been thrown into a state of extraordinary excitement to-day by the monstrous character of some of the Congressional proceedings.

At about one o'clock in the afternoon, Boutwell, of Massachusetts, reported from the judiciary committee a bill to nullify the decision of the Supreme Court in the test oath case.

He introduced the revolutionary measure with a speech of even unwonted violence and vituperation. This created great agitation and manifest mortification among members of all shades of opinion, while it drew from the negroes and their friends and sympathizers in the galleries characteristic whoops of applause.

Several members made brief replies to the tirade of Boutwell, and since that time the whole city has been the theater of the most vehement and wildest excitement.

The discussion in the House continued till long after the usual dinner hours, and the consequence was that between chagrin at the proceedings and natural impatience at being so inconvenienced by their protraction, so many members left that there was at last found to be no quorum present.

A motion was then made, and of course carried, by the partisans of the bill who had remained, that the sergeant-at-arms and his assistants should be sent after absent members, to arrest them, and bring them to the bar of the House. The necessary writs were accordingly issued, and about forty members were arrested, brought to the bar, fined and mulcted in the expenses or fees attendant on the process.

Mr. Hise, of Kentucky, was one of those arrested, and he was taken from his bed. In reply to the formal inquiry about the cause of his absenting himself from the proceedings of the House without leave, he pleaded disgust at the proceedings; he had been compelled to witness and ostensibly to share. Thereupon it was proposed by one of the partisans of the bill that he should be fined a thousand dollars. Eventually, however, he was discharged on the same terms as other arrested members had been.

The doors of the House were then, on motion of one of the partisans of the bill, ordered to be closed, so as to prevent the egress of any member without the express permission of the House. Dinner was served on the floor of the House by colored waiters, the House continuing in session all the time, and much pleasantry being indulged in notwithstanding all the offensiveness and irksomeness to which so many had found themselves subjected.

The conservative members are strenuously employing all available parliamentary resources for the purpose of defeating this iniquitous and revolutionary attempt. Up to 9 o'clock to-night the ayes and noes had been called twenty times.

What stamps the proceedings in reference to this outrageous bill with the most shameful characteristics is that it has not been printed and is "sprung" upon the country without a word of notice; while the attempt to impose a decision of law upon the Supreme Court is universally considered among statesmen, lawyers, and the people, as the most extraordinary event in the whole history of the country.

The House is still in session at 11 p. m., and will most probably remain so until morning.

The President's Washington evening organ of the 9th inst., says of the administration:

"If necessary, its strong arm and iron hand will be invoked to stay the course and prevent the consummation of radical treason. The great oath of the President to

protect and defend the Constitution will not be forgotten, and the people who sustain him with their 500,000 majority of the voting population North and South, will not forget him. Events have already brought the government to the very verge of another revolution. If the radical majority in Congress pursues its treasonable course much longer the governments, in order to sustain itself, will have to arm its supporters. At the call of the President, all his friends, North and South, and the army and navy, will respond. In such a contest, the issue cannot be doubtful. Congressmen may be valiant fighters on the floor of Congress, but when they come to lead their cohorts into the field, it will be another thing. The real armies and great soldiers of the republic will be found fighting under the flag. We advise the opposition of the determined and fixed fact that Andrew Johnson will serve out his constitutional term of office."

The President is declared to have stated that the country is in the greatest danger of being forced into a revolution, if not immediately on the eve of it, the necessary consequence of apparent determination of the Congressional oligarchy to override the rights, powers and privileges of the other co-ordinate branches of the government, the executive and the judicial. This, of course, he is reported to argue cannot be submitted to by the people and he avers they must awake to the sense of the destruction which immediately threatens their liberties, if they are desirous of preserving them. This is the purport of the expressions of opinion attributed to the President upon fair authority. How far they are exact remains to be seen.

Gen. Sheridan has been telegraphed for to come to Washington.

CITY NEWS.

The arrival of a steam plow, harrow and cultivator, from Leeds, Finland; imported by the enterprising house of Longstreet, Owen & Co., has been duly chronicled in the Times. Also the fact that a thorough trial of the machine would take place at the Fair Grounds, Gentilly Road, during the present week.

Yesterday steam was raised, the plow attached to the engine, the harrow behind the plow, and the whole moved through the streets from the levee, in the Fourth District. Everything worked smoothly for a short distance, when one of the wheels came off, letting the axle on the ground, but so perfect is the machine under control, that the whole gang was halted before it had dragged a foot. It was found that by an oversight the Linch pin had not been put in. This was soon remedied, and the engine once more set in motion. The route selected was down Carondelet street, on which a halt was made near the corner of Gravier, and the plow inspected by thousands of curious and interested persons. Various and conflicting were the opinions expressed as to the utility of the immense mass of iron which composes the different implements, but this matter will soon be set at rest by actual test.

After a brief stay, the machine was again got under way, turning from Carondelet in to Canal street, thence to Broad, thence to Gentilly road and the Fair Grounds.

The trip of this steam plow through the city yesterday morning has certainly demonstrated one thing, even if the plow itself should prove a failure, viz: That steam can be applied to propelling heavily laden vehicles in crowded streets in perfect safety. In fact, become a substitute in a great measure for horse and mule flesh.

MARRIED.

At the parsonage of the Dryades street German Church, Jan. 23d, 1867, by the Rev. J. B. A. Ahrens, Mr. N. Wirtz to Miss M. Wundt.

On the 14th of November, by Rev. Francis Walker, Mr. JOHN D. DEARING to Miss SUSAN WILLIAMS, all of Marianna, Florida.

OBITUARIES.

Died, on the eleventh of Dec, 1866, in Macon, Noxubee county, Miss., Mrs. E. D. MACON, aged about 87 years.

Born in the city of Columbia, S. C., in the year 1780, but "born again" in her 18th year, this "mother in Israel," was for sixty-nine years "a pillar in the temple of our God," and grew as "the cedar of Lebanon" in the courts of the Lord's House.

The preaching of the word, prayer-meeting, and more specially class-meeting, were the delight of her soul. The word of the Lord would drop as the very honey from the rock, upon her receptive spirit, and sweet anticipations of the heavenly joy were often obtained. The text, and the discourse of the preacher were treasured in her memory, and even from the feeblest efforts of God's servants, "Mother Macon," possessed the happy art of extracting some sweet morsel of holy comfort.

The writer can never forget the seasons of sacred profit he has spent with her in the class-room; for unlike many Methodists of these days, "Mother Macon" never found it convenient to disperse with class-meeting. She had made much progress in Christian life, but this aged saint never graduated from the class-room; until God took her to the rest of her fathers. Her religion was not gloomy or sombre, but, on the contrary, was of a most cheerful type, and even persons youthful and buoyant, could find nothing repulsive in the religious life of "Mother Macon."

The result of the war, left our Mother almost penniless, as most of her possessions consisted of slaves, whom she treated with the utmost kindness. About the only wealth she possessed at "the surrender" was a blissful assurance of a heavenly home, and the ardent attachment of a large circle of relatives and friends, most of whom had learned, amid our national tribulations, to admire her calm and trustful spirit more than ever.

The ministers who have preceded me in this station, will readily join me in the assertion, that our sainted Mother Macon, had, during all the years of her residence here, moved among us as the very embodiment of a consistent and holy life.

Her death was sudden, but this "wise virgin" had her lamp well trimmed and burning, and with holy joy has she met the Bridegroom.

"The pains of life are past,
Labor and sorrow cease,
And life's long warfare closed at last,
Her soul's found in peace."

J. BANCROFT.

Macon, Miss., Jan. 17, 1867.
Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BLACKMAN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Penmanship, bookkeeping, arithmetic, English, French, Spanish and German are practically taught by experienced professors at the celebrated Commercial College of J. W. Blackman, corner of Carondelet and Canal streets. Mr. Blackman, the principal of this school, has been teaching in this city since 1851, and has done good service in giving to our young men engaged in, and preparing to enter into commercial pursuits, a sound and practical knowledge of their profession. Besides the regular college rooms, an apartment is provided for private lessons for gentlemen, and also one for ladies. Parents and guardians would do well to call and examine the workings of this institution, which is open day and night throughout the year.

Lake Providence District-La. Conference

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
Waterproof & St. Joe., at W. proof Jan. 26, 27
Wesley circuit, at Wesley Chapel, Feb. 2, 3
Delhi circuit, at Floyd, Feb. 9, 10
Carroll circuit, at Bells Chapel, Feb. 16, 17
Oakley circuit, at Oakley, March 2, 3
Jon circuit, at Salem, March 9, 10
Tensas & Sicily I. cir. Tens. Chap., Feb. 16, 18
Lake Prov. & Pecan cir. at Lake P. Feb. 23, 24

Southern Methodist Publishing House.

The branch of the above House, at 112 Camp street, in this city, is in successful operation.—all the Publications of the Catalogue can be had here on the same terms as at Nashville. Catalogues will be sent when requested. Single copies of books will be sent by mail to those who wish them, on remitting in addition to the price of the books, 4 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction of 4 ounces. Address:

R. J. HARR, Agent,
112 Camp street, New Orleans.

To the Preachers of Montgomery Conference.

The Minutes will be ready by the 5th January. Inform me where and how to send them. Send postage or express charges—about as last year.

JOHN MATTHEWS.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
Whistler & Coit, Hill, at W., Jan. 19, 20
E. Shoro & F. River, at Danally's 26, 27
Pascagoula, at Salem, Feb. 2, 3
Bay Shore, Feb. 9, 11
Ocean Springs, Feb. 16, 17
Citronelle, Feb. 23, 24
State Line & St. Stephen's, March 2, 3
Waynesboro, at Waynesboro, March 9, 10

The Preachers, where the Quarterly meetings are not specified above, are to be held, will please let me know by mail, at their earliest convenience. Address me at Mobile, Ala. THOS. W. DOWMAN, P. E.

Religious Notice.

The Louisiana Avenue Methodist Church at the corner of Magazine Street, having been thoroughly repaired and repainted, will be re-opened for public religious worship, on SUNDAY NEXT, JAN. 20th, 1867. Preaching every Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Sabbath School will be reorganized and meet regularly every Sabbath morning at 9 o'clock.

CHAR. F. EVANS, Pastor.
January 18th, 1867.

New Orleans Dist. Quarterly Conferences

Felicity Street, Jan. 20
Moreau Street, Jan. 27
Carondelet Street, Feb. 3
German Churches, Feb. 10
Dryades Street, Feb. 8
N. O. Circuit, Jefferson & La. Av., at 6 p. m. at Advocate office, Feb. 15
Plaquemine & Gros Teles, at Livada, 23, 24
Baton Rouge, March 2, 3
Thibodaux, March 9, 10
Colored Churches, March 18th
J. U. KERNER, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. J. M. MAGEE,
DENTAL SURGEON.

No. 107 Carondelet Street,

One door above Poydras, on the left hand side.

CLERGYMEN are furnished with the Illustrated Pictorial Journal; devoted to Ethnology, Physiology, Phonology, Physiognomy, etc., at Club rates, \$1.50 a year—Single Nos. 20 cts. Te others, \$2 a year. The Premiums, Melodons, Pianos, Sewing Machines and Books are given by S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

SUNDAY SCHOOL VISITOR.

112 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Our readers will be delighted to learn that this beautiful Sunday School Paper is to be resumed the first of January. It will be published by the S. M. Publishing House Nashville, Tennessee, and simultaneously at 112 Camp st., in this city.—Those desiring the NEW ORLEANS EDITION should forward immediately to Rev. ROBT. J. HARR, Agt., Lock Box 814, New Orleans.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE FOR ONE YEAR.
For Single Copies, each 50c
For any number less than 5, " 50c
For any number over 5, and less than 25, to one address, " 40c
For any number over 25, " 30c

Will ship by Boat, Express or Mail as directed.

Cash in Advance.

KNIGHT & CO.

Dealers in

PLANTATION, MILL, & WOOD-WORKING

MACHINERY,

And Agricultural Implements

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of articles peculiar to our business, and through our agents in the North and East, can fill promptly, and at a small advance above manufacturer's prices, all orders for articles in our line not usually kept in this market.

The great change in our labor system necessitates a corresponding change in the implements used, and we have prepared ourselves to offer the latest improvements.

LABOR-SAVING MACHINES.

both for Agricultural and Mechanical purposes, at prices that will warrant their purchase.

Also, LEEDS & CO'S Sugar Kettles, Newell Screws, Gin Gearing, &c; and will contract for any kind of work done at their establishment, at their prices.

172 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

n17 17

NEW SOUTHERN MUSIC BOOK.

Just published

TABOR;

Or the Richmond Collection of Sacred Music.

By R. MCINTOSH, of Virginia.

The attention of Choirs and Musical Societies generally is respectfully asked for this new and popular collection of Church Music. The author for four years an officer in the Confederate Army composed many pieces in moments snatched during his marchings and counter-marchings. The dirge at the funeral of Gen. T. J. Jackson (Stone-wall) May 17, 1862, was from his pen, and is included in this collection.

Says the Richmond Whig: "The writer is well known throughout the South as an author of finished excellence; a musical reputation rarely attained—at the head of Church Music; no one disputing the position with him, and beside it, and ever has been, one of us."

Says the Spartanburg (S. C.) Express: "After a careful examination of Tabor, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it a Musical Gem. Its original compositions give the work a distinctive character, while the selections embrace those good old tunes which have come down from our fathers as an invaluable legacy. Here, also, may be found a number of traditional melodies, which, for half a century or more, have been sung throughout the South and Southwest, and never before in print. We can heartily recommend it to Classes, Choirs, and all lovers of Sacred Music."

It has been largely introduced and highly recommended by many of the Churches in Richmond and Petersburg, where the author is best known. It embraces all the metres in use, in every key and variety of measure, with a full elementary department and the collection of new anthems, set pieces, and sentences it can thus nearly 300 closely printed pages, neatly and tastefully gotten up, well printed and bound.

Price—retail, \$1.33; \$1.00 per dozen. Can be obtained through all booksellers, or will be mailed by the Publishers to any of the United States, post free, on receipt of retail price.

F. J. HUNTINGTON & CO.,
Publishers and Booksellers,
459 Broome street, New York
n22. Send for circulars dec22

CLOAKS.

F. ADAM,

(Formerly with C. Yale, Jun., & Co.)

MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER

In Ladies' and Misses'

CLOTH AND SILK CLOAKS,

No. 70 Canal Street—Up Stairs.

NEW ORLEANS.

Don't trust to glaring advertisements in the newspapers, but go to THE FACTORY itself, if you want good Goods at fair prices. n102m

LATEST FASHIONS.

Call for
J W BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTICAL
[Or, Double Spring]

SKIRT!

THEY WILL NOT BEND OR BREAK
Like the Single Spring, but will preserve their perfect and graceful shape when three or four ordinary skirts are thrown aside as useless—hence are the CHEAPEST.

Each Hoop is made by braiding two springs together, edge to edge, forming the STRONGEST, most FLEXIBLE, and still the LIGHTEST Hoop made.

In fact, for promenade, or the house, or the church, the theatre, or for crowded assemblies, railroad cars, carriages, etc., they are superior to all others, affording COMFORT TO THE WEARER, with that ELEGANCE OF SHAPE which wins favor with all, and has made this "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC".

The Standard Skirt of the Fashionable World.
For misses and young ladies they are superior to all others.

For Sale Everywhere.

Manufactured exclusively by the owners of the Patent.

WEST, BRADLEY & CARY,
97 Chambers, 79 and 81 Leade sts, New York.

CAUTION.

The Duplex Skirt will admit a pin being run through the centre of each hoop, thereby proving there are TWO SPRINGS braided together, which is the secret of their remarkable STRENGTH and FLEXIBILITY—a combination not possessed by any SINGLE SPRING Skirt.

The retail stamp, viz: "J. W. BRADLEY'S Duplex Elliptic Skirt," will be found upon the waistband of every skirt; none other are genuine.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

The next Spring Session of this well known institution will commence on the 10th day of February, 1867. It is owned and controlled by the Louisiana Conference, is thoroughly organized and in the enjoyment of an extensive patronage. Few institutions can present greater advantages in the way of a healthy situation, refined society, commodious buildings, thorough instruction, efficient government, and reasonable charges.

TERMS:

For a session of four and a half months, (one half to be paid on entrance; the remainder on the 15th day of April.)

Board, including Washing, Fuel, and Room Rent, payable in gold \$67 50
Regular Tuition, currency 25 00
Incidental Fee, currency 2 00
French 15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar, with use of instrument, each, 37 50
Ornamental branches at usual prices.

Each boarding pupil will furnish a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow cases, a toilet spread, and her own towels and lights.

After admission, no reduction will be made for the charges for board and tuition, for the session, except in cases of sickness protracted at least to the period of a month.

For further particulars, address

CHARLES B. STUART, President,
Jan 12, 2m Mansfield, La.

MRS. READ'S SCHOOL,

Baton Rouge, La.

Will reopen January, 1867. Parents desiring to place their daughters in this school will find it to their advantage to do so immediately, so that the classes may be arranged and filled with out further loss of time.

dec 29 3m M W READ, Principal

CENTENARY COLLEGE,

Jackson, Louisiana.

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, \$75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from \$20 to \$25 per month.

The buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are unsurpassed by those of any institution in the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge of its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY,

GREENSBORO, ALA.

The exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first Wednesday in October next. Instruction will be given in the Schools of Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Biblical Literature. Civil Engineering and Analytical Chemistry will also be taught.

Terms:

Tuition (per term), \$10 00
Contingent fee, 5 00
Board can be obtained at \$20 to \$25 per month

W M WIGHTMAN, Chancellor

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AT

BATON ROUGE.

The ninth session of this school will begin on Wednesday, 3d October, 1866.

The object of the school has ever been to afford a good classical and practical education, or complete preparation for any stage of a College or University course.

Every student who enters the school is expected to remain to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Pupils are required to furnish their own bed clothing, towels, wash-basin, mosquito-bar, etc.

Circulars can be obtained by addressing me at Baton Rouge, or Rev. J. C. Keener, D.D., New Orleans, La.

As the number of students is limited, it is earnestly requested that application be made as soon as possible.

W. H. N. MAGRUDER,
Baton Rouge, La., August 24, 1866.

CATE'S SHOE FACTORY,

HAMMOND STATION, ON JACKSON RAILROAD.

Established, August 1, 1861

Destroyed, May, 1863.

Re-established, January, 1866.

SALES ROOMS,

C. E. CATE & CO.,

18 CAMP STREET,

Under the City Hotel.

We respectfully call the attention of all parties desiring of encouraging domestic manufactures to the various styles of

LADIES' SUPERIOR CALF WALKING SHOES AND DRESS BOOTS, MISSES' HEAVY SCHOOL SHOES, CHILDREN'S STRONG SHOES.

AND MEN'S AND BOYS' CAFE.

AND KIP BROGANS.

Which we are now daily receiving from our Factory. These goods are made here, of Louisiana Tanned Leather, and we flatter ourselves fully demonstrate that manufacturing in the South is no longer an experiment, but with the proper encouragement from all who are interested in such enterprises, we promise better stock, more faithful workmanship and superior goods every way, to any Eastern goods, and for the same class of work at as low prices.

We aim to manufacture all the goods we sell, and to that end we are turning out new styles every week.

A trial for this work is cordially solicited from Merchants, Planters, and all persons requiring good Shoes.

C. E. CATE & CO.,
18 Camp St., N. O.

W. C. SHEPARD, A. L. ABBOTT, JOHN C. HUTCHINSON,
SHEPARD, ABBOTT & CO.,

No. 55 Camp street, New Orleans,

Nearly opposite Pharmacy Office.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

PLATED WARE,

House Furnishing Goods,

AND KITCHEN WARE.

We beg leave to inform our friends and the public in general, that we have on hand a large and well selected stock of the above goods, and are constantly receiving them directly from the manufacturers in France, England, and the United States; and we flatter ourselves that we can sell our goods as low as any house in the city.

For variety in the house-furnishing line, our stock is unequalled in the South.

Call in and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

SHEPARD, ABBOTT & CO.,
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E. L. PIERSON & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

CLOTHING,

AND

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 27 Magazine Street,

Corner of Gravier street,

NEW ORLEANS.

J. A. BRASELMAN & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

Possess great facilities for buying goods cheap which enables them to sell below market prices.

Special attention given to orders.

Nos. 586 and 598 Magazine Street

Corner of St. Andrew Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

BROWN & FINNEGAN,

Successors to D. Geolla,

Dealers in

CROCKERY, CHINA & GLASS WARE,

Tin, Plated and Japanned Ware,

PLATED AND FANCY GOODS.

Families wishing supplies are invited to call and examine goods and prices.

Jan 19 3m

NORTH, BRUSH & MASON,

Wholesale Dealers in

Fancy Goods,

STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, CUTLERY,

HOISERY,

Furnishing Goods, etc.,

35 MAGAZINE STREET,

Opposite the St. James Hotel, New Orleans, La.

aug 25 1y

MAGIC PRESS.

J. P. WILSON,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,

77 Magazine Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

oct 16 6m

HOMOPATHIC PHARMACY.

RICHARD ANGELL,

150 Julia street, bet. Camp and St. Charles

PURE AND FRESH MEDICINES,

Cases, Books, Certificates, &c.

Chilli Drops, the best emetic known for Ague, Bilious Fever, &c.; Harlequin's Worm Drops, and other approved Remedies for domestic practice

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL,

(Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College.)

Has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Platinum base—being familiar with all Anesthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suited to the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth.

oct 27 1y

PHILIP WERLEIN,

82.....Baronne Street,.....82

Successor of the well known music houses of Phil. P. Werlein and P. P. Werlein & HALEY,

Dealer in

PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS,

GUITARS, VIOLINS,

And other musical instruments. Also, Music and last action Books, Music Folios, Note Paper—in fact everything belonging to music trade.

The repairing and tuning of Pianos will be attended to, and the instrument having been made with that well known Piano Maker, M. BURCHARDT, who will take charge of that department—charges will be reasonable and satisfactory.

Parties wishing can have their Pianos stored, sold on commission, or sent, or shipped to order.

Parties wishing to repair Pianos, such as White, E. H. Cloth, etc., constantly on sale.

Piano Stools, Covers of elegant patterns, etc., on hand.

Any information on musical matters cheerfully given. Teachers recommended.

Music neatly bound.

P.S.—P. WERLEIN will be found at times at the above place, and will aid in making selections. He recommends his son PHILIP WERLEIN to his former friends and customers, and solicits their patronage for him.

oct 20 1y

STOVES, GRATES, TIN WARE,

AND

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

The undersigned offer for sale an assortment of COOKING STOVES, embracing among them the well known Chamberlain's, the Brilliant, the Peerless, the American Home, and others of the latest improvement.

Also, a large lot of HEATING and PARLOR STOVES, a large variety of GRATES, and of COUNTRY HOLLOW WARE, etc.

We manufacture all our own Tin Ware, and sell cheap.

CAMPBELL & CO.,
n 10 6m 115 Poydras st, bet. Camp & Magazine

COAL OIL AND LAMPS.

HILL & YEAZIE,

Having removed from No 31 Chartres street to No 74 Camp street, have received large additions to their former stock, making their assortment of Coal Oil lamps, and all the articles needful to use with them, very extensive, together with COAL OIL CHANDELIERS, from two to six lights, suitable for lighting Churches, large Halls, Parlors, etc.; and every variety of Lamps from the small Hand to the large Station.

THE PATENT COOKING LAMPS for coal oil and gas, very useful and economical; also EDDIE'S COOKING STOVES, assorted sizes, heated by coal oil; with many other useful and convenient articles.

Always on hand the best Kerosene and Coal Oil lamps, etc.

Call and examine.

HILL & YEAZIE,
No 74 Camp street,

Between Natchez street and Times Office

ST JAMES HOTEL,

MAGAZINE STREET,

Between Gravier and Natchez Streets,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CHAS. E. SNEDES, Manager.

This establishment is now open for the reception of guests.

It is newly furnished from the Kitchen to the parlors, with Hair Mattresses, Linen, Sheet, etc., the Furniture and Table Ware of the latest style and most costly material. The Table is furnished with every luxury the Market affords. The Halls with Liquors equal to any used in private families, and the comforts and pleasures of a home, as far as possible, guaranteed to its Guests.

The House itself may be said to be entirely new and fresh. The undersigned will spare neither labor or expense to merit a continuance of the liberal support with which he has thus far been honored.

CHAS. E. SNEDES.

J. H. MASSEY,

(Formerly of Joseph H. Palmer & Co., and for the last ten years in the House of Townsend, Tompkins & Co.)

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

No. 100 Common Street,

Opposite City Hotel.

I am now receiving my Fall and Winter stock and respectfully solicit an examination, on your next visit to the city. Having twenty years' experience in my line in this city, I flatter myself it will not be hard for me to please any and all of my old friends and patrons, and also to introduce new ones. My stock is new and fresh, and I will be in frequent receipt of all the new and desirable styles.

Very respectfully,
J. H. MASSEY.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,

No. 9 Perdido Street, New Orleans,

Dealers in all descriptions of

MILL AND PLANTATION MACHINERY;

AND AGRICULTURAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents in the Southwest for the celebrated Wood & Mann Steam Engines, 4 to 35 horse power. Colson & Conn and Wheat Mills; Straits' and Vincent Mills, Steam Machines; (Trotting Cloth; Todd's Circular Saw Mills; Wood Carding Machines, Flowsy Machines; Shafted Sulky Cultivators; Shetley Gany Plows; Plows, Wheelbarrows, Belting, Saws, etc.

Send for descriptive circulars and price lists.

oct 13 6m

GRO. H. VINTEN,

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 140 Poydras street, between Camp and St. Charles streets, New Orleans.

Newspaper of the following sizes: 22 by 32, 24 by 36, 26 by 38, 27 by 43, 32 by 41, and 30 by 45.

Agent for the sale of R. Hoe & Co's Printing Presses; the Liberty Job Presses; Adams Cottage Presses; and Jas. Conners & Sons Type.

ap 7 1y

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

17 Chartres Street,

Lately received Carpeting of all kinds and qualities; Floor Oil Cloth of all qualities, which we rent to suit rooms; Curtains Materials, Lace Curtains, Cornices and Bands in great variety; Window Shades, Hair Cloth, Canvas Cloths, Table and Piano Covers, China and Cocoa-Matting of all widths.

oct 13 1y A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

E. BIQUEL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FOREIGN, FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS.

Also, a large and varied supply of

HOUSEKEEPING and

PLANTATION GOODS,

Constantly on hand, at

126 Canal Street,

sept 1y NEW ORLEANS.

AUSTIN & GOODWYN,

Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers of

TIN WARE,

Also,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds, for sale.

25 Peters, formerly Front Levee,

Corner Customhouse street,

NEW ORLEANS

PAUL J. CHRISTIAN, JOHN W. MAIDEN,

Formerly of H. G. Stearns & Co.

P. J. CHRISTIAN & CO.,

General Mercantile Stationers,

JOB PRINTERS, AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

No. 73 Camp Street.

We beg to inform our friends and the public that we have established a complete BOOK BINDERY in connection with our business, and will hereafter be enabled to execute all orders with promptitude and dis. nch.

We have secured the services of one of the most thorough workmen of this city, and our patrons can rely upon having their orders immediately and efficiently executed.

oct 20 1y

D. H. HOLMES,

Direct Importation of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 155 Canal Street,

sept 6m NEW ORLEANS.

S. ANDERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER

And PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK DEALER,

61 Camp street, New Orleans.

Cartes de Visite,

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

Since the issue of our last publication the general market has exhibited considerable activity, and several of the leading articles have undergone a quotable variation. Sugar and Molasses have been active, at steady prices, and the movement in Western Produce has been quite liberal, attended with a material improvement in Flour, Corn, Oats, Hay and Pork; while operations in our leading staple have been of a restricted character, and prices have eased off, in consequence of less favorable advices from Liverpool and New York, the market closing yesterday with a tendency to increased weakness.

COTTON—On Saturday, owing to the increased firmness of holders, and the decided indisposition of buyers to operate naked at concessions, the movement continued light throughout, resulting in sales of barely 2600 bales at previous prices. Early on Monday the same influence prevailed, but later in the day factors gave way, and sales to the amount of 3850 bales were effected, at easier prices. Yesterday, owing to the publication of erroneous dispatches in the morning papers, announcing a heavy decline in Liverpool, the market opened unusually dull, and notwithstanding later advices corrected the error, yet buyers, in view of the unfavorable position of Exchange, evinced little desire to operate, and consequently the day's transactions were light, footing up at the close barely 2750 bales, at easier prices, the market closing at our quotations, with a softening tendency.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 9200 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 15,943 bales, against 15,505 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 438 bales.

The receipts at this port, since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas), are 416,611 bales, against 398,931 bales to same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 126,878 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 104,238 bales to Great Britain, of 14,686 to France, and an increase of 9475 bales to other foreign ports.

Low..... 29 to 30
Ordinary..... 31 to 32
Good Ordinary..... 33 to 34
Middling..... 35 to 36
Choice..... 37 to 38

TOBACCO—In request, but the offerings are too light for extended operations, and only small sales have been made since our last weekly review, at firm and full prices. The receipts of the new crop are light and have sold readily, while the stock on hand of the old crop is very small, and the desirable descriptions are selling rapidly. The market is very firm and prices are looking up, but for the present we continue to quote:

Low	Refused	Light	Heavy	Currency
Good	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8
Common	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9
Extra	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 to 10
Choice	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 to 10	10 to 11
Prime	8 to 9	9 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12
Choice	9 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 13
Choice	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 13	13 to 14

FLLOUR—A good local demand has prevailed since our last review, and the supplies being light, prices have still further advanced at least 25c per barrel. There were sales, mostly to dealers, on Saturday and Monday, of 4800 barrels at \$10 for Common, \$10 35 to \$11 for Fine, \$11 75 to \$12 for Superfine, \$12 to \$12 50 for Single Extra, \$12 75 to \$13 50 for Double Extra, \$13 75 to \$14 75 for Treble Extra, and \$15 to \$16 per barrel for Choice. Yesterday there was again a good demand, and with a light stock on hand prices were very full and tending upward. The sales embraced 2500 barrels, in lots, at \$12 75 for Common, \$13 to \$13 75 for Fine, \$14 to \$14 25 for Superfine, \$14 75 to \$15 75 for Double Extra, and \$15 50 per barrel for Choice. Arrived during the past three days 2800 barrels. Cleared for Florida 194, Texas, Vera Cruz 510, Nassau 5 barrels—total, 3172 barrels.

Cattle Market.
Jefferson City, Wednesday evening, Jan. 23, 1867.
Western Beef, choice per lb. net..... 8 to 10
Texas Beef, 2d quality, per lb. net..... 8 to 10
Texas Cattle 3d qual, per head..... \$35 to 45
Texas Cattle 2d qual, per head..... \$20 to 35
Texas Cattle 1st qual, per head..... \$25 to 35
Hogs per lb. gross..... 10 to 12
Blue pig in lot per head..... \$3 25 to \$4 25
Cattle Sheep, per head..... \$1 50 to \$3 50
Texas Sheep, per head..... \$1 50 to \$3 50
Choice Sheep, per head..... \$4 to \$10
Milk Cows, choice per head..... \$50 to \$100
Texas Cows, per head..... \$25 to \$50
Yearlings, per head..... \$5 to \$12
Calves per head..... \$7 00 to \$12

HORSE AND MULE MARKET.
Saddle and light harness Horses..... \$200 to \$400
Heavy draft Horses..... 200 to 400
Common do..... 50 to 100
Mules, 1st quality, broke..... 250 to 300
Do 2d do..... 175 to 225
Do 1st do unbroke..... 200 to 240
Do 2d do do..... 150 to 180
Mexican Mules..... 40 to 80

Monetary.
The movement in Coin has been light, and rates have been comparatively steady during the past three days. Gold opened on Saturday at 135 1/2 to 136, but improved later in the day, and closed firm at 136 to 236 1/2; it opened on Monday at 136 1/2, and without exhibiting any material irregularity, closed at the same; and opened yesterday at 136 1/2 to 137, but the noon intelligence from New York being unfavorable, it declined and closed weak at 135 1/2.

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Carefully collected and revised weekly. (Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.....	6 00	25 00
Cotton and Sugar Plows.....	12 50	15 00
Vests Plows and Saws.....	7 50	10 00
Cotton Saws.....	7 50	10 00
Cultivators.....	13 00	18 00
Shovels.....	10 00	18 00
Spades.....	11 00	20 00
Axes.....	15 00	19 00
Bagging, 1/2 yd.....	15	19
East India.....	22	22
Bole Rope, Kentucky, 7/8 in.....	2 50	2 50
Bran, 100 lbs. Pilot.....	10 00	10 00
Coat, 100 lbs. Pilot.....	10 00	10 00
Bricks, 1000, 2 1/2 in.....	20 00	25 00
English, 1000.....	50 00	60 00
Candles, 1 lb.....	42	43
Sperm, New Bedford.....	42	43
Tallow.....	17	21
Adamantine.....	17	21
Star.....	17	21
Chocolate, No. 1, 1/2 lb.....	50	52
Sweet and spiced.....	35	67
Cider, Western, 1/2 barrel.....	none	here
Northern.....	11 00	11 00
Crackers, 100 lb.....	13 00	15 00
Anthracite, 1 ton.....	58	60
Western, 1 barrel.....	24	25
Coffee, Rio, 1 lb.....	30 1/2	32
Havana.....	43	44
Java.....	26	26
Domestic.....	7 00	11 00
Cotton Seed.....	12 50	12 50
Rough, 1 ton.....	12 50	12 50
Hulled, 1 bushel.....	42	45
Copper, Braziers, 1 lb.....	42	45
Sheathing.....	50	50
Yellow Metal.....	none	here
Cordage, Manila, 1 lb.....	23 1/2	24 1/2
Turned, American.....	30	30
Russia.....	5 00	5 75
Corn Meal, 100 lb.....	5	5
Log Cabin Syrup.....	3	6
St. Domingo.....	3	6
Fustic, Tampoco.....	1 00	1 00
Indigo, 1 lb.....	1 00	1 00
Madder.....	18	18
Eggs, 1/2 bushel, Western.....	45	45
Flax, 1/2 bushel.....	1 50	1 50
Fish, Cod, 1 box.....	1 65	1 75
Herrings.....	75	75
Mackerel, No. 1, 1/2 bbl.....	21 00	21 00
No. 2.....	20 00	20 00
No. 3.....	16 50	16 50
Flaxseed, 1 lb.....	9	9
Flour, 1/2 bushel.....	12 50	12 50
Superfine.....	12 50	12 50
Extra.....	12 50	12 50
Fine.....	10 50	10 50
Fruit, Prunes, 1/2 lb.....	18	20
Plum, 1/2 lb.....	23	23
Dried Apples.....	9	9
Chirrots, Zanle.....	17	19
Almonds, short shell.....	40	40
Raisins, M, 1/2 box.....	4 25	4 30
Lays, 1/2 hundred.....	4 25	4 30
Malaga, 1/2 box.....	7 00	8 00
Oranges, La, 1000.....	43 00	43 00
Sicily, 1/2 box.....	none	here
Glass, 1/2 box of 50 feet.....	5 00	5 50
American, 8 x 10.....	5 00	5 50
10 x 12.....	5 00	6 00
12 x 18.....	6 00	6 00
Grain, 1/2 bushel.....	1 20	1 25
Malt, Western.....	none	here
Causa.....	none	here
Oats.....	2 1/2	2 1/2
Corn, shelled, 1/2 bushel.....	10	12
Beans, 1/2 bushel.....	10	12
Hops, 1/2 lb.....	65	70
Gunpowder, 1/2 keg.....	11 00	11 00
Gunny Bags, 1 bag.....	25	25
Hay, Western, 1 ton.....	32 50	35 00
Northern.....	none	here
Hide, 1 lb.....	13	14
Dry salted Mexican.....	13	14
Wet salted, city slaughter.....	11	11
Kip Skins.....	11	11
Dry country.....	20	20
Butter, No. 1.....	19	19
Butter, No. 2.....	14	15
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Butter, No. 100.....	14	15

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

MONTHS.	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.	MONTHS.	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FEB.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	AUG.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MAR.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	SEP.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
APR.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	OCT.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MAY.	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	NOV.	29	30	1	2	3	4	5
JUNE.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	DEC.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31			26	27	28	29	30	31	

J. R. POWELL, COTTON FACTOR.

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
190 Common Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
Represented by CHAS. J. A. BISHOP,
Duck Hill, Miss., 620 1/2 ly

SEYMOUR, YARBROUGH & CO.,
Cotton and Wool Factors,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
67 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.
Jan 5 6m

R. BLEAKLY & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62 and 64 Poydras street,
Corner Poydras and Tchoupitoulas sts.,
NEW ORLEANS.
All cotton consigned to us will receive the personal attention of Mr. J. P. GIRAULT, (formerly with the house of Messrs Wright & Allen) who is specially charged with that department of our business.
D. L. CAMPBELL, OF MOBILE. Late E. K. Ford & Weaver, Mobile
CAMPBELL, ECKFORD & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
Forwarding & General Com'n Merchant,
613 No. 58 Camp street, New Orleans. 1y

SPEED, SUMMERS & CO.,
46 Carondelet street, New Orleans,
COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS,
General Commission Merchants,
And Commercial Agents. aug 25 ly

J. H. CARTER,
Wholesale Grocer,
Nos. 8 and 10 Tchoupitoulas Street,
And 8 and 10 New Levee,
aug 18 ly

J. H. JENNINGS, J. W. WICKS, M. J. WICKS,
JENNINGS, WICKS & BRO.
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
aly 30 PERDIDO STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

J. J. WARREN, T. W. CRAWFORD, F. L. FLETCHER,
WARREN, CRAWFORD & CO.,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
45 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
sep 26 6m

ROBERT L. WALKER,
Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant
190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug 18 ly

STAFFORD & WILSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 66, Magazine Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
oct 1 ly

F. G. BARIERE & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 135 Canal Street, New Orleans.
nlo 6m

R. M. DENMAN, B. M. HOLLINGSWORTH,
R. MARSH DENMAN & CO.,
CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,
Corner of Carondelet and Gravier Streets,
13 ly, NEW ORLEANS.

R. K. WALKER & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
75 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug 20 ly

J. O. ELLIS, W. C. CHAMBERLIN,
ELLIS & CHAMBERLIN,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
42 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
Are prepared to make cash advances on Cotton, Sugar, and other Produce consigned to them, and solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.
jan 20 ly

WM. EDWARDS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
27 Camp Street, New Orleans.
WM. EDWARDS & CO.,
EDWARD J. GAY,
W. A. VIOLETT, RY BLACK, S. H. SNOWDEN.
VIOLETT, BLACK & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
615 6m 139 Gravier street, New Orleans.

W. B. LOTT, C. W. WOOD,
L. LOTT, WOOD & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers & Commission Merchants
66 COMMON & 46 CANAL STS., NEW ORLEANS.
Maj. G. C. Sebastian has charge of our sales Department.
E. A. BANKS, W. W. LORING, G. W. VENABLE
BANKS, LORING & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
26 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
sep 22 9m

R. ATKINSON & CO., JAMES HEWITT & CO.,
HEWITT, NORTON & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And Commission Merchants,
188 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
Cash advances made on consignments to us by HEWITT, SWINER & Co., Galveston, Texas.
sep 15 ly

A. HENDERSON PEASE & CO.,

Successors to Thos. Henderson & Pease,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants
No. 190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug 18 6m

CARROLL, HOY & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 36 Perdido Street, New Orleans,
aug 18 ly

C. L. WALMSLEY & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 31 Perdido Street, New Orleans.
aug 18 ly

JOHN G. PARHAM, BEVERLY BLUNT,
PARHAM & BLUNT,
COTTON FACTORS,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants
and Purchasing Agents,
No. 75 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
aug 11 ly

S. H. KENNEDY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants and
COTTON FACTORS,
57 Poydras street.
Cotton Office—192 Common street—in charge
of RICHARD J. NUGENT.
aug 11 ly

SAM'L BARRETT, CHS. LE SASSIER,
BARRETT & LE SASSIER,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants
115 CARONDELET STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
aug 15 ly

JOHN A. STEVENSON, A. H. MAY,
STEVENSON & MAY,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 40 Perdido Street, New Orleans.
aug 15 6m

A. D. GRIEFF,
Wholesale Gro

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES.

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WHOLE NUMBER 614.

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OFFICE—114 CAMP STREET.

From the Dublin University Magazine.
THE BURIAL OF MOSES.

By Neho's lonely mountain,
On this side Jordan's wave,
In a vale in the land of Moab,
There lies a lonely grave;
And no man dug the sepulchre,
And no man saw it e'er;
For the angel of God returned the sod
And laid the dead man there.

That was the grandest funeral
That ever passed on earth;
But no man heard the trumping,
Onward the train go forth,
Noiselessly in the daylight
Comes when the night is lone,
And the crimson streak on ocean's cheek
Grows into the great sun.

Noiselessly in the spring-time
Her crown of verdure waves,
And all the trees on all the hills
Open their thousand leaves—
So, without sound of music
Or voice of them that wept,
Sifted down from the mountain's crown
The great procession swept.

Perchance the bald old eagle
On gray Beth-peor's height,
Out from his rocky eyrie
Looked on the wondrous sight;
Perchance the lion, stalking,
Still shuns that hallowed spot;
For beast and bird have been and heard
That which man knoweth not.

But when the warrior dieth,
His comrades in the war,
With arms reversed and muffled drum,
Follow the funeral car;
They show the banners taken,
They tell his battles won,
And after him lead his masterless steed,
While peals the minute gun.

Amid the noblest of the land
Men may lay the sage to rest,
And give the hand an honored place,
With costly mangled dress,
In the great minister's transept,
Where lights like glory fall,
And the choir sings and the organ rings
Along the emblazoned wall.

This was the bravest warrior
That ever buckled sword;
This the most gifted poet
That ever breathed a word;
And never earth's philosopher
Traced with his golden pen,
On the deathless page, truth half so sage
As he wrote down for men.

And had he not high honor?
The hill-side for his pall,
To lie in state while angels wait,
With stars for tapers tall,
And the dark rock-pines like tossing plumes
Over his bier to wave,
And God's own hand, in that lonely land,
To lay him in the grave!

In that deep grave without a name,
Where his uncoffined clay
Shall break again (most wondrous thought!)
Ere the judgment day,
And stand with glory wrapped around
On the hills he never trod,
And speak of the strife that won our life
With the incarnate Son of God!

Only tomb in Moab's land!
O dark Beth-peor hill!
Speak to these curious hearts of ours,
And teach them to be still.
God hath his mysteries of grace—
Ways that we cannot tell;
He hides them deep, like the secret sleep
Of him he loved so well.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY BANKS' HISTORY OF THE POPES.

The Popes for a long period prior to the Reformation, and for several Pontificates after it began, were more devoted to their political interest in Italy than to the general interest of the Church throughout Christendom. Each Pontiff seemed mainly anxious to aggrandize his family, by elevating the several members of it to offices—by conferring princely titles, and intermarrying them with Ducal and Royal houses. This line of policy drew the Popes into political complications, intrigues, and conflicts. When the reforming spirit was evoked and went forth under the auspices of Luther, it found the Popes too much engrossed with their schemes of ambition, to give it the attention which its importance demanded. When the Emperor, Charles V, animated by Catholic zeal, would have taken active measures to maintain and restore the unity of the Roman faith, and to stay the rapid and victorious march of Protestantism, the Popes threw the weight of their influence into the scales in favor of Charles' great rival, Francis the I, of France; so that the Emperor felt himself too weak to attack, or even incur the displeasure of the Protestant Princes. For this reason, it was, Protestants were left alone un-

til they had spread the knowledge of their doctrines, and had established churches throughout Christendom.

Forty years after the outbreak of the Reformation, Pius IV. ascended the papal throne. He saw at a glance the impolicy, selfishness and narrowness of view, which had marked the administration of his predecessors, in making war on the enemies of Christendom, and in seeking the elevation and glory of their families, rather than the extension, perpetuity, and power of the Church; whose visible and accredited heads they were. Pius and the Pontiffs who succeeded him, ceased to make war on kings, and to devote the power of their high position to family aggrandizement. Pius and his immediate successors acted in zealous co-operation with Catholic Princes in their efforts to resist, to overthrow, and extirpate Protestantism from their several kingdoms.

The Popes approved of, and gave aid and comfort, to the ferocious measures of the Inquisition—the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and the violent measures of the merciless Philip II, of Spain—the persecuting measures of the Emperor and Roman Princes, of Germany—and the invasion of England. The Popes especially aided the Jesuits with commendation, influence and gold. The Popes now spent the revenues formerly devoted to war, and family aggrandizement, in public enterprises, for the maintenance and propagation of the Roman faith.

As a result of this marked change in papal policy—about fifty years after the dawn of the Reformation, the Roman world roused itself to make a great, determined, and persistent effort, to check the progress of Protestantism, and recover, if it might, its great losses.

The causes and agents of this great movement were various. First among these, we may note Protestantism itself, as one of the most efficient. The zeal, purity, and consequent success of the Protestant clergy and laity, demonstrated the necessity of a like state of things in the Roman Church. Under this new impulse, strictness and devoutness became the order, and fashion, from the Pope to the humblest monk.

The next circumstance that contributed to the revival of Romanism, was the creation and organization of various orders of priests and monks; the most famous and efficient of all, being the "Society of Jesus," founded by the Spanish Knight Loyola, who, after being wounded, and his personal beauty marred, turned a religious fanatic, and practiced the severest austerities, but afterwards becoming more sobered, he studied theology at Paris, and then organized his company, which was formerly recognized by the Pope. This society was unlike any religious society in the Roman Church. They had no uniform, practiced no special austerities—conformed themselves to all modes of life, but were absolutely and unhesitatingly (like soldiers) obedient to their superiors, and went without a word to any part of Europe, Asia, or America, when ordered so to do. Their principal business was to teach—to act as confessors to the great, and to preach, and to controvert. Their influence soon became great, and widely extended. They became the advisors of nearly all the Princes holding the Roman faith, directing their counsels in all ecclesiastical affairs, and often advised the most cruel measure against the Protestants.

Another agent for the check and extirpation of Protestantism, and consequent advance of Romanism, was the Inquisition, which in Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Holland, num-

bered its victims by tens of thousands. This institution, by most atrocious and unheard-of cruelties, sought to crush out the last vestige of Protestant opinions. The Inquisition in its earliest days, was no respecter of persons. Arch Bishops and noblemen lost their lives for heresy, as the Inquisitors called all opinions that varied from their own; the measure of heresy was divergence from them. All books and writings which contained sentiments that could be construed to mean anything different from the Roman faith, were condemned and burnt.

And lastly, as the agents of this revival of Romanism in the latter part of the sixteenth century, may be reckoned the reigning Princes, holding the Roman faith. These, urged by the advice of the Pope, and his aids—the Jesuits and aided by their gold, used all their power to banish Protestantism from their kingdoms. Protestants were expelled from office—were denied the right of worship, and multitudes suffered confiscation, cruel bonds, banishment and death, for the testimony of Jesus.

Let us, as Protestant Christians, remember that our weapons are not carnal, but spiritual, and mightily through God, to the pulling down the strongholds of Satan.

Let us remember, too, that Rome boasts that she never changes, and can now consistently persecute that which she calls heresy—and that she only needs power to make us feel it. Let us publish Bibles, circulate religious truths, build churches, and sustain faithful ministers set for the defence of the gospel.

SIR WM. ROWAN HAMILTON ON THE ASCENSION.

Hamilton had, at one time, serious intentions of entering the Church, and was, more than once offered ordination. The following letter, written to the Editor of the *Irish Ecclesiastical Journal*, and published in that work, contains a very singular attempt to elucidate one of the grandest questions connected with the Christian religion:

"ON THE ASCENSION OF OUR BLESSED LORD.
Whitson Eve, 1842.

"Sir.—The meditations of a Christian, at this sacred season, turn naturally on that seeming pause in the operations of divine Providence when, as at this time, the disciples who had seen their Lord parted from them, and taken up into heaven, were waiting at Jerusalem for the promised coming of the Comforter. You will judge whether the following remarks, in part confessedly conjectural, but offered (it is hoped) in a no presumptuous spirit, may properly occupy any portion of your columns, in connexion with the events which the Church at this season commemorates.

"It may be assumed that your readers are disposed to adopt, in its simplicity, the teaching of the 4th article, that 'Christ did truly rise again from death, and took again his body, with flesh, bones, and all things appertaining to the perfection of Man's nature; wherewith he ascended into heaven, and there sitteth, until he return to judge all Men at the last day.' They will not be inclined to explain away the doctrine of the Ascension of the Lord's Humanity, into what some sought to substitute for it,—a ceasing of the Godhead to be manifested in the person of Christ. Far rather will they be ready to believe that the 'glorious' Ascension was the epoch of a more bright manifestation of God in Christ, than any which had been vouchsafed before though perhaps rather to angelic than to human beings; and that no merely figurative, though in part a spiritual sense, is to be assigned to those passages

of Holy Writ, which speak of Jesus as having been highly exalted, and seated at the right hand of God. As God, indeed, we know that Heaven, and the Heaven of Heavens, cannot contain him; yet it is also declared that Heaven is His Throne, and Earth is His Footstool; and Scripture and the Church seem to attest alike, that the risen and glorified Humanity of Christ is now seated, as in some holiest place, where God is eminently manifested, eminently worshipped; his power, his name, and his presence dwelling there.

"A local translation of Christ's Body being thus believed, it is natural to believe also that this change of place was accomplished in time, and not with that strict instantaneousness which may be attributed to a purely spiritual operation. Accordingly we read that at least the first part of the act of Ascension,—the part of which the Apostles were witnesses,—was gradual, their gaze could follow for a while their ascending Lord; nor was it instantly, though it may have been soon, that a cloud received him out of their sight. And to suppose that the remainder of that wonderful translation was effected without occupying some additional time, seems almost as much 'against the truth of Christ's natural Body,' as that it should be at one time in more places than one; which latter notion a rubric of our Book of Common Prayer rejects as error and absurdity. The Cloud which hovered over Bethany was surely not that Heaven where Jesus sitteth at the right hand of God; and to believe that his arrival, as Man, at the latter, was subsequent to his arrival at the former, seems to be a just as well as an obvious inference, from the Doctrine of the Ascension of His Body.

"But how long 'was it subsequent?' We dare not, by mere reasoning, attempt to decide this question. That place to which the Saviour has been exalted, and which, although in one sense 'Heaven,' is in another sense declared to be 'far above all heavens,' may well be thought to be inconceivably remote from the whole astronomical universe; no eye, no telescope, we may suppose, has pierced the mighty interspace; light may not yet have been able to spread from thence to us, if such an effluence as light he suffered thence to radiate. And, on the other hand, it must be owned, that, vast beyond all thought of ours as the interval in space may be, Christ's glorious Body may have been transported over it, in any interval of time, however short.

"Reason is silent there; nor can we expect to find, on this point, a clear revelation in Scripture; but do we meet with no indications? Does Holy Writ leave us here entirely without light? I think that it does not; and shall submit to you a view, which it seems to me to suggest.

"First, it is clear from Scripture, that the Ascension of Christ had been entirely performed before the Descent of the Spirit on the Day of Pentecost. Thus, in a well-known verse of that sixty-eighth Psalm, which the Church has connected with the Service for Whitsunday, and which St. Paul has quoted in reference to the Ascension; in the first sermon of Peter to the Jews; and in other passages of the Bible: the obtaining of gifts for men, the receiving from the Father the promise of the Holy Ghost, is spoken of as a result or consequence of Christ's having ascended up on high—having been exalted by the right hand of God,—having ascended, as did not David, into the Heavens. The act of ascending occupied therefore no longer time than that from Holy Thursday to Whitsunday.

"But may it not have been allowed to occupy so long a time as this?

No reason *a priori* can be given against the supposition; no passage of Scripture, no decision of the Church, so far as I know, is against it. The very close connexion announced, in the texts above alluded to, between the Ascension of Christ into Heaven, and the Descent of the Holy Ghost upon Earth, appears to me an indication in its favor. For the purely spiritual nature of the latter descent prevents the necessity, almost the possibility, of our supposing it to have occupied time at all. No sooner, it may reasonably be thought, did Jesus take his seat at the right hand of God, than the Spirit fell upon the Apostles. The finished work, of ascending up on high, may have been followed instantly by the receiving of gifts for men.

"Should this conjecture be admitted, of the Ascension not having been completed till the Day of Pentecost, although commenced ten days before, it might suggest much interesting meditation respecting the 'glory,' the great triumph, with which our Saviour Christ was then exalted into God's Kingdom of Heaven. May not the transit from the Cloud to the Throne have been but one continued passage, in long triumphal pomp, through powers and principalities made subject? May not the 'Only Begotten Son' have then again been brought forth into the world,—not by a new Nativity, but (as it were) by Proclamation and Investiture,—while the Universe beheld its God, and all the Angels worshipped him? And would not such triumphal progress harmonize well with that Psalm, which has always been referred to in a special manner to the Ascension, and which speaks of the everlasting Gates as lifting up their heads, that the King of Glory might come in?

"Many other reflections occur to me, but I forbear. If anything unscriptural or unorthodox shall be detected by you in the foregoing remarks, or (in the event of your publishing them) by your readers the pointing it out will be received as an obligation by Sir, your obedient servant,

"W[illiam] R[owan] H[amilton]."

From the Nashville Christian Advocate.

BISHOP ANDREW ON PASTORAL FIDELITY.

"MR. EDITOR:—My mind has been greatly impressed of late with the importance to the Church, and especially to those whom the revivals of last year have gathered into the Church, of judicious and faithful pastoral visitation. It has pleased God to set his seal of approval upon our ministry, in a large portion of our work, by the awakening and conversion of thousands of precious souls, who have placed themselves under the care of our ministry and membership. They united with us because they felt their need of instruction, and looked to us to give it. They were, to a great extent, strangers to the way in which they were to walk, and they looked to the Church for faithful and godly counsel. They expected that fellowship with the Church would greatly help them in the way to heaven. Many of those persons have grown up without religious instruction; they know very little of Christian doctrine; they have been only awakened to a sense of their sinfulness, and it may be have found peace in believing; but the importance of growing in grace, of seeking after Christian perfection, is very imperfectly, if at all, understood by them. They will be assailed by doubt as to their conversion, and they are not sufficiently wise and strong to know how to dispose of these temptations. While surrounded by these, and a thousand other suggestions of their great enemy, how important that a

scribe, well instructed in the things of God, should be at hand to counsel and sustain them in the good and the right way! It may be that many of them have been associated with the gay and the worldly, and they will be in great danger of falling back into those associations, and be gradually led away from communion with God and the Church. All this might be prevented by the watchful care and counsels of a faithful pastor.

There are many things in which an intelligent pastor's advice may be worth much to young Christians. Error in Christian doctrine floats on every breeze, and the young Christian may not be prepared to detect its presence. A venal press is flooding the country in all directions with a corrupt literature, which is finding its way into Christian families, and even into Sabbath-schools, thus sowing broadcast the seeds of error, which in coming time will yield an abundant harvest of evil. Much of this evil literature is sent forth into the world under the patronage of so-called Christian men, and have all the advantages of able writing as to style and matter; yea, many of these books are sent forth under the pretext of aiding the cause of Christ, while secretly they seek to destroy the power and truth of the Gospel.

Now, here is work for the Christian pastor. It is his business to keep a watchful eye upon the issues of the press, and see that his people have suitable reading furnished them, and that they be duly and faithfully warned against error in that direction. It will be found that where the pastor has been faithful and kind in his pastoral intercourse with his people, they will feel free to open their hearts to him under the various forms of trial and temptation to which they are exposed; but when the people are cursed with a pastor who feels that his only business is to preach a fine sermon on Sabbath, and during the week spend his time in visiting a few select families—perhaps occupying an hour or two in playing at chess and smoking tobacco, talking politics, or listening to the neighborhood gossip—no talk of Christ, and no word of prayer before leaving—in such cases the people are cursed indeed, and these flocks are left to wander into any pastures whose gates are open to them. Such pastures abound everywhere.

Some who have joined our Church have no peace in believing. They remain for years without any enjoyment of religion—after many years Church communion they have not yet been able to cry, *Abba, Father*. Suppose such disciples assailed by some shrewd proselyter—suppose, for instance, some Baptist brother should come along, and sing to them of water; or some Protestant Episcopal friend, laymen or clergyman, or possibly a bishop, and talk of apostolic succession, and baptismal regeneration, and by way of application, talk of the intelligence of his Church, and should intimate that they are so intelligent to remain much longer in the Methodist Church, and that nearly all the Generals have been confirmed in his Church; and should wind up all by telling the young people that in his Church there is no check on indulgence on those amusements which sober and devote Christians regard as unfriendly to deep and thorough Christianity—in these cases, which are not rare, think you that none of your sheep would be seduced? I say that such cases are not rare; and is it not probable that many of these cases of apostasy from Methodism might have been prevented by the pains-taking care of a devoted and intelligent pastor?

JAMES O. ANDREW.

Rev. Geo. W. Melloy, a pioneer of Methodism in the West, is dead.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

NORTH ALA. CORRESPONDENCE.

DR. KEENER: Like the "Star of Empire, emigration, is still winding her way westward." My charge for the present, is on the main road of travel, from Va., and the Carolinas to the Western States, both by rail and private conveyance, and I have been very much surprised of late, to see so many trains of the white covered emigrant wagons, filled with large families from North and South Carolina, Eastern Georgia, and North Ala., going to Arkansas and Texas, to seek homes, when there is so much uncultivated, good land in this country, for sale or rent, at cheaper rates than in those States, especially, when the expense of emigration is so great from the high prices of provisions for the families, and provender for the horses, mules and oxen. But while hundreds of white families are removing westward, the passenger and freight-trains are thronged with thousands of negroes, going to the Mississippi bottom, Arkansas and Texas, employed for the cultivation of cotton; several thousand have already passed going West, on the Memphis and Charleston Rail road. This portion of the country is considerably depleted already of the colored population, and there is no regret at the change of their "lease of operations." Many of the large land-owners, are leasing their acres to white laborers for cultivation, and the industrious poor, find it much better for them to cultivate, fertile, productive soil, and give one-third of the grain, and one-fourth of the cotton raised to the land-owner. Before the war, almost all the better land in this country, was cultivated by slave labor. Our poor white people, owned little unproductive farms, in the mountains or barren portions of the country. Many of whom worked hard, and scarcely raised enough for a scanty subsistence, for their families, which were often quite large. Now, all that are industrious, and are willing to work for their subsistence, can secure fertile fields to cultivate, or good stated wages for their labor. The gentleman with whom I make my home, has three white families of tenants, occupying the houses, and tilling the soil formerly occupied and cultivated by the negroes. One family, last year, with two laborers, raised six bales of cotton, and six or seven hundred bushels of corn. After giving the third and fourth for rent, their portion of the cotton and corn was worth at least \$900 on the farm. And yet, owing to the severe draught of last summer, the yield was only about half a crop. I am glad to see some inclined to encourage white labor, while others complain of many white tenants, being trifling; they ought to remember, that nearly all the black laborers are trifling and unreliable, and we can never hope them to make good citizens.

Should universal suffrage be forced upon us, we may mitigate its evils to an extent, by encouraging our poorer classes of white citizens, to remain with us; and remove from the poorer countries, where the soil is unproductive to the communities, when good land is abundant, and the negroes will seek homes elsewhere, I think it will be much better for our churches also. The first and last instruction I ever gave as a public teacher, was to the colored people. I have ever felt a lively interest in their spiritual welfare, but I have less hope of accomplishing much for their permanent welfare, now than ever before. Last year, I had a Missionary from Ohio, to take possession of our Church in Huntsville, built for the colored people, and there was much contention among the colored people in consequence of his conduct. This year, I find that the territory I occupy, is missionary territory, indeed, neither the white nor black had been furnished a regular pastor, since the late war, the latter had not been preached to at all, only as they had attended services for the white people, and occupied seats furnished

for their benefit years ago. Knowing their preference for preaching, for their own special benefit, I had a meeting of the stewards, after my first sermon, and proposed that we have a service every Sabbath evening, for the colored people. All agreed to the proposition, and since then, we have preaching as often for the black as for the white congregation. And yet, but few of them attend church, or take any interest in religious worship.

But it is my purpose to continue preaching for them, and try to, organize them into societies, and form Sabbath-schools for their benefit.

Last year a number of Northern men leased large plantations in this valley, and employed a large number of freedmen, to cultivate cotton, calculating to make a fortune, perhaps in a short time. None of whom have realized what they guessed—they would make. I know of but one in this vicinity, who will re-attempt the experiment this year. Most of them sank a large amount of money. Some scarce realizing enough to pay the rent of their lands, and many of the poor darkies were left without their promised pay. Some of them left before gathering their crops, and others between the sitting and rising of the sun. The deluded darkies in due time, will learn by experience who are their truest friends. Some of our citizens regret that the capitalists, so called, made such a complete failure in the experiment of cotton raising. I believe it is for our real good that they have failed, become disgusted, and quit the country. Their object in coming here, was to make money, not to identify themselves with us, indeed, and in truth. They did not understand the culture of cotton, or could not get the amount of labor out of the freedmen, or providence, did not favor them, in their schemes and speculations. They have been disappointed, and doubtless will return, or write home to their friends, and discourage them from coming South, to make a fortune in a single year. And it may be, that the Missionaries sent in advance to anticipate the great tide of Northern emigration to the South, which one of them, assured me, would soon flood our land, when they find that it is only a *neap tide*, they may float back with the ebb of the tide, and cease to trouble the weaker members of our church, either white or colored. I have been annoyed by two of those missionaries, but I have not seen a single white man, woman or child, who has left our church for the Mother Church, so called, by some of the ignorant colored members. God is blessing our church abundantly in North Alabama.

S. M. CHERRY.
Tenn. Valley, Jan. 22d, 1867.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

REV. DR. J. C. KEENER: We are without the light of your excellent paper here. Bro. Blue has written for it to be sent to him here, but it has not come. I ought to have written, for I miss it much. Please send both to Tuskegee, Ala.

The preachers hereabout, have begun their work with an earnestness that betokens a year of success. Society is all astir. Freedmen moving, vast crowds going with planters, from Georgia and South Carolina, to Louisiana and Texas. Many farmers here have found it difficult to get all the laborers they wanted. Old debts contracted before the war, are pressing heavily upon many. The people are "studying to do their own business," and not concerning themselves, about the affairs of government. The Gentile questions, "What shall we eat, etc," absorb the attention of all.

In these times of trouble, the preachers are doing their appropriate work, comforting the people, and exhorting them to "be careful for nothing, but in everything by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving to make their request unto God."

Many are moving to Texas, seeking a better country. Some of the best members of the (Tuskegee)

circuit have gone. But the Lord is still with us. Never saw such meetings in mid-winter, as some we have had. Called the Local Preachers together lately at Union Church, to carry out the requirement of the Discipline. Found them ready, and willing to work. The Lord manifested His presence. "Good to be there," said every one. We will have a meeting of all the Local Preachers in the circuit, on the 3rd Sabbath in February, at Warrior Stand, at the time of our first Quarterly Meeting. We have fourteen Local Preachers, and can supply every church with Sabbath preaching.

During the closing months of last year, I read the *Third Volume of Stevens' History of Methodism*. Verily, we are dwarfs in these days. O, for the fire, and earnestness, and zeal, that pulled down the strongholds of Satan, and built up the Church of God in the days of our fathers. "Mighty through God," says the apostle. We essay to do great things in our own strength.

We strive by muscle, and paws, and imposing forms to attract people to our churches, and get them into our fold; but forget that "our sufficiency is of God."

Forms, and church music have their place, and should not be ignored, but power we want, power from on high. May God give it to us. We are impatient, because the great and mighty do not cast in their lot with us, forgetting that "not many mighty, not many noble are called." Methodism was prosperous when it looked after such as the Colliers of Kingswood. It will be shorn of its strength, when it ceases to preach the gospel to the poor.

B. B. R.
Tuskegee Cir., Ala., Jan. 24, 1867.

CONFERENCE REPORTS.

We insert the following extracts from the Reports of the Mississippi Conference.

Mississippi Conference.

REPORT ON MISSIONS.

The Committee on Missions have had under consideration the Foreign and Domestic Missions and submit the following report.

Four years, of terrible war separated us from our Foreign Missions, preventing our communication with them, and contributions to them to a very great extent. Since the restoration of peace, our land has been so impoverished that the people have not felt able more than to support the gospel at home, and in many places they have not been able to do that, so that in some circuits, ministers have been compelled to follow the plow during the week in order that they might fill the pulpit on Sabbath, thus imitating Paul the tentmaker. Yet notwithstanding these formidable difficulties, something has been accomplished in the Foreign Mission fields. Some of our missionaries heroically remained at their post of duty, though for four long years cut off from communication with our church at home.

Our own noble and beloved brother, J. W. Lambuth, through many difficulties, fired by an unquenchable, missionary zeal, returned to China in 1863; since which time he has been laboring, not without success and encouragement; part of the time supporting himself and heroic wife, by the labor of his own hands.

Who can think of these devoted self-sacrificing brethren and their noble wives, without feeling a thrill of admiration for them, and breathing the earnest prayer that their number may be multiplied. A letter has been recently received from Bro Lambuth, asking that in view of the failure of his health, in consequence of the climate of Shanghai, that he be transferred to California, to labor among the Chinese there. He believes there is an effective door among that people, and missionary effort made there will react on their native land, and notwithstanding other failures in that field, and the opposition to such a step, made in high places, your committee, with all the lights before them, recommend the transfer of Rev. J. W. Lambuth to the California Mission.

There are many other fields of Missionary labor white to the harvest, to which we would like to direct your attention and effort at this time, but from which we are restrained by the anomalous and peculiar condition of finances of this section of country. But while we cannot at once accomplish all a broad Christian philanthropy would dictate and desire, we do most earnestly recommend upon all our ministerial brethren to keep the Foreign Missions prominently and constantly before the minds of our people, and by all suitable means cherish missionary zeal until these calamities be over past.

REPORT ON PERIODICALS.

Fourth.—The N. O. Christian Advocate. This is one of our own papers published in our immediate vicinity, is the recognized organ of this Conference, is well known to all of us, and ought to have a far wider circulation that it has received. We hope to see the paper enlarged, and that it may continue to maintain its conservative religious and literary character.

REPORT ON FINANCES.

We the undersigned Committee appointed by your body would beg leave to make the following report: The collections upon the Districts for Missions, superannuated preachers, and orphans, are below the receipts of last year; and far below the pressing demands of the poor and dependent who look to us for bread.

The amount collected for the "Bishops' fund," is only \$639, and the claim about \$1400, one half our apportionment. The claims of those who have worn themselves out, and of the widows and orphans of those dying in the service of the church, though small and meagre the claim is \$5000. Of that, only one third can be paid from the funds placed in our hands. How are our widows and orphans to be supported? The poor of the Conference, to whom are they to look? To the future world, while in this they starve! How can our people excuse themselves from a cheerful and liberal response, to the highest appeals of benevolence and charity; the one most prominently set forth in the Bible—the cause of the widow and orphan. They are poor, they are widows and orphans from service, sacrifice and toil in the noblest cause; they are poor, and are poorly fed.

We find from reports to the Conference, that the assessment for ministerial support is diminished, and only one third collected. The financial condition of our fields of labor are discouraging, and a great injury to the full and untrammelled cause of the gospel will result. The ministry must be supported, either by the church or by a partial devotion of time to secular labor.

The church is able and willing, if instructed, to support the ministry. To increase our receipts and pay our poor, we would respectfully recommend the following Resolutions:

Resolution 1. That the Presiding Elders take up a collection for those dependent upon us, and the "Bishops' fund," at every Quarterly meeting held on their several districts.

Resolution 2. That a sermon on giving be preached at every appointment by the pastor.

Resolution 3. That from every Board of Stewards, one be appointed as General Superintendent of finances.

Reports from the Alabama Conference.

REPORT OF THE LEGAL CONFERENCE.

The Legal Conference beg leave to report to the Annual Conference briefly, the management and condition of the interests in our hands. We are sorry to be obliged to state, that like the personal affairs of nearly all of us, the interests of the Conference have suffered sadly by the convulsions that have come upon the country.

The fall of the Confederacy found us with some \$7,000 in Confederate securities in hand. Most of this we had on hand because we could make no safe disposition of it in the way of investment. It was paid to us in Confederate money and bonds, under such circumstances that we could not refuse it. For instance, the \$1,000 left to the Conference by our deceased Brother Hood, was paid over to us at the Tuskegee Conference, in November, 1864, when the value of Confederate securities had become so reduced and uncertain that nobody was willing to take them on loan. The sum was true of some \$2,200 of the Mahan Legacy, paid to us by the Executor, Sept. 3, 1864, and of some \$2,400 of the Jackson Legacy, paid over to us the same year, and of \$1,000 from the estate of Brother Harris, of East Alabama, that was paid to us in Nov., 1864. All these sums, as the Conference will observe, were legacies, and paid over by executors or representatives of estates, and we had no option as to their reception; and paid to us at so late a date in the history of the Confederacy, that the general distrust and uncertainty of the public precluded the possibility of desirable investments or loans. In this state of things we consulted some of our judicious laymen, and they, as blind as ourselves as to the future, advised that we put all our money into bonds, and hold them, as by this date all kinds of property had risen to such enormous prices, and every thing for the future was felt to be so unsettled that no investments were desirable.

After a tedious lawsuit, we have recently obtained a judgment for some \$2,800 in Kemper county, in this State. But in view of the laws of Mississippi, and the circumstances of the defendants, we have found ourselves obliged, since we came here, to compromise for \$1,000. The McAlister Estate is still in law; owing to the persistent opposition of various contestants, and the suspension of the courts, we have not been able, up to this time, to get a final hearing; but the case is now set for the third Monday in next month, when we hope to reach the beginning of the end.

We will add that the Montgomery Conference has received its share of all our funds. It received it in Confederate funds, of the same date and value with our own, and of course they have sustained the same loss.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. HAMILTON, CHAIRMAN.

REPORT ON EDUCATION.

The Committee on Education beg leave to report that there are under the patronage of the Conference at this time, three institutions of learning, viz:

1. The Southern University, located at Greensboro, Ala. The Trustees congratulate themselves and the Conference, on having secured the services of Bishop Wightman as Chancellor, during the present Session. The Faculty remains the same as last year, and all the schools of the University are in successful operation, with 72 students.

2. The Centenary Institute, located at Sumnerfield, Ala. The Trustees report that they have secured the services of Rev. R. K. Hargrove, A. M., as Principal of the Female Department for the present Session, and your Committee would unite with them in expressing their highest gratification in the arrangement. He is assisted by a thoroughly competent Faculty. The Trustees are firm in sustaining the Principal in his endeavors to render the institution worthy of the confidence of the Church. There are fifty pupils at present under his charge. The Boarding Department is in the hands of Mr. Jno. J. Heard and Lady, well and favorably known to many of this Conference. The Buildings are now being thoroughly repaired, which, when completed, will add much in the appearance and comfort of the Institution. The Primary Department is under the management of Mrs. Rice, well known as a Christian lady and successful teacher. This school numbers 30 pupils. The Male Department is under the superintendence of Messrs. John Massey, A. M., and Wm. G. Hill, who are assisted by competent teachers. These gentlemen are most favorably known to many of the members of this body, as eminently qualified for that position. In view of the fact that the Centenary Institute is jointly held by the Mobile and Montgomery Conferences, your Committee would offer the following, viz:

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of Centenary Institute be reorganized immediately, so that the Mobile and Montgomery Conferences may be equally represented therein, and the Secretary be instructed to inform the Montgomery Conference of our action in the premises without delay.

3. Tuskegee Female College, located at Tuskegee, Ala. The Trustees report that this institution has entered upon the present session with encouraging prospects. It commands all the local patronage of our denomination. It is popular at home, which is considered a cheering sign, and it confidently appeals to its friends abroad, in and out of the Conference, to assist in elevating it to that position of extended usefulness, to which the signal facilities for instruction justly entitle it. It is under the management of Professor W. C. Richardson and Lady, assisted by a corps of experienced and accomplished instructors. The Boarding Department is entrusted to Judge Orrin Davis and Lady. The Committee ask that the Trustees recently elected by the Board, may be confirmed by the Conference.

In behalf of all our educational interests, your Committee would urge most earnestly upon the members of this body, the necessity for renewed effort, that these institutions of the Church may accomplish the high and sacred purposes for which they were established.

We insert the following from the *Nashville Christian Advocate*, as suggestive to Presiding Elders, of the way in which the District Meeting can be made a valuable addition to our Church Machinery:

Kentucky Conference.

DISTRICT MEETING FOR THE SHELBYVILLE DISTRICT.

The itinerant and local ministers, and the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, within the Shelbyville District, Kentucky Annual Conference, are respectfully

invited to hold a district meeting at Lagrange, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 26th and 27th of February, 1867. The opening sermon at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday, will be delivered by the Rev. H. A. C. Walker.

D. WELCH, Presiding Elder.

Business which it is expected will claim the attention of the Shelbyville District Meeting at Lagrange, on the 26th and 27th of February, 1867.

1. An apportionment among the different classes of the amounts which the Kentucky Annual Conference has asked from the district for the support of the Bishops, Conference Collection, Domestic Missions, and Foreign Missions.
2. Receive reports of moneys and produce collected for the benefit of our suffering Southern brethren.
3. The adoption of a plan by which the preachers of this and of neighboring districts shall co-operate with each other in labors for the salvation of souls.
4. To make such an arrangement of the churches and neighborhoods of this district, into stations and circuits, as shall, if adopted by the proper authorities at the Conference, make the charges self-sustaining, and their forms permanent.
5. To make such arrangements for occupying the territory of the district, as to have no place in more than five miles from a Methodist Church.
6. To consider the expediency of uniting contiguous weak churches at some central point, so as to secure large Sunday congregations.
7. To consider the practicability of removing to points on much frequented public roads those church-buildings which have been fenced out from public highways.
8. To consider the advantages resulting to strong churches, if occasional meetings should be held on the outskirts of the neighborhoods which furnish their congregations.
9. To arrange for holding numerous camp and basket-meetings in the district, between the first of May and the first of September.
10. To consider the expediency of requesting our Bishops to hold the Kentucky Annual Conference in March, instead of September or October of each year.
11. To consider the propriety of asking the General Conference to include the entire State of Kentucky in one, two, or three Annual Conferences.
13. To ask what can be done that we are not now doing to save souls and strengthen the Church.

Let us take a man in the prime of life, say at six or seven and thirty, cut off and summoned into the presence of Christ. What opportunities, what time, think you, has that man had for learning his duty to his Maker? Without counting infancy and early childhood, he has had four good years of Sundays—four years, during which it ought to have been his special business to listen to God's Word read and preached; to pray to God in the great congregation, and then, in the quiet of his home, to think over what he has heard, what he has asked for, what he has promised. So plentifully has God provided for the nurture of our souls in godliness, he hath set apart ten years out of the age of man, during which we are commanded to abstain from every other work, that we may give ourselves wholly to the most important of all works, that of learning the way to heaven.—Rev. A. W. Hare.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.—A Presbyterian minister of Cincinnati says that every family of his flock takes their church paper: "We find that there is neither health nor progress where a religious newspaper is not taken; hence one of our rules is, to see that every family, however poor, is supplied."

CHURCH PROPERTY.—It is reported that the Montgomery county court, (Md.) at its recent session granted to the authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Church an injunction, prohibiting the further occupancy of their churches in that county by Southern Methodists.

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TRICKS OF PROVERBS.—A small stone often makes a great noise. A foolish friend is at times a greater annoyance than a wise enemy. You'll not sweeten your mouth by saying "honey." If a man would live in peace he should be blind, deaf, and dumb. Do good and throw it into the sea; if the fish know it not, the Lord will! Who fears God need not fear man. If thy foe be as small as a gnat, fancy him as large as an elephant. A man who weeps for every one will soon have lost his eyesight. More is learned from conversation than from books. A friend is of more worth than a kinsman. He rides seldom who never rides any but a borrowed horse. Trust to the whiteness of his turban who bought the soap on credit. Death is a black camel, that kneels before every man's door.

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BRITISH HONDURAS.

Mr. Emton: The opinions of all those whose schooling was had some 30 or 35 years since, derived from the same common source, (the geographies of that date) are no doubt similar, concerning the general characteristics of all those countries in Central America, bordering up on the Caribbean Sea.

The sea was said to derive its name from the Caribs; a ferocious people of cannibalistic propensities, who occupied and held those countries, which, while prolific in superlative abundance of tropical products and wealth, were fit only as an abode for such savages, venomous insects and reptiles, wild ferocious animals, monkeys, etc., etc., and that civilized man could not exist, in consequence of the heat, and those virulent and noxious diseases, (chagres, and yellow fever,) which originated and prevailed there, making life insupportable, and existence a burden to any of the Caucasian race, whose temerity carried them into the fatal precincts of the country. Those opinions of the mass of men were confirmed by the occasional newspaper accounts, of the sufferings and privations of adventurers, and more particularly, and recently, of "Walker and his men." Certainly such were the impressions left upon my mind.

Never having given the subject either reflection or impartial investigation, and accepted as established truths, the "printed statements," and but for the stern necessity, resulting from the fortunes of war, should have remained in blissful ignorance of the easy, independent, and comfortable mode in which I might have lived during the past thirty years, had I only known the truth. That such were the impressions of many others, I feel assured by the questions propounded.

"Is not the country overrun with all kinds of snakes and venomous insects? Do not mosquitoes make life intolerable? Are there not immense numbers of wild and ferocious animals, and alligators? Are not the people savages and inimical to whites, is it safe to venture among them? Is not the heat perfectly insupportable? Does not the chagres and yellow fever originate there, and rage violently all the year?"

These, and many others, too numerous to repeat, indicate very plainly the prevailing errors, respecting that country. In my rambles through it during four months, I have not seen half a dozen snakes, but one alligator, no savage or ferocious animal, and did not suffer as much from mosquitoes, as during one week of the winter months in New Orleans; neither the chagres or yellow fever originate there, and very rarely prevail as epidemics.

No doubt there are many snakes, (as St. Patrick did not extend his visit to that country,) and such other pests, but I was fortunate in not seeing or suffering from them.

As somewhat explanatory of the reason why such errors have been perpetuated, I beg to refer you and your readers, to the following article as preferable to anything I could say, emanating as it does, from one who having been a resident of Belize, for many long years, can speak understandingly.

Yours Respectfully,
JAMES M. PUTNAM.

COPIED FROM THE COLONIST OF JUNE 3, 1865.

"Of all the causes which render a habitation in British Honduras, a terror to emigrants, we know of none more potent than the supposed insalubrity of the climate, and the reputation it enjoys for the frequency and virulence of its epidemics. Who of us, when leaving a country where enterprise and business of all kinds are clogged and overcrowded, to seek a field in which our energies and labors will be rewarded, has not been advised to relinquish our projects, and our hopes of advancement in life, by the well-meant but ill-considered advice of our elderly friends, who, with tears in their eyes, in bidding us, 'good bye,' wish us all health and prosperity,

at the same time hope we may not meet with an 'early grave?' There is no doubt that this forms a very serious bar to the benefit we expect to derive from the infusion of new blood among us, and the immigration of laborers from neighboring colonies; and we have already seen that the press, in some of the islands, is only too willing to procure a subject like this to exaggerate, so that they may deter their overcrowded and starving population from emigrating to a country where there is plenty of labor, and equivalent remuneration. This unfavorable impression, doubtless, originated from the fact, that unless for the mahogany with which it supplied the English market, and the reports of some drunken sailors who imprudently exposed themselves, comparatively little was known about the country, and that little became so distorted and exaggerated, that most persons thought of it only as a swampy hot-bed of fevers of the worst form. We think it our duty to the colony to point out a few of the most important facts connected with its climatology, so that those who are willing to trust their fortunes among us, and are able to turn the resources of the country to good account, may not be deterred from doing so, by a want of information on the subject.

The general supposition that the climate of British Honduras must be insalubrious, arose in a great measure, from the writings of persons who were not long enough here to judge for themselves, and, therefore, trusted to hearsay for their information; and of others—as the writer in "Colburn's Magazine," who, for the purpose of making the Home Government think it a perfect nest for yellow fever, so that extra pay might be given for service here, vilified the colony to such an extent, that one would have fancied this place worse than the West coast of Africa. This writer makes two officers, who died on the passage from Jamaica to Sierra Leone, the victims of yellow fever in Belize, and gives the disease the credit of killing a few others, who, in reality, died from the inordinate use of alcoholic liquors.

Being situated within the tropics, we must naturally expect to find the heat considerable; but on comparing it with some of the other West Indian Colonies, we have great reason to congratulate ourselves in having a climate most equable and temperate.

The following figures will show that there is comparatively little variation in the temperature of the hottest and coldest months of the year, and that the heat is not much greater than we find in many parts of England, in summer, while it is very much less than is experienced in Canada:

Thermometer.	Max.	Min.
January.....	76.82	73.46
February.....	79.54	76.23
March.....	80.68	78.30
April.....	80.88	77.93
May.....	83.31	80.46
June.....	84.68	82.46
July.....	83.77	81.62
August.....	84.83	81.49
September.....	84.72	81.46
October.....	82.14	77.66
November.....	78.25	72.75
December.....	77.60	74.28

According to these observations, which extend over a whole twelvemonth, we find but very little variation of temperature; therefore, we have less to guard against in the way of chills, and fewer precautions to adopt in regard to clothing; moreover, we have constant sea breezes, except towards the end of the year, which greatly modify the influence of the sun's rays, and lessen the danger from *coup de soleil*.

The prevailing winds are from the east and north-east, except for a short time, about the end of the year, when we have westerly and north-westerly winds, which coming across the land, generally bring a little sickness along with them, but their continuance is of such short duration, that with a little extra care of ourselves, they might be rendered as innocuous as the other winds.

With the exception of from February to May, rain falls in considerable quantities throughout the year; and these exceptions form what is termed the "dry season," a period generally free from sickness, and very pleasant in consequence of the strong and constant breeze blowing from the sea.

The reputation which this place has held for its insalubrity, and the injurious influence of its climate on strangers is not carried out by any statistical statements; indeed, strangers generally enjoy an immunity from the usual sicknesses which attack the native population. The duration of life here is something extraordinary; and if this is considered a proof of the salubrity of a country, then we may claim this to be one of the healthiest places under the sun. We heard a day or two ago, of an old woman, a pensioner of the colony, having arrived at the extraordinary age of 105 years, and we know of several octogenarians and nonagenarians, who are in the enjoyment of comparative health and vigor, considering their venerable age.

Epidemics rarely make their appearance here, and when they come among us, are generally mild in their character, and do not decimate the population, as we have seen them do in other colonies. Cholera, visited us some time ago, and proved a very serious calamity to the community; but at that time, the town of Belize was so crowded, and the houses so ill-ventilated and dirty, that we need not have felt astonished at the ravages it made. The successions of fire, did good in clearing away many of these nuisances. Small pox broke out in 1856, and left its undeniable marks on those who had not been vaccinated; but now that provision has been made for compulsory vaccination, if properly carried out, we need not fear its return. In 1860 yellow fever evidenced itself in an epidemic form, but of a very mild character; in fact it is said, that it more resembled a pernicious form of remittent fever, than the real *remittent* fever, and many cases were recorded, which were simply imaginary.

The prevailing diseases are those, which from the nature of the climate and country, we are most likely to expect,—namely, fevers of a malarious origin, with occasional cases, biliousness and rheumatism. Remittent fever is by far the most common of all the ailments of this place, and is not so much the effect of miasmatic exhalations, as the want of attention to general sanitary principles necessary to promote health, the undue exposure to the influence of the sun, irregularities of living, and the inordinate use of that poisonous spirit, new rum. We have no doubt that this is the predisposing cause of all our severe bilious fevers; and when we see the immunity enjoyed from these attacks, by persons of abstemious habits, every one must be convinced that it is so. From the appearance of the surrounding country, one would suppose that intermittent fever would be a common affection, but it is not so; for rarely do we see a true and characteristic case of "fever and ague." We have long been convinced that there would be few cases of any of those fevers, were the inhabitants to become more temperate, and devote what is spent for the injury of their constitutions, to bettering the condition of their households. If they do so, then we may safely assert that our mortality statistics will bear comparison with those of the healthiest towns in England or Scotland. It is impossible to do justice to this subject in one article, therefore, we intend resuming it at some early date; but in the meantime, we would recommend those who have been willing to try their fortunes here, and who have been deterred by want of information in regard to the salubrity of the climate, to come at once, and we assure them that with ordinary care, they will enjoy as good health here, as they would

in almost any town in Europe or America."

Respectfully Yours,
INVESTIGATOR.

ARTIC EXPLORATIONS.

BIRD-CATCHING IN GREENLAND.

While I was watching these movements with much interest, my companion was intent only upon business, and warned me to lie lower, as the birds saw me and were flying too high overhead. Having at length got myself stowed away to the satisfaction of my savage companion, the sport began. The birds were beginning again to whirl their flight closer to our heads—so close, indeed, did they come that it seemed almost as if I could catch them with my cap. Presently I observed my companion preparing himself, as a flock of unusual thickness was approaching; and, in a moment, up went the net; and a half dozen birds flew bang into it, and, stunned with the blow, they could not flutter out before Kalutnah had slipped the staff quickly through his hands and seized the net; with his left hand he now pressed down the birds, while with the right he drew them out, one by one, and for want of a third hand, he used his teeth to crush their heads. The wings were then locked across each other, to keep them from fluttering away, and with an air of triumph the old fellow looked around at me, spat the blood and feathers from his mouth, and went on with the sport, and tossing up his net and hauling it in with much rapidity until he had caught about a hundred birds; when, my curiosity being amply satisfied, we returned to the camp and made a hearty meal out of the game which we had bagged in this novel and unsportsmanlike manner. While an immense stew was preparing, Kalutnah amused himself with tearing off the bird's skins and consuming the raw flesh while it was yet warm.

BRILLIANCY OF THE ARCTIC SUMMER.

The sun reaching its greatest northern declination on the 21st, we were now in the full blaze of summer. Six eventful months had passed over since the Arctic midnight had shrouded us in gloom, and now we had reached the Arctic mid-day. And this mid-day was a day of wonderful brightness. The temperature had gone up higher than at any previous time, marking, at meridian, forty-nine degrees, while in the sun the thermometer showed fifty-seven degrees. A more calm and lovely air never softened an Arctic landscape.

Tempted by the day, I strolled down into the valley south of the harbor. The recent snow had mostly disappeared, and valley and hill-side were speckled with a rich carpet of green, with only here and there a patch of the winter snow yet undissolved—an emerald carpet, fringed and inlaid with silver, and sprinkled over with fragments of a bouquet—for many flowers were now in full bloom, and their tiny faces peeped above the sod. A herd of reindeer were browsing on the plain beneath me, and some white rabbits had come from their hiding places to feed upon the bursting willow buds. New objects of interest led me on from spot to spot—babbling brooks, and rocky hill-sides, and little glaciers, and softening snow banks, alternating with patches of tender green.

A marvelous change had come over the face of nature since the shadow of the night had passed away. Recalling the gloom and silence of the arctic night—the death-like quiet which reigned in the endless darkness—the absence of every living thing—that could relieve the solitude of its terrors—it was not possible to see, without surprise, the same landscape covered with an endless blaze of light, the air and sea and earth teeming with life; the desert places sparkling with green, and brightening with flowers—the mind finding everywhere some new object of pleasure, were before there was but gloom. The change of the Arctic Winter to the Arctic Summer, is indeed the change from death to life; and the voice which speaks to the sun and the winds, and brings back the joyous day, is that same voice which said:

"She is not dead, but sleepeth,"

and the pulseless heart was made to throb again, and the blossom returned to the pallid cheek.

Mr. Charles Sumner has delivered a ferocious philippic against the President; he says, in winding up, "The country sees the President of the rebellion revived in the President of the United States, who promising to be a Moses has become a Pharaoh."

Jaurez is improving his condition in Mexico. He was escorted into the city of Durango by six thousand people; there are eighteen Americans on his staff.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Scientific Farming.

The whole business and purpose of farming may be embraced in two maxims, as follows:

- 1st. To raise the largest possible crops with the least possible labor.
- 2d. To maintain the fertility of the soil with the least possible exhaustion.

The first of these maxims has commanded general attention throughout the United States, and a rage for large crops at whatever expense of future fertility, have become almost a mania in many parts of the country. The present system of giving prizes at our Agricultural Fairs, if it does not tend directly to produce this state of indifference to the future productiveness of our fields, certainly does nothing to counteract it.

Who ever heard of a society offering a premium for the best series of crops on the same field for five or ten years? To maintain the fertility of the soil is not only one of the principle interests of the farmer, but it is a duty he owes to those who are to succeed him in his business. Fortunately the two maxims above stated in no way conflict with each other.

The largest possible crop may be produced this year without materially impairing the capacity of the soil, and repeat the same next year, and each succeeding year indefinitely.

A good soil can be worn out only by criminal neglect and carelessness in its cultivation. In England, fields that have been cultivated a thousand years, are now producing forty bushels of wheat to the acre, and each year marks a slow but certain increase in the crop. The average per acre of crops in the agricultural counties of England has advanced twenty per cent. since the beginning of this century. The same is true of Sweden, and of portions of France, Germany and Belgium. This is to be attributed mainly to the application of scientific principles, pointed out by Sir Humphrey Davy in England, Scheele in Sweden, Bousingault in France, and Liebig in Germany. While this is true in the old world, how have we fared in this country? If we take the census of 1840, and compare it with that of 1860, we shall discover while the aggregate production has greatly increased, the average per acre has been constantly diminishing. Between 1840 and 1850 this was true of all the States in all the principle crops cultivated; but between 1850 and 1860 several of the States nearly maintained their average, while one of them, Massachusetts, and several counties in others, show a small advance.—Prof. R. T. BROWN.—Northwestern Farmer.

Dressing Poultry for Market.

The following hints on poultry-dressing are gathered from a circular lately issued by Morrison, Taylor & Co., of this city. The instructions are so thoroughly practical, that we believe we will be consulting the interests of such of our readers as are in the habit of marketing fowls, by giving them a place in our columns.

"We would here remark that 'scrawling' poultry always sells low in this market, and that between a well dressed fowl and a poorly dressed one, the difference in price will make a fair profit, 1st. Food in the coop injures the appearance and sale, therefore, keep from food twenty-four hours before killing. 2d. Opening the veins in the neck is the best mode of killing.

If the head be taken off at first, the skin will recede from the neck bone, presenting a repulsive spectacle. 3d. Most of the poultry in this market is "scalded" or "wet picked," "dry picked" is preferred by a few, and sells to a limited extent only, at full prices. Poultry may be picked dry, without difficulty, if done without delay after killing. The bird, held by the legs, should be immersed, and lifted up and down in the water three times. Continue to hold the bird by the legs with one hand, while plucking the feathers with the other, without a moment's delay after taking out. If skillfully handled in this way, the feathers and pin-feathers may all be removed without breaking the skin. A torn or broken skin greatly injures the appearance. 4th. The intestines should not be "drawn."

After removing the feathers, the head may be taken off, and the skin drawn over the neck bone and tied. This is the best method, though much comes to the market with the head on. 5th. It should next be "plunged" by being dipped about two seconds into water, nearly, or quite, boiling, hot, and then at once into cold water the same length of time. It should be entirely cold, but not frozen, before being packed. 6th. In packing, use clean hand-trashed rye straw. If this cannot be had, wheat or oat straw will answer, but be sure that it is clean and free from dust. Place a layer

of straw at the bottom, then alternate layers of poultry and straw, taking care to stow snugly, back upwards, legs under the body, filling vacancies with straw, and filling the package so that the cover will drive down very closely upon the contents, to prevent shifting on the way. Boxes are the best packages, and should contain from, say, 150 to 200 lbs.—Canada Farmer.

HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT.

How to Cook a BEEFSTEAK.—A beefsteak, ought always to be broiled and never fried; but the following method of cooking is recommended by Mrs. Hutton, which even those who are accustomed to frying may be willing to try: "The frying-pan being wiped very dry, place it upon the stove, and let it become hot, very hot. In the mean time, mangle the steak—if it chance to be surloin, so much the better—pepper and salt it; then lay it in the hot dry pan, which instantly covers as tight as possible. When the raw flesh touches the heated pan, of course it seethes and adheres to it, but in a few seconds it becomes loosened, and juicy. Every half minute turn the steak; but be careful to keep it as much as possible under cover. When nearly done lay a small piece of butter upon it, and if you want gravy, add a tablespoonful of strong good coffee. In three minutes from the time the steak first goes into the pan it is ready for the table. This method of cooking makes the most delicious, delicately broiled steak, full of juice, yet retaining the healthy beefy flavor that any John Bull could require. The same method may be applied to mutton chops, only they require a little longer cooking to prevent them from being rare. An excellent gravy may be made for them by adding a little cream, thickened with a pinch of flour, into which when off the fire and partly cool, stir in the yolk of an egg, well beaten.

STEWED BEEF'S KIDNEY.—Clean the kidney of all the fat, cut in two, and with a sharp knife cut out the fibre which runs through the middle of it. Lay it in a saucepan with a very little water and a little salt, cover it close and let it stew till it is perfectly tender, then take it up and cut it in small pieces, season it with pepper and more salt if requisite, and return it to the stew pan; let it stew till there are about two spoonfuls of gravy remaining in the stew pan, then add a piece of butter and a little flour. Let it boil once and serve it.

FRIED BEEF'S KIDNEY.—Clean all the fat off the kidney, cut it open and take out the fibre which runs through it; put it in a stew pan with a very little water and some salt, and cook it till it is tender; then season it with pepper and more salt if required, flour it and fry it in hot lard, add a little flour and water to make the gravy. Or you may broil instead of frying it, after it has been parboiled.

FRENCH STEW OF VEAL.—Boil knuckle of veal in just enough water to cover it, with a little salt. When the veal is tender pour off the water it was boiled in and save it. Cut the veal in small pieces and put it in a pan with the water it was boiled in. Add to this two hard boiled eggs, chopped very fine, a table spoonful of allspice in grains, (which should be crushed but not broken fine,) a quarter of a pound of butter, a little mace and pepper, and salt to taste. Stir two table spoonfuls off, flour smoothly in a little water, and pour into it. Set it over the fire, let it boil for two or three minutes, pour in two glasses of wine, and serve it hot.

COMMON FAMILY APPLE SACK.—Let your stock of apples be picked over several times in the course of the Winter, and all the defective ones taken out. Let the good parts of those be pared and if not used for pies, be made into apple sauce. Boil it in a preserving kettle, and to a paulful of cut apples put one sliced lemon. After the apples are tender add a pint bowl of brown sugar and boil them gently fifteen minutes longer. Toward Spring, when apples become tasteless, a teaspoonful of tartaric acid, dissolved in a little water, should be added to this quantity of apple.

STUFFING FOR A TURKEY OR CHICKEN.—Take some bread crumbs and turn on just enough hot water to soften them; put in a piece of butter, not melted, the size of a hen's egg, a spoonful of pulverized sage, a teaspoonful of ground pepper, and a teaspoonful of salt; there may be some of the bread crumbs that need to be chopped; then mix thoroughly, and stuff your turkey.

VEAL CUTLETS.—Cut the veal in thin slices, pound and wash it, then dry it in a clean cloth. Beat some egg, and have ready some bread crumbs, or grated cracker. Season the meat with salt, pepper and a little mace, dip each slice in the crumbs, and fry them in hot lard. They should be brown on both sides.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 2d 1867.

THE ASSISTANT PASTOR.

As that most excellent usage of appointing two preachers to one circuit, a Preacher in Charge, and an Assistant Preacher, has well nigh gone out of vogue, we propose to revive it at a cheap rate—cheapness being really its only objectionable feature. We suggest that a *Christian Advocate* is a most faithful pastor, visiting, encouraging, entertaining, comforting, and enlightening the people of God. Will the Preacher in Charge accept of so quiet, well behaved, and reasonable an Assistant? All that is necessary, is a little pains to introduce the "Helper."

To Advertisers.

This paper has for many years been well known in this community as the very best advertising medium by which the business men of the city could bring their merchandise, trades, professions, and the like, before country readers. This is easily understood when it is remembered that the four hundred preachers who are scattered throughout these States in the Rio Grand, East Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montgomery and Alabama Methodist Conferences, are all, more or less active agents for the paper; and when it is also remembered that our paper circulates among a large class of people who seldom see any other New Orleans paper.

To Travelling Preachers.

If there are any of the members of the patronizing Conferences, Superannuates, Supernumeraries, or effective, who by oversight have not received their paper, they will please advise us thereof stating their Post Office Conference and Circuit. And keep writing until the paper comes.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

TO AGENTS.

Our agents will please, whenever practicable, forward money by draft on Mobile, or New Orleans, payable to our order; or at least of the large towns, post office receipts can be purchased.

CONFERENCE JOURNALS.

We have received the Minutes of the Louisiana, the Montgomery, and the North Carolina Conferences; also those of the Louisiana African M. E. Church. In point of paper, typography, arrangement, and fulness, those of the North Carolina is decidedly superior. The Montgomery "Minutes" is an excellent printer's job, but the Louisiana is poor enough. Too much economy here is out of place. The Missionary collections of the Montgomery Conference were considerably in advance of the other two, netting \$3,599 52. It raised \$4,593 65 for Widows/Orphans, Superannuates, etc. but we see no report of the amount raised for the Bishops. The North Carolina Conference raised for Missions, \$1,221 18, for Widows, etc., \$1,432 10, and for Bishops, \$1,020 65. The Louisiana raised for Missions \$1,871 05, for Widows and Orphans, \$1,407 30, and for the Bishops, \$985 95. The North Carolina stations 102 effective preachers, the Montgomery 100, and the Louisiana 66.

In the Minutes of the latter Conference, there is a tabular statement of the amount of each preacher's *Total Allowance* and *Total Receipts*; a very satisfactory and important item in Conference statistics. It forms the basis for all financial calculations for the succeeding year; determines what *per cent* upon the whole is necessary to raise the Bishop's claim, and what to pay Widows and Orphans. So that the Conference, without any other machinery, can advertise each circuit and society, how much is expected of it toward raising these claims. And in case of deficiency in the sums raised; the defect can be ascertained exactly and to whom it is chargeable. There is a small item here which we transcribe from the Louisiana "Minutes, worth an octavo of "Resolves."

"The Conference, by resolution, requires the Preachers to pay this year *Five per cent*, on their total receipts, for the support of the Widows, Orphans and Superannuates. Failing to raise this amount by public collections, they are required to pay it themselves."

We notice another peculiarity in this Conference, that by the arrangement of Examining Committees, the Committee on *English Literature* examines "all four classes—the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years—on the studies under that head. So the Committee on *Biblical Literature* examines the four classes. By this arrangement a candidate passes each year under the eye of all four committees: English Literature; Biblical Literature; Doctrinal and Controversial Theology; Ecclesiastical History and Church Government. He must satisfy eight men or a majority of them. It is sufficient that the Committees report, to the Conference, through a chairman, that they consider the examination of candidates "satisfactory." Discriminating statements as to the grade of the examination, is, we think, superfluous, to be able to pass, should sufficiently indicate good scholarship.

The Montgomery Conference, reports 225 Sabbath schools, and \$848 scholars; an increase during the year of 59 schools, and 2,850 scholars, with a corresponding increase in teachers and Library books. The North Carolina shows 252 schools, and 10,336 scholars. While the Louisiana adds up only the meagre sum of 34 schools, and 1,926 scholars; one half of whom are in the New Orleans District. Among several good resolutions, we notice two by the Montgomery: "That the children be indoctrinated with the principles of Wesleyan Theology;" "That much pains-taking attention be given to singing; and that time books and a musical instrument be introduced whenever practicable."

All of the Conferences have been "exercised," ever since we can remember, upon the vital question of support. This question has of late assumed a life and death expression. The North Carolina has taken one step in advance of the usual money resolutions and plans characteristic of Methodism.

Resolved, 1st. That in the judgment of this Annual Conference, it is the clear, obvious and unquestioned Scriptural duty of all Christians to contribute of, and according to their means, to support the benevolent enterprises of the church, and to sustain the ministry which serves them.

Resolved, 3. That members of the church, who refuse or neglect to make reasonable contributions for these objects, (whether little or much,) according to the ability which God has given them, do by such neglect or refusal, plainly disregard the spirit, principles and precepts of the Gospel, as well as the general rules of our church. Hence, when in the judgment of a regular church meeting, any of the members thereof are justly and obviously chargeable with such neglect, the delinquent party should be dealt with in this as in other cases of "neglect of duty," according to the directions of the Discipline, on page 126.

It determines this in view of the great corresponding fact: "That no minister among us has the right to abandon the field of labor assigned him."

Those acts of worship, or philanthropy, which involve no loss of substance, and are accompanied by no visible offering will always be open to suspicion. An attempt to substitute offerings for repentance is offensive to God; and on the other hand, it must be equally so to bring to Him a pious frame of mind unaccompanied by any substantial deed of faith. Our people have separated St. James so far from St. Paul, that we sometimes fear they can never be taught to harmonize the two. And yet that is a bold man who can regard "St. James" as an "Epistle of straw."

So long as giving is considered as something distinct from the worship of God, and worship as something distinct from giving, there will be pangs and "death's off" in all parts of Methodism. Besides the faith which was involved in the burnt-offerings and thank-offerings in the Levitical system, there was considerable cost.

"I will not offer burnt-offerings without cost"—1 Chr. xxi.

Those types have given place to the offering "once for all," and upon that faith now fastens, not as the more economical propitiation, but as the more costly, upon Him who though rich, for our sakes became poor. It is impossible to realize by faith that "Gift of God," without feeling the grace of a self-sacrificing liberality. The man who does not give to Christ, does not know Christ. "I was as hungry and ye gave me no meat," fixes the condition and religious status of thousands of Methodists. So great should be, is the impulse to serve Christ in the hearts of the truly converted, that there is with them a constant enquiry and desire to give even beyond ability. That urging from any quarter should be thought necessary, is an entire misconception of experimental piety.

To give an idea of how great an art has been lost: it will be seen by calculation that the large sum of \$1,500,000, recently raised by the Centenary movement of Northern Methodism, did not equal \$2 per member; yet to raise it, one man gave half a million, and several gave over \$50,000 each. Whoever can bring back, or discover the way to collect regularly, at intervals of one week, any given sum, from every member of the church, will have done more for the benefit of mankind than James Watt did by inventing the steam engine. This great problem must have forced itself upon the attention of Mr. Wesley. And we think he came nearer solving it than any one has since his day. He divided his people into small financial "companies" of "about twelve

persons" and appointed one person to take charge of each of these "companies." It was his duty. "To see each one in his company once a week at least;" and "To receive what each was willing to give toward the relief of the preachers, church and poor." To make this convenient, these companies were arranged "according to their respective places of abode." In connection with this financial part of worship there was properly associated prayer and christian conversation. For this giving was a religious act.

But, by and by, there arose men in charge of these companies who misconceived their object, and who ignorantly felt too religious, or thought one could be too religious to "talk about money." Meetings were held not to make collections, but to pray, and to tell experiences. The prayer-meeting had already provided for the first, and the Lovefeast for the second; and this last arrangement was mainly for money—for collecting thank-offerings, wave-offerings, firstlings, first-fruits, the fine flour, the oil, the wine, and whatever else could represent love, gratitude, and a holy desire to serve and to please the Author of all good. When these meetings became only for grace and not for giving, they fell off in both directions. And no wonder: people who do not make a business of giving, need not make a business of praying. For God has ordained that the life of praying is giving. And let any one should think this too strongly put, we cite the inspired statement of the apostle James. "For as the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead also." Mark, in this passage faith is not represented as the soul of works, but works as the soul of faith. The apostle is speaking, of course, not of "works of the law," but of the *works of faith*, those works which have in them the element of love, and spring from faith in Christ. Faith giving *quality* to works, and works giving *quantity* to faith, acting and reacting mutually until "faith is made perfect." Therefore, what we now need is a restoration of Mr. Wesley's common-sense method of collecting religious monies. Call these financial circles by any name, and those set over them by any name; only, let them meet, once a week, to give; and, if there be time left, to pray; and, if still more time, to talk.

AID AND COMFORT.

"Letters of commendation" are in themselves a great comfort to an Editor, who, next to an author, is of all mortals the most sensitive to praise or blame. Still good words, like the songs of birds in the air, borne off on the passing breeze, leave only the faint vibrations of a departed pleasure. But blame sits in sight, on a dead limb, and is as hard to scare as "Poe's Raven." After these reflections, the reader can prepare his mind for what we are about to state, as a fact to which we could "be qualified." We have received two letters during the week, by the same mail, from two different points, and two different persons, each containing, not the subscription-price of the *Advocate*, but five times that, not to pay for the paper, but as an expression of approbation at its new appearance. Such acts do one good like a medicine. They are like the nightingale, which sits on the thorn-bush, and with her song keeps up the thought of day until the darkness is gone.

PIERSON & Co., Manufacturers and Jobbers of Clothing, No. 294 Broadway, New York. We are indebted to this house for unexpected and substantial favors, which we take much pleasure in acknowledging.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

The General Assembly of Louisiana met on Monday last. There was a quorum of both houses. A characteristic message was received from Governor Wells. He recommends the passage of the Constitutional Amendment, as something greatly to be desired, but doesn't suppose that the recommendation will have any effect. He feels it due however to himself to show that he has the moral courage to advocate it. And even if they should, contrary to his expectation, pass it, he has no notion that it will avail any towards the rehabilitation of the State.

The Legislature to call a State Convention. Several Rail Road enterprises are presented; all of which are regarded with favor. The prospect is, that the Chattanooga and New Orleans Road, via Mobile, and the Brashear city and Orange Texas Rail Road, will immediately receive all Legislative aid necessary to their successful and rapid completion.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN ARTIZAN and Patent Record, \$2 50 per annum, Brown Coombs & Co., No. 189 Broadway.

A most excellent publication for artisans, inventors, scientific men, who wish to keep abreast with the discoveries and improvements of the century. It gives regular reports of Patents taken out in the U. States, with valuable wood-cut designs of mechanical inventions.

THE EPISCOPAL METHODIST, Published at Raleigh, N. C., H. T. Hudson, Directing Editor, W. H. Cunningham, Publisher. Subscription \$3 00, To Ministers, \$2 00. Organ of the North Carolina Conference, of the M. E. Church, South.

The enterprise of our people seems to increase with the difficulties of the times. We welcome all signs of life; and this sheet is already mature. We suppose that it comes forward in the place of that able sheet we used to see before the war, the North Carolina *Christian Advocate*. The name of this Journal is a little premature maybe, but evidently wise men are about it, and they maybe more knowing than we. We wish it 10,000 subscribers this year.

THE METHODIST HOME JOURNAL, is the name of a beautifully printed paper, devoted to religious intelligence, news, literature, poetry, and art. Printed in Philadelphia—Church North—purely literary and religious, no politics, 108 South Third street.

REPRINTS OF BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE ENGLISH REVIEWS—By Leonard Scott, Publishing Co., No. 38 Walker street, New York.

After having availed myself for twenty years of this great source of information, we can earnestly commend it to all who wish to keep up with the steady advance of this century. Here the business man can find as much of Science, Theology, Literature and Political Economy, as he can find time to read every three months; and those who wish to go deeper in any direction of knowledge can here be informed of what the great minds in the world are accomplishing, and how to accompany them.

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND, Richmond; 50 cents a year; published twice a month—address, Rev. Jacob Manning, Box 429, Richmond, Va.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. Rice, Bros. & Co., have removed to their roomy and elegant establishment, Nos. 89 and 91 Camp street. They are extensive dealers and importers of Foreign and Domestic

Hardware. These gentlemen began business in 1849, in the neighborhood of the Magazine street Market. By carefully managing a small capital, by unremitting industry, and by liberal views they have increased their original stock to one of the best in the city. It is another instance, of many that we have observed, where brothers, or members of one family, have succeeded by keeping together.

MRS. READ'S SCHOOL.—Previous to the war, Mrs. W. C. Read had been for a long period, the principal of a Female School in Baton Rouge. One of the best schools in Southern Louisiana. We are glad to see that she has re-established her Institution. It is situated immediately in the town of Baton Rouge. Doubtless many of her old pupils will now be her patrons.

MESSRS. BLACKSHER & MILLER, Cotton Factors, and General Commission Merchants, No. 13 St. Charles street. These gentlemen have been personally known to us, and to a large part of the citizens of this State for years past: Mr. Miller as President of Centenary College, and Mr. Blacksher as a successful merchant and planter of De Soto Parish. They are industrious and experienced business men. We can heartily commend them.

R. J. HARP, Agent, 112 Camp street, offers an excellent stock of books from the Publishing House of the M. E. Church, South. Also some rare works which we shall notice next week.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MRS. MARY W. DORMAN.

Wife of Rev. Dr. T. W. Dorman, died in Mobile, after an illness of six days, Dec. 23rd, 1866. Sister D.'s maiden name was White. She was born in Loudon Co., Va., in 1802, was married in 1825, professed religion about 1828, and united with the Methodist Church, from the membership of which she has gone to the Church triumphant.

In 1836, Bro. Dorman removed to Ala., and settled in Montgomery, where the family resided four years, at which time, the close of 1839, he entered the Alabama Conference. Although this was a sphere of life not anticipated by sister Dorman, at the time of her marriage, and it cost her a struggle to become reconciled to it, yet having once gained her consent to it, and being once in the position of an itinerant minister's wife, few ever submitted to its inconveniences and sacrifices with more readiness and cheerfulness than she. In an acquaintance of more than twenty-five years, I do not remember to have heard her utter one word of complaint touching her lot and its privations, though she had her share of them. This is rather a rare thing in this age; for whatever the "mothers in Israel" did formerly, but few of the daughters quite get their consent to submit to all that awaits the wife of an itinerant minister, without occasionally making comparisons between their lot in life, and that of many of their lay brethren, which are not promotive of tranquility and contentment.

Not to do this, they would need, if not to be more than human, yet to have the human very much subdued by grace. For the estimate put upon wealth and its advantages, not by the world only, but by the mass of those professedly religious, is such, that the minister and his family are made to feel it in a thousand ways; and alas! too many are succumbing to it. But with the Bible open before us, how can any man be judged to be fit to be a minister of Christ, who is not willing to be poor for His sake. Sister Dorman rose nobly above temptations from this source, judging that it was an honor to be placed in a condition of dependence for Christ's sake, and awaited the coming of the day of Lord, with its adjustment to justify her opinion. She exhorted herself to promote her husband's usefulness in his calling, and to perform

her share of the work. In this she was untiring. As the natural result, she made numerous friends wherever she resided. She identified herself with, and took an interest in the circumstances and welfare of the community, and especially in those of the church, and all that pertained to it.

She had a heart of sympathy especially for the afflicted. The sufferings of the poor, called forth feelings of deep concern; she interested and exerted herself in their behalf. She was, especially kind and attentive to the sick and bereaved. Relieved to a great extent by other members of the family, from the routine of domestic cares and duties, she gave much of her time to the ministry of kindness and mercy.

Was a family within the circle of her acquaintance bereaved, whoever else failed to find time to visit and console them, sister D. was sure to do so. Was any one of her neighbors sick, whoever else might forget, or be too busy to call and see them, she was sure to perform that duty, not tardily, and with excuses when the patient was convalescent, but promptly. Thus many a home made dark by bereavement, or sad by sickness, was consoled by her presence, and cheered by her sympathy. To such she was an angel of kindness. Our departed sister bore a very strong and unqualified attachment to her church. She could not tolerate the vacillations of those whose fickle friendship and feeble perceptions, and convictions, led to indifference to its weal, and inaction in its service. The church had been the medium and fountain of so much of the joy of her life, and was so linked with all her hopes of the future, that she wanted the hearts of its children and professed friends to glow with ardor for its welfare.

Sister Dorman's piety was uniform and progressive. Her seat in the sanctuary was seldom vacant, nor was she often absent from any unusual means of grace to be enjoyed in the city, whether in the church where she held her membership or not. Her Bible was her daily companion; she perused its pages with unflinching attention, and a devout spirit. As a consequence, "her heart was steadfast with God," and her preparation for heaven advancing. This was especially apparent through the last months of her life; and when the hour of trial drew on, God most mercifully sustained her. The lingering vestiges of cloud, that "sight" had left, were graciously lifted from the horizon of her setting sun, and it went down under a clear sky and smiling heaven.

To her attending physician, she said, not long before her departure: "Dr. I am not afraid to die, I am ready." She remarked that heretofore she had "contemplated death with some dread and shrinking, but during this sickness," she had "meditated upon the subject, and found no fear, but pleasure in the thought,—felt that it would be going home." Her whole soul and nature seemed melted, and taking a finer mould under the grace and goodness of God. She grasped the hands of all the friends who visited her, with unwavering fervor and affection, and pressed them to her bosom with deep emotion, seeming to feel that the time of her departure drew nigh, and that she was seeing them for the last time, though the family did not then, seriously apprehend it. In this frame of mind, she passed on to the banks of the narrow stream that divides us from the land of the blessed; and the celestial boatman being ready, she passed safely over. Gently and sweetly as the music quits the string, her spirit left its earthly home for the one above. Many members of the two Alabama Conferences will feel sad at reading this notice, as they will call to mind, words and acts of kindness received at her hands during their years of service. And next in solemnity to the call that bids the watchmen retire, and vacate his place upon the walls, is that which calls away those who have ministered to his wants while there.

But the Master has another place of service for such.

"That place—but who may claim it? The guileless in their way, Who keep the ranks of battle, Who mean the thing they say,— Strive, man, to win that glory; Toil, man, to gain that light; Send hope before to grasp it, Till hope be lost in sigh."

J. HAMILTON.

Mobile, Jan. 21, 1867.

FROM OTHER CHURCHES.

CATHOLIC.

A CATHOLIC PRIEST TURNED PROTESTANT.—A remarkable event took place recently at the Clark Street M. E. Church, Chicago, where a prayer meeting was being held by the members of the congregation. During the course of the proceedings a Roman Catholic priest, Rev. Father Kenny, of Dubuque, arose and formally renounced his faith in the presence of the congregation. Father Kenny has officiated for several years past at Duquene. Serious doubt of the Roman Catholic faith in saving souls have for some time agitated his mind, and he finally determined to adopt the Protestant creed. He stated his reasons for so doing to the meeting, and produced credentials from the Bishop and clergy regarding his character, which were entirely satisfactory.

It is understood that Father Kenny will immediately proceed to New York in the interest of the Evangelical Alliance, to operate there upon the Catholic community.—Chicago Tribune.

CATHOLIC BISHOPS.—The Catholic Mirror states that there are already forty-eight Bishops in the United States, with a prospective addition of at least fourteen others. It is stated that the Pope has addressed an invitation to the bishops of the Catholic world to assemble at Rome in the month of June, 1867, to celebrate the eighteenth centenary of the martyrdom of the Apostles Peter and Paul, and the canonization of several martyrs, confessors and virgins.

BAPTIST.

OPEN COMMUNION.—The Second Baptist Church of San Francisco, Rev. A. Sawtelle, pastor, has had a division on the question of baptism; Mr. S. believing that if Baptists can preach and pray in fellowship with other denominations, they can also meet with them at the Lord's Supper.

131 students have matriculated the present session in the Waco (Baptist) University.

The Baptist State Convention, of Texas, has taken steps to raise \$100,000 for the endowment of a colored normal school.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—The Baptists of Philadelphia have made a proposition to raise \$20,000 a year for several years to come, for the erection of a Baptist chapel annually. In this chapel a Sabbath school is to be maintained, and the Gospel preached. Already, we understand, the first \$20,000 has been subscribed, and the choice of a location entrusted to a competent committee.

The Baptist Home Mission Board of New York have taken the first steps in a great and good enterprise. They have resolved to raise \$250,000 as a Church Edifice Fund, and have appointed Rev. E. E. Taylor, D. D., to undertake the work of raising it.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. J. C. Stiles, widely known as one of the most eloquent and laborious ministers of the Presbyterian Church, has been elected President of Oglethorpe University in Georgia.

CONGREGATIONAL.

POLITICS IN NEW YORK CHURCHES.—Plymouth Church was crowded on a recent Sunday, in the morning and evening—in the forenoon by a congregation eager to hear the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who preached on II Cor. x: 5; and in the evening the Rev. Dr. Storrs, who discoursed on "The Bible." In the evening, also, Dr. Cheever delivered a discourse at his church, taking for his subject the "Plans of Rebel Reconstruction." He bitterly denounced the proposed amendment to the Constitution, stigmatizing it as a measure to which no Christian should assent, because it did not confer the franchise upon the freedmen of the South. The Rev. Dr. Spear, at the South Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, delivered a sermon on "National Affairs," in which he approved the actions of Congress as contrasted with those of the President, and strongly advocated the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, declaring it to be the ultimatum of the North.

UNITARIAN.

UNITARIANISM OF SLOW GROWTH.—The city of Boston has always been the grand centre and stronghold of Unitarianism in this country. In

1832, there were in that city, twelve Unitarian, eight Orthodox, seven Baptist, three Methodist, and five Episcopal Churches. Now there are fifteen Unitarian, fourteen Orthodox, fourteen Baptist, fourteen Methodist, thirteen Episcopal and six Presbyterian. In other words, while the Unitarian have been adding seven to their list, the evangelical denominations have added thirty-eight.

LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The following is a synopsis of the President's veto message: I return the act admitting Colorado. My sense of duty prevents my approval. With the exception of the additional clause it is the same as that vetoed in May last, which still awaits the Senators' consideration. I am unable to perceive the reason for changing opinion. I see additional reason for confirming the wisdom of the former veto. The additional section make the bill more objectionable. The constitution of Colorado provides that the laws existing shall continue—among these one absolutely prohibiting negro suffrage. The recent territorial legislature almost unanimously refused its repeal, and pending the passage of the act by Congress, the territorial legislature passed an act denying jury rights to negroes. The bill before me grants rights denied by the legislature and constitution of Colorado. This incongruity and protest on the part of the people against a State government clearly indicate the impolicy and injustice of the proposed enactment; it is a subject of serious inquiry, whether the enactment is not an attempt to exercise power not vested in them by the Constitution. The President submits evidence of the repugnance of the people of Colorado to a State government. The total population of Colorado is 7,909; only one-fifth required for Congressional representation. He argues the injustice of allowing this small community one Representative and two Senators. Such admissions of States were not practised in the early days. Florida's admission in 1845 resulted from sectional strife, which we would do well to regard as a warning of evil rather than an example of imitation. He shows by the statistics that other States when admitted, had a population entitling them to one and nearly two representatives. Every organized territory is, equally with Colorado, entitled to admission. The logical precedent admits Dacotah, Montana and Idaho, when they present themselves giving us ten new Senators and five representatives, furnished by a population scarcely entitled to one representative, while in the existing States the average population for two Senators is now nearly two millions. He argues that the enabling act for Colorado was passed under false statistics and the deliberate decision of the people. Besides the bill is so framed as to render its execution impossible, and the question is whether it is or not in itself a nullity. He argues at some length the incongruities of the bill, and concludes that the admission of a State is regarded as an epoch in history, making the progress of the nation, but we cannot see that the proposed proceeding accords with the uniform policy of the government in the admission of new States.

An informal meeting has been held, at which there were present two cabinet officers and several prominent radical senators and representatives, for the purpose of discussing the question of the impeachment. The general tone was decidedly in favor of not proceeding with it. It is rumored here to-day that Gen. Sherman, Gen. Stedman, and other officers of high rank, will urge the President to call new counselors to his aid, and to review the situation with reawakened energy. Gen. Sherman has not yet arrived in the city; but the members who held the conference purpose visiting the President to-morrow. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson is prominently mentioned in connection with the proposed new cabinet, although it is understood he will occupy a position without a portfolio. The State of Texas, through counselor George Taylor, has commenced an action against the secretary of the treasury, for the delivery of indemnity bonds alleged to have been fraudulently procured from the military board. The question of the political status is involved in the suit. The Southern loyalists, so-called, now in this city, are preparing a special bill to be proposed to Congress for the re-organization of the State of Louisiana. LONDON, Jan. 30.—It is stated the members of the British cabinet express the hope that the peace of Europe will be preserved, despite the threatening appearance of affairs in the East. The search of baggage of foreign

travelers in England and France will hereafter be merely nominal. Pans, Jan. 30.—It is thought here the mission of Kalergia to the United States is a Russian intrigue to involve the American government in the Eastern question.

CITY NEWS.

Last Sunday a little after noon, in accordance with the announcement previously made the remains of Governor Henry W. Allen, recently brought to this city from Mexico, were conveyed to Christ Church, and were there received with the ceremonies that are usually shown the dead.

The arrival of the body had created a deep feeling throughout the city. The deceased had discharged the highest offices of the State with a popularity which has been seldom equalled. He had struggled in the late war with a gallantry which won the respect of his enemies and the devotion of his friends; he had left the State with no animosities following him, and every heart grew sad at learning that the worthiest of Louisiana's sons had ended his life in exile.

So that it was not singular that the announcement of funeral services over his body should have filled Canal street with a numerous throng long before the appointed time. At the exact hour every pew, and each side of the gallery were filled, mostly with ladies. A large number of visitors were compelled to remain without.

At half past one, the coffin, covered with black velvet and overspread with the richest flowers, appeared at the door, and was met by Bishop Wilmer and several of the Episcopal clergy of the city.

The pall-bearers were Theo. G. Hunt, John L. Lewis, E. W. Halsey, John M. Sandidge, Wm. S. Pike, Oscar Arroyo, Ernest Miltenberger, M. Hanley, Harlow J. Phelps, Wm. Bull, J. B. Corkern and Henry Dennis.

The funeral service at the church having been concluded, a procession was formed at the door, headed by the hearse and pall-bearers, followed by a large procession of ladies on foot, and a still larger attendance of gentlemen. A long string of carriages completed the procession. It passed through immense crowds of spectators on Canal, and continued up Magazine, the way being bordered upon each side by dense throngs of spectators upon the streets, at the windows and on the galleries. The procession extended more than twenty squares, and altogether contained about five thousand persons.

MARRIED.

December 27th, 1866, by J. D. Newson, at the residence of Mr. Jas. Lundy, Miss LUCIA NORWOOD to Mr. THOMAS CARTER. All of Blackhawk, Carroll county, Miss.

January 15th, 1867, by the same, at the residence of the bride, Mrs. MARTHA GLEN to Mr. Wm. TURNER. All of Blackhawk, Carroll county, Miss.

On Thursday, January 10th, by the Rev. J. B. Stratton, D. D., Mr. A. FREELAND DUKE, of St. Joseph, La., to Miss LAZZIE MASON, daughter of Richard Mason, Esq., of Natchez, Miss.

OBITUARIES.

Departed this life the 14th December, 1866, in the town of Black Hawk, Carroll county, Miss., sister ELIZA JANE COLE. Sister Cole was born in Fayette county, Ala., May the 7th, 1815. Following the teachings of inspired wisdom, to remember her creator in the days of her youth, she professed religion, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the early age of fifteen years; from that time period until crowned with venerable age, she lived a constant member of the church of her choice. She was married to Mr. Wm. R. Cole, Jan. the 3rd, 1839, in the twenty-fourth year of her age, with whom she walked with God for twenty-four years, but who she survived a few short years, and then went to meet him in glory. She always expressed an unfeeling interest in the welfare of the church, and a lively concern for the spiritual welfare of her children; all of whom, five in number, she lived to see united with the church of her choice. For the greater part of her life she was in feeble health; as she expressed it herself: "for more than twenty years she had not seen a well day." Her life gradually wore out, and she passed away as one falling asleep. The last conversation she had with any one, was with her eldest daughter, in which she expressed perfect satisfaction as to her prospects for the heavenly world.

JOSEPH D. NEWBOM.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Religious Notice.

Rev. J. C. Miller will preach at Louisiana Avenue Methodist Church, on Sabbath, 3rd February, at 11 A. M.

Lake Providence District La. Conference

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Waterproof & St. Jose., at W. proof Jan. 26, 27 Wesley circuit, at Wesley Chapel, Feb. 2, 3 Delhi circuit, at Floyd, Feb. 9, 10 Carroll circuit, at Bells Chapel, Feb. 16, 17 Oakley circuit, at Oakley, March 2, 3 Ion circuit, at Salem, March 9, 10 Tensas & Stelly I. cir, Tens. Chap., Mch. 16, 18 Lake Prov. & Pecan cir, at Lake P. Mch. 23, 24

Southern Methodist Publishing House.

The branch of the above House, at 112 Camp street, in this city, is in successful operation—all the Publications of the Catalogue can be had here on the same terms as at Nashville. Catalogues will be sent when requested. Single copies of books will be sent by mail to those who wish them, on remitting, in addition to the price of the books, 4 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction of 4 ounces. Address: R. J. HARR, Agent, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

To the Preachers of Montgomery Conference.

The Minutes will be ready by the 5th January. Inform me where and how to send them. Send postage or express charges—about as last year.

JOHN MATTHEWS.

Mobile, District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Whistler & Cott. Hill, at W., Jan. 19, 20 E. Shore & F. River, at Daunally's 26, 27 Pascagoula, at Salem, Feb. 2, 3 Bay Shore, Feb. 9, 10 Ocean Springs, Feb. 16, 17 Citronelle, Feb. 23, 24 State Line & St. Stephen's, March 2, 3 Waynesboro, at Waynesboro, March 9, 10

The Preachers, where the Quarterly meetings are not specified above, are to be held, will please let me know by mail, at their earliest convenience. Address me at Mobile, Ala. THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

New Orleans Dist. Quarterly Conference

Felicity Street, Jan. 20 Moreau Street, Jan. 27 Carondelet Street, Feb. 3 German Churches, Feb. 10 Dryades Street, Feb. 8

N. O. Circuit, Jefferson & La. Av., at 6 p. m., at Advocate office, Feb. 15 Plaquemine & Gros Tete at Livonia, 23, 24 Baton Rouge, March 2, 3 Thibodaux, March 9, 10 Colored Churches, March 18th

J. U. KEENER, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BOOKS.

BRANCH

Southern Methodist Publishing House, 112 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

"ALBERT NYANZ; Or, the Great Basin of the N. P. River. Superior Map, Gilt. \$3 00 ST. ELMO; from Miss Augusta Evans. 2 00 HILL ARI. 1 50 PHOTOGRAPHIC FAMILY BIBLES; Quarto; Roan, Gilt, Apocrypha, Extensive Concordance, Poems in Rhyme, Family Register, with an ALBUM FOR FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS. 10 00 KITTO'S BIBLICAL CYCLOPEDIA; Greatly enlarged, beautifully illustrated. 5 Large Vols., Cloth. 25 00 Full assortment of Southern Methodist Hymns, Sunday School and Miscellaneous Books. Catalogues sent to all who request it. Address: R. J. HARR, Agent, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

CLERGYMEN are furnished with the Illustrated Pictorial Journal; devoted to Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Pathology, Hygiene, etc., at Club rates. \$1 50 a year—Single Nos. 20 cts. To others, \$2 a year. Premiums, of Melodions, Pianos, Sewing Machines and Books are given by S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 339 Broadway, N. Y. Jan 26

SUNDAY SCHOOL VISITOR.

112 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Our readers will be delighted to learn that this beautiful Sunday School Paper is to be resumed the first of January. It will be published by the S. M. Publishing House, Nashville, Tennessee, and simultaneously at 112 Camp St., in this city.—Those desiring new Year Books should forward immediately to Rev. R. J. HARR, Agent, Lock Box 814, New Orleans.

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The great change in our labor system necessitates a corresponding change in the implements used, and we have prepared ourselves to offer the latest improved.

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D. J. M. MAGEE, DENTAL SURGEON.

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Jan 26 1y

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Con.) THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.) THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.) THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church) AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

A Story for the Little Folks.

A NEW ROBINSON CRUSOE.

In the midst of the Indian ocean there is a little island called Providence. It was called by that name by a ship's crew who were saved there after their vessel had been struck by lightning. It lies in the channel of Mozambique, and if any of my little readers have a map at hand, I hope they will search it out; for then I think they will be more interested in what I am now about to relate. You will find it not a great many days' sail from the island of Bourbon.

In the year of 1820, the captain of a merchant vessel made arrangements to sail from Bourbon to Providence, in order to get a load of the scions of cocoa trees, which grow there to an unusual size. At that time the building and sailing of vessels at Bourbon was by no means well understood. Little sailing boats did nearly all the business which was done, for they could go up over the reefs that surrounded the island, while the larger vessels could not do so. The only anchor which was used was a box filled with stone, and instead of having a large chain to hoist it and lower it, the anchor was held only by a rope made of the bark of trees.

Captain Cremasy had a favorable voyage from Bourbon to Providence. He sailed close up to a reef, and cast anchor. Taking one of the little boats connected with his vessel, he proceeded to the shore, and then sent the boat back again by the two sailors who had rowed him ashore. While he was walking about on the little island, and admiring the magnificent cocoanut trees, the rope that held the anchor broke, and the wind, which was blowing very heavily at the time, drifted the vessel off. In vain did the sailors try to control the ship and get it back against the wind and tide, for their efforts were of no avail whatever. Night came on, and the captain lost sight of his vessel. He had nothing on except his light clothing, neither did he have any weapons of defence except a short pistol. The next day there was no sign of his vessel, and on the evening of that day he came to the conclusion that he was now on a desert land, and that he must make the best use of his solitude that he could. By the aid of stones and fallen leaves he built himself a little cottage, and by opening a number of cocoanuts, and drinking the milk, and eating the fruit, hunger was satisfied. But he knew he could not live all the time on cocoanuts. He accordingly went to the center of the island to see if he could not meet with some other kind of food. He discovered during that walk some wild cucumbers and wild beans and peas; all of which he thought himself very fortunate in finding. The birds were very numerous and quite tame. By one shot of his pistol he killed two pigeons.

It now occurred to him that people used to make fire by rubbing wood together. He made the same effort, but on the first day he did not succeed. Another morning came, and he went down to the shore as soon as it was light, to see if there was any trace of his vessel. But he saw nothing save sea and sky. He made a second effort to kindle fire, and this time he succeeded. He brought cocoanut shells together, and had the great satisfaction of seeing them all in a blaze. That evening he was very tired because of his labor and anxiety, and he lay down to rest. He heard a rustling near by him in the leaves. Was it a poisonous serpent? He opened his eyes, and with a trembling heart he looked at the great broad animal that was crawling up towards him. Cremasy seized his pistol and made himself ready to kill anything that might oppose him. He soon saw that he had to deal with a large turtle, which had come to shore to lay its eggs in the sand, where water in the sea could not reach them. These animals always choose those places for laying their eggs where the beams of the hot sun can shine upon them all day. They then make a hole in the sand, lay their eggs in it, cover them over with sand, and by a wonderful instinct of nature, return again after the lapse of fifty days to take away the sand. After they have done this, the little turtles creep out and follow their mother down to the seashore. So soon as she goes into the water, they climb up on her back, and learn from her how to enjoy their new life in the sea.

So soon as captain Cremasy knew what kind of an animal it was he went to it and turned it over on its back. Of course it could not get away. The next morning he killed it, and the meat lasted him several days. He kept the fat in cocoanut shells, and with it he was able to make a good light at night. I suspect there have been worse

lamps in the world than captain Cremasy's cocoanut shells filled with turtle fat. In order to salt the turtle flesh, he had to get some sea water and sprinkle over it. After having eaten his turtle, he saw that the large shell was a splendid dish for future use. He found it difficult to get fresh water to drink, but by seeking a place where a little spring bubbled up from the ground, and by digging deeper down, he made for himself quite a good well of water. The only enemies that he had to contend with were rats, and at night he was always compelled to take great care against their attacks. Cremasy's clothing became threadbare, and scarcely covered his body any longer. How to supply its place was a grave question with him, but he had managed to weave with his fingers a kind of cloth out of the thinnest inside bark of the cocoanut tree. In due time he was clad from head to foot with a cocoanut suit.

He naturally had a very strong desire to get relieved from his solitude. From early in the morning till late in the evening, on some days, he would lie on a rock and look out over the broad sea. Had his vessel struck a rock and gone to pieces, or had it sailed back again to Bourbon, and did the people there know anything of his fate? But he was a Christian man, and he felt that God would provide a way for his deliverance. He determined to raise a signal which might be seen far and wide over the sea. It was a signal of a very different kind from that usually employed. It was a ball cocoanut bark, saturated in oil. He took it to the top of a tree, and resolved that just as soon as he could see a sail he would set it on fire; of course the sailors could see it from a great distance. But day after day passed on without deliverance.

Cremasy began to conclude that his fate was hopeless. One day as he sat buried in thought, a new hope arose in his mind. On the way to the shore he collected a few muscels for his supper. Suddenly he saw a vessel far off in the horizon. But was it not an illusion?—for he had several times been deceived before. Previously the clouds had formed into such shapes that he thought they were vessels, but after giving them a little time they would disappear and be lost forever. But this time Cremasy noticed that the clouds changed, while the object that he saw with his keen eyes always remained the same. His heart now beat with hope. Yes, it was a ship, and it came nearer and nearer. He went to the top of the tree where his signal was lodged between the two topmost branches, around which all the leaves were cut off, and he set fire to it. Immediately a high pyramid of flame arose. It was perfectly dazzling, and a great deal larger and more beautiful than Cremasy had any idea of before. Three minutes elapsed, and it was answered by a cannon shot from the vessel. The signal had been seen and understood. Cremasy stayed there hour after hour until midnight came; then he heard the sound of a vessel near to the outer reef. He then called aloud with his strong voice, and his cry of joy was answered by shouts from the sailors on the deck of the vessel. They spoke his own language. They were the sailors on his own ship, that had been driven far away by storms to the island of Anjouan, not far from Majotte, and they had now returned to deliver their captain.

The new Robinson Crusoe wrote the story of his solitude of months, and stuck the paper in a bottle and hung it on a tree in the neighborhood of the shore. It was found there about a year afterwards by a French sailor, and it was taken to France and published. You can imagine what an excitement it made, especially among the little folks.

Chinese Winter Oration.

The Chinese baby's winter cradle is a kind of basket, made of straw, very thickly twisted. In shape it is something like an hour-glass. There is a hole at the top and one at the bottom. The little baby is put in at the top, and under the basket, on the floor, is placed a pan of heated charcoal, to keep its feet warm. The babies in China have all kinds of toys, the same as English children.

In summer the babies wear very little clothing, but in winter they are so padded with cotton that they look like little bolsters. The poor mistaken mothers in China generally put before their dear little ones an idol, thinking it will protect them from harm. They do not know God, and therefore never ask Him to be their protector.

Let us pray that the time may soon come when the little Chinese children will be taught the sweet saying of Jesus, "Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."—*The Children's Friend.*

A Very Poor People.

This is what we call ourselves, and, no doubt, very correctly; yet there are signs among us, that would not indicate deep poverty. There is an amount of extravagance exhibited by those, whose incomes must, beyond all question, be moderate, that is alarming. It displays itself most conspicuously in dress. We are not *macmillan* enough to go into particulars; but we cannot but be struck at the flash and glare and tinsel that mark every assemblage where we meet the fashionable attire of the present day. To say nothing of the bad taste of so much gaudy ornament, which would befit semi-civilized communities better than it does an enlightened christian people, there is always a sorrowful sense, at sight of it, that much of this has been bought at a cost of home comforts, of wholesome food, of education—and it may be at the more fearful cost of a life-struggle on the part of an indigent husband or father; perhaps, at the risk of a financial ruin, that no energy on his part can avert. How men, in this day, when the struggle for life is so exhausting, can sustain themselves under the demands that fashion makes upon their families is a mystery that we cannot solve. We fear that, in many cases, the mystery will be solved, in a way to pain many a heart, now thoughtless of the consequences their extravagance threatens to those whom they devotedly love, and whose loving indulgence encourages and supports it.—*Southwestern Christian Advocate.*

Thoroughly Drilled.

The Scotch are drilled from childhood in the study of the Bible, and, as a natural result, there have been fewer heresies in Scotland than in any part of Christendom. Dr. Guthrie alludes to this in the following paragraph: "When George Whitefield came to Edinburgh nothing struck or pleased him so much as the sound that rose in the church when he happened to quote a passage of Scripture, giving book, chapter, and verse. His hearers, as was their wont, had taken God's Word with them to God's house; and as they turned up the passage, the leaves of two thousand Bibles rustled like the sound of the wind among trees in his astonished ear. To their thorough Bible knowledge instruction, illustrated by that anecdote, and given to her youth in the house, and in all her schools, and to the complete drill and training which children, young men and women, get in that shorter catechism, which, the work chiefly of English divines and a remarkable compend of theology, takes a hold of the mind singularly firm, Scotland owes it, that though a hundred storms have blown, and blown their worst, she rides today over the very ground where the reformers dropped their anchor three centuries ago."

CONVERSATION.—How incalculably would the tone of conversation be improved if it offered no exceptions to the example of Bishop Beveridge: "Resolve never to speak of a man's virtues to his face, nor his faults behind his back." A golden rule, the observance of which would at once banish flattery and defamation from the earth.

Conversation stock being a joint and common property, every one should take a share in it, and yet there may be societies in which silence will be our best contribution. When Socrates, dining with the King of Cyprus, was asked why he did not mix in the discourse of the company, he replied, "What is reasonable I do not know, and what I know is not reasonable."

A brilliant talker is not always liked by those whom he has most amused, for we are seldom pleased with those who have, in any way, made us feel inferiority. "The happiest conversation," says Dr. Johnson, "is that of which nothing is distinctly remembered, but which leaves behind a pleasing impression." "No one," says Dean Lockier, "will ever shine in conversation who thinks of saying fine things; to please, one must say many things indifferent and many very bad." This last rule is rarely broken in society.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

VEGETABLE SOUP.—Two potatoes, two onions, two turnips, one carrot, a little parsley chopped fine, salt, to the taste. Cut the potatoes in quarters, slice the onions, cut the turnips in quarters, slice the carrots. Put all in a stew pan with three pints of water and salt to the taste. Boil it down to one quart. About fifteen minutes before it is done add the parsley. Strain it and serve with light bread or toast. This is the receipt of a late eminent physician of Philadelphia.

One factory in Augusta Ga., has turned out during the last year 6,410,000 yards of cloth, and paid a dividend of clear profit of \$611,090 to the stockholders.

THE LAW OF SUCCESSION IN CASE OF AN IMPEACHMENT.—Whenever the offices of President and Vice President shall both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the executive of every State, and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State, specifying that electors of the President of the United States shall be appointed or chosen in the several States within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing: Provided, There shall be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the said first Wednesday in December; but if there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the first Wednesday in December, and if the term for which the President and Vice-President last in office were elected shall not expire on the third day of March next ensuing, then the Secretary of State shall specify in the notification that the electors shall be appointed or chosen within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December, in the year next ensuing; within which time the electors shall accordingly be appointed or chosen and the electors shall meet and give their votes on the said first Wednesday in December, and the proceedings and duties of the said electors and others shall be pursuant to the direction prescribed in this act.

A THOUSAND DOLLARS A DAY.—George Peabody, since 1852, has given away \$4,000,000, an average of about \$1,000 a day for 14 years, if we omit Sundays and holidays. The Newport Herald well says that such an example ought to break the seats upon other fortunes larger and smaller than his.

The revenue and trade returns of Great Britain are very satisfactory, and indicate that Mr. Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will be able to exhibit a surplus revenue of nearly £2,000,000 sterling.

One of our exchanges thinks Mexico would be better off if Napoleon and Seward were both in Paradise. To this another replies: Yes, but how would the citizens of Paradise like it?

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To be announced, Matron. The course of study, successful completion of which secures a diploma, is a very full one; but daily exercises are continued throughout the whole in Orthography, Eloquence, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Grammar and Literature. Boarders are under special charge of the Lady Principal. They should furnish their own bedclothing. Board, with English Tuition, at \$55 per quarter. The next session commences 10th September. Transportation from Grand Gulf is easy and regular. Apply to J. A. B. JONES, Pres. Board of Trustees.

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LATEST FASHIONS.

Call for
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLIX ELLIPTICAL
[Or, Double Spring]
SKIRT!

THEY WILL NOT BEND OR BREAK
Like the Single Spring, but will preserve their perfect and graceful shape when three or four ordinary Skirts are thrown aside as useless—hence are the CHEAPEST.

Each Hoop is made by braiding two springs together, edge to edge, forming the STRONG, EASY, most FLEXIBLE, and still the LIGHT-EST Hoop made.

In fact, for promenade, or the house, or the church, the theatre, or for crowded assemblies, railroad cars, carriages, etc., they are superior to all others, affording COMFORT TO THE WEARER, with that ELEGANCE OF SHAPE which wins favor with all, and has made the "DUPLIX ELLIPTICAL."

The Standard Skirt of the Fashionable World. For misses and young ladies they are superior to all others.

Manufactured exclusively by the owners of the Patent.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
97 Chambers, 75 and 81 Reade sts., New-York.

CAUTION.

The Duplex Skirt will admit a pin being run through the centre of each hoop, thereby proving there are TWO SPRINGS braided together, which is the secret of their remarkable STRENGTH and FLEXIBILITY—a combination not possessed by any SINGLE SPRING Skirt.

The retail stamp, viz: "J. W. BRADLEY'S Duplex Elliptical Springs," will be found upon the waistband of every Skirt; none other are genuine.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE

The next Spring Session of this well known institution will convene on the 1st day of February, 1867. It is owned and controlled by the Louisiana Conference, is thoroughly organized and in the enjoyment of an extensive patronage. Few institutions can present greater advantages in the way of a healthy situation, refined society, commodious buildings, thorough instruction, efficient government, and reasonable charges.

TERMS:
For a session of four and a half months, (one half to be paid on entrance; the remainder on the 1st day of April.)

Board, including Washing, Fuel, and Room Rent, payable in gold \$67 50
Regular Tuition, currency 25 00
Incidental Fee, 2 00
French 15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar, with use of instrument, each, 37 50
Ornamental branches at usual prices.

Each boarding pupil will furnish a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow cases, a corset or shawl, and her own towels and lights.

After admission, no reduction will be made for the charges for board and tuition, for the session, except in cases of sickness protracted at least to the period of a month.

For further particulars, address

CHARLES B. STUART, President,
Jan 2, 2m Mansfield, La.

MRS. READ'S SCHOOL,

Baton Rouge, La.,

Will reopen January, 1867. Parents desiring to place their daughters in this school will find it to their advantage to do so immediately, so that the classes may be arranged and filled with out further loss of time.

dec 29 3m M W READ, Principal

CENTENARY COLLEGE,

Jackson, Louisiana,
1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1851. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war, but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the 1st Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, \$75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from \$20 to \$25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution in the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge of its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that no fee shall be waiting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY,

GREENSBORO, ALA.
The exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first Wednesday in October next. Instruction will be given in the Schools of Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Biblical Literature. Civil Engineering and Analytical Chemistry will also be taught.

TERMS:
Tuition fees per term, \$10 00
Contingent fee, 2 00
Board can be obtained at \$20 to \$25 per month

W. M. WRIGHTMAN, Chancellor

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AT

BATON ROUGE.

The fifth session of this school will begin on Wednesday, 31 October, 1866.

The objects of the school have ever been to afford a good classical and scientific education, or a complete preparation for any stage of a College or University course.

TERMS: Tuition and Board, per month, \$10.00
Payable \$200 in advance; balance on the 1st of March.

Every student who enters the school is expected to remain to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel its removal.

Pupils are required to furnish their own bed clothing, towels, wash-basin, soap, &c., &c.

Circulars can be obtained by addressing me at Baton Rouge, or Rev. J. C. Keener, D.D., New Orleans, La.

As the number of students is limited, it is earnestly requested that application be made as soon as possible.

W. H. N. MAGRUDER,
Baton Rouge, La., August 2d, 1866.

CATE'S SHOE FACTORY,

HAMMOND STATION, ON JACKSON RAILROAD.

Established, August, 1861

Destroyed, May, 1863.

Re-established, January, 1866.

SALES ROOMS,

C. E. CATE & CO.,

18 CAMP STREET, 18

Under the City Hotel.

We respectfully call the attention of all parties desirous of encouraging HOME MANUFACTURES to the various styles of

LADIES' SUPERIOR CALF WALKING SHOES AND DRESS BOOTEES, MISSES' HEAVY SCHOOL SHOES, CHILDREN'S STRONG SHOES

AND MEN'S AND BOYS' CALF, AND KIP BROGANS,

Which we are now daily receiving from our Factory. These goods are made here, of Louisiana Tanned Leather; and we flatter ourselves fully demonstrate that manufacturing in the South is no longer an experiment, but with the proper encouragement from all who are interested in such enterprises, we promise better stock, more faithful workmanship and superior goods every way, to any Eastern goods, and for the same class of work at low prices.

We aim to manufacture all the goods we sell, and to that end we are turning out new styles every week.

A trial for this work is cordially solicited from Merchants, Planters, and all persons requiring good Shoes.

C. E. CATE & CO.,
18 Camp st., N. O.

Feb 17

W. C. SHEPARD, A. L. ABBOTT, ROBT. HUTCHINSON

SHEPARD, ABBOTT & CO.,

No. 53 Camp street, New Orleans.

Nearly opposite Pineyune Office.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

PLATED WARE,

House Furnishing Goods,

AND KITCHEN WARE.

We beg leave to inform our friends and the public in general, that we have on hand a large and well-selected stock of the above goods, and are constantly receiving them directly from the manufacturers in France, England, and the United States; and we flatter ourselves that we can sell our goods as low as any house in the city.

For variety in the house-furnishing line, our stock is unequalled in the South.

Call in and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

SHEPARD, ABBOTT & CO.,
55 Camp street, New Orleans.

EL PIERSON & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

CLOTHING,

AND

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 27 Magazine Street,
Corner of Gravier street,

NEW ORLEANS.

J. A. BRASELMAN & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

Possess great facilities for buying goods cheap which enables them to sell below market prices—

Special attention given to orders.

Nos. 586 and 588 Magazine Street
Corner of St. Andrew Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

BROWN & FINNEGAN,

Successors to D. Ceneila,

112 Camp Street—Ground Floor,

CROCKERY, CHINA & GLASS WARE,

Thin, Plated and Japanned Ware,

PLATED AND FANCY GOODS.

Families wishing supplies are invited to call and examine goods and prices.

Jan 19 3m

NORTH, BRUSH & MASON,

Wholesale Dealers in

Fancy Goods,

STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, CUTLERY,

HOSIERY,

Furnishing Goods, etc.,

Opposite the St. James Hotel, New Orleans, La

aug 25 1y

MAGIC PRESS.

J. P. WILSON,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,

77 Magazine Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

oct 6m

HOMEPATHIC PHARMACY.

RICHARD ANGELL,
150 Julia street, bet. Camp and St Charles
PURE AND FRESH MEDICINES,
Cases, Books, Cerates, &c.

Chill Drops, the best catative known for Ague, Bilious Fever, &c.; Harbottle's Worm Drops, and other approved Remedies for domestic practice

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL,
(Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College.)

Has established himself at No 165 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Amalgams, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suit the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth.

PHILIP WERLEIN,
82.....Baronne Street,.....82

Successor of the well known music houses of Phil. P. WERLEIN and P. P. WERLEIN & HALEY.

Dealer in:

PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS,

QUINTANS, VIOLINS,

And other musical instruments. Also, Music and Instruction Books, Music Folios, Note Paper—in fact everything belonging to music trade.

The repairing and tuning of Pianos will be attended to, arrangements having been made with that well known Piano Maker, M. BURCHILL, who will take charge of that department—charges will be reasonable and satisfactory.

Parties wishing can have their Pianos strung, sold on commission, boxed, or shipped to order.

Findings for repairing Pianos, such as Wire, Piano Cloth, etc., constantly for sale.

Piano Stools, Covers of elegant patterns, etc., on hand.

Any information on musical matters cheerfully given. Teachers recommended.

Music taught by hand.

At the above place, and wishing in making selections. He recommends his son Philip Werlein to his former friends and customers, and solicits their patronage for him.

oct 20 5m

STOVES, GRATES, TIN WARE,

AND

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

The undersigned offer for sale an assortment of COOKING STOVES, embracing among the best of the well known Carter Oak, the Brilliant, the Peerless, the American Home, and others of the latest improvement.

Also, a large lot of HEATING and PARLOR STOVES, a large variety of GRATES, and of COUNTRY HOLLOW WARE, etc.

We manufacture all our own Tin Ware, and sell cheap.

CAMPBELL & CO.,
115 Poydras st., bet. Camp & Magazine

COAL OIL AND LAMPS.

HILL & VEAZIE,

Having removed from No 31 Chartres street to No 74 Camp street, making their assortment of Coal Oil Lamps, and all the articles needed to use with them, very extensive, together with COAL OIL CHANDELIERS from two to six lights, suitable for lighting Churches, large Halls, Parlors, etc.; and every variety of Lamps from the small Hand to the large Station.

PHILIP'S PATENT COOKING LAMPS for coal oil and gas, very useful and economical; also EDDIE'S COOKING STOVES, assorted sizes, heated by coal oil; with many other useful and convenient articles.

Always on hand the best Kerosene and Coal Oil manufactured.

Call and examine.

HILL & VEAZIE,
No 74 Camp street.

Between Natchez street and Times Office

ST JAMES HOTEL,

MAGAZINE STREET,
Between Gravier and Natchez Streets,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CHAS. E. SMEDS,.....Manager.

This establishment is now open for the reception of guests.

It is newly furnished from the Kitchen to the roof. Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, Linen Sheets, etc. The Furniture and Table Ware all new, of the latest style and most costly material. The Table is furnished with every luxury the Market affords. The Bars with Liquors equal to any used in private families, and the comforts and pleasures of a home, as far as possible, guaranteed to its Guests.

The House itself may be said to be entirely new and fresh. The undersigned will spare neither labor or expense to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage with which he has thus far been honored.

CHAS. E. SMEDS.

J. H. MASSEY,

(Formerly of Joseph H. Palmer & Co., and for the last ten years in the House of Townsend, Tompkins & Co.)

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

No. 100 Common Street,
Opposite City Hotel.

I am now receiving my Fall and Winter stock, and respectfully solicit an examination, on your next visit to the city. Having ten years' experience in my line in this city, I flatter myself it will not be hard for me to please any and all of my old friends and patrons, and also in introducing new ones. My stock is new and fresh, and I will be in frequent receipt of all the new and desirable styles.

Very respectfully,
J. H. MASSEY.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,

No. 9 Perdido Street, New Orleans,

Dealers in all descriptions of

MILL AND PLANTATION MACHINERY,

AND AGRICULTURAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents in the Southwest for the celebrated Wood & Munn Steam Engines 4 to 35 horse power; Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills; Strain's Corn and Wheat Mills, Smit Machines; Bolting Cloth; Toth's Cream Separator; Wood and Cording Machines; Plowry Machines; Shafted Sulky Cultivators; Stanley's Plows; Plows; Wheelbarrows; Belting; Saws, etc.

Send for descriptive circulars and price lists.

oct 6m

GEO. H. VINTEN,

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 110 Poydras street, between Camp and St Charles streets, New Orleans.

Newspaper of the following sizes: 22 by 32, 24 by 36, 26 by 38, 27 by 40, 32 by 44, and 36 by 48.

Agent for the sale of R. Hoe & Co's Printing Presses; the "Litho" Press; Adams' Cottage Presses; and J. W. Conner's & Sons Type.

ap 1

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

17 Chartres Street,

Lately received Carpeting of all kinds and qualities; Floor Oil Cloth of all qualities, which we cut to suit rooms; Curled Mats, Laco Curtains, Cornices and Bands in great variety; Window Shades, Hair Cloth, Crum Cloth, Table and Piano Covers, China and Cocoa Matings of all widths.

oct 1y

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

E. GRIQUEL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FOREIGN, FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS.

Also, a large and varied supply of

HOUSEKEEPING and

PLANTATION GOODS,

Constantly on hand, at

130 Canal Street,

sept 1y NEW ORLEANS.

AUSTIN & GOODWIN,

Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers of

TIN WARE,

Also,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds, for sale.

25 Peters, formerly Front Levee,
Corner Customhouse street,

NEW ORLEANS.

PAUL J. CHRISTIAN, JOHN W. MADDEN,
Formerly of H. G. Stetson & Co.

P. J. CHRISTIAN & CO.,

General Mercantile Stationers,

JOB PRINTERS, AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

No. 73 Camp Street.

We beg to inform our friends and the public that we have established a complete BOOK BINDERY in connection with our business, and will hereafter be enabled to execute all orders with promptitude and dispatch.

We have secured the services of one of the most thorough workmen of this city, and our patrons can rely upon having their orders immediately and efficiently executed.

oct 20 3m

D. H. HOLMES,

Direct Importation of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 155 Canal Street,

sept 6m NEW ORLEANS.

S. ANDERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER

And PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK DEALER,

61 Camp street, New Orleans.

Cartes de Visite,

Heliotypes, Ambrotypes,

Pictures on Porcelain,

And every description of Pictures known to the Art.

All kinds of Photographic Materials at the lowest price for cash.

sept 1y

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!!!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY

Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,

Of the late Firm and Successors to G. W. COFFIN & CO.,

102 & 104 East Second street,
Cincinnati, Ohio,

Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, Plantations, etc.

Made of Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with the improved Rotary Yoke.

All Bells warranted to prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent free upon application.

Sept 6

GUSTAVE VOM HOFFE,

Manufacturer of Upright Pianos,

807 MAGAZINE ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Pianos sold at moderate prices, with five years guarantee.

One of these Pianos has just been awarded a Medal at the recent Louisiana State Fair, for superior richness of tone and great durability.

dec 6m

TURNER & COHEN,

Photograph and Fine Art Gallery,

No. 67 CAMP STREET.

Treasure that the liberal patronage of our friends and the public will continue, we have engaged the services of Mr. E. M. HOWELL, an operator who cannot be surpassed for skillful and artistic ability. Our artist, Mr. REICHMAN, is second to none in the country.

These gentlemen, with many others for our business, have lately arrived from New York, and we are now prepared to make pictures from the smallest miniature on your watch dial to full-size portraits.

The public are invited to call and make a critical examination for themselves of the many specimens we have of well known citizens of this city.

oct 1y

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

Since the publication of our last issue the general market has exhibited more activity, and several of the leading articles have undergone a notable alteration. Sugar and Molasses have been in active demand, at higher prices, and Western Produce has evinced its usual vitality, attended, however, with less firmness in Corn, and a notable improvement in Flour, while operations in our leading staple have been to a liberal extent, and, under the influence of favorable advices from Liverpool, prices have been attended with a reactionary feeling, the market closing yesterday at our quotations, with a tendency to increased firmness.

COTTON—On Saturday, although factors were evidently willing to make concessions, there was a restricted inquiry throughout, and consequently the sales at the close were unusually light, comprising barely 2000 bales at 10c lower. On Monday there was a liberal inquiry, and factors, under the influence of favorable advices from Liverpool, succeeded in imparting a firmer feeling to operations, the sales at the close comprising 6850 bales at stiffening prices. Yesterday the market opened with a continuance of the previous demand, to which the receipt of additional advices from Liverpool imparted increased activity, and although the views of holders were materially in advance of the limits of buyers, an unusually large business was transacted, the sales footing up 11,000 bales at higher prices, the market closing at our quotations with a stiffening tendency.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 19850 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 18,146 bales, against 15,943 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 2203 bales.

The receipts at this port, since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas,) are 448,968 bales, against 420,974 bales to same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest date, as compared with last year, is 115,544 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 110,088 bales to Great Britain, of 16,860 to France, and an increase of 8567 bales to other foreign ports.

Low..... 28 1/2 to 29 1/2
Ordinary..... 30 to 30 1/2
Good Ordinary..... 31 to 31 1/2
Low Middling..... 32 to 32 1/2
Middling..... 33 to 33 1/2

TOBACCO—Is in good demand, but the stock is altogether too small for extended operations; 45 bbls. sold at 18c. Low Leaf at 6c. and 3 Fair non-sweet at 8c. per lb. An offer was refused for a round lot. The stock on sale is very much reduced, and is confined to about 500 bbls, mostly of desirable descriptions, however. The receipts of the new crop are light and sell readily as soon as offered. A number of foreign buyers are in the market, awaiting receipts from the West, and supplies would meet with good and immediate sale. We repeat our quotations for reference, although they are the inside prices:

Low Refused..... 7 to 8 1/2
Good..... 8 to 9 1/2
Good Leaf..... 9 to 10 1/2
Choice..... 10 to 11 1/2
Choice Leaf..... 11 to 12 1/2

FLOUR—The market is firm, the stock is small, the receipts are light and the inquiry is brisk. There were sales on Saturday and Monday of 3500 barrels at \$10.50 for Common, \$10.75 to \$11.25 for Fine, \$11.75 to \$12.25 for Superfine, \$12.50 for Single Extra, \$12.75 to \$13.75 for Double Extra, \$14 to \$14.75 for Treble Extra, and \$15 to \$16 per barrel for Choice. Yesterday some 2000 bbls were sold at \$10.82 for Fine, \$12 to \$12.12 for Superfine, \$12.50 for Single Extra, \$12.75 for Double Extra, and \$16 for Choice Extra.

Cattle Market.

Western Beef, choice per lb. net..... 10 to 12
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb. net..... 10 to 12
Texas Cattle, choice per head..... \$50 to 80
Texas Cattle, 2d quality, per head..... \$35 to 50
Hogs, per lb. gross..... 10 to 11
Hogs, per lb. net..... 9 to 10
Crook Sheep, per head..... \$4.50 to \$6.00
Texas Sheep, per head..... \$4.50 to \$6.00
Choice Sheep, per head..... \$8 to \$10
Milk Cows, choice per head..... \$80 to \$100
Texas Cows, with calves..... \$12 to \$25
Yearlings, per head..... \$5 to \$12
Calves per head..... \$7.00 to \$12

HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

Saddle and light harness Horses..... \$300 to \$400
Heavy draft Horses..... 200 to 400
Common do..... 75 to 150
Mules, 1st quality, broken..... 250 to 300
Do 2d do..... 150 to 225
Do 3d do..... 100 to 150
Do 4th do..... 50 to 100
Mexican Mules..... 40 to 95

Monetary.

The Coin market has been attended with less activity and rates have evinced little variation requiring special notice. On Saturday Gold opened at 134 1/2 to 134 1/2, and without disclosing any material irregularity, closed at the opening rate; it opened on Monday at 134, but subsequently improved and closed at 134 1/2, and opened yesterday at 134, but at a later hour advanced and closed steady at 134 1/2.

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY COLLECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.
(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.....	0.00	25.00
Cotton and Sugar Mows.....	12.50	12.50
Yost's Plovers and Scrapers.....	7.50	7.50
Cotton Saws.....	7.50	7.50
Cotton Sweeps.....	13.00	13.00
Shovels.....	10.00	18.00
Spades.....	11.00	20.00
Axes.....	15.00	19.00
Barrels, various.....	19	24
Kentucky.....	19	24
East India.....	20	24
Bale Rope, Kentucky, 1/2 lb.....	12	12
Iran, 1/100 lbs.....	2.50	2.50
Brick, 1/100 lbs.....	10.00	10.00
Bricks, Lake, 1/100 lbs.....	20.00	23.00
English, 1/100 lbs.....	50.00	50.00
Candles, 1/100 lbs.....	58	60
Western, 1/100 lbs.....	58	60
Coffee, Rio, 1/100 lbs.....	24	25
Ceylon.....	30	32
Java.....	43	44
St. Domingo.....	26	26
Cotton Seed.....	7.00	11.00
Rough, 1/100 lbs.....	42	45
Refined, 1/100 lbs.....	45	45
Copper, 1/100 lbs.....	45	45
Copper Bolts.....	45	45
Yellow Metal.....	45	45
Cordage, Manila, 1/100 lbs.....	23	24
Tarred, American.....	20	21
Corn Meal, 1/100 lbs.....	5.00	5.75
Dyes, 1/100 lbs.....	5	5
Logwood, Campy.....	3	6
St. Domingo.....	3	6
Fustic, Tampico.....	1.00	1.00
Indigo, 1/100 lbs.....	15	20
Madder, 1/100 lbs.....	15	20
Eggs, 1/100 lbs.....	45	45
Feathers, 1/100 lbs.....	1.00	1.00
Fish, Cod, 1/100 lbs.....	1.65	1.75
Herrings.....	75	75
Mackerel, No. 1, 1/100 lbs.....	20.00	20.00
No. 2.....	16.50	16.50
No. 3.....	9	9
Flaxseed, 1/100 lbs.....	12.50	12.50
Superfine.....	12.50	12.50
Extra.....	10.87	11.50
Fruit, Prunes, 1/100 lbs.....	18	20
Figs, Dried.....	23	30
Dried Apples.....	9	10
Currents, Zante.....	17	19
Almonds, about shell.....	31	31
Walnuts, 1/100 lbs.....	4.15	4.15
Lemon Layer.....	4.20	4.20
Lemon Layer, 1/100 lbs.....	1.50	1.50
Malaga, 1/100 lbs.....	3.50	3.50
Oranges, 1/100 lbs.....	43	43
Slip, 1/100 lbs.....	none	here
Glass, 1/100 lbs.....	4.50	5.50
American, 1/100 lbs.....	5.00	5.00
10 x 12.....	5.00	5.00
12 x 18.....	6.00	6.00
Grain, 1/100 lbs.....	1.20	1.25
Malt, Western.....	1.80	2.00
Canada.....	95	96
Oats.....	1.15	1.25
Corn, shelled, 1/100 lbs.....	10.00	12.00
Beans, 1/100 lbs.....	65	70
Hops, 1/100 lbs.....	11	11
Garretts, 1/100 lbs.....	26	26
Gunny Bags, 1/100 lbs.....	33	33
Hay, Western, 1/100 lbs.....	none	here
Northern.....	none	here
Louisiana.....	none	here
Hides, 1/100 lbs.....	13	14
Wet salted, city slaughter.....	11	11
Kip Skins.....	13	14
Dry country.....	13	14
Pelts, 1/100 lbs.....	20	25
Iron, Pig, 1/100 lbs.....	45	49
Scrap Iron, 1/100 lbs.....	6	6
English, 1/100 lbs.....	8	12
Hoop, 1/100 lbs.....	9	11
Sheet.....	10	10
Roller.....	14	15
Nail Rods.....	11	12
Castings, American.....	8	8
Lime, Western, 1/100 lbs.....	1.50	2.00
Shell Lime.....	1.50	2.00
Rockland, 1/100 lbs.....	2.25	2.50
Cement.....	2.75	3.25
Molasses, 1/100 lbs.....	73	81
Louisiana.....	50	50
Muscovado.....	50	50
Refined, 1/100 lbs.....	50	50
Refractory, 1/100 lbs.....	34	34
Gray, Country.....	44	44
Black, do.....	44	44
Steel, water rotted.....	71	71
Nails, Am. 10d, 1/100 lbs.....	15	20
Wrought, German.....	15	20
English.....	18	20
Nail Stores, 1/100 lbs.....	4.00	4.00
Pitch.....	5.00	5.00
Rosin A No. 1.....	6.00	6.50
No. 2.....	4.00	5.00
No. 3.....	3.00	3.50
Carlin's Turp. 1/100 lbs.....	62	62
Varnish, bright.....	75	80
Oil, Lard, 1/100 lbs.....	1.35	1.40
Oval Oil.....	50	55
in cases.....	70	75
Cotton Seed, Crude.....	90	95
Refined.....	1.20	1.45
Tanners' 1/100 lbs.....	1.25	1.55
Oil Cake, Linseed, 1/100 lbs.....	36	37
Cotton Seed.....	36	37
Meal.....	30	37
Provisions, 1/100 lbs.....	20.00	20.00
Deer, Meat, Western.....	20.00	20.00
" Western.....	15.00	16.00
" North half bbl.....	16	16
Dried, 1/100 lbs.....	10	11
Tongues, 1/100 lbs.....	10	11
Pork, Mess.....	24	22
Boys, round, 1/100 lbs.....	18	18
Bacon, Hams, 1/100 lbs.....	18	23
" Do, canvassed.....	15	19
" Slides.....	15	19
" Shoulders.....	12	12
Lard, Prime, in tierces.....	13	14
" in kegs.....	14	14
" Fair, in tierces.....	40	46
Butter, Northern.....	20	30
" Western.....	16	20
Cheese, American.....	4.00	4.25
Potatoes, 1/100 lbs.....	8.00	10.00
Onions.....	9	10
Green Apples.....	7	8
Rice, 1/100 lbs.....	7	8
Carolina.....	10	10
Saltpetre, refined, 1/100 lbs.....	40	40
Crude.....	20	20
Salt sack.....	1.00	1.05
Liverpool, fice, warehouse.....	2.00	2.05
" from store.....	1.50	1.55
" coarse, cargo.....	1.00	1.05
" from store.....	1.85	1.85
Turkey Island, 1/100 lbs.....	none	here
Soap, 1/100 lbs.....	8	12
Southern.....	10	18
Castile.....	8	14
Sugar, Louisiana, 1/100 lbs.....	9	15
In the city.....	15	15
Havana, White.....	15	15
" Yellow.....	13	14
" Brown.....	11	12
Tobacco, in bbls, 1/100 lbs.....	15	20
Balers & Cutters.....	15	20
Choice and Selections.....	12	15
Fine Leaf.....	7	10
Medium Leaf.....	10	12
Fair Leaf.....	5	7
Common Leaf.....	2	4
Good Refused.....	2	4
Common Refused.....	2	4
Twine, Cotton, 1/100 lbs.....	25	30
Wool, Washed, 1/100 lbs.....	12	15
Burly.....	12	15
Louisiana, Native.....	15	20
Texas, 1/100 lbs.....	23	23

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

MONTHS.	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.	MONTHS.	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FEB.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	AUG.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MAR.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	SEPT.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
APR.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	OCT.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MAY.	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	NOV.	29	30	1	2	3	4	5
JUN.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	DEC.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31			26	27	28	29	30	31	

Gen. James Longstreet. W. M. Owen. E. Owen.

LONGSTREET, OWEN & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

And General Commission Merchants,

37 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

U. S. HARPER. N. J. THAXTON.

S. HARPER & CO.,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 81 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

JACOB BURKETT,

GROCER,

And Dealer in Fine Wines & Liquors,

115 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

CHENOWETH, CASEY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For sale of Pork, Bacon, Beef, Flour, and

Western Produce generally,

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Memphis, Tenn. PERRY NUGENT, Orleans

T. H. & J. M. ALLEN,

(Successors to ROBSON & ALLEN),

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,

192 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

WILLIAM FELLOWS, JUN.,

(Successor to FELLOWS & CO.)

Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant

186 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

DAN. P. LOGAN, Agent.

OBER, NANKIN & CO., LEWIS, NANKIN & CO.,

New York. St. Louis.

OBER, ATWATER & CO.,

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NEW ORLEANS.

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26 Exchange Place, New York.

NALLE, DAY & CO.,

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Of Lebanon, Tenn. Of New Orleans, La.

STEWART & BROTHER,

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H. WARE & SON,

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HARVEY, MAHON & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

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122 Carondelet street, Davidson's Row,

NEW ORLEANS.

R. B. HARVEY, New Orleans.

Thomson, Madison, Madison county, Miss.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES.

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(\$2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET.

SEASONS.

BY CHRISTIANA G. ROBERTS.

Oh the cheerful budding time!
When thorn-hedges turn to green,
When new leaves of elm and holly
Cleave and shed their winter screen;
Teeter larks are born and "baa"
North wind finds no soot to bring,
Vigorous Nature laughs "Ha, ha,"
In the miracle of spring.

Oh the gorgeous Blossom-days!
When broad flag-flowers drink and blow,
In mid out in summer blaze
Dragon-flies flash to and fro;
Athen branches hang out keys,
Oaks put forth the rosy shoot,
Wandering birds are sleek at ease,
Lovely blossoms eod in fruit.

Oh the shouting Harvest-weeks!
Mother earth grown fat with sheaves
Thrifty gleaner hods who seeks;
Husket-golden pomp of leaves
Crows the woods, to fall at length;
Bracing winds are felt to stir,
Ocean gathers up her strength,
Beasts receive their dwindled fur.

Oh the starving Winter-lapse!
Ice-bound, bludge-ploched and dim;
Dormant roots recall their saps,
Empty nests show black and grim,
Short-lived sunshine gives no heat,
Undue buds are nipped with frost,
Snow sets forth a winding-sheet,
And all hope of life seems lost.

Moccillan's Magazine.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE FUNDAMENTAL TRUTHS OF CHRISTIANITY.

From the German, by Prof. J. B. A. AHNES.

CHRISTIANITY IN HISTORY.

That mankind were one family, was always believed by men of thought. Hence, animated by this belief, before and after Babel's tower rose to the skies, attempts were made to unite all people in one nation, and force all empires under one universal sceptre. Faint traces was this undertaken. Babylon's Nimrod commenced the giant task of national absorption; Persia's great emperor battled for the same; Greece, with its world of thought, struggled for nothing less; and also the Caesars' ambition found its food therein. Rome, more than other empires, was eminently successful in this national consolidation; for hundreds of races and tribes bowed to the sway of her eagle. Still, Rome, and with Rome, other empires failed in permanently uniting the various hostile elements of the human family. Howbeit, though, in a great measure, they failed, so far as they succeeded, contributed all their wars and all their work in preparing mankind for the reception of Christianity—Christianity, which without sword and lance effected the union of all nations. The Roman empire was, at the time of Christ's advent, the product, the quintessence of all previous national development; and yet the Caesars failed to rise from the national to the universal. Christ accomplished this. He became the aim and centre of all history. With Him commenced a new era, and that era is governed by Him.

Before Jesus bade his disciples adieu, He commanded them to convey the "glad tidings" to all nations, and baptize them in His name. This definite thought of the unity of mankind, supported by that all men embracing one religion, was the grandest ever uttered; and its realization is the greatest miracle ever witnessed here below.

All seemed to be united to render the victory of Christianity impossible. Public opinion was bitterly prejudiced against it, philosophers attacked it with the weapons of the intellect, and the governments with brute force. And yet it has conquered! It is vain to compare to this victory, that of Mahomedanism. Mahomedanism introduced itself as a religion of the world—a religion of conquest and sensual enjoyment, and its sermon was the sword. But only through conversion extends Christianity, its realms. Indeed, have external circumstances contributed to the success of Christianity. E. g. the vast extent of the Roman empire, the formerly unprecedented intercourse among all nations, and the almost universal sameness of

language and culture. Indeed, was the moral tone of Christianity and its adherers a strong force. Indeed, was the blood of the martyrs, the generant of Christians. But, with all that, was it assuredly no easy task to conquer the "dread omnipotence of heathenism." All public, social, and domestic laws were founded in heathen religion. Hence, appeared the early Christians as rebels and outcasts. In addition to this, was all the existing intellectual culture intimately interwoven with heathenism. All this threatened Christianity with speedy extinction.

In all these contests, has Christianity conquered, and successfully withstood all subsequent attacks, no matter whether they were made with physical or intellectual weapons.

Christianity has brought on the age of humanity. Through it we realize that all men are members of one body—are one family. It has introduced the abolition of slavery. It has raised Eve's daughters to their proper position. It has made our hearths to scenes of bliss. It has taught that vengeance is not a virtue. It persuades through love—compels not. More: It has disenfranchised the conscience, and gives to his torn heart, consolation and peace. Thus, it has become a formerly unknown moral force. This force revived also man's intellectual life: the arts and sciences of our day are the offsprings of Christianity. And this Christianity can adapt itself to all the varied conditions of life: What various attitudes has it not assumed in the lapse of time! But in all these attitudes, it preserved its identity—its divinity. In short: The universality of Christianity has made it to the religion of the world. Hence, shows history that Christ was not mere man, but a being of universal significance, and the bearer of divine life.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CHRISTIANS FOR THE TIMES.

In the economy of the plan of salvation, there is not only progression, but also distribution. The history of Providence shows that God has a peculiar work for every age and generation. While the patriarchal age, the Hebrew people and the Gospel dispensation, all converged to one grand point, yet each had a particular work assigned it.

And as the work of Noah and Moses, the Apostles and Reformers, in their respective generations, was peculiar to them and their times, so it is with every generation and individual. It is said of David, that "he served his own generation by the will of God"—and of Esther, "who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?" A good man is described, not only as a tree that bringeth forth fruit, but as one that bringeth forth fruit "in his season." Thus every man's duty grows out of his peculiar surroundings, and has direct reference to the wants of his day; and this is the reason why he was born in his particular generation, and not in another. As no one can occupy your position, except yourself, it follows that no one can perform the duties of that position as well and as easy as yourself; for, the most difficult duty may be easy in its proper connections, but hard and painful, when undertaken out of season. He only is the true Christian who attends to every duty in its season; who fills his appointed station, however humble, and directs the whole vigor of his mind, whether great or small, to the accomplishment of his heaven-appointed task. To do this, he must watch the signs of his own times; acquaint himself with the new phenomena of his age; study the controlling principles of his day—the wants of his generation—the resources to meet these demands; and adopt the best means to accomplish all these important ends.

In the Providence of God, the present generation are surrounded by extraordinary events—events, we believe, that may be so used as to widen our sphere of usefulness, by opening new channels for doing good. While some are rocked to sleep by the very convulsion which God designed to arouse them, let us avail ourselves of these times to labor more earnestly for God and humanity. Our whole social fabric is, just now, in a formative state; society is thrown up from its lowest depths; old lines of demarkation are rubbed out; the isolated and obscure are driven out of their hiding places—the mass are wandering in the chaotic fields of uncertainty; thus the multitude are drifting on these troubled waters, driving into a darker sea at every plunge, anxiously looking for some beacon to guide them into a peaceful harbor! The influences that are brought to bear upon the crude mass, while in this plastic state, will be the controlling influences for generations to come. We need, therefore, Christians for the times! Men of deep principles to sustain them amid the rage of this terrible storm; of burning zeal to stand along the beach of time, as the light of the world—peering far above the wreck that sweeps around, and throwing their brilliant rays far out on the coral reefs, to guide the storm-wrecked mariners to the cross of Christ. Men who will ride upon the crest wave of progress, rise upon the flood-tide of improvement, and keep pace with the spirit of the times, to mould and direct them all, and make each subservient to the advancement of the kingdom of God. We need Christians of "stern metal," who will ring out clear and strong upon the world, to call it to a pause in its mad career; men of prudence and powerful faith, who can stand like the storm-swept rock—the same amid the combined shock of winds and waves—unmoved by the taunts, or sneers, or ridicule, of the skeptical and profane; men of moral power to command our resources and direct our energies—to arrest the proud monarchs of crime, the devotees of fashion, and the worshipers of mammon, and secure their allegiance to the King of kings, and Lord of lords!

Every one has some power he can use for doing good; either to contrive plans, or labor in their execution; to encourage them by his influence, or support them with his means; to assist by his example, or further them by his prayers. O, who can tell of the latent energies and dormant powers that are slumbering in the very midst of souls going to ruin! Truly the harvest is great; but the laborers are few. Where are the men and women that ought to be in this great harvest field, gathering fruit unto life eternal? Alas! some are running the giddy rounds of worldly fashion; some are immersed in business, making fortunes that may "drown their souls in perdition"—others are nursing the vain delusion that there are yet four months until harvest—and others have become weary in well-doing, and given over the struggle before the appointed time for reaping. But, thank God, there are some still at their post—guarding, with faithful vigils, the vestal flame glowing upon the altars of the church, waiting, in patience and with earnest supplication, for the manifestation of that glory that will announce the coming of the King of Saints. Who will join this faithful band, and go forth in the great work of spreading scriptural holiness over these lands?

J. M. BOLAND.

THE BALLOTING FOR U. S. SENATORS. Continues in the Louisiana Assembly. Messrs. Boyce, Gayarre, and E. J. King, have received the largest number of votes.

WEEP NOT FOR ME, BUT WEEP FOR YOURSELVES.

These words were spoken by the most wonderful of beings, the God man, Jesus of Nazareth. They were spoken under the most extraordinary circumstances, when immaculate innocence was dying, the just for the unjust. The pious and sympathetic daughters of Jerusalem, filled with an exalted admiration of the Saviour's character, and grateful for all his beneficent works, deeply deplored his unjust and cruel fate, wept at the sight of his mortal agonies. Jesus bids them weep not for him, but for themselves and their children. He needed no human tears, or if he had, he had passed the bounds of human sympathy, and must tread the dreadful winepress of the wrath of God alone. His sufferings in a few brief hours would be past, and that day he would enter into paradise. So near a prospect of "the joy set before him," was a matter rather of envy and congratulation.

But he does not tell them to cease to weep. No, they were fallen creatures, they lived in a world blasted with the curse of sin. They were born unto trouble, and doomed to die; and as Jewish women and inhabitants of Jerusalem, a city doomed so soon to experience a haughty conqueror's wrath, they had especially more need to weep for themselves and helpless children, than for Him who needed not their tears.

The language of the Master, as he hung enduring life's last agonies, has often been the language of his dying saints, to loved ones who have stood sorrowing round—"Weep not for me, I'm almost home." For the pious dead sorrow not; but rather let us shed penitential tears, that we are not more like the sainted and the blest, and not better prepared to join their holy company, and warble their immortal songs.

If we could draw aside the veil that separates the earthly from the heavenly, and the mortal from the immortal, we should hear the glorified—(If allowed to speak to mortal men,) say to the loved and sorrowing left yet on earth, "weep not for us, we are forever free from pain, from fear and death, weep not for us, but weep that you are not more holy, that you are not better prepared to enter into rest, where there is fullness of joy, and pleasures forever more."

W.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A FRAGMENT.

Some men are self-reliant, and others are dependant. The self-reliant man is not necessarily proud, or vain, he may be truly humble; but he has a just appreciation of himself, he weighs himself in the balance of truth. He knows what he can do, and when he has done it, he knows what he has done, and the value of the performance. He is not dependant on the opinion of others. If others condemn what he has done and pronounce it valueless, he does not become disgusted with his work. On the other hand, if his efforts are too highly appreciated, and too much praised, he does not become puffed up with an exaggerated view of his abilities and success.

He has weighed and considered his work, and cannot be much deceived as to its real value. Such a character may be illustrated by the solid and self-sustained oak, that stands upon its own broad base, and deep fastened roots. Its robust and well-knit trunk resists and defies the storms of succeeding seasons. The self-reliant man thus holds up his own head, and needs not to lean upon another for support.

The dependant man is one who cannot or will not truly weigh him-

self, and justly estimate the value of his labors. He is never satisfied with anything that he has done; until he has the judgment and estimation of others. If others are silent, and indicate no opinion of his performances, he is restless, dissatisfied and fearful, that his success has not been what it ought to have been. If others condemn his efforts, he is thoroughly unhappy and disgusted with himself, and with what he has done. If per contra they approve and praise him, he is made for the time supremely blest, and is in imminent danger of thinking of himself and his labors, "more highly than he ought to think." This phase of character may be illustrated by the vine. The vine is beautiful, and is capable of bearing the rich purple clusters, sweet and desirable, but it must have something on which to lean, and to which to cling, or else it will fall prone to the earth. These dependant people often have value, and are capable of great usefulness, but it is almost essential that they should have a little judicious praise now and then; and it is a duty and charity when we meet such to bestow it.

HOW CHILDREN ARE BADLY TAUGHT TO SING.

Dr. Lowell Mason, in answer to the remark that he might be regarded as the father of our church music, said to me, not long since: "And, when I see the abuses that have crept into our public worship under the name of church music, I am seriously disposed to question whether what I have done was a good or an evil service."

I confess that I am inclined to raise the same question with regard to the work which many are doing in teaching our children to sing. While nothing would seem more desirable than that the rising generation should have a taste for music, and should be able to sing; and while, both in the public schools and the Sabbath-schools, much is being done ostensibly to secure this end, there are two grave evils attending the method of instruction pursued, which are almost enough to condemn the whole effort.

One of these evils is the certain tendency of the method adopted, not only to establish in our youth the habit of singing wholly by rote, but also to unfit them for the patient study and practice necessary to the attainment of the power to sing by note,—that is, to unfit them for the acquisition of any true and solid knowledge of musical science or art. And, that this is just what is being accomplished in these schools (and more especially in the Sabbath-schools,) no one at all conversant with music and with the method pursued, will be disposed to question.

Of the causes which lead to this evil, of its inherent absurdity, and of its mischievous results, I do not propose to speak here, in detail.

My main design is to notice the other of the two evils. That is the utter disregard of the nature and wants of the child's voice, so commonly manifested in the course pursued. Scientific knowledge on this point might not, perhaps, be reasonably expected in public, or Sabbath-school teachers. But it would seem impossible that simple common sense should not suffice to show any one who has sufficient capacity to sing or to teach singing, that the child's organs are, neither in capacity or established character, those of the adult; that his voice is, neither in pitch, compass or power, that of the grown person; and hence, that his future wants, either as speaker or singer, require training and a practice altogether peculiar. Like his whole physical structure, the child's vocal organs are immature and slender, and, while capable of incidental and temporary exertion of considerable force, are wholly unfitted for sustained and violent effort. The thin quality and high pitch of the child's voice, while well adapted for the varying uses of his ordinary utterance, are wholly unfitted for full and powerful musical expression. What the child needs in his musical training, is, not the present volume or force, but that development which, when he comes to maturity, will invest his voice with the purity and richness of tone and modulation so necessary alike to the perfection of reading, speaking and singing.

And yet, how universal is the practice of urging the child, in direct opposition to all these evident facts, to sing loud,—louder,—as loud as he can! Not long since, I attended a Sabbath-school anniversary in which the leader gave this very command to the children. After they had sung one stanza of the hymn, with considerable childish naturalness and sweetness, they were checked as if they had been guilty of a fault, and were addressed thus: "Now, children, I want you to sing the next stanza louder—as loud as you can." Sing it louder they did, and, in all conscience, loud enough, if not as loud as they could.

But what were the results? Instead of that soft, sweet, natural, bird-like melody which is peculiar to the child's voice, and which is one of the most beautiful and impressive of all vocal utterances, there poured forth a sort of falsetto chorus, shrill, sharp, harsh, as if every separate note was being grated across the cutting edges of broken crockery. Noise enough there was, but little enough of melody. The whole performance was unnatural, overstrained and painfully discordant.

And what was the effect produced upon the listeners? The still, breathless attention, the subdued and tender felling, the deep and quiet delight, which all true music produces? Not a bit of it! On the contrary, every face turned to its neighbor with a sort of bustling vivacity, and at once broke into a broad grin of merriment; as if each one would say: "How the little fellows put in!"

Now, I ask, under such a system, what are we to expect of the voices of the coming generation? What can result from this over-exercising and straining of the vocal organs of children, (to say nothing of its depraving influence on their musical taste,) but that, from the hardening of the muscles and thickening of the vocal cords, the voices of the coming men and women shall be found destitute of all true flexibility and sweetness.

ARTIFICIAL EYESIGHT—SINGULAR, IT TRUE.—The Revue Francaise, says that a French physician, Dr. Blanchet, having arrived at the conclusion that we do not see with the eyes, but with the brain through the eyes, experimented with the view to find some means of conveying the rays of light through diseased eyes to the retina. After eighteen years of study he has at length perfected a discovery which must be of the greatest importance. By the aid of a little glass cylinder, to which he gives the name of *port lumiere*, he puts the optic nerve again in communication with the exterior world, and enables the blind to see. It is difficult, however, to believe that vision so obtained can be equally distinct with that of the natural eye.

That eminent Christian nobleman, Lord Shaftesbury, has addressed a letter to the London Times, in which he appeals to the laity to arouse themselves and not allow "S. G. O." to stand alone and unaided, while he is fighting their battles on the subject of Ritualism. He says the laity have the power in their own hands, and if they will only exercise it, the cause of orthodoxy will be saved. But if from a variety of reasons they decline to do so, a miracle alone, and nothing less, will save the Reformation in Great Britain. He does not undertake to affirm anything in the name of the wealthy and professional classes in England; but ventures to affirm, from his long and intimate knowledge of the other classes, that the majority—the vast majority—of the thinking working people of London and the North regard the Ritualistic system with dislike, and the principle of it with apprehension.

ORDINATION OF A COLORED DEACON. The Southern Churchman, of Dec. 27th, says: "On Sunday last, at 3 p. m., Bishop Smith, (Protestant Episcopal) of Kentucky, ordained Mr. Joseph S. Atwell (colored), Deacon. The service was participated in by a profoundly interested congregation of colored people. It was held in St. Paul's church, Louisville. Mr. Atwell has officiated during the past summer in St. Mark's (colored) church of this city as lay-reader. He is recently from the Divinity School, Philadelphia; is a good scholar in general literature and sacred philosophy, and a complete theologian. We think that the work inaugurated among the colored people of Louisville, through him, will, by the blessing of God, prove a success."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE "MUZZLED" OX.

There is one infection in the church we would notice. It is apparent in the ministry; but whether it be in the ministry remains to be noticed. Sometimes the symptoms of a disease appear in one part of the system while the disease itself is located in another, and remote part. This seems to us to be the condition of the disease in question. The ministry are in some sort the surface of the church; and whatever affects the church, signs of it may be traced on this surface.

I allude, to the falling off of our ministry, the vacancies constantly occurring in their ranks, and the following of other vocations by the dilettos. That this is true, we admit; I am told that thirteen members of the Louisiana Conference, either located or transferred, at its late session. Are they in fault? It is a question that may be lightly passed over or indefinitely answered; yet it is a question that must be answered, either here, or hereafter. Let us glance at the history of the ministry of the Louisiana Conference, who are they? A body of men, many of whom were born elsewhere, reared elsewhere—joined the ministry elsewhere.

Men fired with a zeal to save souls came to this land of epidemics, with their life in their hands, where there were no churches, no church members, and where friends to the church were rare. They came not knowing but they would be swept away by cholera or yellow fever within a year, yet they came. They knew that indifference, ill will, and persecution awaited them, but still they would come. When Christ commands, woe to him who obeyeth not, "blessed is the man that goeth forth weeping, bearing precious seed." Doubtless these men were blessed, societies were planted, churches were built, schools and colleges founded. Then set toward Louisiana that swelling tide of emigration. Her waste lands were reclaimed, her forests cleared away, plantations fenced, and farm houses and villages sprang up all over the land. In the meantime, the land mania raged. Princely fortunes were made in almost a day. I knew one man, who ten years previous to the war, was worth nothing but his chain and compass. In five years his wealth was estimated at a half million of dollars. The bare information of one quarter section of land, was frequently worth five hundred dollars. Now, there was no class of men so well acquainted with Louisiana lands as the Methodist itinerant.

There were no bayons or swamps that they did not cross, no cane breaks they did not penetrate, no rich alluvial tracts they could not describe. Larger and readier fortunes awaited no class of men in the South-west, than awaited the Methodist preachers of the Louisiana Conference. Yet of all this body, comprising from fifty to one hundred men, how many yielded to this golden temptation? I can remember only two; and I am not sure they did. Their loyalty to the cross, and to the poverty of the cross is unparalleled in modern Christianity. Now I would ask, would these men, who have closed their eyes to the glitter of proffered fortunes, preferring their religion and its poverty, (yes and its wealth,) would they, after the country is prostrate, her wealth swept away, and the prospect of future wealth has entirely vanished, would these men break their allegiance to Christ and His church for the sake of filthy lucre? Perish the thought! That may be true of the ministry of other States; but it is not, it cannot be true of the ministry of Louisiana. Yet the one has turned to his merchandise, the other to his farm, while the third is wending his way toward the sunset.

Mr. Editor, the private life and the heart-life of the preacher for the two years last past, is keenly felt but not easily told. An empty purse, a scanty board, and a worse than thread-bare wardrobe, are companions not likely to sow the seeds of happiness and concord in the occupant's heart. I do not wonder that

thirteen of our number located and transferred, but I do wonder that thirty had not transferred, or located. But even adversity is bearable if one meets with sympathy; a kind word—"I feel sorry for you" occasionally. But that is denied him.

Nabobs who have grown rich through the guardianship of vigilant David's, now watch their em-banked wealth with all the church-lishness of their selfish prototype. But even this is bearable, if we could meet with sympathy from those professing our faith. See a preacher who has ploughed all of last year, for bread to enable him to preach on Sundays: see him as Conference approaches—his heart yearning to meet his brethren; but no money to pay his way—doomed to disappointment; see him appointed to a new field: see him on his new work—a letter comes by post from a minister, not an itinerant, never was one, but one who reaps the fruits of the united efforts of itinerants, and who is made rich by those fruits. He writes thus:

"Dear brother—glad you have returned to the itinerancy. Hope you will never leave it. You preach well, you can sway the audience and achieve a great deal for the church."

"Brother, you will not forget that I am in charge of a church enterprise, I am doing well—(doubtless she is) I wish brethren to understand, it is their enterprise—and can't you do great things for us this year?" Now, Mr. Editor—this provokes me; not to anger, for anger cannot do justice to the occasion; not to laughter—for it is too much like the frogs in the fable; but it does provoke me to something, and as I cannot express it, I will just keep silence. But I am met with another class: they speak thus: "My brother you do wrong to teach, to plough, to sell goods, you are to preach, you will be provided for; your faith is weak." These are grave statements, and I respect them.

Mr. Editor—Reciprocity is the life of trade, and reciprocity is the life of the church. It is written: "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn." I understand by this, that the ox must tread, and that the ox is not to be muzzled. Query: if the ox be muzzled, should he then be compelled to tread out the corn? I understand it thus: that if the ox is muzzled, he is no longer under obligations to tread out the corn. The contract becomes voidable. And thus the corn is trodden out by a sort of reciprocity.

But the ox is muzzled. When there are only five bushels of corn in the granary, I think that granary is muzzled. When there are only fifteen pounds of meat in the smoke house, I think that smoke house is muzzled. When there are only five dollars in the purse, I think that purse is muzzled. What is a preacher to do who has a family dependant on him for a support? See them starve? or, resort to any means honest, to make for them bread?

Members of the church; the fault is in you. Support your ministers and they will minister unto you in spiritual things; and if you will not—before you censure your minister for toiling for bread for his family, try to pillow your head on this Scripture, (don't try to pillow your head on it, it can't rest there.) "He that provideth not for his own household, hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." O.

Jan. 8th, 1867.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

QUESTIONS.

1. Did there a case occur within the knowledge of any man in the South, in which any officer, soldier, or any follower, approved at the time, or condemned afterwards, a robbery, house-burning, murder, rape, or any other of the hideous crimes perpetrated through the land by "our Northern brethren," on the ground that he was a Methodist, and his religion would not permit him to participate in, or countenance such enormities? If there was such a case, let it be reported

for the honor of humanity, and the credit of the Northern Methodist Church.

2. Is it known that any Conference Bishop, or Presiding Elder, cautioned any member of the church on entering, or while in the army, not to participate in any of the above or similar crimes, but to remember that they professed to be Christians, and to conduct the war, so far as they were concerned, on the principles of modern civilization and humanity?

3. Has any inquiry been instituted by any Conference, or other church authority, into the conduct of ministers or members who were in the army? Has any effort been made to ascertain whether any of them participated in any of the above crimes; or whether any of them were guilty of theft, and have now in their libraries or houses, books, silver-ware, or clothing, which they took from the owners, while in or following the army?

4. If the proof that such crimes were committed by both ministers and members, during the war, was furnished, would the proper authorities investigate the cases? and if the charges were sustained, would the guilty parties be dealt with?

These may seem to be very small matters with our "Northern brethren," but they have their weight with us. And until we can have some satisfaction upon such points, our Northern friends need not waste their time, and ink and paper, discussing the terms upon which we could be admitted to their communion. Somebody else will have something to say on that point, when the time comes.

CANDOR.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

TREADING IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THEIR PREDECESSORS.

The Northern Church certainly has ancient precedent for its bloody zeal for "loyalty," as will be seen by the following: "The Jews answered him, we have a law, and by our law he ought to die, because he made himself the Son of God. * * * And from thenceforth Pilate sought to release him; but the Jews, (loyal men) cried out, saying, if thou let this man go, thou art not Caesar's friend, (no friend to the government) whoever maketh himself a king, speaketh against Caesar."

Thus it will be seen that the Son of God was crucified for "disloyalty"—for constructive "treason," against "the best Government the world ever saw"—i. e. against the party in power. And if he were on earth now, and did not agree with the dominant party, and should speak out openly, he would be sent to Fort Lafayette, or executed. Nicodemus and Paul both, could not shield him from the charge of "Copperheadism." J. H.

Mobile, January, 25.

THE FLIGHT OF TIME.—There are many things of which we have a much more vivid perception at some times than at others. The thing is before you; but sometimes you can grasp it firmly—sometimes it eludes you mistily. You are walking along a country path, just within hearing of distant bells. You hear them faintly; but, all of a sudden, by some caprice of the wind, the sound is borne to you with startling clearness. There is something analogous to that in our perceptions and feelings of many great facts and truths. Commonly we perceive them and feel them faintly; but sometimes they are borne in upon us, we can not say how. Sometimes we get vivid glimpses of things which we have often talked of, but which we had never discerned and realized before. And for many days it has been so with me. I have seemed to feel the lapse of time with startling clearness.

I have no doubt, my reader, that you have sometimes done the like. You have seemed to actually perceive the great current with which we are all gliding steadily away and away.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

GROWING LIBERALITY.—The pastor of the Third (New School) Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, states that his congregation paid on church subscriptions, during his first year, \$10,000; the second, \$19,250; the third, \$53,600; the fourth, \$59,000.

ECCE HOMO.

Not as in our English version, Behold the Man, (John xix, 5,) as a mere object of our gaze, but, *Lo the Man*, standing forth as a living power in the world to awaken our wonder. And in few works in this age of Christologies does the divine man stand out with so striking a delineation, as the volume we now notice. We say this in full view of the fact that leading evangelical divines have delivered the most pronounced condemnation upon the work. This condemnation, arises, we think, from a mistaken view of the author's real purpose. If the work should be read as a standard of a true evangelical theology, the condemnation is just; but if it be read as a reply to Strauss and Renan, demonstrating, by a somewhat new and original method, that their Jesus-picture is a pitiful failure, it will be found, we think, an invaluable and indestructible addition to our body of Christian defenses.

For this mistake of many critics as to the object of the work, the author himself is greatly responsible. In the first place, he has scattered through his work a number of very unnecessary as well as very calumnious slurs upon the most earnest class of the professors of the religion he is defending. And, second, he hangs out a false guide-board in his very preface, announcing that his object is to depict a fresh study of Jesus for "those" (mark the pet phraseology of "our small dabblers in pantheism") who feel dissatisfied with the current conception of Christ. Nor is it until his fifty-second page that it occurs to him to tell us that "the present treatise aims to show that the Christ of the Gospels is not mythical, by showing that the character those biographers portrayed is in all its large features strikingly consistent, and at the same time so peculiar as to be altogether beyond the reach of invention both by individual genius and still more by what is called the 'consciousness of an age.'" Now, in our own view, this work he has accomplished in a manner most conclusive against the criticisms of Strauss and the romancings of Renan. He demonstrates the existence of a reality underlying the inartistic Gospel narrations, so consistent and so sublime, that the conceptions of Renan as representations of Jesus' crisp into worthlessness in the comparison. The sound-minded thinker who has, for the time being, been seduced into the imagination that the poetizing Frenchman has presented a true Jesus, is very likely to be wisely ashamed of himself. Such a reader may, indeed, not feel that the exegetical criticisms of Strauss are answered in detail; that belongs to another department of investigation; but he is satisfied that, whatever becomes of the verbal text, the divine man whom it describes, with however imperfect a phrase, is real and is divine. Take for instance the history of the temptation. It is narrated by the Gospel writers in the plainest, most prosaic and fragmentary style imaginable; without the slightest tinge of idealism. Of idealism, indeed, the writers seem incapable. But through the dim and blurred glass of their homely text look keenly, and you will desire an idea grander than those men, grander than that age, grander than any age, has ever produced in its kind. The apologue of the Vision of Heracles is the nearest approach which classic antiquity could furnish. But compare the two in all their dimensions and qualities, and how infinitely inferior is the latter! When, who, and what was the genius that furnished the divine conception? With a masterly hand does our author trace in a similar way the great conceptions of the kingdom of God; His King, and His Law, delineated in the Gospels, and shows how infinitely the work is superior to the genius of the workmen. All this is done in a style of criticism which, though it may fail in occasional details, is marked with profoundest insight, with most delicate discrimination, and most self-evidencing conclusiveness. The diction is clear, incisive, eloquent. The march of the argument, though much may be left in suggestive incompleteness is onward and right onward. There are paragraphs and pages and chapters consisting of sayings hitherto unsaid and thinkings hitherto unthought.

Of course such an argument cannot be considered new in the sense that no germ or seed has hitherto existed of its nature. There is a paragraph by Rousseau, in which the vivid mental eye of that philosopher catches a most clear sight of the self-evidencing injustice of the Lord's person, and portrays it with an exquisite pencil. The superiority, out of all comparison, of the Son of Mary over the son of Sophroniscus, (Socrates,) is asserted in words of light. The construction of such a character by the four Evangelists, were a greater miracle than any ascribed to Jesus. This last is what Rousseau asserts, and

what our author at full length demonstrates; and the demonstration, we say, is so complete, it so brings the one great personal miracle right before our eyes, that the appreciative reader can well afford to fling in the concession, as best of all the other miracles.—*Methodist Quarterly Review.*

From the Presbyterian Index: Effects of War upon the Religion of Negroes.

An intelligent negro, who lives on the coast, called on us a few days since and gave us the following account of himself: "I was born and raised in South Carolina, converted and educated in the Presbyterian Church, and am seeking the right way and want advice; but since the war the preachers that come into our settlement say that there is a new law that the old law won't save people any longer; that the old doctrine, and the old preaching, and the old baptism, are of no account any longer; and that they can't take men to Heaven any longer; that there is a new law which has come from the city of Washington, which is the only law by which a black man can be saved; and that he must be baptised into the new law by men who have been sent from the city of Washington for that purpose, and pay a dollar a month to support the cause, and almost all the colored people are going after this new religion. Now, I want to know if these things are true?"

We inquired what answer he had made to the new doctrine. He said: "I told 'em dat I did not believe dat if God Amity would give a man a ting, dat he would take it away from him, unless de man laid it down hisself; and, derefore, de religion dat took men to Heaven before de war would do de same now. And, as to de money, dat I had been raised to believe dat if a man give five cents, it is more in de sight of God den a thousand dollars which do not come from a willing heart, and so I could not go wid de new law. Yit it is a mos' hard and difficult subje for me, and yon is de fust Presbyterian preacher dat I hev found, and I am come to de city for de spess purpose of asking yon advice."

It was our privilege to assure him that "the gifts and calling of God are without repentance;" that the city of Washington ist no referred to in Scripture as the one mediator between God and the negro; that whosoever believeth shall be saved, and that whosoever cometh shall in no wise be cast out; we of course advised him to learn to read the Bible at once, and satisfy himself as to the terms and nature of gospel grace, and to use all influence to induce his people to do the same—all of which he eagerly promised to do.

The former friends and instructors of the negro are now powerless to help him. A few such men as this are almost the only barrier between them and universal irreligion. May God bless their fidelity, but what are they among so many? It is sad to see that interesting race evidently rushing to physical extinction, but it is far more distressing to see all their spiritual light turned into darkness. It is the deliberate judgment of many of our most intelligent people, and we do not hesitate to say it is our own, that the victorious philanthropy of their Northern friends is doing all that human influences can do to consign the race, body and soul, to perdition.

THE INDIAN'S ANSWER.

In the Sailor's Magazine for the present month, April 1849, I noticed an article by A. Benner, of Union, Me., headed "Orono," in which he relates the following anecdote:

"A missionary asked Orono, the venerable chief of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, in what language he prayed? Orono made no reply, but assumed a grave aspect. The missionary repeated his question; but Orono without uttering a single word, looked still more grave. After a little interval, the missionary clasped Orono on his shoulders, and said, come Orono, come, tell me in what language you say your prayers, Indian, French, or Latin? He knew the French and Latin to be understood by the tribe, from their intercourse with the French Canadian priests. Orono, with a solemnity of countenance, lifted up his hands and eyes toward heaven and said, 'No matter, Great Spirit know all languages.' Orono departed this life on the 5th of February, 1801, at the age of 113. He was greatly endeared to his tribe, and spent his life in cultivating the principles of peace and morality."

I recollect the first time I remember to have seen Orono, which was in 1796. His conduct forcibly reminded me of that passage, Psalm 37: 5; "Commit thy ways into the Lord," etc. I was standing on the bank of the noble Penobscot, in company with several persons who were accompanying me to an appointment. We stopped to look at a fleet of Indian canoes approaching us from Old Town. As they drew near to the point where we stood, they unshipped their paddles and

fell astern of Orono; he drew off his cap, and apparently engaged in devotion a short time before landing. And when they departed, as soon as he had seated himself in his canoe and shoved from the shore, he again uncovered, and after offering a silent prayer paddled off in his way for "Salt Water." This little incident has occurred to me very often when going out and coming in about the daily avocations of life. How instructing is this to Christians to set the Lord always before their eyes; to go out and in his fear and realize him as ever present with them. Orono's answer has often occurred at the sailor's prayer meetings, where I have heard many of different languages calling on the Lord and praising him for his goodness to them, in their outgoings and incomings—"No matter, Great Spirit knows all languages."—*Zion's Herald.*

CHRISTIAN UNION.

We extract the concluding portion of a letter from the Venerable Monroe to the St. Louis Christian Advocate, giving an account of his visit to the Council of the Christian Union.

"Here we rested again in comfortable beds for three hours, and were again aroused to take the train for Orléans, where the Council of the Christian Union was in session. We reached there at six o'clock Friday morning, and were met at the depot by Brother Howard, preacher in charge, who seemed glad to see us, and conducted us at once to his house, where we were most kindly cared for. Being at the preacher's house, where every one feels free, we soon made the acquaintance of most of the preachers. We found the Council was occupying the court house; no church in this city being offered for their use. The Bishop being fatigued, did not attend the morning service. The writer was introduced and cordially invited to take part in the deliberations of the Council, which was cordially accepted; so that during the session I felt very much like I was in a Southern Methodist Conference, and really enjoyed it very much. At noon, Bishop Doggett had an interview with the leading men, and satisfied himself that he could do nothing more officially than perform the duties of a fraternal messenger, which he did at the afternoon session of the Council in a most admirable manner, creditable to himself, and highly gratifying to the members of the Council. We had free conversation with their leading men as to their condition and prospects. It was stated privately, and in Council, that they have claimed more than four thousand members in Illinois, and some twenty-five preachers in the regular work. Such is the statement of Jones, Smithson, Holt, Westcott, Howard and others, all good men and true, who protested against being held responsible for exaggerated accounts. Now, I make this statement not to cast reflections upon any one, but as a conviction of duty as being best for all interested. If their success depended on their numerical strength, they might be discouraged, but that God this is not the case. Reform and Church movements have always been small in their beginnings. Think of the mustard seed—think of what the beginning of Methodism had to contend with—see what God has wrought, and let no one despair of the success of the Christian Union, for God is most surely with them, and who can be against them? Men of God in the ministry, a several thousands of pious, devoted members—all willing to bear reproach for Christ and publish a pure unmixed Gospel, and to build up under God a non-secular Church. Some have feared there might be something political in the movement, but I am satisfied there is no ground for such apprehension. The leaders were men persecuted as literally driven from the Conference and Church on account of their political opinions—did not organize this new convention in support of a political party, but that they might work for God according to the dictates of their consciences, and might preach Christ and Him crucified unmixed with politics. I am convinced, and so are the leaders of the movement, that a formal connection with our church would be a decided advantage—would inspire confidence in the stability of the organization, and thousands who are now distrustful would be good faith unite their religious fortunes with them. Upon consultation the preachers concluded to talk it over with the members, and when they are all satisfied will notify the Bishop, who expects to visit us again, in a few months; will then consummate the union. In conclusion allow me to express myself in favor of the proposition, because I verily believe it will be the means of building up a non-secular Church where it is greatly needed. I think God will be glorified, and thousands of souls saved thereby. I beg you will excuse the length of this article."

LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

Mr. McConnell, from the special committee on a constitutional convention, reported the subjoined bill.

AN ACT to take the sense of the people on the expediency of calling a convention to form a Constitution, and to provide for the election of delegates, and for the holding of the convention.

WHEREAS, The people of the State of Louisiana have had no opportunity since the termination of the recent war to remodel their organic law, and adapt it to the great changes produced by the war; and whereas the people have a right to assemble in convention, whenever they may deem a convention to be necessary, therefore

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened,* That on the second Monday of April, 1867, a poll shall be opened at each of the election precincts of this State, now established by law, for the purpose of receiving the votes of the qualified voters of the State for or against the calling of a convention to form a constitution for this State, and for the election of delegates to such convention.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the sheriffs of the different parishes in this State shall open the polls in the time, manner, and form now prescribed by law, for ordering a poll to be opened for the election of members to the General Assembly, without any further notice or authority to said sheriffs than is contained in this act, which the secretary of state shall cause to be published in the newspapers throughout this State during the thirty days next preceding the said election. And the said polls shall be presided over by the same commissioners, to be appointed in the manner, and the voting shall be conducted, and all proceedings had in the same manner as is now provided by law in cases of election to the general assembly, except as may be hereinafter ordered.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the voting for or against the calling of a convention, and the voting for delegates to such convention, shall be conducted separately, though held at the same time and place. There shall be two ballot-boxes at each election precinct, in one of which every qualified voter, voting for or against a convention, shall deposit his ballot having written or printed thereon, the word "Convention," if he be in favor of such convention, according to the terms and condition and for the objects of this act, and the words "No Convention" if he be opposed to convention; and in the other ballot-box, the qualified voters of this State, voting for delegates to such convention, shall deposit their ballots, designating thereon the name or names of the persons, voted for as delegates for the senatorial districts, for those voted for as delegates from the representative district or parishes, as the case may be. Returns shall be made by the returning officers of the several parishes to the secretary of state of all votes received for a convention, and of all votes received for delegates to such convention in the same manner, time and form, as for members of the General Assembly, and said votes shall be counted and announced in the presence of the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, and attorney general, or any three of them, and of such other persons as may choose to attend. That directly after the counting of said votes on the question of convention or no convention, the secretary of state shall cause the result to be immediately published in the usual manner.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the delegates to such convention shall have the same qualifications now required by law for members of the general assembly, and the number of delegates to such convention for the several representative districts, parishes and senatorial districts of the State, shall be the same as fixed for the members of the General Assembly of the State, as prescribed in the act entitled, "an act to apportion the representatives in the Senate and House of Representatives in the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, according to the second census, made in 1853," etc., approved March 4th, 1859; and the districts and apportionment shall be made according to said act, which the secretary of state shall cause to be published in connection with this act, as hereinbefore directed, and to furnish to the sheriffs of the several parishes a copy of the same, and which said act is hereby submitted to the people as a part of the plan for the convention, for their ratification rejection, as the mode for organizing the same.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the said convention, if the result of the election be in favor of holding the same, meet in New Orleans on the first Monday of May, 1867, the election to be conducted

and the returns made according to existing laws, and as herein provided.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the delegates to the said convention shall receive the same mileage and per diem pay to which members of this General Assembly are now by law entitled. The sum of sixty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the use of said convention to be drawn from the auditor, in favor of the duly constituted members and officers of said convention, and all other contingent and necessary expenses of said convention to be drawn from the treasury, or so much thereof as may be necessary, upon the warrant of the president of said convention, in such manner as the convention itself may prescribe.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Mr. McConnell remarked that by order of the House the bill, in anticipation of the report of the committee, had been ordered to be printed, and he requested that the sergeant-at-arms be directed to distribute the printed copies. Mr. McConnell believed the House was now fully prepared to act on the subject. The question involved had been fully debated at the last session, and had been freely canvassed at the present session, and, unless gentlemen opposed to the measure desired postponement, he would move to take the bill up immediately. If a postponement was desired, he would move to make it the order of the day for two o'clock to-day, or for some certain hour tomorrow.

The bill was allowed to lay over for the present.

Non-explosive Nitro-glycerine.

To miners, particularly, it will be interesting to know that that powerful explosive compound, nitro-glycerine, can be rendered non-explosive at pleasure. Since the terrible explosion at San Francisco, a little more than a year ago, a universal distrust has been felt in regard to using so apparently dangerous an agent, and it has failed to attract that attention among miners which it deserves. It is well known that the blasting effects of this oil are fully ten times more than those of powder, yet such has been the feeling of distrust in regard to it that not a pound has ever been brought to Sierra country, to our knowledge. It has been tried on the line of Pacific Railroad, and in the mines at Michigan Bluffs, with perfect safety and success. The compound has many advantages over powder, in the fact that smaller holes and less of them are required. Another great point in its favor is, the effect of the blast comes from the bottom of the bore-hole, consequently the hole need not be so deep as is required for powder. Another advantage is that it requires very little tamping; indeed, water simply poured on top of the charge has been used, though loose sand is preferred by those who have used it.

The maxim that the human mind can control whatever it can invent has never been proved more true than in the invaluable invention to make nitro-glycerine inexplorable, and thus harmless, by adding to it a certain quantity of wood naphtha. To make the same explosive again, a quantity of pure water added will sink the naphtha, while the glycerine will sink to the bottom. Any miner can separate the naphtha from the glycerine in any quantity he may choose, thus preventing accidents. Various experiments have been tried with the non-explosive compound, and it has been found absolutely impossible to explode it until the naphtha is removed.

There is no estimating the advantages of a general use of nitro-glycerine as a means of opening and working our mines, and by its superior effects rendering those mines productive which now will not pay for working, with the expensive powder-blasting in use. We trust some of our miners will give nitro-glycerine a trial and demonstrate to their satisfaction its superiority. —Mountain Messenger, Downsville, Cal.

Wool in the South.

The Baltimore Transcript, speaking of the great increase of the trade in wool in the United States, says: "The Southern States are better adapted to sheep husbandry than any portion of the world, and we would specially commend this branch of enterprise to the attention of their people. The idea entertained by some Southerners that the South is too warm for sheep to flourish, is entirely without foundation. Any part of Maryland or Virginia is admirably adapted for sheep-raising. The whole South has a most decided advantage over other parts of the United States for the production of wool in soil, climate, and abundance and variety of grasses. The winter feeding of the most favored part of the North averages 150 days, and costs, under the most favorable circumstances, 27½ cents per pound, while in the

Southern States it is not necessary to feed in winter, except under the most extraordinary circumstances. The Southern States, including those west of the Mississippi river, embraces an area of four hundred and fifty thousand square miles; or two hundred and eighty-eight million square acres. The attention to sheep husbandry need not impair the cultivation of the great Southern staples."

THE BRITISH AND THE NEGRO.

Our Southern feelings carry us somewhat further than Dr. McCosh in this particular. We hold not only that the negro is not depressed below the forefathers of Britain "when the Romans conquered them," but that the condition of the negro—at least up to the time of the late unhappy war—is not so deplorable as that of the present white laboring class, as a class, in Britain. And we can but smile at Dr. McCosh's report of the opinions which he expressed to both Northern and Southern men touching the necessity of elevating the negro, by education—which we think it altogether likely they had thought of before—when we call to mind Kay's startling reports in 1850 of the condition of at least four millions of Dr. McCosh's own people. For it will be remembered that Mr. Kay, himself a Briton, appointed to work by the University of Cambridge, reported four million or more—one fourth of the population, in a condition of savage barbarism, vice and ignorance, that caused the blood of Southern slaveholders even to run cold. "One half our poor," said Mr. Kay, "can neither read nor write, have never been in any school, and know nothing of the doctrines of Christianity, or of moral duties; few of them care to instruct their children—scarcely any of them have sense even to desire to improve their condition in life—scarcely any of them ever enter into a place of worship—none of them understand anything of the phenomena of nature around them, of their situation here—or of the mysterious change before them. They live precisely like brutes—then die to go—they have never thought, cared, or wondered whither."

Here too, where the aristocracy is richer and more powerful than that of any other country in the world, the poor are more depressed, more pauperized, more numerous in comparison to the other classes, more irreligious and very much worse educated than the poor of any other European nation, solely excepting Russia, Turkey, Portugal, South Italy and Spain."

Such is British testimony to the condition of four millions of white people in the British Isles. We mourn over it, and could tell Dr. McCosh, should he be traveling in Britain that the elevation of this mass of ignorance, crime and poverty must be a prime necessity, that all that we presume has been thought of before. Dr. McCosh heard an Old School Doctor of Divinity here express complacently the opinion that the negro would be exterminated in a century. We venture to affirm that this was a Northern Doctor—who had admitted the infidel Jacobin dogmas of labor etc., into his vast generalizations. And we venture to assure him that to-day the Southern churches and Christians—amid all their poverty and desolation—are giving more thought and a larger portion of their wealth to elevate their four million of degraded negroes, than the British churches and Christians to elevate their four millions of degraded whites.—Christian Commonwealth.

A MILLION PERSONS STARVED TO DEATH.—A Calcutta correspondent of the London Times, December 7th, gives some painful details of the recent famine in the District of Orissa. A Government Commissioner has prepared a report, of which it is said:

A picture more heart-rending, facts more hideous, could not be given. The Commissioner estimates the deaths in Orissa alone at 500,000 to 600,000, and in some places he admits that three-fourths of the population have been carried off. Orissa had five millions. Add the mortality of Midnapore, which was as severely visited; of Ganjam and Ghotia Nagpore, which was terribly, yet more mildly, dealt with; of Calcutta, whose hospitals still tell so sad a tale; and of the other districts, where the sequelae, at least of starvation, carried off so many, and remember that the deaths are still going on at the rate of a hundred a day, and you will agree with the rough estimate generally accepted here that the number of victims will not be under a million. In 1838-39, when as little was done for relief as in 1866, the mortality in the Jinnah-Doab was 800,000. But the tale of victims in this Orissa visitation mounts higher than even that, as high as the greatest of all recorded famines in India—that of 1779.

THE NEGLECTED ART.

The kitchen is the heart of the kingdom, the true seat of government in domestic economies; who rules there rules supreme. A visit of ceremony for a few moments at a stated hour in the morning can confer no authority whatever. Neither, on the other hand, is it necessary to be meddling and muddling there perpetually, or to do anything contrary to the instincts of a lady in the way of espionage. It is simply this, that by being actually busied in the kitchen a short time daily, by taking into her own hands the management and execution of those arrangements which require the skill and involve the entire control of the house-keeping expenditure, a mistress effectually breaks the rod of power in her cook's hands, and can sweep away at once the "perquisite" system, the waste, and the dishonest understanding with the tradesmen; because she is in a position to know within a little what is really and honestly needed and consumed, and to give her own orders. Economy is not the sole benefit to follow. There is an old, but not yet superannuated, maxim, if you want a thing well done, do it yourself. The tangible results upon the dinner table would be no less satisfactory than the reduced cost of their production. Nor is this a matter of slight importance. The best nourished body is, other things being equal, the most capable of sustaining mental work and resisting disease. Bad cookery is slow poison to those who work hard. To set before a man who returns exhausted in mind and body from his day's work, a messy, unappetizing dinner it is, if it occurs, exceptionally, to spoil his temper, or, if that be misapplicable, his comfort for the evening. But if it occurs habitually, it is to knock ten or a dozen years off his lease of life. Then, too, it is no small satisfaction to be able, if hospitably inclined, to insure your friends a dinner which, if modest in its pretensions, is thoroughly excellent; not a spacious display, such as a second or third rate "professed" cook, or the neighboring confectioner would set before them; everything looking like what it is, and tasting of nothing in particular. Not to mention that there is a double zest in witnessing the comfort and the enjoyment of your guests, with the consciousness that some time and pains on your part have contributed to the result.—McMillan's Magazine.

We have in Paris various instances of progress, if this is what it should be called, in the way of furnishing food to all the world. It is not very long since a man was almost tabooed who believed it was not a sin to dine on horseflesh. Now there is a slaughter-house authorized by law for the preparation of these animals for the various processes of boiling, baking and broiling, and several butchers authorized to sell to whomsoever wishes to buy. But this is not all. A dinner was given a few days since in the environs of Paris, where sharks, dogs, cats, and rats were served in all the usual ways for tempting fastidious palates, and the palates pronounced them good. Whether this was their real opinion we do not know, but we have seen people who said they had eaten cats and they were quite as good as rabbits, and scarcely to be distinguished when well boiled. That all the above-named animals are common food among the poor of European cities, we have no doubt. The price of bread has risen within a few days, but there have been arrivals of several vessels loaded with wheat at Marseilles, and the government is doubtless making every effort to have an abundance; for if there is one cry above all others to be dreaded in this great city, it is that of "Bread, bread." God grant that we may not have to hear it.—Exchange.

The fine weather for the past week or two has caused our planters to put forth all their energy to prepare for the cropping season. Much land has been plowed, and could a sufficient number of laborers be procured, twice as much would be put in cultivation. The city seems to be filled with idlers whose services are in great demand in the country, and for which reasonable compensation would be paid. The old swindling game has been revived in New Orleans, and it deserves the attention of the city authorities, or at least the freedmen's bureau. Hands are hired from agents—part of the pay is advanced by the planter—the freedmen go on board the steamer, and at the first place she lands, they go ashore. A gentleman residing upon the Grosjean Tete was swindled in this manner a day or two since. These agents should be held strictly accountable for such behavior; and perhaps a little time spent in the Penitentiary with their associates, the freedmen, might open their eyes to the absurdity of such financial operations.—West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Benefit of Farm Life.

The men who have left their mark upon the ages in which they have lived have done a great and noble work for the race, have been, with few exceptions, men of noble physical mould. The foundation of their greatness and of their fame was laid in the patient training of their physical powers. Such men were Washington and most of the worthies who were associated with him in the struggles of our liberties. Such were Clay and Webster and many of their contemporaries. Their early days were spent upon the farm, and the thoughts of their declining years were given to the improvement, and the embellishment of their respective homesteads.

The whole tendency of farm life is to develop the body healthfully and symmetrically. The child is not pent up in the narrow back yard of a city dwelling, nor turned into the thronged and filthy streets to pursue his sports. His eyes open first upon green fields and fragrant meadows, and his first footfall out of doors is upon the matted grass beneath the shadowy trees of his rural home. He drinks in health from every breeze, and all the scenes around him call forth that playfulness which performs so important an office in our early training.

So this leads us to speak of the influence of farm life upon the home virtues. No occupation can be more favorable to the cultivation of those qualities which are the charm of the domestic circle. The farmer is much more at home than is possible with any other men. How many are there in our cities who only see their families at evening or on Sunday? They live for their business; and this, from its location, takes them from home early and late. How many, for the same cause, forsake housekeeping and huddle into boarding-houses and hotels, where the charm and beauty of the family as God instituted it is entirely lost, and the children fall under a thousand unfriendly influences that would never touch them at home. With the best arrangements wealth could command in the city it is well nigh impossible to keep children under the influence of their parents, so that they may have a distinct family character, and bear the moral as they do the physical image of their progenitors. Parental influence, too, is dissipated amid the varied social influences to which they are subjected from their earliest days. Then what perplexities harass the man of business in the city—his capital often invested in profitless enterprise, exposed to the depredations of dishonest men, betrayed, cheated, ruined by knaves and bankrupts. From the very character of his business he has to trust far more of his available means to the integrity of his fellows than the cultivator. His debts are often scattered over a wide extent of territory, and collections are not only expensive but exceedingly uncertain. But his commercial credit depends upon this uncertainty, and he is often compelled to fall back upon nothing, a ruined man.

Feeding Milch Cows.

We do not, as a general rule, feed liberally enough. We do not use a sufficient variety of food for cows in milk; nor is the quantity anything like what might be fed to advantage, either in summer or winter. Many farmers seem to act as if they thought the food consumed were so much loss, so much to be added to the cost of keeping, rather than so much raw material used in the manufacture of milk. If they owned a mill they would feed into it all the grain it would grind, try to keep it running at full speed, and furnishing the largest amount of its products of which it were capable, taking into account of course, the wear and tear of the machinery. They would try to get the largest yield consistent with economy and good management.

The same rule ought to be adopted in feeding cows. Instead of being content with a small, or even an ordinary yield, we should feed so as to get all we can consistently with a proper regard to the health and protracted usefulness of the animal. They have carried this matter of feeding to a far higher state of perfection in Europe than we have in this country. It may almost be said to be reduced to a science, so minute and careful have many of the experiments and systems of feeding become.—C. L. Flint.

Time of Pruning.

It is a too common practice with farmers, and some professed fruit-growers, to prune apple, pear, cherry, and other trees, in mid-winter. We do not regard the season as the correct, or best one for the labor; and why? because if the operation is correctly performed, the cut

made close to the bud or body, it is liable to dry hard, crack, and cause death of an unchecked condition of the bud in the one case, or decay of the trunk or large limb in the other. Very rare is it that wounds made in winter heal over readily. If the work is not carefully performed at the first operation—that is, if to save the bud from drying, we cut an inch beyond it, then the whole has again to be gone over in spring or summer; or otherwise, on the end of each branch so pruned, we have a piece of wood to die and decay.—Horticulturalist.

How to Relieve Choked Cattle.—I have fattened many cattle on potatoes, and always feed them whole, and occasionally one gets choked. I then put the animal in a yard, where there are bars, which I let down, so that she can jump over, but as high as she will jump. I then place her about two rods from the bars, with her head toward them, and with a good whip, well applied, I run her over the bars; on the opposite side the potato will fly out of her mouth. I have informed my neighbors of the remedy, many of whom have tried it, and in no case have I known a failure.—Aaron Lee, in Rural America.

HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT.

CREAM IN COLD WEATHER.—For some reason not yet known, cream skimmed from milk in cold weather does not come to butter, when churned, so quickly as that from the same cow in warm weather. Perhaps the pellicles, which arm the little sacks of butter in the cream, are thicker and tougher. There are two methods of obviating this trouble in a great degree. [One is, to set the pan of milk on the stove, or in some warm place, as soon as strained, and let remain until quite warm—some say, until a bubble or two rises, or until a skim of cream begins to form on the surface. Another mode is to add a teaspoonful of salt to a quart of cream when it is skimmed. Cream thus prepared will generally come to butter in a few minutes when churned. It is thought the salt acts upon the coating of the butter globules, and makes them tender, so that they break rapidly when beaten by churning.—N. Y. Times.

A VEAL PIE.—A part of a leg of veal, cut into small pieces, parboil in water enough to fill your pie dish; when about half cooked, take the veal out to cool; season the gravy with pepper, salt, a little mace and a little salt pork; dredge in a little flour, line the sides of your dish with paste, lay in your meat and gravy, cover it with a thick paste and cut a little hole in the top. Bake it half an hour.

A SOUP MADE QUICKLY.—Take two quarts of soup-stock, put it to boil with an onion, two carrots and one turnip cut fine, and season it with pepper and salt. If it is made of brown stock, add half a teaspoonful of cloves and boil it half an hour, then add a glass of port wine; but if it is made of white stock, put in half a teaspoonful of ground mace and a glass of sherry.

A GOOD PUDDING.—Four ounces each of flour, suet, currants, raisins, and bread crumbs, two tablespoonfuls of treacle, and half a pint of milk. Mix all well together, and boil in a mould three hours. Serve with wine or brandy sauce.

SHORT CAKES.—One pound of flour, a quarter of a pound of butter, a few caraway seeds, a quarter of a pound of sifted sugar, a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda in a cup of warm milk. Mix, then let it stand a quarter of an hour before the fire, roll out, and cut in shapes.

BUTTERMILK CAKES.—Two cups of buttermilk or sour milk, one cup of sugar, one piece of butter the size of a walnut, a teaspoonful of saleratus, spice to your taste, with as much flour as will make a thin batter, and bake.

Frederick the Great, in surveying one evening some of the advanced posts of his camp, discovered a soldier endeavoring to pass the sentinel. His Majesty stopped him and insisted on knowing where he was going. "To tell you the truth," answered the soldier, "your Majesty has been so worsted in all your attempts, that I was going to desert." "Were you?" answered the monarch; "remain here but one week longer, and if fortune does not mend in that time, I'll desert with you, too."

Professor Hall, of the New York Geological Museum, and Edward Maguire, of Saratoga Springs, are having a controversy, touching the bones lately exhumed at Coloes, N. Y. Professor Hall thinks they are the remains of a mastodon, which had lain in the earth 25,604 years; while Mr. Maguire asserts that they are the bones of a menagerie elephant, which died and was buried in Coloes 40 years ago.

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New Orleans:
SATURDAY FEBRUARY 9th 1867.
THE NORTHERN SAMARITAN.

We had occasion during the past year to notice the "Fancy stocks of Northern Methodism"—to point out the fact that there was nothing heart-felt in the new-born zeal of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the colored man. That it was a cold speculation, gotten up like any Wall street stock, in order to pay. It would turn the tide of the popular enthusiasm in favor of missionary and other church enterprises, and by thus chiming in with the changes of Radicalism, would enable the Methodists to keep well in advance of the times, and obtain a commanding political influence. We stated then, as we do now, that all their interest in the colored man was confined to the South, that in the North, where, for long years, they have had free access to him, they had absolutely nothing to show in the way of either colored members, ministers, schools, or churches. We call especially the attention of the colored people in the South to these facts, as we can now confirm them. The *Christian Advocate and Journal*, of New York, can certainly be believed upon this point. The Editor in a recent article says:

To our personal observation it has always seemed that there was no place for colored people in the Methodist Episcopal Church within the free states. We do not write these things to reproach any one, but rather to point out a neglected duty, and if it may be, to effect a practical reformation. It is very doubtful whether in all our land there can be found any other half million of people more needing our Christian beneficence than these same free colored citizens of the Northern States. They have so long been outcasts and pariahs among us, that we have ceased to think of them as other people. Incapable, through poverty and lack of cultivation, of caring for themselves as communities, and remorselessly excluded from all social privileges among the whites, it is truly wonderful that they have not in still greater proportion found their way to the almshouse, the prison, and the gallows.

The truth is, as the Editor goes on to say, in the North "free negroes are an abomination." The Northern Samaritan has an abstract theory over which he can weep, but you must not impose upon that delicious sympathy too far; an embodied specimen of his dear Africa, if too near, will make his very flesh creep. We know that "for the cause sake," and "the sake of the whole country," Northern Bishops, and Doctors of Divinity, and Elders, and the smaller fry imitative, have come South, and have taken the "brother" by the hand, actually by the hand, even if his skin was black; and they have had a delightful time with their colored brethren in Conference, and have been, once, sweetly photographed together. But, O, my, what it cost! What a lizard-crawling sensation. Still, the

thing looked well, and sounded well—that is at a distance—and, doubtless, would pay well. Besides, was it not a duty? Was there not real christianity in it? "Is he not of the same blood?"

"O, yes, you are all right—don't be measy about it—you haven't done anything wrong—people will understand your motives: nobody will suspect you of being black, and what if they should—are you not engaged in a good work?"

We do not know of any more consummate acting, upon a grand scale, than that of Northern Methodist preachers, who, when at home, in "the Eastern cities," to use Dr. Curry's strong language, "cast out the blacks like dogs," but when here, in the South, feel a tremendous interest in the colored people, too great to suffer any one else to come near them! In the North, according to the same authority, "The black man sojourning among us has verily fallen among thieves." (italics quoted) who have stripped him of his raiment, and wounded him, and departed, leaving him half dead. But these same gentlemen, who at the North acted the part of the "thieves" in the parable, when in the South, personate that of the good Samaritan. We do not know that any stretch of piety ever did require that one and the same person should attempt both these parts.

Which is the serious side of these saintly exotics, the colored man may be unable to decide. We advise him to watch and see whether the Northern Samaritan hinds up, or bleeds, to consult *Sam Osborn or Phlebotomy*, and to recollect that what they do to the black man at the North, it is barely possible they may do at the South—rob him, or, to use the more elegant expression of Dr. Curry, "exactly fulfill the conditions of the parable." In this city, they are playing the part of Northern Samaritan on a large scale, teaching the colored people theology, and fingering after the neat little sum of \$55,000 worth of Southern church property. For selfish ends, worldly and political, the Northern preachers are here interfering between the colored people and their best friends—those who have been raised with them, have cared for them, and who sincerely love them. They studiously separate him from a ministry and church that have brought him to the knowledge of the truth as it is in Christ; a church which the colored man respects; and a ministry with which he at heart affiliates. They are here dividing the colored people against themselves, attacking every congregation where there is any hope of producing difference, and thereby of swelling their paraded statistics. They keep the waters of strife troubled ecclesiastically, socially, and politically. They affect to be zealous for a cause and a people in the South whom they utterly despise and neglect when at home. We conclude by giving the reader the full text of that part of the extract from which we have quoted:

The readiness with which our church in the free states gave up its hold upon the colored people, while in all the South the two races remained in one body, is not hard to explain. White people do not object to the proximity of negroes, if only they are slaves; but free negroes are an abomination. Where slavery rules, white and colored live in the same house, work in the same shop or field, sit side by side in the same seat, and worship in the same church. Emancipate the negro, and he is driven from the house and the workshop; there is no longer a place for him in the church, and no available provision is made for his children in the school. The decadence of slavery in the North, in the absence of any earnest and adequate Christian philanthropy, resulted in the separation of the blacks from the whites, and the casting out of the former, like dogs in Eastern cities, to care for themselves, since they no longer belonged to anybody. In permitting things to take such a course there was most certainly great wrong somewhere, not to say great guilt; and that wrong has been perpetuated among us to the present hour. Our newly aroused zeal for the negro as a freedman ought, however, to call our attention to that part of the same race who dwell in our immediate presence as nominal freemen. Never were the conditions of a parable more exactly fulfilled than in this

case. The black man sojourning among us has verily fallen among thieves, who have "stripped him of his raiment, and wounded him, and departed, leaving him half dead." The priest has seen him thus, but "he passed by on the other side," and the Levite looked upon him and passed by also. It remains now for the Church—for our own Methodism, acting the good Samaritan—to bind up his wounds, and to minister to his great necessities.

COODFISH vs. TOBACCO.

It is refreshing to see the irrepressible moralist of the North, having got through with the "sum of all villainies," now turning his serious attention to Tobacco. The reader can see the way they cry mad-dog in those elevated regions; how one starts it, and another takes it up, the tone becoming at each cry louder, deeper, closer, and more conscientious, until the "use of tobacco is pronounced" a "downright sin." We quote the *Northern Christian Advocate*:

EFFECTS OF THE USE OF TOBACCO ON MENTAL CHARACTER AND INFLUENCE.

"Sanctify yourselves, therefore, and be ye holy, for I am the Lord thy God."

The Rev. Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while holding a conference a few months since, expressed his opinion that—

"A very large proportion of the funds which are collected for superannuated preachers is paid to men, who, by the excessive use of tobacco, have mentally and physically disqualified themselves for the itinerant work."

A religious journal, commenting on this remarks:

"Is the body, mind and influence of God's ministers to be sacrificed to this indulgence, and then are the Churches to be called upon to sustain them when laid aside? One whom we have well known and esteemed, and admired for his former piety, his bright and ready conversational powers, is now so engrossed with his pipe that a simple question has to be put to him the second time before his attention can be gained, and he is so irritable, so short, and so indifferent in his reply, and so intent on his smoking, as to put an end to social intercourse, and may it not be said, to study and to active duties?"

Copying the above, a secular paper adds: "The use of tobacco, in our out of the pulpit, stupefies the brain, injures the vision, the hearing, and the voice, blunts the memory, begets dyspepsia, bronchitis, and other throat diseases, paralyzes the energies and brings on premature old age and decay. We question the purity of any man's blood or belief who is an habitual smoker, snuffer, or chewer of tobacco, or drinker of ardent spirits or beer. He certainly is not so perfect a medium between man and his maker, or so perfect a Christian. We read of the 'blind leading the blind,' and if the use of tobacco by the clergyman is not a perversion, yet, downright sin, then we are mistaken. Be it ours to correct, though we may not convert, those wicked sinners who, with pipe and grog, become pensioners, and live on charity."

A reform paper, copying both the above remarks:

"A Wesleyan minister, formerly residing in this city (Syracuse) was so steeped in tobacco that he would soon render the air of a room unfit for breathing. This rendered his pastoral visits many times very unpleasant, and in some cases of sickness, almost unendurable. We cannot but think that the Wesleyans, who are so strenuous in small matters, should at least see to it that their ministers do not render themselves public nuisances by their unclean and intemperate habits. We once sat beside a Scotch Presbyterian minister whose breath emitted the fumes of alcohol so as to endanger intoxication, but we greatly preferred it to the horrid stench emitted by this good Wesleyan, at one time, when kneeling by him in prayer."

Well, we've been dreadfully smoked in our day, and we don't object to this righteous norther if it will bring us a little pure air. But we do not see how a people in the daily and habitual use of codfish can say ought against tobacco. Have they seriously looked into the moral and physical effects of this unnatural diet upon the stomachs, the spirits, the atmosphere of every boarding school in New England? There is a smell of something dead in this repulsive substance that reminds one of the Kytch tribe in Africa, which never kill anything, but grind up the bones of dead animals, and make them into porridge. As for "questioning the purity of any man's blood or belief who is an habitual smoker, snuffer or chewer of tobacco," what has this "secular" man to say of the character and life of one who uses for long years together, strong, unmixed codfish? It is not going too far to say, that the general appetite of all classes in the North for this vicious substance has left its taint upon their morals, manners, literature, church, and aristocracy. We are glad to hear from Bishop Ames; but, while testifying upon Tobacco, let him also tell what he knows of the physical, mental, and ethical habits and condition of the devotees of this artificial preparation. If he

will not speak we will. We have known a Bishop who used it to excess at last take to stealing churches—actually bagging several score of them, upon the plea of loyalty—a habit from which he could be with difficulty restrained. Another case, that of a Doctor of Divinity, a regular confish-eater, who stole a large flock of black sheep. Another, that of two Elders, of like habits, who, following in the wake of Gen. Banks, saw a parsonage set on fire and burn to the ground, in which they had lodged and eat, without extending so much as a hand to the rescue of either inmates or furniture. The last case we shall mention is one of a Chaplain "addicted to this indulgence." He was called upon to open his saddlebags, as he passed through Selma, Ala., and outrolled a silver candlestick! let us in charity hope that he was only a Deacon—yes a candlestick, which he had evidently removed out of its place. What shall we say of such a man? Why, "that he is certainly not so perfect a medium between man and his Maker, or so perfect a Christian" as he ought to be. These instances may suffice: though if we were to state all that we know of that kind, what vast numbers of sewing machines, watches, pianos, finger-rings, diamond pins, money, spoons, well-bound books, law-books and prayer-books, cut-glass vases; baby clothes, clocks and grave-stones, and other forms of private property had been taken off by the people of New England, one could almost conceive of them as a nation of codfish-eaters.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who, we believe, has an experience of his own, in every department and upon everything, has not yet spoken out upon this subject. Though he says of Tobacco, "I am proud to say that I never used tobacco. Although in the year just preceding my college days, I did tamper with it a little, I never formed the habit even of smoking. I never was able to smoke a whole cigar, thank God; and I was no sooner able to smoke half of one than I felt that that was enough, and gave up meddling with the vile weed. Ever since then I have been absolutely free from its taint. And every one of my own mother's sons have been of like cleanness. I should be proud if the name might go down without the color or smell of tobacco on it! Now let him unbosom himself and say, if he can, that he is 'clean' from this horrible vice of gorging codfish, and we are with him and the whole 'Beecher family.'"

O, my! how shall one ever keep up with these people! who is sufficient for these things!

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

For sale by Rev. R. J. Harp, Agent, No. 112 Camp street.

THE ALBERT N'YANZA, Great Basin of the Nile, and exploration of the Nile sources, by Samuel White Baker, with maps, illustrations, and portraits. London, Macmillan & Co. J. B. Lippincott & Co. Philadelphia, 1866. 8vo., pp. 509.

Not the least of the achievements of the nineteenth century, is the clearing up of the mystery which has hung over the sources of the Nile.

The problem of ages has been solved by the enterprise of four Englishmen. Bruce, won the source of the Blue Nile; Speke and Grant, by incredible labor, that of the Victoria Source of the White Nile; and Baker has completed the whole, by the discovery of the great reservoir of the equatorial waters, from which the entire White Nile issues a giant at its birth. This book is a continued record of the adventures, dangers, escapes, toilsome progress through mountain and marsh, by water and land, by which the great result was

attained. It far surpasses in interest any book of the kind we have ever read. More than that of Livingston or Burton, this Journal bears one on through new regions, and new tribes, and new types of barbarism, surprising even the imagination, and holding the reader breathless for the fate of the illustrious traveler and his noble wife to the very last day's journey. Mr. Baker combined to an unusual degree the man of science, the merchant, the hunter, the sailor, the landman, and the military man, with the rare gift of being able to control men. Accustomed for years to the climate of the East Indies, and remarkable there as a hunter, he was fitted to encounter successfully the tropical heats and fevers of Africa. His powers of endurance were something incredible. It would seem as if any other man might have died several times during that four years' expedition. With all these qualities he could not have succeeded without Mrs. Baker—An English Woman, after the order of Eve: with the love and refinement of a Christian wife, she displayed the courage, the patience, and the devotion that characterizes the highest type of her sex. She has demonstrated what a woman can do, by what she has done.

The Basin of the Nile is included between about the 22nd degree and the 39th degree East Longitude, and from 3 degrees South to 18 degrees North latitude. So that the vast drainage of about 1200 miles square, supports the great Egyptian River.

In this Basin there are two immense lakes, the Victoria Nyanza, and the Albert Nyanza. The one more than a thousand feet higher than the other, and draining into it by the Victoria Nile, or "Somerset River." Then out of the lower lake, the Nile issues. Both these lakes are surrounded by mountains from 5 to 10,000 feet high, which spring upward from their very shores. The whole of this great Nile Basin, Mountains, and all stand upon an elevation of nearly 4000 feet above the sea. The evidences of design in this grand water system, are as remarkable as those in the circulation of the blood. The mountains condense the rainclouds from the ocean, and pour the water down their sides to the lakes, and thence, over the Lybian Desert, through the lands of Egypt, back again to the Mediterranean Sea.

The HOME MONTHLY for February, is at hand, filled with choice matter.

Contents: Gonzalo de Cordora; Sunday and Monday; The New Years Ghost; "St. Elmo;" Immortal Books; Sidney's Bluff; Providence; Did Shakespeare write Shakespeare? Jefferson Davis; Lines to Mrs. Cross; Editorial Department.

LEGISLATURE.

Three important items of internal improvement are before the Legislature. That of the Texas and New Orleans Rail Road. That of deepening the channel of the Mississippi River, and the enlargement of the New Canal. The *N. O. Times*, says of the latter:

"There is a bill before our Legislature providing for the extension of the lease of the New Canal, with a view to its enlargement. This is a measure of great importance to our commerce, and we hope will be favorably and promptly considered by the General Assembly. The canal and basin are quite too small for the large and increasing trade of which they are the medium. The great advantages of steamboats on our lake and coast trade, can never be fully realized until the canal and basin are enlarged."

Such an improvement would afford great additional facilities to the Alabama and Florida lines of communication to this city.

We notice that Governor Wells recommends the CENTENARY COLLEGE to the favorable consideration of the Assembly. This Institution is one of the oldest and most important in the State. It has

educated a number of its prominent citizens. During the war it suffered severely, being alternately in the hands of Federals and Confederates. It answered a fine purpose more than once as a hospital. The buildings, reared at great cost, need immediate repair. The endowment funds of the College suffered greatly by the destruction of Confederate values. There are some seventy pupils in attendance, a number of them State-students. The Trustees having been themselves impoverished, call upon the State for aid to carry out the purposes of their Trust.

RECONSTRUCTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The *Richmond Examiner* publishes the new plan restoration in an authoritative shape. A constitutional amendment is to be adopted which declares all the laws to withdraw from the Union null, that the United States debt is sacred, that the insurrectionary debt shall be forever repudiated, that persons born in the United States shall be citizens thereof, and of the States in which they reside; that representation shall be apportioned among the whole number of people, excluding mixed Indians that there shall be no other suffrage qualification than \$250 of taxable property, ability to read the Constitution in English and write one sentence. The State Constitution are to be amended in accordance with the above, except that none be excluded from the franchise who have heretofore exercised it by the proposed restrictions. The Democratic members have not been formally consulted on the new plan, neither has it transpired that the Republicans have made pledges binding them, in case the South adopts it.

There are many chronic honey-combed politicians who were fierce secessionists, and are now equally fierce Union-men. They desire again to fish in the muddy waters at Washington; To be seen as bubbles for an instant upon the surface, and scum of that boiling caldron. We fear such men will hurry our States of the South into action, unworthy a free people. There can be no advantage at present, in having admission or voice in the halls of Congress. Helpless, the South, would sit there a spectacle to men and angels—by the presence of its Representatives endorsing the violent and lawless measures, which aim at a subversion of the Federal Constitution, and the destruction of the Executive, and the Judiciary Departments. The South is getting along well enough, and honorably enough as it is. Let her husband the great natural resources in her possession: part with none of them. Let her keep her lands, which in all other countries constitute the most desirable wealth, for her children, and not exchange them for Greenbacks, which, in comparison therewith, are as the morning dew. We need no capital in addition to that which we have. Our towns are springing up with the vigor of the grasses of the Prairie in the track of a fire. Our large cities, have evidently started in the race of competition with those of the North, and must outstrip them, relieved as they are from the incubus of an hundred years. Fictitious, are going up, Coal and Iron mines in the great Basin of the tributaries to the Gulf, are being opened. Let New England make all she can, and find out for the first time that she has been supported upon a naked rock for a century, by the toil of the slave, and that she, not the South, will be able to measure the full import of the recent war between the States, and the Emancipation incident thereto. The State governments as we now have them, answer all purposes of civil life. Even to entertain a proposition from Congress for reconstruction, while our Representatives are refused admittance, would evidence a want, equally of State-fidelity and State-wisdom.

PERSONAL.

Bishop H. N. McTear.—A note from our beloved Bishop states that he and family are snugly fixed in their home at Nashville, Tennessee. They occupy the Episcopal Parsonage which many years ago was presented to the church

by H. R. W. Hill. Correspondents will please take notice that henceforth Nashville, Tenn., is the Bishop's address.

THE REV. J. ATKINS, of the Holston Conference, passed through the city this week. He has been traveling for some months, in search of health. We were sorry to hear from him that he had not yet sufficiently recovered to preach.

THE JACKSON METHODIST.—We are sorry to see the Editor wasting his precious powder upon us. Very unprofitable that sort of firing; the recoil is severely more than the shot. If he can stand it, we can.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

On our last page will be found the card of Messrs. Jennings, Wicks & Co., Cotton Factors, and Commission Merchants, 39 Perdido street. These gentlemen opened their house in this city during the past year. They have been long and most favorably known as merchants in St. Louis and in Memphis.

FROM OTHER CHURCHES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NORTH.
BIDDING FOR POWER.

From an exchange we gather the following details of a new church now being completed in the National Capitol: "It will be built of brown stone, in the Gothic order, and will be surmounted by a spire 220 feet high, and will seat about 2000 persons. The Vestibule is to be laid in mosaic, all the wood work to be of black walnut and white ash—the beams and girders of yellow pine. In the arrangement of seats, the national character of the church will be pleasingly carried out. Pews will be set apart for the President and his Cabinet, the Judges of Courts, and Officers of the Army and Navy. Seats will also be provided for the different States, bearing on their panels the coat of arms belonging to each. Upwards of one hundred thousand dollars is the estimated cost. Chief Justice Chase, Senator Horlan, and Gen. Grant, are members of Board of Trustees."

The *Western Advocate* says that Peter Cartwright, though now in his eighty-third year, travels an extensive district; attending all his quarterly meetings, preaching with accessibility, attracting large congregations, and performing the duties of his office with far greater efficiency than many a preacher who is half a century younger.

AMERICAN WESTERN METHODIST.

The *Christian Advocate* publishes a call for a meeting of the chief ministers and laymen of this body, to consider the propriety of a formal dissolution, with the intention of a return of its members to the Methodist Episcopal Church. These brethren strongly assert the rectitude of their action in going out from the old Church, and now claim that since the cause of their separation has ceased, there is no longer any reason why they should not return.

EPISCOPAL.

The Fairfax Theological Seminary near Alexandria, (Va.), has been presented with the sum of ten thousand dollars, together with the interest on the same for several years, by A. G. P. Dodge, Esq., of Elizabethtown, New Jersey.

St. Paul's Episcopal parish, in Petersburg, (Va.), is to have a free school, to be supported at the expense of the parishioners. This school is to be opened at regular hours, in the basement of the church, and the exercise will comprise instruction in all the useful English branches, besides the moral training equally indispensable to the successful battling with the world. An accomplished lady has been secured as principal, and she will be assisted by a corps of volunteers from the young ladies of the church, five of whom will attend daily for a week at a time.

BAPTIST.

BAPTIST VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.—Dr. N. M. Crawford, known as an able Baptist minister, advises the Bible Union to sell no more of these miscellaneously corrected revisions, to fall back on the common version, and before they publish another revision, appoint on the Final Committee some man who knows English, and give him an absolute veto in all proposed alterations.

CITY NEWS.

SPEECH OF THE HON. MR. VOORHIES.

The Hall of the House of representatives was, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, crowded, last evening, to the utmost extent of its capacity, by a large assemblage of citizens, including many ladies, whom the fame and well known patriotism of this distinguished orator of the West attracted thither, and whose raised expectations were fully gratified by one of the most brilliant, appropriate and eloquent addresses which it has been our good fortune to hear. He touched briefly on all the important and exciting political topics of the day; the administration of President Johnson, whom he applauded for his unshrinking championship of the Constitution and his untiring devotion to the interests of the country, particularly those of the South, in this hour of her peril; on the confidence to be reposed in that impregnable bulwark of constitutional liberty, the Supreme Court of the United States, and on the Conservative party of the United States, North and South, constituting, he declared at the present moment, an overwhelming majority of the votes of the United States. He asserted that the governing party at this critical period was unquestionably in a minority, though embracing the representative in Congress and that portion of American citizens who supported their measures, and dwelt on the significant fact that the Conservative party were in the ascendancy, as a ground of reliable hope for the ultimate restoration of the South to her rights. Sooner or later this party would crumble to pieces and be despoiled to the elements, before the conquering force of public opinion.

He alluded to the effort made since the conclusion of the war to reduce the Southern State—which were regarded and treated as States by the Federal Government through the entire pendency of the struggle—to the condition of territories, and demonstrated the inconsistency, as well as folly, of making such an attempt at the very moment when Congress was submitting for their ratification an amendment of the Federal Constitution, which distinctly recognized their existence as independent States, forming portions of the Union, and in all respects qualified to act as such. He subjected the details of that amendment to a rigid examination, and made a most scathing exposure of its iniquitous provisions, declaring that its ratification by any Southern State would be tantamount to a surrender of the right of representation, and all the principles of a republican government, and would cover such State with eternal disgrace. He maintained that the Southern States had lost none of their rights by the war, and that Louisiana was at this moment, the peer, in all respects, of any other State in the Union.

He stated that the doctrine of universal suffrage, recently insisted on by the Radical party, for the purpose of elevating an inferior to the status of a superior race, would, when public sentiment on the subject was challenged, meet no responsive approval from the great mass of the Northern people. He inveighed stoutly against the recent passage of the tariff, designating it as a bill of abominations, but yet a bill which would have a tendency to bind together in indissoluble bonds the agricultural interests of the West and the Southwest, and to harmonize and consolidate, as they never had done before, the relations of these two sections.

In reference to the evils which the South now endured, and the perils with which she was threatened, he said the remedies, and the only ones that could now be suggested were time and patience.

The speech of the Hon. Mr. Voorhies often electrified the audience, eliciting spontaneous bursts of applause, and will long be remembered for the high attributes of eloquence by which it was distinguished. A full report of it will be found in another column.

LATEST NEWS.

[Special to the N. O. Times.]

The New Plan of Reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—It has transpired that a portion of the Judiciary Committee has been at work for some time, secretly taking testimony against the President, Judge Hiestand, R. King Cutler, W. R. Fish, Gen. Butler, Gen. Banks, and others familiar with New Orleans affairs, have been sworn and testified before Bontwell, Williams and Wilson in the star chamber investigation, other members of the committee not being permitted to know what was going on.

The results of this investigation is to be laid before the Radical caucus, and if the caucus agrees, a formal investigation is to be prosecuted before the whole committee.

Military Governments.

Congress, Feb. 7.—After some unimportant business, the Reconstruction Committee bill was taken up. Stevens had not made up his mind beyond desiring a vote as early as possible. He would not agree to postpone the vote until Monday. Le Blond said the bill struck down civil government in the South, ignored State lines and broke down the Judiciary. Raymond proposed, in view of its importance, to allow twenty minutes. It was finally agreed to hold a night session for discussion. J. W. Ashley rose to a personal explanation regarding the newspaper correspondence, in which he took occasion to denounce the President, but denied complicity with Gen. Butler or intention to stab Gen. Grant in the back.

The Retrenchment Committee have reported favorably on the official conduct of Mr. Van Dyke, the Assistant Treasurer at New York.

Stevens and Brandtger made characteristic speeches in favor of the new Reconstruction bill. The latter said the bill commences where Gen. Grant left off two years ago. He saw promise that the sword of the Republic was about to be again unsheathed. Le Blond and Finch opposed it. Pike favored it, Farnsworth following the same side, Rogers spoke an hour in opposition, saying rather than see military government established in this country he for one would use the power the Almighty gave him in resisting an invasion of her liberties. Thayer interrupted Rogers continued: If the South had the blood of Washington, Jefferson and Madison, of the sages and heroes of the revolution, they would protest, as their fathers protested, by their blood against the despotism of King George. He hoped the President of the United States would resist and would use the powers the Constitution gave him, to compel traitors to obey the laws. If Andrew Johnson, added Rogers, would submit to see the country destroyed, his name would go down with ignominy to posterity as a coward and traitor.

Bingham spoke very briefly, placing himself squarely in opposition to the measure, when the House took a recess till 7 o'clock.

Several speeches were made for and against the new bill, and this body adjourned at 10 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Mr. Ashley today, in the House, rose to a personal explanation, denying the truth of the charges of the correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial* that Gen. Grant was aimed at conjointly with President Johnson in the impeachment resolution. He did not attempt to explain the charge that fifty thousand dollars was paid him as an incentive to offering the resolution.

Stevens's Military Government bill was taken up today and discussed throughout the session. There is to be an adjourned session this evening on the same topic.

Stevens will move the previous question at two P. M. to-morrow. It is understood to-night that the Bingham faction has agreed to support this bill, in which case it will have a full party vote and pass by more than two-thirds.

Its reception in the Senate will doubtless be altogether different.

Invitations sent to-day for State dinner, next Tuesday, were accepted by all the Radicals who received them. The list includes about twenty members of the House.

The Senate having refused to concur in the House amendment to the Tenure of Office bill, including Cabinet Ministers, among those who may not be deposed without consent of the Senate, there is a strong probability that the bill will fail.

The friends of the Bankrupt bill are confident of its passage. They will move to reconsider the vote by which it was defeated as soon as two or three of its friends, now absent, return.

The Eastern Question.

The Cretan war has been renewed. The terms of the Sublime Porte for peace were scornfully rejected by the Cretans. A battle has since been fought, but the result is not stated. There was apparently much

enthusiasm on both sides, and the war had spread to the neighboring islands.

It is believed that the complications arising out of the Cretan war and the movements in Roumania, will result in a general conflict. Turkey has called out 150,000 reserves. The Government of Russia has ordered that all military furloughs shall end on the 1st of March. The Greek Ministry propose to raise the effective force of the army to 31,000 men, including 14,000 reserves, which action is taken on account of the military preparations made and the threatening attitude taken by the Sublime Porte.

OBITUARIES.

Capt. ISAAC A. HOMER, was born Oct. 26, A. D., 1823, in Boston, Massachusetts, and his parents, Capt. A. B. and Phebe Homer, moved to Mobile, Ala., in 1828, when he was about 5 years old. He remained here until 1857, when he went to St. Marx, Florida, where he was married to Miss Mattie Coleman. He remained in St. Marx, until the tiffin of war was sounded, when he responded nobly to the call of his country, and shouldered his arms in the defense of Southern Independence. Having enlisted as a "Confederate soldier," he was determined to share the fate of his country. He was with the "Army of Virginia," during the three first years of the war, when he was detached to go as "Pilot in the service of the Navy," where he served faithfully his country, until the close of the war; when he engaged to carry some persons to China, but when out upon the ocean, they were captured, and he was taken to Fort Jackson, and placed in prison for a short time, and taken to Fort Lafayette, and confined in a dungeon for some months, and here he took cold, which settled on his lungs, turned to consumption, which terminated in his death on the 13th of Dec. 1866, at his father's residence, on Eastern Shore, Baldwin Co., Ala.

When released from prison, he came to St. Marx, where he had many warm friends; but learning from his physician, that his disease must prove fatal, he started to the house of his parents, having lost his wife and child while he was in the army. He desired to die at home, where he could have the care of a mother, when called to pass the cold stream of death. He said to his mother soon after he reached home, that "he came home to die." He talked much of death, and had no fear of Eternity, but only feared from the peculiar nature of his disease, that he must strangle to death, and requested "that when his end was near, that his physician should give him something to make him die easy." We related him to Christ, as his all-sufficient Saviour, and assured him that dying grace would be given; and true it was, for I never saw any one die so easy. On the morning of his death, he said to his mother, that he was fast sinking, but that he would soon meet his wife and child in Heaven. When he had breathed his last, the mother, called "Isaac, my son, Isaac are you dead; No, my child sleeps in Jesus." He was faithful in all the relations of life. As a child, obedient; as a husband, devoted; and as a citizen, faithful; but his spirit has gone to rest with the saints.

His body sweetly sleeps in the dust, but his spirit has gone to rest with the ransomed and redeemed of the Lord.

An officer who was in the service with him, says: "that he was universally loved by all his comrades. And now that he has passed away, we sorrow not as those who have no hope, but feel that he sleeps in Jesus," and they that sleep in Jesus, will God bring with him. Our loss in his eternal gain; and to weeping parents, brothers, sisters, and friends, be assured "that though he cannot come back to us, yet we can go to him."

J. J. GRADE.

Eastern Shore, Ala.

The "Episcopal Methodist" will please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Lake Providence District-La. Conference

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
Waterproof & St. Joseph, at W. proof Jan. 26, 27
Wesley circuit, at Wesley Chapel, Feb. 2, 3
Delhi circuit, at Floyd, Feb. 9, 10
Carroll circuit, at Bells Chmptn, Feb. 16, 17
Oakley circuit, at Oakley, March 2, 3
Low circuit, at Salem, March 9, 10
Tensas & Shelly L. cir, Tensa, Chap., Moit. 16, 18
Lake Prov. & Pecan cir, at Lake P. Moit. 22, 21

Southern Methodist Publishing House.

The branch of the above House, at 112 Camp street, in this city, is in successful operation—all the Publications of the Catalogue can be had here on the same terms as at Nashville. Catalogues will be sent when requested. Single copies of books will be sent by mail to those who wish them, on remitting in addition to the price of the books, 4 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction of 4 ounces. Address:

R. J. HARR, Agent,
112 Camp street, New Orleans.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
Whitaker & Cott. Hill, at W. Jan. 19, 20
E. Shore & F. River, at Dandilly's 26, 27
Pascagoula, at Salem, Feb. 2,
Bay Shore, Feb. 9, 10
Ocean Springs, Feb. 16, 17
Citronelle, Feb. 23, 24
State Line & St. Stephen's, March 2, 3
Waynesboro, at Waynesboro, March 9, 11
The Preachers, where the Quarterly meetings are not specified above, are to be held, will please let me know by mail, at their earliest convenience. Address me at Mobile, Ala. Thos. W. DORMAN, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Our readers will be delighted to learn that this beautiful Sunday School Paper is to be resumed the first of January. It will be published by the S. M. Publishing House Nashville, Tennessee, and simultaneously at 112 Camp St., in this city.—THOSE DESIRING THE NEW ORLEANS EDITION should forward immediately to Rev. ROBT. J. HARR, Agt., Lock Box 814, New Orleans.

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BRITISH PERIODICALS.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Con.)

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)

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NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

Since the publication of our last issue the general market has exhibited a fair degree of animation, and several of the leading articles have undergone a notable variation. Sugar and Molasses have been in demand, at higher prices, and Western Produce has disclosed its usual vitality, attended with an easier feeling in Corn and Flour, and a decline in Pork, while the movement in our leading staple has evinced considerable activity, although to realize, factors, under continued heavy receipts, and further depression at New York and Liverpool, have been obliged to make additional concessions, the market closing yesterday at our quotations, with a softening tendency.

COTTON—On Saturday, notwithstanding holders showed increased anxiety to sell, and evinced a disposition in most instances to make concessions, still the movement continued light throughout, the sales at the close comprising barely 3000 bales, at prices $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower. On Monday there was a more liberal inquiry, and as most sellers were willing to meet the demand at the ruling rates, quite a heavy business was transacted, the day's transactions footing up 7400 bales, at previous prices. Yesterday the market opened under the unfavorable influence of a decline at Liverpool, and although the majority of holders evinced a disposition to accept easier prices, yet buyers generally held aloof, and consequently the sales were less liberal, footing up at the close barely 5400 bales at softer rates, the market closing with a tendency to inside figures.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 16700 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 13,003 bales, against 18,146 during the corresponding period last week, showing an decrease of 5143 bales.

The receipts at this port, since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas), are 485,482 bales, against 442,809 bales to same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 74,076 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 93,883 bales to Great Britain, of 17,928 to France, and an increase of 10,902 bales to other foreign ports.

TOBACCO—Continues in request, but the stock is too small for important operations. The sales have been small since our last review. The receipts since the first of January have been only about 100 hhds, which were sold readily. A number of foreign buyers are in the market, awaiting receipts from the West, and supplies would meet with good and advantageous sale. We repeat our quotations for reference, although they are said to be inside prices:

	Light.	Heavy.
Low Refused	2 3/4	3 1/4
Good do	4 1/4	4 3/4
Common Leaf	5 1/4	5 3/4
Fair	6 1/4	6 3/4
Good	7 1/4	7 3/4
Choice	8 1/4	8 3/4
Choice Select	9 1/4	9 3/4

WHEAT—The stock is light, but the demand is only of a retail character. About 4500 barrels were sold in small lots, on Saturday and Monday, at \$1.50 for Common, \$1.11 to \$1.15 for Fine, \$1.17 to \$1.21 for Superfine, \$1.22 to \$1.25 for Single Extra, \$1.25 to \$1.30 for Double Extra, \$1.34 to \$1.40 for Treble Extra, and \$1.50 to \$1.60 for Choice Extra. Yesterday the market was inactive and prices were dropping owing to better supplies being expected.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, Wednesday evening, Jan. 30, 1867.	
Western Beef, choice per lb.	12 to 18
Western Beef, 2nd quality, per lb.	12 to 15
Texas Cattle, 2nd quality, per head	\$75 to \$90
Texas Cattle, 1st quality, per head	\$90 to \$100
Hogs per lb. gross	10 to 11
Sheep in lots per head	\$3.25 to \$4.25
Crook Sheep, per head	— to —
Choice Sheep, per head	\$4.50 to \$6.00
Milk Cows, choice per head	\$80 to \$100
Milk Cows, per head	\$50 to \$80
Texas Cows, with calves	\$12 to \$25
Yearlings, per head	\$5 to \$12
Calves per head	\$7.00 to \$12

HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

Saddle and light harness horses	\$200 to \$400
Heavy draft horses	200 to 400
Common do	75 to 150
Mules, 1st quality, broke	250 to 300
Do 2d do	175 to 225
Do 1st do unbroke	200 to 240
Do 2d do	150 to 180
Mexican Mules	40 to 95

Monetary.

The movement in Coin has been unusually light, although rates, sympathizing with the course of prices at New York, have disclosed a marked improvement. Gold opened on Saturday at 136 $\frac{1}{2}$, but subsequently advanced and closed firm at 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 136 $\frac{3}{4}$; it opened on Monday at 136 to 136 $\frac{1}{2}$, and without exhibiting any material irregularity, closed steady at 136 $\frac{1}{2}$, and opened yesterday at 137 to 137 $\frac{1}{2}$, advancing later in the day and closing firm at 138.

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements	6 00	25 00
Cotton and Sugar Flows	—	12 50
Yeast, Pies and Sumpers	—	7 50
Cotton Sumpers	—	13 00
Sweeps	—	10 00
Shovels	—	10 00
Spades	—	11 00
Axes	—	10 00
Haggins, 1/2 yard	—	18
Kentucky	—	20
East India	—	24
Dale Hope, Kentucky, 1/2 lb.	—	12
Bran, 1/2 100 lbs.	—	2 50
Bread, 1/2 100 lbs.	—	9 00
Crackers	—	10 00
Bricks, Lake, 1/2 M.	—	20 00
English, 1/2 M.	—	50 00
Candles, 1/2 lb.	—	42
Sperm, N Bedford	—	43
Adamantine	—	17
Star	—	22
Chocolate, No 1 1/2 lb	—	50
Sweet and Spiced	—	35
Cider, Western 1/2 bbl.	—	none
Northern	—	none
Coal, Cannon 1/2 ton	—	10 00
Anthracite 1/2 ton	—	13 00
Wet salted, 1/2 ton	—	11 00
Hall, 1/2 ton	—	42
Copper, Braziers 1/2 lb.	—	45
Sheeting	—	45
Copper Bolts	—	45
Yellow Metal	—	none
Cordage, Manila, 1/2 lb.	—	23 1/2
Tarred, American	—	30
Russia	—	30
Corn Meal, 1/2 bbl.	—	5 00
Dyes, 1/2 lb.	—	5
Logwood, Campy	—	5
St. Domingo	—	3
Indigo, 1/2 lb.	—	1 00
Madder	—	18
Eggs, 1/2 bbl. Western	—	45 00
Feathers, 1/2 lb.	—	1 00
Fish, Cod, 1/2 box	—	1 00
Blackrock, No 1, 1/2 bbl.	—	21 00
No 2	—	20 00
No 3	—	16 50
Flaxseed, 1/2 lb.	—	9
Flour, 1/2 lb.	—	12 00
Superfine	—	12 50
Extra	—	11 50
Flour	—	11 50
Fruit, Prunes, 1/2 lb.	—	18
Flgs. Drum	—	23
Dried Apples	—	9
Almonds, Zante	—	17
Almonds, sweet shell	—	40
Raisins, M M, 1/2 box	—	4 15
Lemon	—	4 20
Lem's L, 1/2 hundred	—	1 50
Malaga, 1/2 box	—	3 50
Oranges, La, 1/2 100	—	43 00
Glass, 1/2 box of 10 feet	—	4 50
American, 8 x 10	—	5 00
10 x 12	—	5 50
12 x 18	—	6 00
Grain, 1/2 bushel	—	1 25
Malt, Western	—	1 80
Oats	—	95
Corn, shelled 1/2 bushel	—	1 25
Beans, 1/2 lb.	—	10 00
Hops, 1/2 lb.	—	65
Guano, 1/2 lb.	—	11 00
Gunny Bags, 1/2 ton	—	35 00
Hay, Western, 1/2 ton	—	35 00
Northern	—	none
Louisiana	—	none
Hides, 1/2 lb.	—	13
Dry salted Mexican	—	14
Wet salted, city slaughter	—	11
Kip Skins	—	11
Dry country	—	13
Pelts 1/2 piece	—	20
Iron, Pig 1/2 ton	—	45 00
Country, 1/2 lb.	—	7 1/2
English, 1/2 lb.	—	8 1/2
Sheet	—	9
Bolter	—	10
Nail Rods	—	14
Iron Cotton Ties	—	11
Castings, American	—	9
Lime, Western 1/2 bbl.	—	1 50
Shell Lime	—	1 50
Rockland, do.	—	2 25
Cement	—	2 75
Mexican, 1/2 gallon	—	73
Louisiana	—	50
Muscovado	—	60
Honey, Reboiled	—	60
Moss, 1/2 lb.	—	3 1/2
Grey, Country	—	3 1/2
Black, do	—	4 1/2
Select, wattle, rotted	—	5 1/2
Nails, Am. 4d 100 lb.	—	7 1/2
Wrought, German	—	15
English	—	18
Naval Stores, 1/2 bbl.	—	4 00
Pitch	—	5 00
Rosin A No 1	—	6 00
No 2	—	4 00
No 3	—	3 00
Spirits Turp 1/2 gallon	—	60
Amish, bright	—	75
Oil, Lard 1/2 gallon	—	1 35
Coal Oil	—	70
Cotton Seed, Crude	—	90
Refined	—	1 20
Painters' 1/2 gallon	—	1 25
Oil, Lard 1/2 ton	—	39 00
Cotton Seed	—	36 00
Meal	—	30 00
Provisions, 1/2 bbl.	—	20 00
Deer, Mess, Northern	—	15 00
Western	—	15 00
North half bbl.	—	15 00
Dried, 1/2 lb.	—	16
Tobacco, 1/2 doz.	—	10 00
Pork, Mess	—	24 00
Prime Mess	—	22 00
Hog, Round, 1/2 lb.	—	15 1/2
Bacon, H. Cured	—	15
Do, Cured	—	15
Sides	—	15
Shoulders	—	12 1/2
Green Shoulders	—	12
Lard, Prime, in Tierces	—	13
Butter, in kegs	—	14
Fat, in Tierces	—	40
Butter, Northern	—	40
Western	—	40
Obease, American	—	10
Potatoes, 1/2 bbl.	—	4 00
Onions	—	4 25
Green Apples	—	8 00
Rice, 1/2 lb. Louisiana	—	9
India	—	7 1/2
Carolina	—	10
Salt, refined, 1/2 lb.	—	40
Crude	—	20
Salt, 1/2 sack	—	1 05
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	—	2 00
from store	—	2 05
coarse, cargo	—	1 50
from store	—	1 90
from warehouse	—	1 85
Turkey Island, 1/2 bushel	—	none
Soap, 1/2 lb. Western	—	10
Northern	—	8
Southern	—	14
Castile	—	14
Sugar, Louisiana, 1/2 lb.	—	9
In the city	—	15 1/2
Havana, White	—	10 1/2
Yellow	—	12 1/2
Brown	—	11 1/2
Tobacco, in bbls, 1/2 lb.	—	15
Eastern & Cutters	—	15
Choice and Selections	—	12 1/2
Fine Leaf	—	7
Medium Leaf	—	10
Fair Leaf	—	10
Common Leaf	—	5
Rebbed	—	4
Common Rebbed	—	4
Twine, Cotton, 1/2 lb.	—	60
Baling	—	25
Washed, 1/2 lb.	—	30
Bury	—	12
Louisiana, Native	—	15
Texas, 1/2 lb. Molino	—	23

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FEB.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MAR.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
APR.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MAY.	29	30	31	1	2	3	4
JUNE.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
JULY.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
AUG.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
SEP.	26	27	28	29	30	1	2
OCT.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NOV.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DEC.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
JAN.	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
FEB.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAR.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
APR.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
MAY.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
JUNE.	29	30	1	2	3	4	5
JULY.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AUG.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SEP.	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
OCT.	27	28	29	30	1	2	3
NOV.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DEC.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
JAN.	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
FEB.	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
MAR.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
APR.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MAY.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
JUNE.	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
JULY.	30	31	1	2	3	4	5

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R. MARSH DENMAN & CO.	CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.
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13 1/2	
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aug 20 1/2	
J. G. KELLS.	W. C. CHAMBERLIN.
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aug 15 1/2	
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And General Commission Merchants.	36 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
sep 22 1/2	
R. ATKINSON & CO.	JAMES H. WITT & CO.
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CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

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LOVE'S WORDS.

A little hand with golden hair,
A little face so sweet and fair,
A little hand with its dimpled grace,
It wanders lovingly over my face,
And a sweet voice whispers soft and low,
"I love you sister—I love you so."

It is dreary outside—the wind and rain
Sweep sobbing by, like a funeral train;
But there's light within—my heart beats high,
I heed not the wild wind's wailing cry,
As I list to the murmur soft and low,
"I love you sister—I love you so."

Where there comes no storm with its blither blight,
Where many hearts we have missed below,
Are murmuring still, "We love you so."

THE SABBATH.

Fresh glides the brook and blows the gale,
Yet yonder halts the quiet mill.
The whirling wheel, the rushing mill—
How motionless and still.

Six days of toil, poor child of Cain,
Thy strength the slave of want may be;
The seventh thy limbs escape the chain—
A God hath made thee free!

Ah, tender was the law that gave
This holy respite to the breast—
To breathe the gale, to watch the wave,
And know the wheel may rest!

But where the waves the gentlest glide,
With image charms to light thine eyes?
The spirit reflected on the tide,
Inspires thee to the skies.

To teach the soul its noble worth
The rest from mortal toil is given;
Go snatch the brief reprieve from earth,
And pass—a guest to heaven.

LITTLE GRAVE.

Dear little grave bestrewn with flowers,
God's smile thy tears—our tears thy showers;
I come to claim of thee a part,
And o'er thee bend a yearning heart.

I come and kneel, with upraised eyes,
While on my lips each murmur dies,
As faith beholds, beyond the skies,
The bud, whose seed within thee lies!

Dear little grave thou dost enshrine
The treasure that we thee consign
To keep for us until the day
When soaring soul shall claim its clay.

Thou hidest no woe, sweet little bed,
For well we know through thee Christ led
Our spotless lamb from earth's dark world
To light and love in his dear fold—
Where when made pure as the child,
Again may elapse those undimmed.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE FUNDAMENTAL TRUTHS OF CHRISTIANITY.

From the German, by Prof. J. B. A. AUBREY.

THE HISTORY OF REVELATION.

Revelation is subject to the law of development. Unlike the novel origin of the heathen goddess, Minerva, did the Christian Revelation attain to its manifest perfectness step by step—she has a history. Now, history is concerned with progress; but progress is possible only when a fixed goal is to be reached. This goal is the kingdom of God—the realization of the moral and religious ideal. Every nation has had its special destiny in the sum of the world's history. There were nations of culture: Greece and Rome. There was a nation whose destiny it was to propagate true religion: this was Israel. But both, culture and religion, must go hand in hand. Christianity accomplishes this.

The nations of heathenism were not without religion. But their religion was a mere natural religion, a religion of the senses, and almost invariably served the cause of immorality. Their religion was not without truth; but, inasmuch as error preponderated, even that truth was buried with the error in the universal grave of dissolution. Unbelief and superstition—pernicious sprouts of the dead trunk—do indeed continue to infest mankind. But, they too, must die before the sun of Revelation.

Socrates has often been compared with Christ. But what a world-wide difference exists between them! Socrates was not a man of the world, but simply a man of his na-

tion. Nor was Plato anything else but a Greek—a Greek philosopher. Their efforts to benefit mankind were bounded by the boundaries of Greece. The best morals taught in antiquity were those of the stoics. But, even with them the heart is chilled with the desperate and proud spirit of resignation. Throughout the various systems of heathenism we find that man—his being, and destiny—that man was not known. Eternal love came to his rescue.

Everywhere in the heathen world, among the Persians, Indians, Greeks, the old Germans, etc. etc., we find traces of an old and universal belief, that in some future time, when corruption should have reached its zenith, the iron age of sin and misery should cease. To this end, a divine Prince was expected to descend from heaven. He was to restore Arcadian innocence and bliss. All sacrifices, all prayers, all religious rites, and ceremonies of heathenism are the forebodings of the approaching truth.

From the heathen we turn to the Jews. A beautiful oasis, these people appear in the midst of the vast wilderness of error. They were the stewards of our Revelation. Three cardinal thoughts governed the religious life of the Jews. The first is God; the second, is sin, through the law and sacrifices constantly kept awake, and the third is that of the promised Savior, by all the prophets precisely portrayed, and which was realized in the advent of Christ, the son of Mary. Christianity has not entered the world as a new philosophy, or a new system of ethics, but as a historical fact—a fact radiating from Christ.

JESUS CHRIST.

No other question receives in our day more attention than that relating to the person of the Lord. And justly so; for the solution of that question solves at the same time that of Christianity. From his birth He received divine homage. But, with all that, we discover at an early date much opposition to the doctrine of the Savior's divinity. The Jewish error recognized in Christ a mere prophet; while the errors of the heathen, did indeed discover in Him a supernatural being, but shrouded His historical realization with the mists of mythology. The church found in Christ, both, God and man.

Rationalism denies the Lord's divinity. With it, Christ is simply a symbol of divine wisdom, etc. From this stand-point, argues Strauss; that the history of the Gospels was a wreath of myths, which owed their origin to the poetical genius of the early Christians. But how? when Christ who is portrayed in the Gospels, is the poetical fabrication of the early Christians, whose fabrication then are these Christians?

Much, has of late the idea found place in the republic of letters, that, after all, the authenticity of the Gospel record was not so well founded. But, was then this record accidentally found in some library, that thus there might be doubt with regard to its origin? Were not the Gospels from the beginning open documents, composed and distributed under the zealous supervising eye of the Church? They were publicly read in the early Christian congregations. And were these congregations easily to be imposed upon, when for their religious convictions they readily died the grim death of the martyr?

Independent of all other proofs for the authenticity of the Gospels, we shall simply make mention of one—the portrait of Jesus Christ. The delineations of the Savior's character could not have been invented, and they must be the copy of the original. Man could not portray a sinless, holy character like that of Christ, without sketching lineaments, which betrayed the author-

ship. Was not the Jews ideal, the direct opposite from that which Christ actually was? Had the Jews, without the true original, in the Gospels portrayed the Savior, we would have the picture of some mighty prince and learned scribe, and not that of a carpenter's son.

In order to invalidate the authenticity of the Gospel's has Baur spent nearly all his fine mental powers, to prove that they were composed in the second century, and, consequently, after all the disciples of Christ had been dead. We have literary works composed in the second century. And, certainly, the strictest criticism must decide that in point of language—language which in every century has its marked peculiarity, that there is a vast difference between those writings and the Gospel record.

With this we close the series of interesting papers on "The Fundamental Truths of Christianity." We may here state that they are not a mere translation of the original work by the renowned doctor of theology, E. E. Luthard, at the university of Leipzig, but an imperfect synopsis of the same. It is only two years since the work first appeared in print, and already it has realized five heavy editions in Germany, and has been translated into eight different tongues. A complete translation will appear in New York very shortly.

FROM OTHER CHURCHES.

NORTHERN METHODIST.

DR. WHEDON IN ADVANCE.—"Did sufficient reasons require a well-qualified African-American bishop to be elected, and preside in turn over our General Conference, who would object from mere color alone? A few years ago the objection, in obedience to southern influences, would have been very unanimous. A few years hence, we trust, it will be wondered that such objection could ever have existed."—*Methodist Quarterly Review*.

EPISCOPAL.

HIGH AND LOW CHURCH IN NEW YORK.—The High and Low Church contest continues to be waged with vigor in the diocese of New York, though, of course, in a spirit of Christian charity and forbearance. The former party are trying to have Long Island erected into a separate diocese, and agitated the subject energetically at the meeting of the Convention. On the first day of that meeting, we are informed, by the way, through the New York Church Union—organ of the Low party—that there was "a procession, a la Popish, headed by 'the Bishop of New York,' and some forty surpliced boys, chanting after the most approved Papal methods, as they entered the church." We are also told by the same journal, that the rector of Old Trinity "has introduced the 'Processional Hymn,' with bowings and crossings before the altar, as another step toward Rome." The Union further insinuates the following piquant morsel of scandal: "It is said that \$4,000 was offered by a certain, or it seems an uncertain individual, to endow the future diocese, if Dr. Littlejohn were made Bishop. Surely, this question at last was settled, that, while thirty pieces of silver was the price of the suffering One, \$40,000 is the price of a modern Bishop. Walpole said every man had his price."

PRESBYTERIAN.

NEW-SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN.—The Minutes for the year ending in May last, show the whole number of churches in our connection to be 1528; they show the members of the different Churches to range from 3 to more than 1,000 persons. A classification will show the relative strength of the Churches in a pretty clear way, and sufficiently exact for

practical purposes. The following table is compiled from the last Minutes:

The Ch's having from 3 to 5 members are 19	" " " 6 to 10 " 41	" " " 11 to 25 " 212	" " " 26 to 50 " 322	" " " 51 to 75 " 217	" " " 76 to 100 " 153	" " " 101 to 150 " 177	" " " 151 & upwards " 350
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From this tabular view it can be seen that 1,001 Churches, (nearly two-thirds of the whole number,) have a membership not exceeding in each Church 100 persons. It can also be seen that 842 Churches, (more than half of the whole number) have each not over 25 members; that 631 Churches, (considerably more than a third part of the whole number,) have each not over 50 members; and that 309 Churches have each not over 25 members.

The Synods of Albany, Utica, Onondaga, Geneva, Susquehanna, Genesee, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, are east of the Alleghany Mountains and north of Virginia. They comprise 694 Churches; and 360 of them, as to members, range as follows, viz:

15 Ch's have each from 4 to 10 members.	59 " " 11 to 25 " 59	107 " " 26 to 50 " 97	79 " " 51 to 75 " 79	79 " " 76 to 100 " 79
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The remaining 334 Churches have upwards of 100 members. Thus it appears that more than half of the Churches in the above named Synods do not severally exceed 100 members; and more than a quarter of them have each not over 50 members; and 74 of them individually, do not exceed 25 members.

FOREIGN.

MOVEMENT FOR INCREASE OF PREACHERS' SALARIES.—We see it stated in our exchanges that on a recent occasion an influential public meeting of members and friends of the Church of Scotland was held in the Merchant's Hall, Glasgow, for the purpose of forming an Association for augmenting the smaller livings of the clergy. Lord Belhaven occupied the chair, part being taken in the proceedings by Sir James Campbell, the Rev. Dr. Cook, (Moderator of the General Assembly,) Mr. Campbell Swinton, the Rev. Dr. Lee, (of Edinburgh,) the Hon. Major Baillie the Rev. Mr. Charteris, and others. The first resolution which was adopted set forth that the inadequacy of the incomes attached to many of the parochial charges of the Church of Scotland was injurious to the interests of religion and the Church, and that there was an imperative call for efforts being made by all members and friends of the Church for the augmentation of the smaller stipends. Following up this resolution, it was next resolved that an Association should be at once formed, principally composed of the laity, its leading object being to augment such livings of parish ministers as do not amount to \$1,000 per annum. The operations of the association are intended to extend over the whole of Scotland, with Glasgow for its centre. A General Committee was afterwards appointed.—*United Presbyterian*.

NOWHERE WANTED.—Since the cessation of the Austrian rule in Venetia, and its annexation to Italy, the Jesuits have been compelled to leave it, and are settling in great numbers in Bohemia and the Tyrol, though they are not welcome in either country. The city of Prague petitioned that they might not be permitted to settle there, and the Council of Vienna strongly protested against their residence in the capital of Austria, "as well on grounds of conviction, as from motives of policy deeply affecting the empire." Their presence is dreaded not only in these chief cities of the most Catholic country, but they are banished from nearly all Germany, they are not allowed to enter Spain, and their quarters in Europe are narrowing every day. Nor do we feel at all anxious to have them here, unless there are more conservative than history has exhibited them.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANTS AND THE TAHITIAN MISSION.—It is interesting to know that the work of the London Missionary Society, so grievously affected by the French occupation of Tahiti, is now energetically carried forward by an agency from the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society. At the present time there are in Tahiti and its dependencies 37 native Protestant parishes, 1507 pupils in schools, and 3346 communicants in native Protestant churches. Queen Pomare and nearly all her people still adhere to their faith in the gospel. A decree making the teaching of the French language in the native schools compulsory, has been revoked; and the native teachers, who were ignorant of French and who were therefore compelled to resign while the order was enforced, have thereby regained possession of the schools. In January, 1863 a society for the furtherance of primary knowledge among the Protestant schools in the French Protectorate was founded at the residence of Queen Pomare. The Queen's husband is the president of the committee, and Rev. Thomas Arbousset the vice-president.

The Romanizing Party in England Deceived by a Pretending "Eastern Bishop."

We have more than once referred in our columns to an individual who has made his appearance in England, claiming to be an "Eastern Bishop," and who has been received with great enthusiasm by the High-Church party. The following curious communication concerning this individual appears in the *Guardian*:

"I have reason to believe that the English public will soon know a good deal more than it knows at present of the self-styled 'Bishop of Iona.' Meanwhile his friends in England may possibly feel interested in the following facts, which I have learned from an undoubted authority. M. Ferrette was educated at the Propaganda at Rome, where he also received ordination as priest. He had sufficient interest, for he is related to the Pope, to get appointed to a post of some responsibility—I believe that of prior—in a Dominican convent at Mosul, in Asiatic Turkey. He left the convent, however, and also the Church of Rome—with the view, no doubt, of promoting more effectively the reunion of Christendom. Full of this high purpose, it was natural, of course, that he should seek out some man of influence and note who yearned, like himself, for the fair vision of a reunited Christendom, and who had labored long and zealously to sow peace on earth and good will among men. Accordingly M. Ferrette betook himself to Bishop Gobat, and offered his services. The fame of having converted a Dominican Prior would have made Bishop Gobat immortal at Exeter Hall. Nevertheless Bishop Gobat declined the services of the Dominican ex-Prior of Mosul. Upon this, M. Ferrette lost all faith in Episcopacy as an agent in the reunion of Christendom. So he offered himself to the Irish Presbyterian Mission in Damascus, and was employed. Soon after this the Anglo-French Commission, at the head of which was Lord Dufferin, went out to Syria in connection with the massacres. M. Ferrette being a good linguist, and having some knowledge of Syria, was employed on various occasions by the Commission. This gave a new direction to his views on reunion, and with the prospect of fulfilling at last the pious dream of his boyhood and the animating hope of his manhood, he announced his intention of giving up Presbyterianism, and forthwith applied for a Consularship. Unfortunately, the Foreign Office did not appreciate the spiritual significance of the application; and M. Ferrette lost, therefore, the opportunity of making a British Consularship the instrument of reuniting Christendom. Disheartened and nonplussed, he came to England, and your readers know pretty well his history since. Now for the Metropolitan of the World, who is Peter the Humble? He holds office—that of bishop, I believe—in the Syrian Jacobite Church. He ceased to belong to that Church some years ago, and made a journey to Paris, where, and also among the Europeans in Syria, he collected a good deal of money

for the 'United Syrian Church,' of which he is 'Metropolitan.' His labors, however, can not be very arduous, for the 'United Syrian Church,' consists of precisely one member, and that member is 'Peter the Humble,' just as the 'Orthodox Western Church,' which is presided over by the 'Bishop of Iona,' consists only of a single member—M. Ferrette. I hope the friends of M. Ferrette will be gratified by this epitome of the histories of the 'Bishop of Iona' and his consecrator, 'Peter the Humble.'"

"M. MacColl."

DIAGNOSIS.

We quote the sensible opinion of one, "who has seen some practice," upon the Pathology of Congressional Legislation:

In our country we have to report that the public mind of the North is quietly settling down to the expectation that Congress will carry out its purpose of assuming the executive government of the country. The President will be impeached and removed. The Supreme Court is already undergoing necessary reduction, and in a few months all the boasted checks and balances of that monument of wisdom, as we used to call the Constitution, will be swept away as quietly as a housemaid wipes down the ingenious web that a wise spider had with wonderful success drawn out of his bowels. Let us take it quietly. Nothing but the practical evils demonstrated by experiment ever heget reaction against the passionate theories of a party bewildered in "the chaos of unanimity." But sweating follows fever, and commonly puts and end to it—and there will be great sweating after a while.—*Balt. Epis. Meth.*

How THE JESUITS FARE IN AUSTRIA.—While the Pope was celebrating the last services of the year in the church of the Jesuits at Rome, an unusual place for him to be found in, the Jesuits themselves, many of whom were compelled to flee from Rome through fear that, upon the departure of the French, the wrath of the populace would break out against them, have been faring rather hard, even in the Roman Catholic countries to which they have gone. Austria, until lately, has been regarded as the safest asylum for members of the order, but the times have changed. Jesuit fathers who had migrated to Austria, did not have a very cordial reception. At Vienna the municipal council boldly and unanimously declared that they would resist the intrusion of the Jesuits by every lawful means. The inhabitants of one part of Bohemia also sent a number of deputations to the government, to declare that, if the Jesuits pitched their tents among them, they would abandon Roman Catholicism, en masse.

The Jesuits are now pretty well known, the world over, as the enemies of all liberty, and the enemies of the people; and they are likely to receive their deserts.

A GOLGOTHA OF CIVILIZATION.—A more terrible spectacle, says the "National Intelligencer," can hardly be conceived than is to be seen within a dozen yards of Arlington mansion. A circular pit, twenty feet deep and the same in diameter, has been sunk by the side of the flower garden, cemented and divided into compartments, and down into this gloomy receptacle are cast the bones of such soldiers as are perished on the field, and either were not buried at all, or were so covered up as to have their bones mingled indiscriminately together. At the time we looked into this gloomy cavern, a literal Golgotha, there were piled together skulls in one division, legs in another, arms in another, and ribs in another, what were estimated as the bones of two thousand human beings.

LUTHERAN.—The Lutheran Church of this country has developed high church tendencies, similar, somewhat, to that which is so general in the English Episcopal. Some ten synods, representing over one hundred and seventy thousand communicants, formally withdrew from the General Synod at its meeting in June, and last month organized another General Synod, on the basis of a more marked ritualism, and especially of a strict adherence to the Augsburg Confession, with its doctrine of the real presence. The Lutheran, ably edited by Dr. Krauth, is their organ. The Lutheran Observer, now removed to Philadelphia, is the organ of the evangelical party, still strong in all denominational resources.—*Exchange*.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP, REGENERATION, ETC.

No. 1.

Mr. Editor: There are many members of the different denominations, who raise an objection to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, because members are received into it, who, according to our views of conversion, are only seekers, penitents, or inquirers after the truth. This objection has a great bearing, and is often used as a means of proselyting the young and uninformed members of our church. Many cases of this kind have fallen under my own observation. Some time ago in my pastoral visits, I called upon a family, two members of which (daughters), had, when quite young, joined the Methodist Church as probationers; but by neglect, oversight, or some other cause, had never been received into full connection. After their remaining in the church for some two years, they attended a protracted meeting held by another denomination, where they went forward to the anxious seat, and attended the inquiry meeting, where they were asked if they believed that Jesus Christ suffered, and died to redeem them? If they were truly sorry on account of their sins? If they were then willing to forsake all their sins, cast their lot with the children of God, and spend the balance of their lives in His service? These questions being answered in the affirmative, they were told that they were converted, that they were elect, and highly favored children of God; and as an inducement to join that communion (which they did), they were reminded of the length of time they had lived in the Methodist Church as seekers of religion. After holding a family class-meeting with these two young ladies, the conviction was forced upon my mind, that in the Methodist Church, they would still be classed among seekers.

And now, Mr. Editor, as far as my experience has gone, and I have been a tolerably close observer, as to the course pursued by the different branches of the Church of Christ for many years past, and I have never yet known a member of the Methodist Church, to knock at the door of any other branch of the Christian Church for admission, but that that door was thrown wide open to receive him or her, no matter whether such applicant was marked on the roll of the Methodist Church, as believers or seekers.

It is a truth well known, that the ministers and official members of the Methodist Church, never assume the responsibility of deciding whether or not applicants for membership have been converted. We think that it is the privilege of every man to know for himself, whether or not God has for Christ's sake pardoned his sins. True, all may not experience the same measure of joy and peace, when first converted, or even through life. But like Bunyan's Pilgrim, they certainly know when the heavy burden of sin is removed from them.

As a church, we attach more importance to experimental religion, heart-felt, soul-comforting religion, than other denominations, and consequently consider those who have no assurance that their sins have been pardoned, and that they have been regenerated by grace, as seekers. In confirmation that we as a Church, do attach more importance to an experience of grace in our hearts, and the witness of the spirit, than some of the "sister" churches, I will here transcribe a portion of an editorial, from page 237, vol. IV. Calvinistic Magazine, edited by James Gallaher, Frederick A. Ross, and David Nelson, three prominent Presbyterian ministers. The Magazine, before me was published in November, 1850, and the editorial

from which I propose giving an extract, is signed N., and headed "A Word to Serious Persons." Here then is what N. says:

"But you inquire, 'Suppose I could go into my closet and ask Christ to save me from my sins, sincerely wishing to fight against them; and suppose I were to ask him for pardon, seeing the fact, that through his vicarious atonement only, I could be pardoned; or in other words, having a proper view of his substitutional sufferings for sin; and suppose I were to plead for forgiveness on account of his death, (having a suitable understanding of the fitness of the work he performed on Calvary, to answer in the room of the sinner's death,) how should I know if I were heard? Would he speak and tell me so? No; he would not. How shall I then know whether or not my sins were pardoned? Would I see a light as a token? No; these things are not mentioned as evidences of conversion in the Bible. Would I know it by a secret strong persuasion of it being impressed upon my heart? or by an unusual joy? or some witness of the nature of inspiration? No; all such expectations are vain, and if felt are not to be trusted to. They are not noticed as marks of regeneration in either of the Testaments, but only in the conversion of weak Christians or deluded professors."

"We must judge from the Bible, if we judge correctly, whether we are pardoned. We must get our confidence by fair scriptural deduction, if it is a proper confidence. The Christian whose hopes are properly founded, can say after the following manner: I have been brought to implore life of the Saviour, feeling that I deserved his frown; and inasmuch as the volume of Inspiration teaches that he turns none away; therefore, I hope I am not rejected." And then, on page 331, the same writer adds, "Some cannot hope that the Saviour has accepted them, because of their lack of joy; or in other words, they cannot believe their sins are pardoned until they have a strong impression that they are pardoned. This is amazingly absurd. God has not promised that we are to know of our condition by having strong persuasions impressed upon us, but as before stated, we are to judge from the Scriptures, and by comparing our cases with the promises of the Bible."

Now, if the above Calvinistic view of regeneration be the true one, and in accordance with the gospel of Jesus Christ, then every sincere seeker in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, is soundly converted, and consequently a suitable person to become a member of any branch of the Christian Church.

My next article, No. 2, will be on the subject of regeneration, the witness of the spirit, etc.

W. SPILLMAN.

Marion Station, Miss., Feb. 1867.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Mr. Editor: In your paper of Jan. 12th, I notice a critique from the pen of Rev. Thos. Nixon, on I Cor. 15th chap. 29th v. "Else what shall they do who are baptized for the dead, if the dead rise not at all? Why then are they baptized for the dead?" In it he makes the dead refer to Christ, and proposes that interpretation as a solution of the difficulty of the text. "If Christ be not risen, then why are they baptized for one who is dead, for a dead body?" It is fatal to this view of the text that "the dead" is plural—the original, in the genitive case, being plural. It must mean "the dead persons," it cannot have, according to the grammatical construction, any reference to Christ. The mystery of the text still remains, M.

RECAPITULATION.—Rev. Mr. Reid published a letter in the Christian Intelligencer, N. Y., from which it appears that he abandoned the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of America for the purpose of joining the Roman Catholic Church, and that he now forsakes his new friends, with the following confession: "I only wish now to say that by the most indubitable evidence I have now become thoroughly and most sufficiently acquainted with the awful corruption of that mysterious and horrible body, called the Roman Catholic Church."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"MISSIONARY DEBT."—MISS. CONF.

Mr. Editor: Owing to some irregularity, the items usually embodied in the Annual Missionary Report, were not arranged and prepared in due time for the contemplated pamphlet minutes of our Conference, as early as practicable, however, after the adjournment of Conference, with the assistance and under the direction of the President of our Missionary Board, I made ready a statement of the amounts, reported from the several Circuits, Stations, etc., both for the purpose of liquidating the "old debt," and also to carry on the regular Missionary operations of the Conference for the current year. We also had ready for publication as early as practicable, the assessment to the several Presiding Elders' Districts, of their proportion of the amount expected to be raised this year, for the payment of the "old Missionary debt."

From a correspondence with the Secretary of the Conference, I ascertained that he had forwarded the "copy for our Minutes" to Nashville, for publication, and that although the matter in my hands might be in time, still there was reason to doubt, and I have therefore concluded to publish in the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, the following: "The Missionary Board of the Mississippi Annual Conference, having been informed that the Mississippi Conference is expected to raise and pay the sum of \$2500, as one proportion of the old debt, due by the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South."

"Resolved, That we will earnestly try to raise one-half of this amount the ensuing year."

In pursuance of this resolution, the Board made the following assessment to the several Presiding Elders' Districts, viz:

Natchez Dist.	\$225.00	less \$30.00 paid	
Vicksburg	200.00	55.00	
Jackson	175.00	100.00	
Yazoo Dist.	200.00	13.00	
Greenville	100.00		
Starkville	100.00		
Brandon	100.00		
Paulding	50.00		
Brookhaven	150.00		
Arcola	50.00		

The credits given to certain Districts are for amounts collected last year, and reported to the Conference at the late session.

We can hardly ask room in the ADVOCATE for a detailed Report of amounts reported from the several circuits and stations, but give the aggregate, as follows:

For Domestic Missions	2363.60
For Foreign Missions	250.40
For old debt	241.30
Total	\$2855.30

The collections at Conference, amounted to \$374, as nearly as we could ascertain. The account of this collection being in pencil marks, and by different hands, it is difficult to ascertain the precise amount.

H. J. HARRIS,

Secy of Miss'y Board, Miss. Conf.

ONE OF THE LORD'S STEWARDS.—A writer in the N. Y. Evangelist states the following: "A few Sabbath evenings since, a young gentleman in a Reformed Dutch congregation on Fifth Avenue went home from church with his pastor, and after telling him how he had been prospered during the past year, said to him, in substance: 'I have considerable of the Lord's money in my possession; to what good use shall I put it?' His pastor told him that their Board of Foreign Missions was \$46,000 in debt, and recommended him to give \$5,000 to that Board. He did so at once, and went home. The next morning before breakfast the gentleman came back much troubled in spirit, and said: 'I did not give enough last night.' He sat down quickly and wrote his check for fifty-six thousand dollars, and thus swept off a burdensome debt of their Missionary Board by one stroke of his pen! 'Now,' said he, 'I feel better.'"

Last year, Prof. Morse, and Z. Styles Ely, a merchant of New York, contributed \$10,000 each to Union Theological Seminary, New York, to found a course of Lectures on the "Evidences of Christianity," after the style of the famous Boyle and Bampton Lectures in England. The Rev. Albert Barnes was chosen to inaugurate the course, and was to have commenced a series of ten lectures in the Mercer Street Church, New York.

RELIGIOUSNESS—NOT FAITH.

AN EXTRACT.

It is sad to see how many are the victims of religiousness. There are thousands whose ideas of Christianity are so low and erroneous, that they think the Church, with all its various appurtenances, to be an institution equipped with machinery for making goods to be hawked about for sale. Most people seem to have no realization of the great leading truth of Christianity, that "Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners;" their conduct seems to indicate that they have imbibed the notion that Christ came not "to seek and to save that which was lost," but to put the stamp of His approval upon such as were using their best endeavors to improve themselves; for religiousness, which is the only gospel known to a multitude of professors, evidently proceeds upon this understanding.

The religious man thinks that the worship makes the worshipper, and therefore we must set diligently about worship, in order to get ourselves accepted. The main idea that man has in connection with worship (such as prayer, and praise, and service) is, that it is the means of securing acceptance, and effecting reconciliation with God. He brings his gifts as the bribes or payments of the criminal, not as the thank-offerings of the forgiven. He worships in order to pacify God, and persuade Him to extend His favor toward him. But God cannot own a religion whose aim is to buy His love, to persuade Him to be gracious, and to accept the person of the worshipper on account of the multitude or excellence of his services. (Rom. iv. 4-8.)

How different from all this is the doing of Jesus! He says, "Man, thy sins be forgiven thee," and never breathes a whisper about any service the man had rendered for it; nor did He lay him under any obligation to serve him for the future. He left him free, and sent him to his house, well knowing that, from gratitude, he would consider himself "free to serve, but not to sin." Jesus drawing near, and freely dispensing His grace to sinners of every sort, cuts up religiousness by the roots.

It is sad, indeed, when men are taught to regard God with a merely natural veneration as "the great and dreadful God," who dwells "in the thick darkness," far removed from the perishing, needy sinner, waiting, with cold and scornful reserve, to receive the homage of a fearing and bondaged people. This is not the God of the Gospel; for Jesus, who is God-man, is really as near to man, as condescending, and as ready to supply all his needs as ever He was. "Who hath required this at your hands?" is, I am assured in my soul, the voice of the Son of God, to those who thus withdraw Him from the nearest and most assured approach of the poor sinner. But alas! how very generally it is done! The Lord Jesus is kept at a distance, religious observances are brought near, and tens of thousands like the feelings that come from all that is acted before them. Their minds are pleased with the *sensuous* worship, and they mistake sentimentalism for spiritual devoutness. Their eye and ear are engaged, their feelings are charmed, a certain sense of God is awakened; but the precious, immediate confidence of the heart—and conscience is refused. Jesus is not felt to be near, forgiving their sins. They have religiousness, but not faith; the ceremonies and observances of "a worldly sanctuary," but not "the simplicity that is in Christ," in which a purified mind ever delights to walk. Religiousness gives the soul many a serious thought about itself, and many a devout thought about God; but faith gives the soul Jesus, and the words and works of Jesus, and teaches it to have done with fleshly religiousness. Phil. iii. 3.

And it is faith, and faith only—not religiousness and faith combined—that secures any end that is valued of God. Faith "works by love," faith "overcomes the world," faith "purifies the heart," by faith the "elders obtained a good report." Not so of religiousness. It ever works by fear, not by love. It does not "overcome the world," but oft-times takes it away into some recess or hiding-place. It does not "purify the heart" by giving it an object, a divine object, to detach it from self; but keeps self, in a religious attire, ever before it; and it leaves the conscience unpurged. And in God's record it gets no "good report." On the contrary, we find that religious people, the devout observers of carnal ceremonies, those who would not "defile themselves" with a judgment-hall, were the most cruel and strenuous resistors of the truth. But it is the men of faith, the lovers of truth, the poor-broken-hearted sinners, who have found their relief in Jesus "forgiving sin," who have stood, and labored, and conquered, and have their happy triumph

trial with Him, and in the records of Him whom they trusted, and in whom, by faith, they found their eternal life, and sure and full salvation. Anxious one, Jesus has power on earth to forgive sins. "ONLY BELIEVE."

Just as thou art, without one trace
Of love, or joy, or inward grace,
Or meanness for the heavenly place,
O anxious sinner! come!

ROMISH INTOLERANCE.

A letter from Dr. Prime, editor of the New York Observer, under date of Dec. 14th, has the following:

You are doubtless aware that Protestant worship is not allowed in public assemblies in the city of Rome, not, indeed, in the Roman States. The only exception to this restriction is that the Embassadors of foreign governments, resident in Rome, having a chaplain of their own will, of course worship in their own way, and if they choose to have public service in their own houses, on the Sabbath day, no objection is made. Under this protection the Russian, the Prussian, the American, and other representatives of their respective governments have for many years had divine service in their houses, and if a chapel has been opened in another part of the city, under the flag or name of the embassy, it would be regarded as a privileged place.

For forty years past the British have been tolerated in holding worship in a hayloft, finished off as a chapel, just outside the wall by the Porto del Popolo. They call it the English Church, and it is generally supposed they are outside the wall because they can not get the privilege of being inside. But they are merely there because they can not find a more commodious place, and they have no license to worship there or elsewhere. No public worship, except the Romish, is tolerated by law under the dominion of the Pope of Rome. But the practice is better than the law. It has grown into a custom of the authorities to wink at or overlook the religious assemblies of strangers, visitors at Rome; and as much of the money brought into Rome and spent here, is that of the people who come to see the city, it is the interest of the authorities to be indulgent to their guests. If Protestant service in the Italian language were set up it would soon be set down.

For six years and more, the Scotch Presbyterians have had a station here. Indeed, they have two; one the Free Church, the other the Church of Scotland. The chaplains have held service every Sabbath, in their own apartments, with a few of their countrymen, rarely more than thirty or forty being present. No sign or notice is allowed to be put up on the house to designate it as the place of worship. The stranger finds it advertised at his hotel, and, coming to the number, prows up the dark, stone stairways to some very upper chamber; and there, as secretly as the early Christians in the catacombs of Rome, or in the dens and caves of the earth, he finds a few like-minded, who pray, and hear the Word. These services disturb no one, and the authorities do not notice them. They affect to ignore their existence altogether.

On Saturday, December 29, 1866, the chaplains of these two missions were served with the following warning issued by the British Consul. I copy it *verbatim* from the original, now before me:

British Consulate at Rome, Dec. 21, 1866.

SIR,—It is my official duty to inform you that Monsignore Randi, Governor of Rome, has just communicated to me that you are holding illegal religious meetings in your house, which, you must know, are prohibited by the Roman law, and that you have thus placed yourself in the power of the Inquisition, both for arrest and imprisonment.

But as the Monsignore permits me to give you this notice, I would seriously advise that you at once put an end to these innovations, and that you visit Monsignore Randi at Monte Citorio, and assure him that you will never again repeat these illegal acts. I hope in this way you may possibly suspend your exile, which is now hanging over you.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH SEVERN, British Consul.
To Rev. JAMES LEWIS.

I will not characterize this letter as it merits. Instead of expressing his regret at being compelled to give such a notice, and offering his official and personal aid to secure a favorable consideration of the case, this Consul evidently takes special pleasure in being able to bring his countrymen under censure, and it is not strange that he is accused of being the instigator of the offensive measure. However that may be, the letter is unworthy of any official, and would be properly noticed by the expulsion from office of its author. But it was actually served upon the two Scotch preachers. One of them, Rev. Mr. Williamson, was also informed by the woman whose apartments he had hired, that she would not allow the people to come into the house for public worship any more; and, of course, he had to submit to the woman-power and closed his chapel.

The other minister, Mr. Lewis, called upon the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Odo Russell, and other distinguished British gentlemen here, and took

counsel of them, but it was not prudent for them to interfere. He then went directly to the Governor of Rome, in whose hands this matter would lie, and laid the case before him. The result was that Mr. Lewis became satisfied that the Roman Government would rather not know anything of his movements, and he might preach and pray in his own house as much as he liked; if he did not make a noise about it. He returned home, and the next day held his usual service; and I had the pleasure of hearing him preach from the words "And Paul dwelt two whole years in his own hired house, in Rome, and received all that came in unto him, preaching the kingdom of God, and teaching those things which concern the Lord Jesus Christ, with all confidence, no man forbidding him," Acts xxviii. 30.

Subsequently he says, under date of Jan. 5th:

Worse than our worst fears, the blow has been struck, and Presbyterians are ordered to desist from public worship in all the Papal dominions!

Yesterday, Mr. Odo Russell, as the acting representative of the British Government had an interview with Cardinal Antonelli, the Prime Minister of the Pope. Mr. Russell expressed his surprise on being informed that an order had been issued requiring the Scotch Presbyterians to desist from the worship they had been holding in the private houses of their pastors. He asked the Cardinal if he was aware that these meetings had been held for six years past, without objection being made by any one, and if there were any special reason why they were now so summarily suppressed. The Cardinal intimated, in reply, that the Government had for many years past been under restraint; but now that foreign protection was removed, they would administer it according to their own views of duty; that one English chapel was open, and that was enough for the English in Rome.

Mr. Russell said the Cardinal must be aware that the suppression of Presbyterian worship would produce a great excitement in Britain, and the action of the Pontifical Government would be loudly condemned. This suggestion, however, produced no effect, and Mr. Russell remarked that the Americans are allowed to have a place of worship. To this the Cardinal answered that the Government would attend to that also! Finding argument and remonstrance vain, Mr. Russell retired and reported the result of his interview. The two places of worship are, therefore, preposterously closed! There is, therefore, no place in Rome, or in the Papal dominions, where Presbyterians are admitted for divine worship.

Paul could preach two whole years, in his own hired house, in Pagan Rome. But Pagan Rome forbids the Protestant follower of the apostle to worship God, with his friend, in his own hired house. Pagan Rome was more tolerant in Paul's day than Pagan Rome in ours.

The annual sale of pews in Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's church at Brooklyn, came off on the 7th inst. It was supposed by many that Mr. Beecher's recent course would have the effect of diminishing the rental. The amount, however, exceeded \$50,000; last year it was \$43,000. The church, during the twenty years of its existence, has not lost more than one-half of one per cent on its pews, and for the past six years not one cent. The rents are paid half-yearly in advance, and if any pewholder is delinquent, his pew is rented again in thirty days, to one of the many who are waiting for chances, the new renter paying the arrears. Such a financial history is without a parallel among the churches of this country.

NEW SCHOOL.—At a celebration of the Fourth Presbyterian church, Washington City, D. C., Sabbath school, on Sunday evening, the 18th inst., of which the Rev. Dr. John C. Smith is pastor, the Hon. Samuel McKee, member of Congress from Kentucky, was speaking to the school and the teachers, and made an incidental allusion of a kind nature to the colored Sabbath-school of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian church, of which the Rev. Highland Garnet was lately pastor. A storm of coughs, sneezes, and hisses, immediately broke out, and was continued until Col. McKee left the pulpit.

JAPAN.—At Yeddo, the Council of State is erecting buildings for a school intending to give a high education, including a French and English department, and the Protestant missionaries have been requested to take charge of the latter. A Japanese English Dictionary, containing some forty thousand words, is now nearly ready for the press. Most of the missionaries have been working at a translation of the Bible, and in a few months it is hoped that the four Gospels will be published in the Japanese language.

A NATURALIST'S HOME.

There is no place like England for a rich man to live in exactly as he pleases. It is the appropriate exercising-ground for the hobbies of all mankind. The hobby of the late Charles Waterton, naturalist, was a very innocent one, namely, to make his home a city of refuge for all persecuted birds—a sanctuary inviolate from net and snare and gun; and he effected his humane purpose. The name of the place was Walton Hall, near Wakefield. It was situated on an island, approachable only by an iron foot-bridge, and having no other dwellings in its immediate neighborhood. The lake in which it stood gave the means of harboring waterfowl of all kinds; it was sufficiently extensive to allow of portions being devoted to absolute seclusion, for those birds which are naturally disposed to avoid the haunts of man. Two-thirds of the lake, with its adjacent wood and pasture land, were kept free from all intrusion whatever for six successive months every year; even visitors at the house, of what ever rank, being warned off those portions set apart for natural history purposes. Even the marsh occupied by the herons was forbidden ground throughout the whole breeding season, unless in case of accident to a young heron by falling from its nest; in which case aid was afforded with all the promptitude exhibited by the fire-escape conductors for the safety of human life.

Four sycamores, with roosting-branches for peacocks, and a fifth, whose decayed trunk was always occupied by jackdaws, screened the house from the north winds. Close to the east-iron-bridge entrance was a ruin, on the top of whose gable, at the foot of a stone cross, twenty-four feet above the lake, a wild-duck built her nest, and hatched her young for years. A great yew-fence inclosed this ruin on one side, so that within its barrier birds might find a secure place for their nests and incubation. For the special encouragement and protection of the starling and the jackdaw, there was erected within this fence a thirteen feet high stone-and-mortar-built tower, pierced with about sixty resting-benches. To each berth there was an aperture of about five inches square. A few, near the top, were set apart for the jackdaw and the white owl. The remaining number were each supplied at the entrance with a square loose stone, having one of its inferior angles cut away, so that the starling could enter, but the jackdaw and owl were excluded. The landlord of these convenient tenements only reserved to himself the privilege of inspection, which he could always effect by removing the loose stone.

The lake had an artificial underground sluice, which, issuing out a little distance into sight, furnished the means of cultivating a knowledge of the mysterious habits of the water-rat; this stream then passed through one of the loveliest groves in England. Near this place were two pheasants, the central portion of each consisting of a clump of yew-trees, while the whole mass was surrounded by an impenetrable holly fence; the stable-yard was not far off; and hence the squire had infinite opportunities of establishing the important fact, as he considered it, that the game-cock always elaps his wings and crows, whereas the cock-pheasant always crows and clasps his wings. Mr. Waterton's interest in natural history was, however, by no means confined to the animal creation. He concerned himself greatly with the culture of trees (though by no means of land), and hailed any *usus natura* that occurred in his grounds as other men welcome the birth of a son and heir. Walton Hall had at one time its own corn-mill, and when that inconvenient necessity no longer existed, the millstone was laid by in an orchard and forgotten. The diameter of this circular stone measured five feet and a half, while its depth averaged seven inches throughout; its central hole had a diameter of eleven inches. By mere accident, some bird or squirrel had dropped the fruit of the filbert-tree through his hole on to the earth, and in 1812 the seedling was seen rising up through that unwonted channel. As its trunk gradually grew through this aperture and increased, its power to raise the ponderous mass of stone was speculated upon by many. Would the filbert-tree die in the attempt? Would it burst the millstone? Or would it lift it? In the end, the little filbert-tree lifted the millstone, and in 1863 wore it like a crinoline about its trunk, and Mr. Waterton used to sit upon it under the branching shade. This extraordinary combination it was the great naturalist's humor to liken to John Bull and the national debt.

In no tree-faneer's grounds were there ever one tenth of the hollow trunks which were to be found at Walton Hall; the fact being, that the owner encouraged and fostered decay for the purposes of his birds' paradise. These trees were pro-

tected by artificial roofs in order to keep their hollows dry, and fitted thus for the reception of any feathered couple inclined to marry and settle. Holes were also pierced in the stems, to afford ingress and egress; and one really would scarcely be surprised if they had been furnished with bells for "servants" and "visitors." In an ash-tree trunk thus artificially prepared, and set apart for owls, (the squire's favorite bird,) an ox-eyed titmouse took the liberty of nesting, hatching, and maturing her young. Mr. Waterton attached a door, hung on hinges, to exactly fit the opening in the trunk, having a hole in its inferior portion for the passage of the titmouse. The squire would daily visit his tenant, and, opening the door, delicately draw his hand over the back of the sitting bird, as though to assure it of his protection. But unfortunately, after the bird had flown, a squirrel one year took possession of this eligible tenement, and although every vestige of the lining of its nest was carefully removed, no titmouse or any other bird ever occupied it again.

In May, 1862, the squire pointed out no less than three birds' nests in one cavity—a jackdaw's with five eggs; a barn-swall's with three young ones, close to which lay several dead mice and a half-grown rat, as in a larder, and, eighteen inches above the owl's nest, a redstart's, containing six eggs! Our author deduces from this circumstance, that in an unreclaimed state, birds, although of different species, are not disposed to quarrel; and the fact that near this "happy family" a pair of water-hens hatched their eggs in a perfectly exposed nest, under the very eyes of two carrion crows who occupied the first floor of the same tree, an alder, without the least molestation, seems to confirm this view.

In this Garden of Eden, however, all sorts of anomalous things seem to have been done by birds. In a cleft branch of a fir-tree, twenty-four feet from the ground, a peacock built her nest, through which piece of ambition, since falling is much easier to learn than flying, she lost all her young ones. In the branch of an oak, twelve feet from the ground, a wild-duck nested, and brought down all her brood in safety to their natural element. A pair of coots built their nest on the extreme end of a willow-branch closely overhanging the water; but the weight of the materials, and especially of the birds themselves, depressed it so that their habitation rested on the very surface of the water, and its contents rose and fell with every ripple; and, finally, another pair of coots who had built their house upon what they considered *terra firma* found themselves altogether adrift one stormy morning, and continued so, veering with the fickle breeze for many days, until at last the eggs were hatched, and their young family became independent, and could shift for themselves. All these minute were carefully watched by the squire. An excellent telescope enabled him to perceive from his drawing-room window the manoeuvres of both land and water-fowls. You could carefully scrutinize their form, their color, their plumage, the color of their legs, the precise form and line of their mandibles, and not unfrequently even the color of the iris of the eye; also their mode of walking, of swimming, and of resting. You could distinctly ascertain the various kinds of food on which they lived and fed their young. . . . You could see the herons, the water-hens, the coots, the Egyptians and the Canada geese, the carrion crows, the ring-doves, (occasionally on their nests,) the wild-duck, teal, and widgeon. No less than eighty-nine descriptions of land-bird, and thirty of water-fowl, sojourning in the grounds or about the lake of Walton Hall. In winter, when the lake was frozen, it was literally a fact that the ice could sometimes not be discerned, it was so crowded by the thousands of waterfowl that huddled together upon it without sound or motion.

Mr. Waterton, it may be easily imagined, was himself no sportsman; but it was his custom to supply his own table on a fast-day with fish shot by himself with a bow and arrow. Otherwise, he made war on no living creature, except the rat: the "Hanoverian" rat, as he designated him with bitterness; and even him he preferred to exile than destroy. On his return home from his famous wanderings in South America, he found the hall so infested with rats that nothing was safe from them. But having caught a fine specimen of the "Hanoverian" in a "harmless trap," he carefully smeared him over with tar, and let him depart. This astonished and highly-scented animal immediately scented all the rat-passages, and thus impregnated them with the odor of all others most offensive to his brethren, who fled by hundreds in the night across the narrow portion of the lake, and were no more seen. Though very bigoted in religious matters, the squire was indeed a most tolerant and tender-hearted

man. He built a shelter upon a certain part of the lake expressly for poor folks, who were permitted to fish whether for purposes of sale or for their own dinners; and not, withstanding that it was his custom to dress like a miser and a scare-crow, and to live like an ascetic—sleeping upon bare boards with a hollowed piece of wood for a pillow and fasting much longer than was good for him—he was very charitable and open-handed to others.

Wishing to make experiment as to whether his Moorali poison, obtained in 1812 from the Macoosli Indians, was more efficacious than the bite of the rattlesnake, he got an American showman to bring him twenty-four of these dangerous reptiles, and took them out of their cases, one by one, with his own hand, while the Yankee fled from the room in terror, accompanied by very many members of the faculty, who had assembled to witness the operation. In his old age, he alone could be found to enter the cage of the Borneo orang-outang at the Zoological Gardens, in order minutely to inspect the palm of its hand during life, and also the teeth. It was with difficulty he obtained permission to run this hazard, the keepers insisting upon it that the beast would "make very short work of him." However, nothing daunted, the squire entered the palisaded inclosure. "The meeting of these two celebrities was clearly a case of love at first sight, as the strangers embraced most affectionately, kissing one another many times, to the great amusement of the spectators. The squire's investigations were freely permitted, and his fingers allowed to enter his jaws; his apship then claimed a similar privilege, which was as courteously granted; after which the orang-outang began an elaborate search of the squire's head."—*Chambers's Journal*.

[From the Musical Pioneer.]
MUSIC AN ECHO FROM HEAVEN.

The sublime origin, mysterious attributes, and exalted purposes of this wonderful art would seem to be no less approved by the position it has received in Scripture than suggested by the facts which disclose its character to the mere student of nature. The inventor of musical instruments has received his commemoration among the earliest records of the inspired history. You may well imagine that a still simpler form of music—the melody of the human voice—was one of the gifts consecrated to the service of the Creator in the time of man's innocency. The history of music, so far as it is interwoven with the texture of Holy Writ, and the nature, as far as it can be known, of the various musical instruments specified in the Bible—some obsolete, and others differing materially from instruments of like name in modern art—are matters of intense interest, and to which we may hereafter allude. At present we will but remind our readers of the place assigned to music not only by the regulations of the Jewish church and in the well-known exhortation, Eph. 5: 19, but in the vision of the heavenly Jerusalem, Rev. 14: 2, and 5: 8, 9, "I heard a voice which was as the voice of harpers harping with their harps, and they sang as it were a new song before the throne." This music, it may be said, is an *echo from heaven*, as ancient as the creation of angels—a celestial counterpart of those sweet sounds which form its earthly reflection, and may have been the medium of the divine praise ever since there were creatures to adore their Creator, or possibly it may even be the expression of some inward harmony in the divine nature itself. But, according to the testimony of the Scriptures, it seems destined to reach on into the boundless future of eternity. Whether or not (as Milton has sung and Haydn illustrated) it formed the vehicle of praise in Paradise, we know—what is an infinitely stronger proof of its unearthly character and purpose—that it constitutes the most intelligible type of the mode in which angelic worship is actually expressed. Of all the arts by which it has pleased the Creator to relieve the sadness and weariness of the world, or to symbolize his own power and glory, music is that alone which bears, even on its very surface, the stamp of its supernatural character and the anticipation of its undying life. Immaterial in its nature, it penetrates to the soul without the intervention of any corporeal medium. So far it is like inspiration itself. It is the only one of all the arts which does not corrupt the mind. If applied to licentious poetry, the poetry corrupts the music, not the music the poetry. Other arts are material—their place is on the earth; and when the truths which they may now serve to impress on the eye of faith shall have become visible realities, their mission will cease, and they will resign their office into the hands of the queen of all the arts—an echo from heaven—which is alone endowed with capacities for discharging it when time shall be no more.

FARM AND GARDEN.

APPLE ORCHARDS.—As a general thing, the orchard is a much abused institution. It seems a bold undertaking, nowadays, to plant an apple orchard. As usually managed, we do most undoubtedly consider it such, and think the owner must be a man sanguine of long life and big with hopes of fruition. We confess that, at our time of life, we should despair of ever tasting of the fruit of any apple orchard we should set out, and consider our work as done for posterity.

"We remember, however (says the Horticulturist), once expressing ourselves in this way to Mr. Charles Downing, on a visit to his model grounds. He pool-pooled us with the encouraging remark, 'I was older than you are when I planted these apple trees, and I expect to enjoy their fruit for some time yet.' Those trees were at the time in full bearing, and any other than an expert would have said they were nearly as old as the proprietor himself; but there are very few Downings among our fruit-growers.

"The usual method of proceeding is to take a lot which has been cropped to death or kept in meadow until it is no longer profitable as such, and without further preparation than a simple breaking-up of the ground, to dig so many holes, and plant your apple trees; then the grass is allowed to grow up around them, or the lot is seeded afresh, and annual crops of grain or grass taken the soil. What wonder that orchards managed in this way never amount to anything, and that premature decrepitude follows? We have observed just such orchards, year after year, struggling for dear life, the proprietor growing gray waiting for his trees to grow. If they survive the first year after their planting, they live long, showing in course of ten years a misshapen and unsightly head, supported by a trunk of about three or four inches diameter, beautifully garnished with moss, and knobs and other excrescences; skin bound, and pretty thoroughly perforated with the borer—(all unhealthy subjects seem to be the special favorites of insect enemies).

We have had some dear experience in this line ourselves. At the time of setting out a number of young trees in an old orchard, two trees were planted in a spot, adjacent to which we subsequently put a cold grape-vine, the border of which was run close up to these trees. This border being very deep, and constructed with more than ordinary care, showed an immediate effect upon the two trees, which commenced growing very vigorously, and are at this day beautiful and symmetrical objects; fruiting well; large and perfect fruit; and, to all appearance, double the age and size of the trees in the orchard planted at the same time with them. These two trees have been a volume of instruction to us; they have shown us the conditions of success in planting, and subsequent management; and we have learned this much, at least, that it is worse than wasted time to plant an orchard without most thorough previous preparation of the soil."

PROTECTING SOILS IN WINTER.—The importance of winter mulching, sheltering from winds and other modes of protecting the soils and plants which grow in it from the effects of freezing and cutting winds, has been much dwelt upon by writers of late years. The advantages of such protection have been well understood by many cultivators. But there have been no distinct or accurate observations showing the precise amount of difference between exposure and the different kinds of covering. Having recently made some examinations (says the Country Gentleman) we report them with the hope that they will lead to others of a more directly applicable character on the part of some of our readers.

The observations were made on soil early in winter, after exposure to cold averaging some ten or twelve degrees below freezing, for about a week, accompanied with a good deal of wind. The depth to which the ground was found frozen will indicate the various degrees of advantage resulting from the different kinds of protection.

Bare soil beaten moderately hard in a farm road was found frozen very hard to an average depth of six inches with a variation of an inch or so, as the surface was more or less exposed to the sweep of the winds. It should be remarked that all the soils examined were a strong heavy loam.

Soil which had been plowed last summer, but had become settled and hard, and a beaten path slightly covered with grass, were both frozen down about five inches.

Soil mowed late in autumn, hard soil sheltered ten feet high, and pasture closely grazed, were all frozen down about four inches.

Under soft pasture grass covering the surface two or three inches in thickness, the soil was frozen to a

depth of one and a half to two and a half inches, varying with the degree of exposure on knolls or flat surface; and in depressions a foot deep and several feet wide, where the grass was somewhat thicker, there was little or no frost.

Under the lee of a ten foot evergreen screen, three feet from it, hard ground was frozen only two inches deep. About the same depth of frost was found where the soil was covered with an inch or two of leaves, or with an inch of moss, in an exposed situation.

Soil entirely under the prostrate branches of evergreen trees or covered with short grass, close beside such trees, was frozen down about an inch. Soil covered with an inch of fine moss, near dense evergreen screens, was not frozen at all.

These observations will suggest to cultivators some practical hints in the planting and cultivation of half hardy or tender plants and shrubs. The advantage of mellow surface, acting as a non-conductor of frost, is shown by the lessened depth in freezing, good drainage being necessary for such pulverization. When the pulverization is very perfect the frost scarcely causes adhesion among the particles, and it is therefore nearly impossible for it to heave or throw out the roots. Late fall rains may, however, render such soils more compact—rendering inadvisable to tread the surface to exclude the rain in cases of late autumn transplanting unless it can be done by leaves or other artificial covering.

The protection afforded by a thick coating of grass when compared with a closely grazed surface, is quite striking, and shows at least one of the reasons of the great superiority of pastures in Spring that are not severely fed off in Autumn.

The protection afforded by moss and leaves in exposed situations, points out the importance of winter mulching to tender plants, or even to hardy ones, as strawberries, or to the roots of trees liable to injury, as dwarf pears.

The remarkable protection afforded by evergreen screens and trees is an additional corroboration of the many observations made of late years on this branch of the subject. There is no question that by surrounding a plot of ground with dense evergreens, accompanied with coverings of leaves or moss, many plants generally regarded as green house plants might be subjected wholly to open air culture.—*N. Y. News*.

Physical Effects of Brain Labor.

A Paris correspondent of one of the London journals stirs up a question long mooted in regard to the effect of hard brain labor on longevity. He notices that most of the talented men of France reach a mature age:

"Look, for instance, at some of the men of the Academie Francaise. Mr. Viennet, although 89 years of age, is yet in the full enjoyment of his intellectual faculties. M. de Segur, at 86, is as alive to all that is going forward as he was 30 years ago; de Pongerville, 76, completed the other day the revision of his fine translation of 'Lucretia,' the fourth edition of which has just appeared; Lebrun, at 82, is as hale as ever; Villemain, the father of the Academy, whose election took place in 1821, is 76; every now and then we hear of his being seriously ill, but for all that, he has not the remotest idea of either vacating his feteuil or of giving up his functions of perpetual secretary, which he fulfills with the most assiduous punctuality. Lamartine is 76, yet his step is elastic, and he holds himself as upright as when he saved the country from republicanism in 1848. Flourens, 78, has been ill for ten years, yet attends regularly. Count Charles de Montalembert, and Ponsard, the popular poet—although both ill—are still in the full possession of their brilliant faculties. M. Guizot, 79, and M. Thiers, 69, still represent the July monarchy with all their wonted vigor, and each of these veteran Orleanist statesmen enjoys robust health. Berryer, 74, the staunch legitimist, is as bright and active as any man of half his age. Victor Cousin, the delightful biographer of the celebrated women of Louis XIV's time, although suffering from chest disease, preserves his health by annual visit to Cannes during the winter. The Duke de Broglie, 82, son-in-law to Madame de Stael, is still as polished and strong as though he were made of steel."

PRINTING THE SCRIPTURES.—The American Bible society employs at the building in Astor Place twenty Adams's power-presses and four hundred hands in the different departments of printing, binding, etc., and is able to print between four and five thousand copies of the Scriptures every day. The great work of preparing the stereotype plates for the Arabic Scriptures will be finished in about six months.

How to CLEAN TIN.—Never use lye to clean tin; it will soon spoil it. Make it clean with soda, and rub with whiting, and it will look well and last longer.

The gold and silver product of the Pacific States and Territories for the year 1866 is estimated at \$106,000,000.

HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT.

WHITE BREAD.—After all that has been said and written about good light, and the decided aversion that every one has to poor bread—heavy, dark and sour, or soggy—is surprising to see how many families never have a loaf of light bread except what they buy at the baker's. If mothers realized how much irritability among their children arises from indigestion, caused by heavy bread, they would certainly make it a point to have light bread at any cost of time and trouble to learn. We assure our readers that the following receipt, accurately followed, will produce light, sweet bread: Sift four quarts of flour into a pan. Put into another pan or bowl a handful of Indian meal, a little salt, and a bit of butter, or tablespoonful of nice lard; on this pour two quarts of boiling water. Stir it, and pour the mixture on to the flour in the other pan, boiling hot. Add some cold water to make it soft enough to mould out, and then work it well with the hands, kneading it up lightly, not jamming and pounding it down in the pan. Let it rise over night; in winter, near the stove. In the morning work it up lightly into four good loaves, and let it set half an hour rising in the pans; then bake it two hours if the heat is moderate, but less if it is a very quick heat.

RICH MINCEMEAT.—Ingredients:—Three large lemons, three large apples, one pound of stoned raisins, one pound of currants, one pound of suet, two pounds of moist sugar, one ounce of sliced candied orange-peel, one ounce of sliced candied citron, and the same quantity of lemon-peel, one teaspoonful of brandy, two tablespoonfuls of orange marmalade. Mode: Grate the rinds of the lemons, squeeze out the juice, strain it, and boil the remainder of the lemons until tender enough to pulp or chop very finely. Then add to this pulp the apples, which should be baked, and their skins and cores removed; put in the remaining ingredients one by one, and, as they are added, mix everything very thoroughly together. Put the mincemeat into a stone jar with a closely-fitting lid, and in a fortnight it will be ready for use.

TO DRESS SALT FISH.—Soak in cold water, according to its saltiness; the only method of ascertaining which is to taste one of the flakes of the fish. That fish which is hard and dry will require fourteen hours soaking, in two or three waters, to the last of which add a wine glassful of vinegar. But less time will suffice for a barreled cod, and still less for the split fish. Put the fish on in cold water, and let it simmer, but not actually boil, else it will be tough and thready. Garish with hard-boiled eggs, the yolks cut in quarters, and serve with egg sauce, parsnips or beets. Another method is to lay the pieces you mean to dress all night in water, with a glass of vinegar; boil it enough, then break it into flakes on the dish; warm it up with cream and a large piece of butter, and serve it as above, with egg sauce.

BEST WAY OF COOKING VENISON.—Cut your venison in rather thin slices, pound them, lay them on a dish, and send them to the table. Have a chafin dish on the table, lay some of the slices of venison on the pan of the chafin dish, throw on a little salt, but not so much as for other meat, a lump of butter, and some currant jelly, put the cover on the dish, let it remain a minute or two, take off the cover, turn the slices of meat, place it on again, and in two or three minutes more the venison will be sufficiently cooked. Each person at the table adds pepper to suit the taste. Some prefer venison cooked without currant jelly.

PANCAKES.—One pint of milk, four eggs, one-half teaspoonful of soda, a little salt, flour to make a batter. Fry in boiling lard. Serve with sauce.

ALL FRESH FISH should be dried thoroughly with a clean cloth before putting into the fat, and should be rolled well in sifted Indian meal. Perch and trout, however, are improved by being dipped in a mixture of beaten egg and bread-crumbs. The fat in which fish is tried should not be poured into the dish where the fish is served up.

IN FRYING too much care cannot be taken to have the fat hot enough. To test it put in a piece of bread; if it sinks, the fat is not hot enough. If the fat lacks sufficient heat, the food fried in it will soak up the fat, and be indigestible.

How to CLEAN TIN.—Never use lye to clean tin; it will soon spoil it. Make it clean with soda, and rub with whiting, and it will look well and last longer.

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New Orleans:
SATURDAY FEBRUARY 16th 1867.

TO AGENTS.

Our agents will please, whenever practicable, forward money by draft on Mobile, or New Orleans, payable to our order; or at most of the large towns, post office receipts can be purchased.

To Advertisers.

This paper has for many years been well known in this community as the very best advertising medium by which the business men of the city could bring their merchandise, trades, professions, and the like, before country readers. This is easily understood when it is remembered that the four hundred preachers who are scattered throughout these States in the Rio Grand, East Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montgomery and Alabama Methodist Conferences, are all, more or less active agents for the paper; and when it is also remembered that our paper circulates among a large class of people who seldom see any other New Orleans paper.

THE ADVOCATE!

HOW TO PAY FOR THE ADVOCATE.

See the Circuit Preacher. His name at this office is equal to cash; or, if you prefer, send the money by mail; in that case be sure to register the letter. By paying your subscription to the Circuit Preacher, and taking his receipt, you run no risk.

THE COMMON EFFECT OF TAKING THE ADVOCATE.

It will make you wise. You will talk better, feel more knowing, and look so. You will know almost as much as the Preacher—about some things. You will be able to answer satisfactorily a good many more questions, put to you by your own children. Your wife will get some new ideas as to what is going on in the world, and pick up a few new dishes from the "HOUSEKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT." Possibly you do not care much for such things yourself, but it will do the rest of the family good. There are a few items in the paper about sheep-raising, fruit-raising, gardening and manuring, that will give your son information, and furnish an occasion for introducing and impressing upon him your own methods of planting and managing cattle. You will here learn the real *animus* of the freedmen—a thing that will baffle any man who does not take the *ADVOCATE*—what they are doing, what they are leaving undone, and what they seem to be after

generally. You will see what Congress is about, how members have doubled their own pay, how much they have been grieved at the rebellion; but are philosophically resolved to make the most out of it. If you live in Louisiana, you will see the deep interest taken in your own State by the Congressional Committee on the "New Orleans Riot," and the very considerable change it contemplates making in the Constitutions of all the States. You will make up your own mind definitely upon the political and moral worth of Mr. Stevens, Mr. Boutwell, and Mr. Sumner, General Butler, Mr. Ashley, and Wendell Phillips. These themes and persons will fill you so full—that, possibly, for a week or two you will have some difficulty in expressing your feelings, so as to do yourself, and the subject, justice; but by waiting and reading more, and giving the country-savers a little more time to concoct new potions, you will find the first difficulty obviated by the greater one of telling what you *now* think. The *PRICE CURRENT* will furnish you a diversion by bringing your mind back to the bread and meat side of life, which is a great relief after studying the philanthropy of the times. Whether you wish to buy or to sell, this will prevent you from being cheated without knowing it; and it will show you how faithfully your merchant has executed your commissions.

Do you not wish to know something about the Turks? about "Russia, Prussia; and Austria?" about France and Great Britain, including Ireland? about Italy and the Pope? It is all here. The affairs of Europe alone will occupy you every week for several days, at odd times, before you get them fixed exactly to your mind. The restless forces at work there, the diplomacy, the nice adjustments, the balancings between the great powers, their schemes, and counter-schemes, their Democracies and aristocracies, their reforms and *statu quo*s, will constitute a gentle stimulant for you, fully equal to a brewing of beer, without producing any of its flatulency. Here, too, you may read, and become a judge of good poetry—in the course of a single year—Poetry, which will throw a pleasant rose-colored haze over all your views of things sublimar, mixed. On rainy days, and Sundays when there is no preaching, it will prevent your walking about as if you had lost something. You can sit down and read, or one of the girls can read out loud to you, an article that has as much in it as a sermon, though much shorter. You will feel that there is a world outside of your fence, and if things generally should come to an end sooner than you expect, you will feel the satisfaction of having had timely notice of it in the *ADVOCATE*. In the higher departments of Religious Phenomena, your attention will be arrested, and doubtless fixed considerably, upon the rare performances, and programme of the Northern Methodist Church, as modified by Southern atmosphere and property. It will furnish you, if you are a Southern Methodist, with a fine opportunity of estimating the particular effect of exactly one hundred years of Ecclesiastical success upon Ecclesiastical piety, and afford you many apposite "ceterary" reflections. The knowledge of "Dr. Whedon's Advance" movement, will prevent you from being overwhelmed at the near prospect of a negro Bishop presiding over a Northern Conference.

To all this you may add the effect upon your children. It will keep them from mischief. On Sundays, instead of wandering off robbing birds-nests, riding ponies, or gadding about generally, they will stay at home, and read

the week's news. You know a great deal, and don't care, maybe, about knowing so very much more: it is not so with them, they have everything to learn. They will learn something good, if you help them; something from every man, from every book, from every paper, every bird, or flower; or insect, or little stream. Whatever comes in the way they will question it closely, and get out of it something of good or evil. Be careful who you introduce into your house, what books you place upon your shelves, and what newspaper you read. What an immense difference between a family which reads, and one which never reads! What an endless talk about nothing, when there is nothing to talk about. The same old story for the twentieth time, until no one laughs but the man, the good wife, and the stranger. Only think of it, the short-comings of the next neighbor, the charmed circle of the crops, and the negroes, and fences, and pigs and bad roads, and the repairs needed at the creek-crossing, have to furnish the entire staple of talk for thirty years! Poor stuff to educate a family of smart boys, and sprightly girls upon. This dreadful monotony of thought and talk seeks relief at all cost, anything is welcome that can break it. A good pious, affectionate wife found relief, during the war, for her husband's imprisonment by the Federals, in the reflection that "Pap would have some new anecdotes when he comes back."

To introduce an entire family to the world, and the whole world to a family at the small outlay of THREE DOLLARS, is quite a feat in finance. To let them know what is going on in Paris and London the day before yesterday, what the diplomats are about, and what the fashions threaten to be, may amuse; but the actual discoveries of science, the heroic advance of the navigator and the traveler, the benevolent enterprises of the good, and the steady spread of Christian light from mountain top to valley, kindling the whole landscape, these are truths that do more than interest, they instruct, and elevate any house, or hearth into which the *ADVOCATE* is permitted to enter.

WHAT THE PREACHERS ARE DOING FOR IT.

Many of them are reading it all themselves. At some points we send 5 or 6 *ADVOCATES* to preachers, and not one to anybody else. Now there must be some religious people about, or so many preachers would not have there settled. The mails are out of joint, but if the paper fails we are sure to hear of it. The truth is those brethren are much like a boy who has found a tree of ripe persimmons; he does not care if anybody else never finds it. Others, good souls, who like to carry a hat-full home for all the folks, have introduced the paper all over their circuit, and during the past week have sent us handsome lists of subscribers.

PERSONAL.

Rev. J. W. Brown of the Montgomery Conference passed through this city on his way to San Marco, Texas. He is a transfer to West Texas Conference.

THE LINFIELD TICKET. — We venture to name the ingenious Ticket of the Rev. W. E. M. Linfield, after the inventor. See it in the Child's Corner. Already one of our preachers has determined to have a number of them struck off. It promises to be an important assistant to the Missionary Treasury.

THE ADDRESS of the Rev. R. Abbey, is Canton, Miss.

THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.

The Change of Name and Lay Representation "will be lost if lost by wanting fewer than 100 votes" says the Southern Christian Advocate. The constitution of the United States will be saved, if saved, by one vote; by the preponderance of a single voice in the decisions of the United States Supreme Court: saved against the overwhelming voice of the Party in power. Joshua-Soule was elected Bishop by the constitutional majority of a single vote. Great results have been frequently determined in the history of this nation by questions being barely lost or carried. It is illusive however, to reason that it is but one vote that does the business, and that the last one. It is the first one, and the middle one, fully as much as the last one. The last feather breaks the camel's back, just as fully, as the last vote determines the entire will of the side upon which it is cast. No one supposes that the last blow breaks the rock, or that the last foot of the telegraphic cable delivers the message.

One vote can express the weight and strength of the constitution as well as a thousand, when by the constitution that one vote is required to make a law. The single message from a thimble battery expresses and contains the great fact of the atlantic cable, and all the costly machinery, and wondrous skill involved in that gigantic achievement of art and science. The vote that passes, or the vote that defeats Lay Representation will express the destruction or the preservation of the constitution of a hundred years, but that vote does not lie merely in the last of the list; nor is the man specially responsible whose name begins with a Z, more than he who first voted because he was first called. The Baltimore Conference is not to be held to more responsibility in the premises than the St. Louis Conference; though the one ends, and the other began to vote on these constitutional, and vital questions. We are sorry to see a disposition to concentrate upon the Baltimore Conference this vast responsibility, and to produce an effect by this undue pressure. Having but recently come into the church South, the point is made would you now defeat "the combined wisdom and work of our late General Conference," and in fact of the whole church, by deciding these questions against so overwhelming and preponderating a vote. It must be admitted that such an appeal, when coming from the "Southern Advocate," and from men high in position, is of great force if not altogether irresistible. To be told that both these questions "can be saved now," that is, if the Conference will do unanimously, as it is directed to do, is well calculated to oppress, by the gravity of the advice and the occasion, even a body as independent as we have a right to suppose the Baltimore Preachers to be. One of the "respected correspondents" waxes urgent, and says in a letter to the "Episcopal Methodist" "now is it not for the glory of God and the good of the church that it (Lay Representation) should be adopted when twenty-one of twenty-five Conferences favor it?" It occurs to us that all these pressings are, to say the very least, gratuitous. Certainly so, if they proceed from those who are too high in office to feel the consequences directly of the passage of a law, which will reduce the body of the ministry from their present position as the sole legislators of the church, to one in which, at most, they will have but a concurrent voice in its law-making. A position which will, by the proposed plan, be less than that of the

lay representatives, because, from various causes, there will ever be fewer laymen than clergymen in the General Conference; and because the smaller body is always the more powerful, and influential, where two houses legislate by concurrent majorities.

As for the brother who seeks the "glory of God," we would say that if the constitutional majority is not secured in the vote cast, it will most assuredly not be for the glory of God to "adopt" it. His views are not so full of the glory of his Master but that he can press a few other considerations, such as "if you vote as did the Little Rock, the Mississippi, and the Louisiana, (he might have added the Mobile, and the Tennessee,) then there will be communion, and contention in the conferences, and the church four years longer." How so, who will make it? not the "small minority" if the questions do not carry. And if they do carry, the minority will certainly not insist upon "taking the votes of the conferences again." Those who have "the glory of God" in view will scarcely breed commotion and contention. These fears are therefore idle, except as arguments. Instead of putting the burden of his advice upon the Baltimore brethren the better way would be to adhere to his last and true remedy:—"How easy to secure it at the next General Conference; if defeated now, if the twenty-one or twenty-two conferences favoring the measure should send only such delegates as favor it." All these appeals to the Baltimore Conference to not be in the way of the Southern Church doing some great thing, overlook the broad fact that had not the Baltimore Conference joined us within the past year, these questions would already be constitutionally decided against the very parties who are now pressing it. So that every vote they now get from that quarter is a clear gain, and they should be satisfied. To urge the conference, in view of all the circumstances, to remain neutral, would trespass on its rights and dignity, as much, but scarcely more than to urge it to "cast a strong (unanimous if possible) vote for both measures."

For, when legislating upon Constitutional questions, an Annual Conference is not only distinct from, and entirely independent of a General Conference, but superior to it. It acts as a part of the great mass or entire aggregate of Itinerant Preachers, by virtue of undivided powers, which have been reserved for the express purpose of reviewing, correcting, or confirming General Conference action. Superior to it in point of dignity, as the latter is but a delegated servant, superior in the abiding character of its life, vastly superior in the respect of numbers, and going before it in the order of existence, an Annual Conference needs not to be reminded, from without, what a General Conference wishes, or has done, upon any question affecting the Constitution of the church, nor what it ought to do, or ought not to do.

In a question which is to change the organic structure of the Church, and which involves, it may be, wholesale success, or wholesale destruction, men may well be left to their own responsibility, after placing before them all that can be drawn from the tried experience of the past, or be deserved in the doubtful future by the aid of the feeble light of human reason. We can but hope and believe that the same good Providence which raised up Wesleyan Methodism, will preside over the fortunes of our Zion in this momentous passage of her history.

THE ELIOT BILL.

The protracted throes of the Radical Republican Party in Congress, have terminated in the "Eliot Bill"—a legislative monster. It passed the House by a vote of 113 to 43. Seven republicans voted in the negative. It vests in the President, the appointment of a provisional governor and a council. This Bill and the passage of Stevens' Reconstruction Bill, by a vote of 109 to 55, must be a temporary relief to the atrabiliary temperament of the lower House. They constitute a logical cause, which to our mind looks squarely at, if indeed it does not logically necessitate an attempt to impeach the President. They will seek a fit tool to carry out these violent unconstitutional acts, and if it cannot be found in the President, they will seek to remove him.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We insert to-day for the first time, the card of Messrs. C. H. McKnight & Co., 89 Magazine street, GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. These gentlemen have just opened their house. Mr. McKnight (late in the employ of R. K. Walker & Co.) and Mr. J. Talbot Sawyer (late in the house of Given Watts & Co.) are our personal friends and the sons of old friends. We can, and do most heartily endorse them, as competent, and thoroughly reliable. They have also associated with them Mr. R. Gear, a grocer of many years experience.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

The event of the week was the Election of a U. S. Senator. It will be seen by the following, that the long contest ended in the election of Col. George Williamson, a representative from Caddo Parish. He is well qualified to represent Louisiana, at Washington. His election gives the highest satisfaction to all who have had the good fortune to know Mr. Williamson personally.

The "Crescent" says: Col. Williamson served with distinction, during the war, on the staff of Gen. Polk, and afterwards with Gen. Smith in the Trans-Mississippi department. On the return of peace, he resumed the practice of the law in Shreveport, and now represents the parish of Caddo in the legislature. As a lawyer, he is noted for his clearness of argument and precision of statement; and as a politician, for an integrity and consistency which, combined with his native modesty, have gained for him the esteem of a large circle of friends and admirers.

We give the State of the vote at the last balloting.

RECAPITULATION.			
	Senate.	House.	Total.
Gray.....	1	10	11
Gayarre.....	8	44	52
Williamson..	21	47	68
	30	101	131
Total Senate vote.....	30		30
Total House vote.....		101	101

Total vote..... 131
Necessary to a choice..... 66

And the Hon. George Williamson having obtained a majority of the votes cast was declared by the president duly elected United States senator, for six years from the 4th of March next.

On motion of Mr. Mohan Senate retired to their hall.

On motion of Mr. Nelligan the House adjourned to to-morrow, 12 o'clock M.

THOS. L. MAXWELL,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

ECLIPSES. — There will be four eclipses this year—two of the sun and two of the moon. The former will occur March 9th and August 29th; and the latter, March 20th and September 13th. Those of the moon only will be visible in the United States.

LATEST NEWS.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 12.—The Senate passed the colored suffrage bill on the second reading, refusing to strike out the clause forbidding negroes to sit on juries or hold office. It will pass it on its final reading to-morrow, probably.

Stevens proposed an amendment, which, on objection, he withdrew, saying he had tried vainly to satisfy the gentlemen around him. Boutwell argued that the Supreme Court might decide that the States were still States and entitled to representation, which would cause a hazardous conflict, but if the bill passed, the Supreme Court would have no government to recognize. Congress would keep in its own hands the political reorganization of the States by passing the bill.

At two o'clock, Stevens again moved the previous question, which was negatived. Bingham spoke in opposition, and took an occasion to eulogize Eliot's bill. Blaine moved the previous question to refer the bill to the judiciary committee, which was seconded. Stevens spoke half an hour. He complained pathetically, defended the reconstruction committee, abused Bingham and opposed Eliot's bill because it mentioned something to be done which looked like a finality leading to admission.

This position was greeted with cries of "no, no." Shellabarger explained that there was a special provision in Eliot's bill requiring the assent of Congress to the proposed admission. Stevens seemed regaining his lost power. The main question was taken on Blaine's motion to refer to the judiciary committee. The Democrats generally voted with Blaine. There were two majorities against Blaine. The bill then passed by 109 to 55. Stevens, exulting over the final success of his bill, asked the speaker if it was in order for him to indorse the declaration of the good old Lancers that Heaven yet ruled, and that there were Gods above. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Stevens's bill as passed reads: "The so-called States."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—It has been arranged that the radicals of the Senate shall hold a caucus during the present week, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the presiding chair of that body for next Congress.

Senator Wade has expressed himself in favor of extending Eliot's Bill to the whole South, and the proposition is favorably discussed among senators in general.

The tariff bill is to be reported in the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Senate.—The Louisiana bill was read a second time. Trumbull spoke of several amendments. Wade said if amended too far, they would lose it. He gave notice he would give the Senate no rest when the bill came up, till passed. Sumner was in favor of both bills, Stevens's and the Louisiana. He had amendments to offer, one abolishing all the decrees of the courts since the secession ordinance.

Fossenden was in favor of both bills and Blaine's amendment, which admits the States, on the adoption of the constitutional amendment and impartial suffrage. Wade consented to postpone action, and the amendments were ordered to be printed.

Stevens's bill came up, was read a second time, and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The meeting last night of Conservative Republicans, friends of the President, and prominent Southerners in the city, at Willard's was merely colloquial.

Nothing was determined on, though the free exchange of opinions seemed to dispel the gloom somewhat. Other meetings will follow. The anxiety regarding the immediate passage by the Senate of either bill is abating, though the excitement and apprehension is still great.

[Special to the N. O. "Crescent."]

The Elliott Bill on Reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—War. The committee discussed at length the right of Congress to legislate to place Louisiana within the control of loyal men. The military must control until the people of Louisiana adopt a constitution assuring safety to the republic, and receiving the sanction of Congress. These results follow successful war.

These results would not follow had it been insurrection instead of civil war. Until a loyal State of Louisiana exists in full accord with the United States, and a republican form of government is guaranteed, the object of the war is unattained. The accomplishment of this requires a temporary provisional government. The loyal people of Louisiana must form such a constitution. Meantime their safety requires a provisional government. In the discharge of their duty the committee submits the following:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President nominate and the Senate

confirm a governor of Louisiana, who will hold one year, unless sooner removed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, unless sooner relieved by a successor elected under the provisions of this Act; the governor to be a citizen of Louisiana, and must, at all times, have born true allegiance to the United States, and shall take the oath of July 2d, 1862; in addition that, he has done no act which would work disqualification under the provisions of this Act.

Second.—The President shall nominate and the Senate confirm a provisional council of nine persons, qualified like the governor and taking the same oath, to continue in office unless sooner removed, by the President, the Senate consenting, until a legislature is duly elected under the provisions of this bill; the council, with the governor, are invested with legislative power. In no case shall a governor or councilor enter office until confirmed by the Senate. The council remains in perpetual session with power to adjourn not longer than thirty days. A majority constitutes a quorum.

Third.—It is the duty of the governor to see to the execution of the federal and State laws. He shall nominate, and with the consent of the council, commission officers now existing or hereafter created to hold, unless removed by the governor, the council consenting until the successors are elected and qualified as herein provided. They must be able to take the oath prescribed.

Fourth.—Electors are qualified by this act, unless Congress orders otherwise, the first Tuesday in June 1867, and shall elect a governor, lieutenant governor, a Senate, House of Representatives, and other officers herein provided. Senators and Representatives to the same number, and from the same districts as now, all officers to hold one year or until their successors are duly qualified, unless sooner relieved as herein provided, with powers, duties, fees and compensations as now, unless inconsistent with this act.

Fifth.—The following, and none others shall vote: Male citizen of the United States, twenty-five years old—regardless of race or color—who has resided one year in the State, and never bore arms against the country since he has been a citizen, and can duly take the oath of July 2, 1862; Provided, that any other person otherwise qualified as an elector, who never voluntarily gave aid and comfort to the rebellion nor government inimical to the United States, in any other manner, capacity or rank, than as a private soldier in open and civilized warfare, may be admitted to the rights of an elector by order of a federal court of record, by establishing the fact on the testimony of persons who have always been loyal, and establishing as aforesaid that after the fourth of March, 1864, he never gave voluntary aid and comfort to the rebellion or government inimical to the United States. Upon establishing the above facts and subscribing to an oath that the things are true which bring him within the provision, and that he will bear true allegiance to the government of the United States and the perpetual union of the States thereunder, he shall receive a certificate entitling him to electoral rights.

Sixth.—The secretary of war is authorized to make and publish rules for the just and true registration of electors prior to any election herein ordered, the time for holding elections not ordered in this act, the place and manner of conducting elections, appointment and compensation of officers of election, and every other thing necessary to holding a free election; but all persons so appointed shall be electors under the provisions of this act, and shall take the oath of July 2d, and to faithfully discharge their duties.

Seventh.—On the third Tuesday of October, unless otherwise ordered by Congress, persons qualified shall vote for members of a convention to adopt a Constitution and frame a government for the State of Louisiana. The qualification of twenty-five years old and all others, are required in the case of governor. Under this act, the number of delegates and districts are the same as now for the House. None are entitled to seats unless they take the oath of July 2d, 1862. The Constitution shall not permit distinction on account of race or color; shall recognize the power and duty of the government to enforce perpetual union of the States; shall provide that no debt contracted in support of the rebellion be assumed or paid, no pension compensations, gift or gratuity to any person by reason of anything done or suffered in support of the rebellion. The Constitution is to be submitted to electors qualified by this act, the election to be held under the rules prescribed by the secretary of war, and if approved by a majority, it is to be submitted to Congress.

Eighth.—It is the duty of the President to designate forthwith an officer of the army, not under a

brigadier, to be stationed in Louisiana, to be military commander within the State. It is further the duty of the President to place there under the command of such a general a requisite force to execute the duties prescribed whenever the civil authorities refuse, neglect or omit the speedy enforcement of the laws for the punishment and prevention of crime against the rights of any person whatever. The general shall arrest and hold such offender until the civil authorities prosecute. The general shall assist the civil authorities in enforcing the laws regulating elections, and insure the enforcement of the laws without regard to race or color.

Ninth.—The laws of the council or provisional legislature shall be certified to the secretary of the Senate for congressional approval. Should Congress disapprove, the fact shall be certified to the chief justice of Louisiana, and such disapproved laws shall be void after date of the receipt by the chief justice.

Tenth.—Until admitted to representation as a loyal State, Louisiana is allowed one delegate in Congress, chosen at the first election ordered herein. He must have the same qualifications as the governor; shall have the rights and powers of territorial representatives now in the House.

Eleventh.—All the laws now in force in Louisiana consistent with this act and the laws of the United States, shall remain in force until repealed or modified, provided that no person shall be competent to act as a juror who is not an elector. Under this act all expenses incident to the administration of a provisional government herein provided, be collected and paid as now done for the support of the present government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The excitement in the House to-day was intense. Stevens, who it is said, had a three column speech on his bill in type, resisted the previous question on the riot committees' bill angrily, but ineffectually. Eliot was anxious to have his bill discussed, but was evidently mystified by the rapid proceedings. After every filibustering motion he wanted to know before the vote the position in which the proposed action would place his bill. His repeated questions produced laughter.

It is feared by the friends of his bill that the House will get in the habit of laughing at him, and destroy the effect of the closing speech to which Eliot is entitled as chairman of the committee.

The motion to adjourn prevailed, pending the vote on the main question, forced by a congressman demanding the reading of the bill, which would occupy an hour. The minority are the most resolute, and on the Republican side there seems to be much dissatisfaction.

Foreign.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—It is officially announced that after the 1st of March, the cable tolls will be reduced one-half.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND THE CHIEF MOTIVES.

The *Liberte* has the following:—"It would be vain to deny what is plotting in secret. The division of the Ottoman Empire between Russia and England, both of them cordial allies of Prussia, their not disinterested instrument."

THE APPOINTMENT.

"England is to have Egypt—Prussia the whole of Germany. Russia is to have Turkey, from which, however, would be cut out a kingdom of Greece of a suitable size for King George, the brother-in-law of the Prince of Wales, the heir apparent to the English throne, and brother-in-law also to the presumptive heir to the throne of Muscovy, and therefore the bond of union between Russia and England."

THE VICTIM.

"Turkey, who begins to suspect the fate that awaits her, is making her arrangements, but where is the money to pay the fresh troops she is going to arm?"

"This state of things explains the haughty attitude of Italy toward Turkey. Italy is playing her card."

PARIS, JANUARY 22.—The United States war steamer *Swatara*, with John H. Surratt on board, arrived at Port Mahon, Island of Minorca, Balearic Islands, recently, and after coaling, sailed again for the United States.

The people of Serbia are flying to arms against Ottoman rule; while at Constantinople the party in favor of peace is increasing in numbers and influence. Morocco, it is reported that the viceroy of Egypt has sent agents to ascertain whether the leading powers of Europe would favor his complete independence of the sovereignty of the porte.

The Queen opened Parliament on the 5th inst. The people manifested no enthusiasm, neither were there any cheers for the Prince of Wales. The Queen's subsequent return to Buckingham Palace was even more dismal than her departure. Cries of "Reform!" greeted

the Queen as she passed. The police behaved with great moderation or trouble would have ensued, as the crowd were rife for mischief. The general prediction is, this is the last parliament the Queen will open in person.

Great preparations are making for the reform demonstration on the 11th. The people say they will then show the Queen a procession worth seeing. The bitterness of popular feeling is undisguised, and placards are shown on the streets saying: "men without votes are scum." Every personal regard for the Queen is eclipsed by the reform furor. The Queen has resolved to appear more in public. A series of royal receptions is announced.

La Press, of January 17th, announced that on the 19th, a month's insurance of 200,000 francs was effected in the Hamburg exchange upon the personal property Maximilian, shipped by the Maria to Ragusa.

Ross Winans has received a contract from Russia to build cars and locomotives for that government.

The French minister in Mexico is going to marry a lady there with a dowry of 10,000,000, of francs, and to her family belongs the celebrated silver mine of Real del Monte.

The Gazette de France says, "We lately recorded that at Venice, out of one hundred and ten thousand inhabitants, thirty thousand are receiving assistance from public charity. We have related the commencement of a crisis at Verona. In the island of Sardinia the peasants are reduced to eat herbs and roots like wild beasts. The Sardinian journals teem with harrowing narratives of the distress that prevails, and were so we minded we could a tale unfold that would make our readers shudder. 'Hunger in Italy,' 'Hunger the Order of the Day.' Such are the titles of several articles of the journals of Turin and Florence. The *Nuovo Diritto* assures the deputies and ministers to save the country not by idle discussions on great European questions, but by dealing with the more pressing questions of bread, meat and fuel. In one cutting phrase the *Unita Cattolica* characterizes this situation: 'Italy is hungry from the Alps to the Adriatic.'

Cook, the excursionist, has succeeded in renting several large houses in Paris in which he will be able to accommodate about 1500 American and English visitors at a time during the exhibition; the tariff fixed is the moderate price of \$1 per head for bed and breakfast. He has also taken a large building in the Quartier of the Champs Elisees, where he will provide superior accommodation at \$2 50 a day for each person, this sum to cover every expense.

The king of Greece has conferred the medals of a royal order on two Parisian editors, Girardin and Gueroit.

Already some of the Paris hotels have resolved to develop their sense of international hospitality by greeting their exhibition travelers with an increase of 50 per cent. on their ordinary tariff.

The French emperor has ordered the Paris prefect of police to assist a number of poor people who have been unable to pay their quarter's rent which has just fallen due.

MARRIED.

Married, at Sunrise, Feb. 7th, 1867, by Rev. P. M. Goodwyn, FRANCIS L. MEAD, Esq., to Mrs. ANN ELIZA MEAD, all of Terrebonne Parish, La.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Lake Providence District-La. Conference

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Waterproof & St. Jose., at W. proof Jan. 26, 27 Wesley circuit, at Wesley Chapel, Feb. 2, 3 Delhi circuit, at Floyd, Feb. 9, 10 Carol circuit, at Bells Chapel, Feb. 16, 17 Oakley circuit, at Oakley, March 2, 3 Ion circuit, at Salem, March 9, 10 Texas & Sicily 1. cir, Tens. Chap., Mch. 16, 18 Lake Prov. & Pecan cir, at Lake 1. Mch. 23, 24

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New Orleans Dist. Quarterly Conferences

Felicity Street, Jan. 20 Moreau Street, Jan. 27 Carondelet Street, Feb. 3 German Churches, Feb. 10 Dryades Street, Feb. 8 N. O. Circuit, Jefferson & La. A., at 6 p. m., at Advocate office, Feb. 15 Plaquemine & Gros Tete, at Livonia, Feb. 23 Baton Rouge, March 2, 3 Tibodaux, March 9, 10 Colored Churches, March 18th J. C. KERRIE, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Feb 9

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dec29 5m

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resumed, after reorganization, on the first
Monday in October, 1865. The approaching
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aug4

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As the number of students is limited, it is
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soon as possible.

W. H. N. M. HARRISON.
Baton Rouge, La., August 24th, 1866.

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SALES ROOMS,

C. E. CATE & CO.,

18 CAMP STREET, 18

Under the City Hotel.

We respectfully call the attention of all parties
desirous of encouraging HOME MANUFACTURES
to the various styles of

LADIES' SUPERIOR CALF WALKING SHOES AND

DRESS BOOTIES, MISSES' HEAVY SCHOOL

SHOES, CHILDREN'S STRONG SHOES

AND MEN'S AND BOYS' CALF,

AND KIP BROGANS.

Which we are now daily receiving from our Fac-
tory. These goods are made here, of Louisiana
Tanned Leather, and we flatter ourselves fully
demonstrate that manufacturing in the South
is no longer an experiment, but with the proper
encouragement from all who are interested in
such enterprises, we promise better stock, more
faithful workmanship and superior goods every
way, to any Eastern goods, and for the same
class of work at as low prices.

We aim to manufacture all the goods we sell,
and to that end we are turning out new styles
every week.

A trial for this work is cordially solicited from
Merchants, Planters, and all persons requiring
good Shoes.

C. E. CATE & CO.,

18 Camp st., N. O.

feb17

W C SHEPARD, A L ABBOTT, ROBT C HUTCHINSON

SHEPARD, ABBOTT & CO.,

No. 55 Camp street, New Orleans,

Nearly opposite Picayune Office.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

PLATED WARE,

House Furnishing Goods,

AND KITCHEN WARE.

We beg leave to inform our friends and the
public in general, that we have on hand a large
and well selected stock of the above goods, and
are constantly receiving them directly from the
manufacturers in France, England, and the United
States; and we flatter ourselves that we can
sell our goods as low as any house in the city—
For variety in the house-furnishing line, our
stock is unequalled in the South.

Call in and see for yourself before purchasing
elsewhere.

SEP22 1y

SHEPARD, ABBOTT & CO.,

55 Camp street, New Orleans.

E. L. PIERSON & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

CLOTHING,

AND

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 27 Magazine Street,

Corner of Gravier street,

NEW ORLEANS.

sep22 6m

J. A. BRASELMAN & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

Possess great facilities for buying goods cheap
which enables them to sell below market prices.

Special attention given to orders.

Nos. 586 and 588 Magazine Street,

Corner of St. Andrew Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

oct1 1y

BROWN & FINNEGAN,

Successors to D. Gewells,

112 Camp Street—Ground Floor,

Dealers in

CROCKERY, CHINA & GLASS WARE,

Tin, Plated & Japanned Ware,

PLATED AND FANCY GOODS:

Families wishing supplies are invited to call
and examine goods and prices.

jan19 3m

NORTH, BRUSH & MASON,

Wholesale Dealers in

Fancy Goods,

STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, CUTLERY,

HOSIERY,

Furnishing Goods, etc.,

35 MAGAZINE STREET,

Opposite the St. James Hotel, New Orleans, La

aug25 1y

MAGIC PRESS.

J. P. WILSON,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,

77 Magazine Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

oct1 6m

HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

RICHARD ANGELL,

156 Julia street, bet. Camp and St. Charles

PURE AND FRESH MEDICINES,

Cases, Books, Certificates, &c.

Chill Drops, the best curative known for Ague,
Bilious Fevers, &c., Burdette's Worm Drops, and
other approved Remedies for domestic practice

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL,

(Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College.)

Has established himself at No 109 Carondelet
street, near Poydras, where he will perform all
Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory
manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite
base. Being familiar with all Amsthetics, he will
extract teeth without pain, by the use of
such as best suits the case. Particular attention
given to the medical and surgical treatment of
diseases of the mouth and teeth.

oct27 1y

PHILIP WERLEIN,

82..... Baronne Street,..... 82

Successor of the well known music houses of
P. P. WERLEIN and P. P. WERLEIN & HALEY,

Dealer in

PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS,

GUITARS, VIOLINS,

And other musical instruments. Also, Music
and Instruction Books, Music Folios, Note Paper
in fact everything belonging to music trade.

The repairing and tuning of Pianos will be
attended to, arrangements having been made
with that well known Piano Maker, M. BUCH-
ARDT, who will take charge of that department.

Parties wishing can have their Pianos stored,
to be sold on commission, boxed or shipped to order.
Findings for repairing Pianos, such as Wire,
Felt, Cloth, etc., constantly for sale.

Piano Stools, covers of elegant patterns, etc.,
on hand.

Any information on musical matters cheer-
fully given. Teachers recommended.

P.S.—P. P. WERLEIN will be found at times
at the above place, and will aid in making selec-
tions. He recommends his son PHILIP WERLEIN
to his former friends and customers, and solicits
their patronage for him.

oct20 6m

STOVES, GRATES, TIN WARE,

AND

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

The undersigned offer for sale an assortment
of COOKING STOVES, embracing among the
lot the well known Charter Oak, the Brilliant,
the Peerless, the American Home, and others
of the latest improvement.

Also, a large lot of HEATING and PARLOR
STOVES, a large variety of GRATES, and of
COUNTRY HOLLOW WARE, etc.

We manufacture all our own Tin Ware, and
sell cheap.

CAMPMAN & CO.,

110 6m 115 Poydras st, bet. Camp & Magazine

COAL OIL AND LAMPS.

HILL & VEAZIE,

Having removed from No 31 Chartres street to
No 74 Camp street, have received large additions
to their former stock, making their assortment
of Coal Oil Lamps, and all the articles needful
to use with them, very extensive; together with
COAL OIL CHANDELIERS, from two to six
lights, suitable for lighting Churches, large
Halls, Parlors, etc; and every variety of Lam-
p-glass from the small Hand to the large Station.
BUSH'S PATENT COOKING LAMPS for coal
oil and gas, very useful and economical; also
EDDIE'S COOKING STOVES, assorted sizes,
fitted by coal oil; with many other useful and
convenient articles.

Always on hand the best Kerosene and Coal
Oil manufactured.

Call and examine.

HILL & VEAZIE,

No 74 Camp street,

Between Natchez street and Times Office

ST JAMES HOTEL,

MAGAZINE STREET,

Between Gravier and Natchez Streets,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CHAS. E. SMEDES.....Manager.

This establishment is now open for the recep-
tion of guests.

It is newly furnished from the Kitchen to the
roof. Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, Linen
Sheeting, etc. The Furniture and Table Ware
all new, of the latest style and most costly ma-
terial. The Table is furnished with every luxu-
ry the Market affords. The Bars with Liquors
of the highest quality, and the most skillful
and equal to any used in private families, and the
comforts and pleasures of a home, as far as
possible, guaranteed to its Guests.

The House itself may be said to be entirely
new and fresh. The undersigned will spare
neither labor nor expense to merit a continuance
of the liberal support with which he has thus
far been honored.

CHAS. E. SMEDES.

ad 1y

J. H. MASSEY,

(Formerly of Joseph H. Palmer & Co., and for
the last ten years in the House of Townsend,
Tompkins & Co.)

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

No. 109 Common Street,

Opposite City Hotel.

I am now receiving my Fall and Winter stock
and respectfully solicit an examination of your
next visit to the city. Having twenty years'
experience in my line in this city, I flatter my-
self it will not be hard for me to please any
and of my old friends and patrons, and also in-
cluding new ones. My stock is new and fresh,
and I will be in frequent receipt of all the new
and desirable styles.

Very respectfully,

J. H. MASSEY.

oct13 3m

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,

No. 9 Perdido Street, New Orleans,

Dealers in all descriptions of

MILL AND PLANTATION MACHINERY,

AND AGRICULTURAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents in the Southwest for the celebra-
ted Wood & Mamm Steam Engines, 4 to 35 horse
power; Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills; Wor-
thington's Corn and Wheat Mills; Smith's Ma-
chines; Plowing Machines; Plowing Machines; Shafted
Sulky Cultivators; Stationary and Portable
Wheelerbarrows; Belting, Saws, etc.

Send for descriptive circulars and price lists.

oct10 6m

GEO. H. VINTEN,

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 110 Poydras street, between Camp and St.
Charles streets, New Orleans.

Newspaper of the following sizes: 22 by 32,
24 by 36, 26 by 38, 27 by 42, 32 by 44, and 36
by 48.

Agent for the sale of R. Hoe & Co's Printing
Presses; the Liberty Bell Presses; Adams
Cottage Presses; and J. W. Corlies' Sons
Type.

apr1

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

47 Chartres Street,

Lately received Carpeting of all kinds and
qualities; Floor Oil Cloth of all qualities, which
we sell to suit rooms. Curtains Materials, Lace
Curtains, Cushions and Bedding in great variety;
Window Shades, Hair Cloth, Gingham Cloths,
Table and Bed Covers, Canvas and Cassa Ma-
tresses and all articles.

oct1 1y

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

E. GIQUEL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FOREIGN, FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS.

Also, a large and varied supply of

HOUSEKEEPING and

PLANTATION GOODS,

Constantly on hand, at

126 Canal Street,

sept 1y

AUSTIN & GOODWYN,

Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers of

TIN WARE,

Also,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds, for sale.

25 Peters, formerly Front Levee,

Corner Customhouse street,

NEW ORLEANS.

oct20 1y

PAUL J. CHRISTIAN, JOHN W. MADDEN,

Formerly of H. G. Station & Co.

P. J. CHRISTIAN & CO.,

General Mercantile Stationers,

JOB PRINTERS, AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

No. 73 Camp Street.

We beg to inform our friends and the public
that we have established a complete BOOK
BINDERY in connection with our business, and
will hereafter be enabled to execute all orders
with promptitude and dispatch.

We have secured the services of one of the
most thorough workmen of this city, and our
patrons can rely upon having their orders im-
mediately and efficiently executed.

oct20 3m

D. H. HOLMES,

Direct Importation of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 155 Canal Street,

sept 6m

S. ANDERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER

AND PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK DEALER,

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

Since the publication of our last issue, the general market has evinced a fair degree of activity, and several of the leading articles have undergone a material alteration. Sugar and Molasses have been in demand, at higher prices, and the movement in Western Produce has been to a fair extent, attended with a better feeling in Flour and Corn; while the movement in our leading staple has been quite liberal and factors, under the influence of more favorable advices from Liverpool and New York, have succeeded in realizing enhanced rates, the market closing firm yesterday at our quotations.

COTTON—On Saturday, under favorable advices from Liverpool and New York, there was a heavy inquiry throughout, and notwithstanding very inadequate offerings, sales to the amount of 8700 bales were effected, at prices 10c higher. On Monday the demand was more general, but the views of holders being materially in advance of buyers, the business was less liberal, comprising at the close 7000 bales, at stiffening prices. Yesterday the market opened with a brisk inquiry, but later in the day the movement was partially interrupted by dark and rainy weather, and consequently the sales were light, footing at the close barely 4900 bales, at previous prices, the market closing firm at our quotations.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 20,600 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 10,402 bales, against 13,603 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 2601 bales.

The receipts at this port, since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas), are 508,311 bales, against 460,328 bales to same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest date, as compared with last year, is 64,461 bales. If the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 73,922 bales to Great Britain, of 16,910 to France, and an increase of 11,532 bales to other foreign ports.

Low—Ordinary 25 to 30
Good Ordinary 30 to 35
Low Middling 35 to 40
Middling 40 to 45

TOBACCO—There is no change to notice in the Tobacco market since our last review, nor can there be until the supply on sale is increased so as to afford buyers a chance to operate. The stock now actually on sale is reduced to a few hundred hogsheads, and there is little or no room left for making selections or filling orders. Only a few small lots of the new crop have so far been received, the extremely cold, and otherwise very unfavorable weather which has prevailed at the West, having prevented the planters from preparing their crops for shipment. The impression seems to be very general, that our receipts will be materially augmented so soon as the weather will permit, and if these anticipations are realized, we shall no doubt have an active market to report, for there is no lack of parties prepared to operate. The transactions since our last embrace only a few hogsheads. We repeat our previous quotations only for reference.

Light—Ordinary 25 to 30
Good 30 to 35
Common Leaf 5 to 6
Fair 6 to 7
Good 7 to 8
Fine 8 to 10
Choice 10 to 12
Choice 12 to 14
Choice 14 to 16
Choice 16 to 18
Choice 18 to 20

FLOUR—The stock is light, but the demand is only of a retail character. About 4500 barrels were sold in small lots, on Saturday and Monday, at \$10.25 \$11. Fine \$11.62½ to \$11.75 for Superfine, \$12 to \$12.25 for Single Extra, \$12.50 to \$13.50 for Double Extra, \$14 to \$14.50 for Treble Extra, and \$15 to \$16 per bbl for Choice Extra. Yesterday some 1500 bbls. were sold, in small lots, to the trade, at the foregoing prices. Arrived during the past three days 1975 bbls. Cleared for Texas 48, Utile 12, Campeachy 300 bbls.; together, 360 bbls.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Wednesday evening, Jan. 30, 1867.
Western Beef, choice per lb. net. 12 to 18
Texas Cattle, choice per head. 875 to 90
Texas Cattle, 2d qual. per head. 835 to 850
Texas Cattle, 3d qual. per head. 820 to 830
Hogs per lb. gross. 8 to 10
Sheep in lots per head. 35 to 45
Cattle, choice per head. 84 to 86
Cattle, 2d qual. per head. 80 to 82
Cattle, 3d qual. per head. 75 to 77
Cattle, 4th qual. per head. 70 to 72
Cattle, 5th qual. per head. 65 to 67
Cattle, 6th qual. per head. 60 to 62
Cattle, 7th qual. per head. 55 to 57
Cattle, 8th qual. per head. 50 to 52
Cattle, 9th qual. per head. 45 to 47
Cattle, 10th qual. per head. 40 to 42
Cattle, 11th qual. per head. 35 to 37
Cattle, 12th qual. per head. 30 to 32
Cattle, 13th qual. per head. 25 to 27
Cattle, 14th qual. per head. 20 to 22
Cattle, 15th qual. per head. 15 to 17
Cattle, 16th qual. per head. 10 to 12
Cattle, 17th qual. per head. 5 to 7
Cattle, 18th qual. per head. 0 to 2
Cattle, 19th qual. per head. 0 to 2
Cattle, 20th qual. per head. 0 to 2

BORE AND MULE MARKET.
Saddle and light harness horses. \$200 to \$400
Heavy draft horses. 200 to 400
Common do. 75 to 150
Mules, 1st quality, broke. 250 to 300
Do 2d do. 175 to 225
Do 3d do. 150 to 200
Do 4th do. 125 to 150
Do 5th do. 100 to 125
Do 6th do. 75 to 100
Do 7th do. 50 to 75
Do 8th do. 25 to 50
Do 9th do. 10 to 25
Do 10th do. 5 to 10
Do 11th do. 2 to 5
Do 12th do. 1 to 2
Do 13th do. 0 to 1
Do 14th do. 0 to 1
Do 15th do. 0 to 1
Do 16th do. 0 to 1
Do 17th do. 0 to 1
Do 18th do. 0 to 1
Do 19th do. 0 to 1
Do 20th do. 0 to 1

Monetary.

There has been a limited movement in Coin during the past three days, and rates, in agreement with the course of prices at New York, have been attended with a decline. Gold opened on Saturday at 137 to 137½, and without exhibiting any material irregularity, closed steady at the same; it opened on Monday at 136½ to 136¾, and after the transactions of a trifling business, closed weak at 136, and opened yesterday at 136½, but later in day became more buoyant, and closed steady at 136½ to 136¾.

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.
(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES. FROM TO

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton and Sugar Flowers	6 00	25 00
West's Mows and Sowers	12 50	12 50
Cotton Scrapers	7 50	7 50
Cultivators	13 00	13 00
Shovels	10 00	18 00
Spades	11 00	20 00
Axes	15 00	19 00
Bagging, 7½ yard	18 00	18 00
East India	22 00	22 00
Bale Rope, Kentucky, 7½ lb.	9 00	9 00
Bran, 100 lbs. Pilot	9 00	9 00
Crackers	19 00	19 00
Bricks, Laid, 12 M.	20 00	25 00
English, Fire	50 00	50 00
Bonded, 10 lb.	42 00	42 00
Sperm, N Bedford	20 00	20 00
Tallow	17 00	17 00
Adamantine	17 00	17 00
Star	17 00	17 00
Uchocote, No 1 7½ lb	50 00	50 00
Sweet and Spiced	25 00	25 00
Cider, Western 7½ bbl	none	none
Northern	none	none
Coal, Cannel 7½ ton	11 00	11 00
Western, 7½ ton	17 00	17 00
Copper, Braziers 7½ lb.	42 00	42 00
Sheathing	45 00	45 00
Copper Bolts	45 00	45 00
Yellow Metal	none	none
Copper, Manila 7½ lb.	23 00	23 00
Tarred, American	30 00	30 00
Russia	30 00	30 00
Corn Meal, 7½ bbl.	5 75	6 00
Dyes, 7½ lb.	11 00	11 00
Logwood, Camply	3 00	3 00
Indigo, 7½ lb.	1 00	1 00
Indigo, 7½ lb.	1 00	1 00
Madder	18 00	18 00
Eggs, 7½ bbl, Western	32 00	32 00
Feathers, 7½ bbl	1 00	1 00
Almonds, short shell	1 00	1 00
Raisins, M M, box	4 15	4 15
Lemon, 7½ lb.	3 50	3 50
Oranges, 7½ lb.	3 00	3 00
Glass, 7½ lb.	4 50	4 50
American, 8 x 10	5 00	5 00
Extra, 12 x 18	6 00	6 00
Grain, 7½ bushel	1 20	1 25
Canada	1 80	2 00
Ons	85 00	85 00
Corn, shelled 7½ bushel	1 10	1 15
Beans, 7½ lb.	10 00	10 00
Hops, 7½ lb.	65 00	65 00
Gunpowder, 7½ keg	7 50	7 50
Gunny Bags, 7½ bag	25 00	25 00
Hoy, Western, 7½ ton	33 00	35 00
Northern	35 00	35 00
Louisiana	35 00	35 00
Hides, 7½ lb.	none	none
Dry salted Mexican	13 00	16 00
Wet salted, city slaughter	9 00	10 00
Kip Skins	11 00	11 00
Dry country	13 00	14 00
Pigs, 7½ ton	20 00	25 00
Country, Bar 7½ lb.	45 00	49 00
English, 7½ lb.	0 00	0 00
Hoop, 7½ lb.	8 00	12 00
Sheet	9 00	11 00
Roller	10 00	10 00
Nail Rods	14 00	15 00
Iron Cotton Ties	11 00	12 00
Castings, American	7 00	8 00
Lime, Western 7½ bbl.	1 50	2 00
Shell Lime	1 50	2 00
Rockland, 7½ bbl.	2 25	2 50
Cement	2 75	3 25
Molasses, 7½ gallon	68 00	78 00
Muscovado	50 00	60 00
Refined, Reboiled	50 00	60 00
Moss, 7½ lb.	3 00	3 00
Black do.	4 00	4 00
Select, water rotted	6 00	6 00
Nails, Am. 4d. 7½ lb.	7 00	7 00
Wrought, German	15 00	20 00
Wrought, English	18 00	20 00
Ward Stoves, 7½ lb.	4 00	4 00
Pitch	5 00	5 00
Rosin, No. 1	6 00	6 00
No. 2	4 00	4 00
No. 3	3 00	3 00
Salt Turp 7½ gallon	70 00	70 00
Varnish, bright	3 00	3 00
Oil, Lard 7½ gallon	1 00	1 25
Coal Oil	75 00	75 00
Cotton Seed, Crude	90 00	1 00
Tanners' 7½ gallon	1 20	1 45
Oil Cake, Lined 7½ ton	35 00	35 00
Cotton Seed	36 00	37 00
Meal	30 00	30 00
Provisions, 7½ bbl.	20 00	23 00
Bat, Mess, Northern	20 00	20 00
North half bbl.	15 00	16 00
Dried, 7½ lb.	16 00	16 00
Tongues 7½ doz.	10 00	11 00
Pork, Mess	24 00	22 00
Prime Ham	22 00	22 00
Hog, round 7½ lb.	18 00	18 00
Bacon, Hams, 7½ lb.	18 00	18 00
Sides	15 00	15 00
Shoulders	12 00	12 00
Green Shoulders	12 00	12 00
Lard, Prime, in tierces	14 00	14 00
Fat, in tierces	14 00	14 00
Batter, Northern	40 00	40 00
Western	40 00	40 00
Cheese, American	18 00	18 00
Potatoes, 7½ bbl.	4 00	4 00
Onions	4 25	4 25
Green Apples	8 00	10 00
Rice, 7½ lb, Louisiana	9 00	10 00
Carolina	7 00	7 00
Salt, refined, 7½ lb.	10 00	10 00
Crude	40 00	40 00
Salt 7½ sack	20 00	20 00
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	1 00	1 55
coarse, from store	2 00	2 55
Heavy draft horses	200 to 400	200 to 400
Common do	75 to 150	75 to 150
Mules, 1st quality, broke	250 to 300	250 to 300
Do 2d do	175 to 225	175 to 225
Do 3d do	150 to 200	150 to 200
Do 4th do	125 to 150	125 to 150
Do 5th do	100 to 125	100 to 125
Do 6th do	75 to 100	75 to 100
Do 7th do	50 to 75	50 to 75
Do 8th do	25 to 50	25 to 50
Do 9th do	10 to 25	10 to 25
Do 10th do	5 to 10	5 to 10
Do 11th do	2 to 5	2 to 5
Do 12th do	1 to 2	1 to 2
Do 13th do	0 to 1	0 to 1
Do 14th do	0 to 1	0 to 1
Do 15th do	0 to 1	0 to 1
Do 16th do	0 to 1	0 to 1
Do 17th do	0 to 1	0 to 1
Do 18th do	0 to 1	0 to 1
Do 19th do	0 to 1	0 to 1
Do 20th do	0 to 1	0 to 1

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

MONTHS.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	MONTHS.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.	6	7	8	9	10	11	JULY	7	8	9	10	11	12
FEB.	13	14	15	16	17	18	AUG.	14	15	16	17	18	19
MAR.	20	21	22	23	24	25	SEP.	21	22	23	24	25	26
APR.	27	28	29	30	1	2	OCT.	28	29	30	31	1	2
MAY	3	4	5	6	7	8	NOV.	5	6	7	8	9	10
JUNE	11	12	13	14	15	16	DEC.	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23		19	20	21	22	23	24
	24	25	26	27	28	29		26	27	28	29	30	31

J. R. POWELL,

COTTON FACTOR,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
190 Common Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
W. R. STUART, NEW ORLEANS.
Late Stuart & James.
Represented by CAPT. J. A. BINFORD, Duck Hill, Miss. oct 10 ly

SEYMOUR, YARBROUGH & CO.,
Cotton and Wool Factors,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
67 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.
Jan 5 6m

R. BLEAKLY & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 58, 60, 62 and 64 Poydras street,
Corner Poydras and Tchoupitoulas sts.,
NEW ORLEANS.
All cotton consigned to us will receive the personal attention of Mr. J. F. GIRALTY, (formerly with the house of Messrs Wright & Allen) who is specially charged with that department of our business. sep 22 ly

CAMPBELL, ECKFORD & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
Forwarding & General Com'n Merchant,
113 No. 58 Camp street, New Orleans. 1y

SPEED, SUMMERS & CO.,
COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS,
General Commission Merchants,
And Commercial Agents. aug 25 ly

J. H. CARTER,
Wholesale Grocer,
Nos. 8 and 10 Tchoupitoulas Street,
And 8 and 10 New Levee,
NEW ORLEANS.
aug 18 ly

J. B. JENNINGS, J. W. WICKS, H. J. WICKS,
JENNINGS, WICKS & BRO.
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
113 No. 58 Camp street, New Orleans. 1y

WARREN, CRAWFORD & CO.,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
45 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.
sep 22 6m

ROBERT L. WALKER,
Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant,
190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

STAFFORD & WILSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 66, Magazine Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
oct 7 ly

F. G. BARRIERE & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 135 Canal Street, New Orleans.
n10 6m

R. MARSH DENMAN & CO.,
CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,
Corner of Carondelet and Gravier Streets,
31y NEW ORLEANS.

R. K. WALKER & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
75 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
an 20 ly

ELLIS & CHAMBERLIN,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
42 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
Are prepared to make cash advances on Cotton, Sugar, and other Produce consigned to them, and solicit the patronage of their friends. jan 20 ly

WM. EDWARDS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
27 Camp Street, New Orleans.
Wm. Edwards, Esq.
Edw. J. Gay. sep 15 3m

VIOLETT, BLACK & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
115 6m 138 Gravier street, New Orleans.

W. P. LOTT,
Madison County, Miss. c. w. wood, Canton, Miss.
LOTT, WOOD & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers & Commission Merchants,
65 COMMON & 46 CANAL STS., NEW ORLEANS.
Maj. G. C. Sebastian has charge of our sales Department. sep 15 ly

BANKS, LORING & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
36 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
sep 22 6m

HEWITT, NORTON & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And Commission Merchants,
188 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
Cash advances made on consignments to us by Hewitt, Swisher & Co., Galveston, Texas. sep 15 ly

A. HENDERSON PEALE & CO.,
Successors to Thos. Henderson & Peale,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
No. 100 Common Street, New Orleans.
aug 18 6m

CARROLL, HOY & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 36 Perdido Street, New Orleans,
aug 18 ly

C. L. WALMSLEY & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 31 Perdido Street, New Orleans.
aug 18 ly

JOHN G. PARIAM, BEVERLY BLUNT,
OF New Orleans. OF Hinds Co., Miss.
PARIAM & BLUNT,
COTTON FACTORS,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants
and Purchasing Agents,
No. 75 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
aug 18 ly

S. H. KENNEDY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants and
COTTON FACTORS,
57 Poydras street.
Cotton Office—192 Common street—in charge
of Richard J. NUGENT. aug 4 ly

SAM'L BARRETT, CHS. LE BASSIER,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants
118 CARONDELET STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
aug 18 ly

JOHN A. STEVENSON, A. H. JAY,
STEVENSON & JAY,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 40 Perdido Street, New Orleans.
aug 18 6m

A. D. GRIFF,
Wholesale Grocer,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN SOUTH-
ERN AND WESTERN PRODUCE,
48, 50 and 52 Old Levee st., corner Bienville st.,
NEW ORLEANS.
aug 25 6m

P. H. FOLEY,
OF THE FIRM OF FOLEY, AVERY & CO.
Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant,
No. 32 Perdido Street, New Orleans.
aug 18 6m

HARLOW J. PHELPS & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 142 Gravier Street, New Orleans.
aug 18 6m

W. C. TOMPKINS, H. R. ALSDORF,
W. C. TOMPKINS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
No. 2 Magazine st., corner Canal, New Orleans.
A complete assortment of goods constantly on
hand for the country trade. n18 6m

PAYNE, HUNTINGTON & CO.,
Cotton Factors,
No. 32 Union Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
J. U. PAYNE, G. W. HUNTINGTON,
W. C. H. DAMON, H. M. PAYNE.
j23-ly

TOM & SAM HENDERSON,
COTTON FACTORS,
General Commission Merchants,
53 CARONDELET STREET,
New Orleans
j29 ly

J. C. MALLISTER, E. M'NAIR,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 74 Common Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
ap 7 ly

CARY W. BUTT, WM. FLASH, THOS. T. A. LYON,
BUTT, FLASH & LYON,
Cotton Factors, General Commission and For-
warding Merchants, corner Carondelet and Un-
ion streets, New Orleans.
Orders for all descriptions of merchandise will
meet prompt attention.
Liberal advances made on consignments of
Cotton and Produce to our care. ap 14-6m

J. P. HARRISON & SONS,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
51 UNION STREET—UP STAIRS,
New Orleans.
J. P. Harrison, (formerly of Payne & Harrison)
Edward Harrison,
J. P. Harrison, jun.,
Sidney Harrison,
John N. Harrison. july 7 ly

WATTS, GIVEN & CO., WATTS, CHANE & CO.,
Paducah, Ky. New York.
W. C. WATTS & CO., Liverpool, England.
GIVEN, WATTS & CO., COTTON
Factors & General Commission Merchants,
No. 103 Poydras street, New Orleans. Parties
shipping their Cotton to us, can make their
election, and have their choice of this New
York or Liverpool markets. Advances made on
consignments to our houses, Watts, Crane &
New York, and W. C. Watts & Co. Liverpool.
feb 1 ly

W. A. BELL, FRANK OGDEN, H. E. WITHERSPOON,
W. A. BELL & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Gunny
Bags, Office and Western Produce.
41 NATCHEZ STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
Particular attention given to the filling of or-
ders for Factors, for Country Merchants, and for
Planters. j20-ly

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Memphis, Tenn. New Orleans, La.
HAMILTON & DUNNICA,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors, and
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
42 Union street, New Orleans.
sep 22 ly

G. T. F. SEARING,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
CLOTHING & PLANTATION GOODS
No. 29 Magazine Street,
Corner of Gravier street,
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oct 1 ly

SOUTHERN SHOE MANUFACTORY
DRAKE & MARKHAM,
Manufacturers of
Men's, Boys', Ladies', Misses' & Children's
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 56 Camp Street, New Orleans, La.</

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES

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OFFICE—114 CAMP STREET.

ONLY WAITING.

A very aged man in an almshouse was asked what he was doing there. He replied, "Only waiting."

Only waiting till the shadows
Are a little longer grown;
Only waiting till the glimmer
Of the day's last beam is down;
Till the night of earth has faded,
From the heart once full of day;
Till the stars of heaven are breaking
Through the twilight soft and gray.

Only waiting till the reapers
Have the last sheaf gathered home,
For the summer time has faded,
And the autumn winds have come.
Quickly, reapers gather quickly
The last ripe hours of my heart,
For the bloom of life has withered,
And I hasten to depart.

Only waiting till the angels
Open wide the mystic gate,
At whose feet I long have lingered,
Weary, poor and desolate.
Even now I hear their footsteps,
And their voices far away;
If they call me, I am waiting,
Only waiting to obey.

Only waiting till the shadows
Are a little longer grown;
Only waiting till the glimmer
Of the day's last beam is down;
Then, from out the gathering darkness,
Holy, deathless stars shall rise,
By whose light my soul shall gladly
Tread its pathway to the skies.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

HUME'S ARGUMENT AGAINST MIRACLES.

Mr. Hume, says our belief in miracles can rest only upon the credibility of human testimony. He argues that we should not receive the testimony of those who testify that they have seen miracles wrought, because it is contrary to experience that miracles should be true, but it is not contrary to experience that testimony should be false—therefore, upon balancing the probabilities, they are against our belief in miracles.

Let us analyze this argument. What is experience? It is in general what has been realized or observed. In particular what we have realized or observed; then to say that miracles are contrary to experience, is a gratuitous assumption, is to assert what ought to be proved; for persons of the best reputation have asserted that they have witnessed the working of miracles. Mr. Hume can only mean, that he nor any one with whom he was acquainted, had ever witnessed the working of a miracle. It devolves on those who adopt Mr. Hume's argument, to prove that no one in any age has seen a miracle wrought.

To proceed with the analysis of the argument, a miracle is not contrary to our experience; for the sufficient reason that we have no experience on the subject. A statement or alleged fact to be contrary to our experience, must actually oppose, contradict, that which we have realized, or observed; for example, if it should be affirmed, that on the first day of January, 1867, while the Governor of the State, was addressing the people in the Capitol, the hair of his head suddenly turned entirely white, but we being present at the time and place designated, neither saw nor heard anything of this extraordinary phenomenon, this would be contrary to our experience. The affirmation that miracles have been wrought does not thus contradict our experience.

Further, if we are not to believe the testimony of witnesses, unless they testify to something we have seen, or something analogous, then, we must not believe the narration of a traveler, who informs us that on a certain portion of the globe visited by him, there is no winter, but perennial Spring and Summer. Or the narration of another tourist, that he has visited a portion of the earth, where the sun shines ninety days consecutively, without once sinking below the horizon; because such phenomena have never been witnessed by us.

This argument when further analyzed, finally drives to the rejection of the testimony of our own senses. For example, in my travels West,

I come upon the hot Spring in Arkansas, but I have never seen or felt of the water of a hot Spring. I have seen a thousand springs and more, but never a hot one, this (upon Mr. Hume's reasoning) is contrary to my experience, and must as such be rejected. It is true it feels hot, it steams, boils, and looks hot, but because I have not so experienced before, I must doubt the evidence of my senses, and deny that it is a hot spring at all.

This argument, (so called) is as great a fallacy as was ever couched in so many words, for we have in fact pointed out but a portion of its more obvious fallacies, but enough to show that it is without any claims to logical truth or strength.

The possibility of miracles cannot be denied without denying the Being and attributes of God. Christians do not attempt to account for miracles, through the operation of the ordinary laws, by which God governs the material universe, but by the immediate and special agency of the Almighty, for the confirmation of certain great moral truths. If man needs a revelation from God, and certainly his ignorance, depravity, and misery, clearly proves that he does, it should not seem to be more than we ought to expect from the allwise and beneficent Author of our existence, that He would give such a revelation as his glory and our circumstances require, and to authenticate it by works (or miracles) manifestly above human power. This, then, is the Christian position, man needed a revelation, God has been graciously pleased to give it to him, and confirm it by displays of supernatural power.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MARIA FEDAROWNA OF RUSSIA.

A FRAGMENT.

Czar! Supreme ruler over the seventh part of all the earth, over an empire on whose vast realms the sun never sets. He expresses the wish—and a wilderness is converted into a paradise; he commands—and the fable of Aladdin's Palace is realized. What is impossible to the omnipotence of his love? and what can continue to live when he hates? No other mortal was carried so high by the billow of life.

But he, too, like his humblest serf, is accessible to the joys and sorrows of the father. In the Spring of 1865, he lost his first-born, the Crown Prince, by death; and in November, last year, his second son, a noble youth, was married.

Of the unparalleled magnificence of the festivals attendant on this royal marriage, our readers are already apprised. All the world knows how costly and beautiful was the bride's apparel, on this solemn occasion; and all the world knows that of the fairest of Eve's daughters, she occupies one of the first ranks. We shall simply make mention of a little episode which happened in those happy days, and which shows that the renowned Maria Fedarowna, the former Princess Dagmar of Denmark, is as good as she is fair.

As is known, Maria Fedarowna, had formerly been betrothed to the deceased Cesarvitch, brother to her present husband. As now lately accompanied by her royal consort, she walked through the magnificent halls of the winter palace at Petersburg, she unexpectedly met on the richly decorated walls, the life-size portrait of her departed lover. Overcome with emotion, she stopped—she trembled, and burst out in a flood of tears. All the courtiers were amazed, and feared for the result of this scene. But gently the Crown Prince approached his young weeping wife, with: "Weep on! weep on! for he deserved thy tears—we shall unitedly weep over him!"

These tears of Maria Fedarowna, adorn her more than all the glittering diamonds of her diadem.
J. B. A. AURENS.

THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.

The following extracts are from a sermon by the Rev. C. D. Oliver, of the Montgomery Conference:

"One of the fathers, in speaking of the ministerial function, calls it a weight under which the shoulders of an angel might shrink. Holy men of old were mightily embarrassed in undertaking it. Jeremiah, who was sanctified from the womb, and ordained prophet to the nations, when he received his commission, cried out, 'Ah Lord God, I cannot speak for I am a child.'"

"Jonah when sent to Nineveh, timidly turned away in another direction. It is said of some in the ancient church, some too, eminent for piety and worth, that they were afraid of the greatness of this charge, and that they fled into mountains and into deserts, and hid themselves in dens and caverns, more afraid to be laid hands on by the Bishop, than by the most bloody persecutors. Three times did St. Ambrose flee from Milan. Gregory Nazianzen being taken in his flight and ordained by force, composed that excellent oration which is at the beginning of his works, in which he sets forth the greatness and danger of the ministry.

"St. Augustine entered by chance into the church of Hippo, just as the Bishop Valerius was speaking to the people, concerning the choice of a minister, of whom they stood in great need. He was presently pitched upon, and ordained, almost by force, after he had by tears deprecated the charge, and in these remarkable terms. 'What, do you wish that I should perish,' intimating the hazard he should thereby run. St. Chrysostom, professes of himself, that when he was chosen to a bishopric his soul and body was almost parted asunder, so great was the grief and fear that seized upon his spirit, and that he many times wondered how he ever entered into the minds of those who chose him; or of what grave offense that church had been guilty, which had provoked God to suffer it to be committed to such an unworthy person.

"Let no man venture upon the cure of souls, whose own soul has not realized the curative power of divine grace. Surely without this spiritual qualification, he who undertakes the work of the ministry, will find it a drudgery and a wearisomeness. And he will be a blind leader of the blind.' But, with it he can rejoice in being counted worthy to suffer for Christ's sake."

"We desire however to notice other qualifications important to this function. That there are many seeking to discharge it without being called of God, no one can question. The Scriptures are conclusive on this point. We remember reading of a young man, who after he had learned the trade of making brooms, 'studied divinity,' as it is called, and appeared for examination before a foreign Presbytery. He acquitted himself, so little to their satisfaction, that it was thought best to remand him back to his former vocation. A venerable man announced the decision in these words: 'Young man, it is the duty of all men to glorify God.' But he calls them to glorify Him in different ways, according to the gifts He bestows on them. Some He calls to glorify Him, by preaching the gospel of his Son, and others, by making brooms (brooms.) Now it is the unanimous judgment of this Presbytery, that he has not called you to the ministry, since he has not qualified you for it, and, therefore, it is your duty to go home to your father, and glorify God by decent industry in making brooms."

The candor and spirit of the old man, were admirable, and if the church was more largely pervaded by the same spirit, the cause of Christ would suffer far less detriment.

"While we would not throw discouragement in the way of, any truly called, and qualified of God for this office, yet, we feel constrained to declare it as our solemn conviction, that there are those who enter it, who would better glorify God by seeking other spheres of duty.

"Soundness of mind and judgment, should be united with spiritual qualification. Scripture requires aptitude in imparting instruction. 'Apt to teach.' This demands that one should be of good understanding. To be able to communicate readily proper information. He who is not apt to learn, can never be 'apt to teach,' and neither can be done without natural capacity. Talents and education must go together, and what we mean by talent, is good natural capacity. Talent will not do alone, for no talent can create facts, and without facts it has no materials, to work upon, and without discipline it will work wrong. Education does not create faculties, but calls them forth, trains them, and works with them. Natural capacity is the soil which education cultivates, and where she sows the seed of instruction. The age not only demands that the ministry should be full of faith, and the Holy Ghost, but full of useful knowledge; not only that it understand the language in which it speaks—its structure and the force of its words. But that it make it luminous with edifying and saving truth.

"It is often important that the minister should be a man of science, that he may stand forth in defence of evangelical religion. Infidelity has sought through the sciences to weaken and destroy the influence of the Bible over the popular mind. Not many years since, an anonymous book of very injurious tendency, was published, called the Vestiges of Creation. It displayed talents of no mean order, with a show of great scientific attainments. The author claimed thorough acquaintance with astronomy, zoology, and geology. In connection with a neat and pleasing style, there was great strength and boldness of affirmation. Moreover, it was written under the protest of a regard for religion, but its real design, which made it the more dangerous, was to invalidate the Mosaic account of the creation of the world, and thereby to bring the whole word of God into disrepute.

"It is well for christianity that she had in her ranks men of superior learning, and scientific skill, who were able to grapple with his sophistries, and to show the futility of his reasoning, and the inaccuracy of his statements, and to turn back his poisoned arrows upon his own head.

"It is desirable that a minister should be skilled in the original languages of the Old and New Testaments. Although our English translation is acknowledged to be excellent, yet it is not faultless, and a minister should be able to judge of its accuracy; and when commentators differ, to be able, by consulting the original, to arrive at an intelligent and satisfactory judgment for himself. He should be a scholar 'well instructed in the kingdom of God.' He should be able to employ every branch of knowledge which may serve to elucidate the Sacred Volume. The vast extension of physical science, of acquaintance with Eastern customs, and even of philosophy, within the last fifty years, has established a multitude of facts, and cleared up a multitude of obscurities; has rectified misrepresentations, and misinterpretations, which no integrity or perspicacity could

once avoid, and has decisively refuted the objections of enemies. The process is going on, and must continue to go on. The minister should seek in every possible way, a thorough insight into the oracles of God. 'Let him,' says Bridges, 'exercise himself in them, day and night. Let him meditate in them. Let him live in them. Let him draw all his wisdom from them. Let him embrace nothing, religions which he does not find there. Let him not bind his faith to a man. Let his whole ground of faith be in God alone. For it is a divine, not a human faith, which we learn and teach; so pure that it can rest upon no ground, but the authority of God, who is never false, and can never deceive.'"

THOUGHTS ON PREACHING.

BY DR. D. W. ALEXANDER.

On Composing Sermons.—My father says a man should not begin with making a plan. 'Should not wait until he is in the vein,' Begin, however you feel, and write until you get into the vein, however long it be. 'Tis thus men do in mining. You may throw away all the beginnings. Men who write with ease, think best pen in hand. This applies to sermons, and also to books. It might be well to write a sermon *currente calamo*, and then begin again and write afresh (not copying, or even looking at the other,) but using all the lights struck out in the former exercise.

Formalism and Sermons.—Without flattering myself with the notion that I was ever eloquent, I am persuaded that the most effective discourses I ever delivered, were those for which I bade made the least regular preparation. I wish I could make sermons as if I had never heard or read how they were made by other people. The formalism of regular divisions and applications is deadly. And as to written sermons, what is written with weariness is heard with weariness.

Avoid Abstractions.—If you would keep up attention, avoid abstraction in your sermons, except those of mere argument. Come down from generals to specifications, and especially in individual cases. Wherever possible, give name and place, and intersperse with anecdote. By this means the Puritans, even when they were prolix, were vivacious. They subsidized every event of Old Testament history, and talked of David and Judas, instead of royalty and treason.

Off-hand Writing.—Write while you are warm. Do not be avaricious of your best thoughts, nor reserve your warm ideas for the last. This is like flooding the stomach of guests with soups before dinner. Much of Jay's excellence arises from this. If ever I have written anything acceptably, it has been with a free pen and from a full heart; not from compiled stores, though I have done much of the latter also.

Earnest Preaching.—The great reason why we have so little good preaching is, that we have so little piety. To be eloquent one must be in earnest; he must not only act as if he were in earnest, or try to be earnest, but be in earnest, or he cannot be effective. We have loud and vehement, we have smooth and graceful, we have splendid and elaborate preaching, but very little that is in earnest. One man who so feels for the souls of his hearers as to be ready to weep over them will assuredly make himself felt. This is what makes effective; he really feels what he says. This made Cookman eloquent. This especially was the charm of Sumnerfield above all men I ever heard. We must aim, therefore, at high degrees of warmth in our religious exercises, if we would produce an impression upon the public mind. Without an increase of our numbers, the very men we now have, if actuated with burning zeal for God, might work a mighty reformation in our country.

LOUISIANA.—On February 4th the Louisiana Legislature reported a bill calling for a State Convention to alter and amend the State Constitution. It provides that an election shall be held on the second Monday in April; and if the people decide in favor of the Convention, it shall assemble on the first Monday in May. The bill passed the House by a vote of more than four-fifths. Its passage by the Senate is considered certain, but it is expected that the Governor will veto it. Should he do so, the bill will pass by two-thirds.—*Exchange.*

Suspension During Impeachment.

This very point came up for consideration in the Convention which framed the Constitution, and it was decided in a way which dispels all doubt as to the intention of the convention. In that body, after it had been decided that some provision should be made for the impeachment and trial of the President in cases which should require it, there was great difference of opinion as to the tribunal by which the trial should be held; and it was only after considerable debate that the existing provision was adopted by which the House of Representatives should impeach, and the Senate try. After this had been decided, and during a revision of the whole, we find this record, made by Madison himself, and published in his report of the debates:

"Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Gouverneur Morris moved 'that persons impeached be suspended until they be tried and acquitted.'"

Mr. Madison—The President is made too dependent already on the legislature by the power of one branch to try him in consequence of an impeachment by the other. This intermediate suspension will put him in the power of one branch only. They can, at any moment, in order to make way for the function of another who will be more favorable to their views, vote a temporary removal of the existing magistrate. Mr. King concurred in the opposition to the amendment.

On the question to agree to it, the vote was:

Aye—Connecticut, South Carolina, Georgia—3.

No—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina—8.

Thus it is perfectly clear, from the words of the Constitution, that Congress has no such express power of suspension as that now claimed for it by the radicals, and it is proved by the record that the convention absolutely refused to grant the power. It would almost seem as if the framers of the Constitution had foreseen just such attempts as that now contemplated by the violent radicals; and the provision could not be more distinct and specific than it is, if it had been addressed directly to the Thirty-Ninth Congress.—*Crescent.*

The Rival Padres.

In the year 1824 the performance of the usual acts of paratotal duty at Calcutta were divided between two priests, Padre Ward and Padre Shepherd, both tolerable musicians, and good singers, or chanters. Padre Shepherd had his regular turn in the service of the chapel, and Padre Ward performed the other duties, among which was the burial service.

The funeral-fee, fifteen rupees, was a sum that Padre Shepherd began to think not unworthy of being coveted, and he determined to snare the profits of that canonical duty. Accordingly, one day, he, with his surplice on and his book in his hand, watched the approach of a funeral, and perceiving, just as it was entering the churchyard, that Padre Ward had quitted his station to speak to one of the mourners, retired behind the gate, so that he might head the procession as it entered the consecrated ground. This he effected; and began to chant, "I am the resurrection and the life." The sonorous tones brought Padre Ward to the charge; when being the more abhorred as well as the more vociferous man of the two, he pushed the other aside, and without uttering a note of the chant, sang out "Viva the resurrection and the life! Yes, in the chapel; but here, I am the resurrection and the life." And then he proceeded with the service! This, however, he always considered as fifteen rupees rescued from imminent danger, and never afterwards quitted the head of a funeral procession, but stuck to his station, his book, and his notes.—*Musical Gazette.*

The greatest distance from the earth to the sun is 96,000,000 miles, and the least distance something over 94,000,000 miles. A saving of 2,000,000 of miles could be effected if a railroad should ever connect the two planets, by taking the least distance. This would shorten the time consumed in running and reduce the expenses very materially. Any railroad man will tell you that.

Lord Bacon beautifully said: "If a man be gracious to strangers, it shows he is a citizen of the world, and that his heart is no island cut off from other lands, but a continent that joins them."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.
CHURCH MEMBERSHIP, REGENERATION, ETC.

NO. II.

Saint Paul complains of the Jews of his day, that "They being ignorant of God's righteous and going about to establish their own righteousness," were unwilling to submit to the "righteousness of God," or to the great plan of saving sinners, as instituted by him. To do and live, was to a great extent the opinion of many, in the days of the Apostles. This same belief has darkened the minds of many, even up to the present time. True, there are certain conditions that awakened, and penitent sinners must comply with, before they can be justified and regenerated. But no matter how far penitents may comply with these conditions, or how closely they may conform to the externals of religion, still if they fail to exercise an evangelical faith in the vicarious sacrifice of Christ, they cannot be justified, nor regenerated.

The term regeneration, the new birth, created anew, born again, born of the spirit, and born of God, are all synonymous terms. When, therefore, we speak of regeneration, we mean that change in man, expressed in the Scriptures, by such terms as has just been quoted.

Regeneration stands closely connected with, but at the same time distinct from justification and adoption. Mr. Wesley says, "that justification relates to that great work which God does for us; in forgiving our sins; and that regeneration relates to the great work which God does in us: in renewing our fallen nature. In order of time, neither of these is before the other, in the moment, we are justified by the grace of God; we are also, born of the Spirit; but in order of thinking, as it is termed, justification precedes the new birth. We first conceive his wrath to be turned away, and then his spirit to work in our hearts."

Mr. Watson says, in reference to justification, regeneration, and adoption, "that they occur at the same time, and all enter into the experience of the same person, so that no man is justified without being regenerated and adopted."

To these quotations it may be added; that as justification is a work wrought for us by the power of God, without any agency on our part, further than that of the exercise of faith; so, regeneration is a work wrought in us by the Holy Ghost, for we are informed in the Gospel, by St. John, that "as many as received him (Christ,) to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name, which were born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God."

Notwithstanding the plain teaching of the Scriptures, relative to regeneration, there are a diversity of opinions in the world relative to it. In the early ages of the church, and very soon after the days of the apostles, water-baptism was called regeneration, because by that act, candidates for baptism made a public acknowledgment of their allegiance to Christ; and further, because water-baptism was designed to represent the baptism of the Holy Ghost, by whom, the work of regeneration is effected. This use of the term, however, soon led to gross errors in the church. Some of the fathers who were orthodox on other points, maintained that regeneration was nothing more than baptism by water; that every person duly baptized is born again, and that no other regeneration is to be expected in this world. The Romish Church still holds on to this error. Also many of the leading divines of the church of England, and some of the high churchmen of the United States. A modern Theologian of England, uses the following language. "The word regeneration is in the Scriptures, solely and exclusively applied to the one immediate effect of baptism once administered, and is never used synonymously to the repentance or reformation of Christians, or to express any operation of the Holy Ghost upon the human mind subsequent to baptism."

One of the Tractarians of the Puseyite school in England says, "That in baptism a supernatural grace is conferred—a new principle put into us—a new principle of life and action, even the Spirit of grace, the sanctification of the spirit, which makes us heirs of salvation, and entitles us to eternal life;" and this he adds, "extends to every one, to whom baptism is rightly administered, and that no other regeneration is possible in this world."

A modern divine of our own country, noted for his learning, and with many as a Divine, taught publicly from the pulpit, and with his pen, "that water-baptism is essential for the remission of sins, and that the Scriptures do not authorize us to expect the forgiveness of our sins without baptism." His language on this point is emphatic—He says, "as water saved Noah, so baptism saved us." Again, "we leave our sins, where Noah's baptism left the ungodly." I once heard a minister, or as he was denominated, Evangelist, and who had embraced the same doctrine, relative to water-baptism, proclaim from the pulpit, "That it was an abomination to God for an unbaptized person to pray to him—that God would not hear the prayer of an unbaptized man."

Such doctrines are not only unscriptural, but highly dangerous to the souls of men, leading them to rest in a form of godliness, and preventing them from seeking the influence of the Holy Ghost, to which the Scriptures ascribe everything that is truly good in an experience of grace and practice.

The meaning of the word *regenerate*, as given by lexicographers, is to reproduce or make anew—to form into a new or better state. To renew or charge the heart by implanting holy affections in it. A change of heart by the Holy Ghost from enmity to God, to love and obedience; and these definitions are in accordance with the teaching of the New Testament, and are confirmatory of the great truth that regeneration can only be effected by the Holy Ghost. But, says the objector, did not Christ teach Nicodemus, that "except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." Dr. Clark, on this verse says, "Though baptism by water into the Christian faith, was necessary to every Jew and Gentile that entered into the kingdom of the Messiah, it is not necessary, that by water and the spirit, (in this place,) we should understand two different things: it is probably only an elliptical form of speech, for the Holy Spirit under the similitude of water; as, in Math iii, 3, the Holy Ghost and fire, do not mean two things, but one, viz., the Holy Ghost under the similitude of fire."

But a question arises here, can a man when born of the Spirit, born of God, made a new creature, have an internal, experimental knowledge of the fact? To the law and the testimony, then for an answer, in the first Epistle of John IV, 13, he says, "Hereby know we that we dwell in Him, and He in us, because He hath given us of his Spirit," and then V. 10, "He that believeth on the son of God, hath the witness in himself." St. Paul says, (Gal. IV. 6.) "And because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the spirit of his Son into your hearts, crying, Abba, Father." And in Rom. VIII, 16, we read, "For ye have not received the Spirit of bondage again to fear; but ye have received the Spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father. The Spirit itself, beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God."

The definition of the new birth, or regeneration as given by Christ to Nicodemus, also teaches us, that the regenerated man may have an experimental knowledge that he is made a new creature.

"The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth: so is every one that is born of the Spirit."

As to the manner in which the Holy Ghost effects the great work of regeneration, there is a mystery,

that the mind of man will never be able to unfold, at least in this world. Still, though unseen, this new creation is effected by the Holy Spirit. The wind too, produces powerful effects and great changes; and although we can understand more about it than it is possible for us to know about the Holy Ghost: still, we cannot see it, but we can feel its effects, and know for ourselves that it does blow. And thanks be to God, we can feel and know when the Holy Spirit moves upon our hearts, and tells us by an inward impression that we are born of God.

Such persons then as have this witness of the Spirit—that they have passed from death unto life, and can joyfully sing

"How happy every child of grace,
Who knows his sins forgiven,"
we mark on the roll of members in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as BELIEVERS.

W. SPIELMAN.
Marion Station, Miss., Feb. 1867.

THE REV. DR. PALMER ON DANCING.

We give several paragraphs from a sermon which was preached in this city, by this able Divine, upon the subject of dancing, in the month of June last, and which appears in full in the "Christian Commonwealth."

"It is argued that dancing is not wrong in the abstract. Granted; but what if it be wrong in the concrete? It is not sinful *per se*; but what if it be sinful in its inseparable adjuncts? The fallacy is so transparent here, the only wonder is that it should ever deceive; nor would it upon any but a moral question, in regard to which we wish to be deceived. It may be affirmed of all corporeal actions, that, in themselves considered, or in the abstract, they are wholly indifferent and devoid of moral character. We may attach very little importance to the plucking and eating of an apple; yet the apple which Adam eat in Paradise, contrary to the command of God, "brought death into the world and all our woe." There is no sin in the mere act of swallowing a glass of brandy; yet if "the thief put into the mouth steals away my brain," the abstract is soon changed into the concrete. Nay, more: If this subtle drink should not imbrute me, yet if my indulgence causes a weak brother to stumble, this indifferent action assumes the form of a high misdemeanor. A cruel disregard of the sins and frailties of our fellow-men imparts a turpitude to acts otherwise incapable either of praise or blame."

But, it will be asked, does this rigid Puritanism allow no relaxation? Must the soul of man never enjoy the poor privilege of the archer's bow, that of being sometimes relieved from the tension of duty? Unquestionably it may. But are there no pleasures, both grateful and bracing, strengthening while they refresh, that we must resort to the dance, the most brainless amusement under heaven? Let us not so impeach a bountiful Providence, whose open hand has sown blessings and comforts in all the thickets of care. The cooling fountains of water, which bubble up under our feet in merciful profusion on every hill-side, refresh the fainting spirit more than all the wine presses of Madeira. In like manner, the unrestrained communion and the healthful sports of childhood have a relish in them, in comparison with which all the forced and precocious pleasures of the drawing-room appear sickly and tame. And when, in opening manhood, the young begin to court society, and to feel the buddings of sentiment and tenderness which are to sweeten life to its last drop, is there no intercourse for them around the fireside—no room for the heart to play in the social visit paid to friends and neighbors? Are there no kindly gatherings overlooked by the eye of parental love, and over which even religion may throw its sacred protection? Must these be all jostled out of place to make room for the crowded assembly, the masquerade, and the dance? Must the young mope to death, unless they find refuge in boisterous mirth—in a babel of confused sounds—among noisy revellers, whose hearts and brains alike have slipped down to heel? Without expanding, however, this principle will be admitted to be sound: the diversions of the young—and in nothing is the wisdom of a pious parent more heavily taxed than in providing these—should be selected from that class which entertain only so long as they are needful for the purpose of relaxation. There are wholesome pleasures, which, like wholesome food, are never craved but when it is proper to enjoy them. And there

are pleasures which intoxicate and madden, set the blood on flame, and consume while they delight. The dance is of this latter kind—it fascinates with a peculiar charm, and hurries its votaries along with a wild delirium; too much intoxicated to perform the sober duties of life, and too far maddened, to heed the warnings prophetic of their speedy ruin.

It is time now to put the weights into the other scale. I will reduce all that I have to say against social dancing among Christians under three heads.

1. *It is inconsistent with that separation from the world which is involved in a profession of religion.* The history of the Church abundantly shows that she can more safely abide the ordeal of persecution than of prosperity. The days have been when the world was anxious to draw the line of demarcation between itself and the Church. All men were compelled to the unambiguous choice between the two. Then a profession of religion was seldom made before the east was counted; the sacrifices made to enter the Church were but the earnest of sacrifices cheerfully rendered as soon as they were demanded. The Church, compact and homogenous by pressure from without exerted, through her separation, a tenfold greater influence than in after times when her numbers were quintupled.

How many assume the solemn obligations of Church members under transient emotions, without any abiding conviction of the sins they profess to abandon, or real love for the service to which they addict themselves! The covetous love of gain—the ambitious love of applause—coldness in religious duties—Worldly-mindedness—levity—much of these may be mourned over; but, being to a great extent covert, they cannot be corrected by men except through moral and persuasive means. But, in regard to pleasures, the line may perhaps be more visibly drawn. It is true that minute precepts are not given to guide us in the particular selection of amusements. The method which God pursues is better adapted to form and strengthen the character of his saints; the Holy Ghost implants right affections in the heart, which are to guide with the unerring truthfulness of spiritual instincts, and prescribes general principles, which are to be gathered from the Scriptures and applied at discretion. However difficult it may be in these to draw the line between the lawful and unlawful pleasures of the Christian, with the heart right towards God, and with a conscience informed by the Divine Word, it can never be difficult in practice. But I propose no hair-splitting distinctions—there is one principle, obvious and tangible, which resolves perfectly the point before us. If there are pleasures which the world, alienated from God, has stamped and chosen as its own; pleasures which peculiarly express the vanity and darkness of the natural mind; pleasures which bind men as ungodly together in fellowship and sympathy—from these pleasures professing Christians must wholly abstain, if they would "keep their garments unspeckled from the world."

Now the dance, the opera, the theatres the race course, *et id omne genus* fall exactly into this category. They have been appropriated by "the lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God," as their peculiar portion—they bear the stamp of the mint in which they have been coined—they are acknowledged badges of a worldly profession, and, in some sort, sacraments of allegiance to the Prince of the power of the air.—We just as naturally infer that one who mingles in them is worldly in his tastes and pursuits, as that one who goes to the Lord's Table is a professed follower of Jesus. In this aspect of the case then, however perplexed we may be in framing a general and positive rule, which shall discriminate all the lawful amusements of the Christian, we have no difficulty in reaching a negative decision upon the dance and the pleasures cognate with it. Brethren, "I would not that ye should have fellowship with devils; ye cannot drink the cup of the Lord and the cup of devils; ye cannot be partakers of the Lord's Table and of the table of devils."

2. *The baptized children of the Church cannot be indulged in dancing consistently with baptismal vows.* Much that has been already said will apply here. In brief, then, what are these vows? In baptism we give our children to God, and invoke upon them His dreadful name; can we consecrate them anew upon the high altars of the world? In baptism we recognize the covenant which binds families to Him who is the author of our redemption; and in token of this, its broad seal is placed upon the foreheads of our offspring, can we rescind the solemn stipulations of that covenant, and absolve our children from the duties which it imposes? In baptism, as the sureties of our children, we profess faith in the promises of God,

and, in their behalf, confess the sinful nature which they inherit through us; do these confessions and this faith consist with a purpose to allow them wilfully to sin, any more than our confessions for ourselves comport with purposes to sin on our own part?

Indeed, so deeply impressed is my own mind with the inconsistency of dancing with baptismal obligations. I hesitate not to utter my mature conviction, that members of the Church who consent to the dancing of their children are perfectly unable to the discipline of God's house, on the ground of their breach of vows.

I come now to the last position, from which some of you will probably recoil;

3. *That promiscuous dancing between the sexes is essentially voluptuous and demoralizing.*

In bringing this discourse to a close, I trust, my brethren, you will do me the justice to believe that it has not been easy for me to say all that I have uttered. But we are hurrying to the judgment bar, and there is no time for soft and honeyed phrases, when your souls and the souls of your children are at stake. Endeared as my relations are to you, I would cheerfully close this Bible never again to open it, and, like the Spartan law-giver, go into perpetual exile from this pulpit, if this step would stamp these instructions ineffaceably upon your hearts. There is no curse with which a righteous God can afflict this prostrate earth equal to that of an unconverted, unsanctified, pleasure-loving Church. Better that the plow of desecration should turn up the bones of our common dead in that graveyard; better that the whirlwind of God's anger should destroy this temple, in which you and your fathers have worshipped; better that blasting and mildew should make this consecrated spot a terrible monument of the divine displeasure; better that we should now be summoned, as we sit together on these seats, to meet at once our last account than that we should live a cold, dead Church, sending forth our blighting influence upon the ungodly around us. Remember, an important part of our testimony is the witness we bear for experimental religion. Let not pastors, elders, and people, enter into an unholy conspiracy to betray Christ through his cause. Let us "have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them." Let us "walk honestly as in the day; not in chambering and wantonness; not in rioting and drunkenness; not in strife and envying." "Let us make no provision for the flesh to fulfil the lusts thereof;" but rather, let us "live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present evil world, denying all ungodliness and worldly lusts;" "looking for and hastening unto the day of God, when the Son of Man shall be revealed to be glorified in his saints." And to "as many as walk according to this rule, peace be on them and mercy, and upon the Israel of God."

[From the Christian Advocate.]

SURGEON IN LONDON.

Distant observers who read of the crimes of such places as London and New York, are prone to think of them as without a relieving feature; whereas, in point of fact, one extreme is usually attended by the other, and the piety which exists side by side with abounding wickedness, like trees exposed to mountain winds, must take strong hold in order to stand at all.

I have seen this of late in London. A devotional fervor and religious activity of a very edifying character have come to my notice. A meeting of ministers, deacons, and elders, held the first Monday of November at Commercial-street Chapel, and which was largely attended, was distinguished by a degree of devotional fervor which I have rarely seen in America. It was presided over by Rev. Mr. Brock, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Spurgeon and Stovel. It was a full house of select auditors all very serious men, who had purchased a good degree and great boldness in the faith. There was little speaking, none I believe except in connection with select portions of Scripture, with which each one began his remarks. The time from ten to five, was chiefly devoted to prayer, terminating with the Lord's Supper, in which service the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel took part. No prompting was necessary, the voluntary offerings equaling the opportunity to present them. The whole assembly was moved by a common impulse. There were on all sides suppressed groans, cries, and tears. It was a sighing and crying after God. One venerable man's utterance in prayer was so obstructed by emotion that he could scarcely proceed, and all seemed to feel

How sweet and awful was the place,
With Christ within the doors;
While everlasting love displays
The clearest of her stores.

Greatly increased activity is visible in some of the Churches, and frequent accessions are made to their number. A general assurance seems to be felt that they cannot labor in vain in the Lord. Mr. Spurgeon's people are a remarkable example of this assurance. He has added to his Church the past year between three and four hundred, and last Sabbath announced that fifty-two were awaiting admission during the present week. The success of this man depends upon his simple faith in Gospel instrumentalities, and the power with which the Holy Spirit honors his unstudied and unpretending messages. There is an utter abandon in his manner, as if it were of no account what his hearers thought or said of him, or whether he appeared as an intellectual and eloquent man or otherwise. For discrimination and power of thought the sermons I have heard from him the past two Sabbaths fall far below those I usually hear from Henry Ward Beecher, but still they are delivered with greater directness, and confidence of immediate results in the conversion of sinners. In this respect they are more in the strain of Rev. Jacob Knapp, the revivalist. I speak only of the sermons I have heard; no doubt he rises on other occasions to a much higher pitch of intellectual power.

Mr. Spurgeon's efficiency lies in a quarter where his American admirers least suspect. It is in his administrative ability. His power to do, and make others do, probably exceeds that of any man in England. He preached twice on the Sabbath to seven thousand people, and administer to them the Lord's Supper; (or he has done so the past two Sabbaths); has a prayer-meeting in his church every morning and evening; has baptism two evenings of the week; lectures, I am told, somewhere, about every day; manages a theological seminary of one hundred students, for whose subsistence he chiefly provides; publishes a monthly magazine, and one sermon every week; has just issued a hymn book; is about establishing an orphan asylum; manages a Church of 3,000 or 4,000 members; makes frequent journeys to preach abroad; and how many more enterprises he has on hand I know not.

Of course he has to do much of this work through the agency of others, keeping two clerks to do his writing, twenty or thirty deacons, I believe, to do the pastoral visiting and other work, a corps of theological teachers, and other co-operators, upon all of whom he has the faculty of so impressing himself as to direct their work and be the animating soul of the whole movement. It is said that a commercial firm of London were so impressed with his administrative ability, that they offered him fifteen thousand dollars a year to embark his influences in their enterprise. He can so infuse his own spirit into others as to make them at one with himself in his peculiar lines of labor and activity. Since John Wesley no one has probably evinced this peculiar gift in an equal degree. He has no ambition, however, for sectarian leadership, and has been specially active and watchful in uniting his own denomination and evangelical Christians generally.

There is nothing in Mr. Spurgeon's person to indicate his career. In a crowd, one would pick out hundreds as apparently better fitted for his work. He is short, chubby, with distended cheeks and apoplectic neck, receding forehead, and other characteristics of person setting at defiance the doctrines of phrenology. His voice, though clear, and well suited to be heard by a multitude, lacks variety, depth and pathos, and has in some cases a wiry twang, which is by no means specially captivating. Both the sermons I heard from him were evidently the suggestions of the moment, without previous study or preparation. There was no keeping up of attention by the connection and dependence of parts, such as is deemed necessary in the perfection of oratory, but a continuous talking sort of appeal to the conscience of his hearers. Such is indeed the character of preaching here generally, though Mr. Spurgeon is sufficiently unlike that of others to keep up attention, and secure for him from Sabbath to Sabbath the largest congregation of any minister in the world. How it would affect the more intellectual class of our American hearers, judging of it apart from divine influence, is a question, by no means clear to my mind. Here there is a singular adaptation between the preaching and its hearers.

An artificial ivory is now made in France from a paste of papier-mache and gelatine, and to which the name of Parisian marble is given. Among other things, the finest and most complicated mouldings for ceilings can be made, or capitals of columns can be constructed in any color. It is said to be hard, durable and elastic.

MR. GEORGE PEABODY'S MUNIFICENT DONATION TO THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

In the execution of a favorite scheme of public beneficence, Mr. George Peabody, whose riches have been lavishly but judiciously bestowed in numerous acts of real charity, two days ago, addressed the following letter to the gentlemen named:

To Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts; Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New York; Right Rev. Charles P. McVaine, of Ohio; General U. S. Grant, of the United States Army; Hon. William C. C. Evans, of Virginia; Hon. John H. Clifford, of Massachusetts; Hon. Wm. Allen, of South Carolina; William M. Everts, Esq., of New York; Hon. William A. Graham, of North Carolina; Charles Macalester, Esq., of Pennsylvania; George W. Riggs, Esq., of Washington; Samuel Wetmore, Esq., of New York; Edward A. Bradford, Esq., of Louisiana; George N. Eaton, Esq., of Maryland; and George Peabody Russell, Esq., of Massachusetts.

Gentlemen—I beg to address you on a subject which occupied my mind long before I left England, and in regard to which one, at least, of you (the Hon. Mr. Winthrop, the distinguished and valued friend to whom I am so much indebted for cordial sympathy, careful consideration and wise counsel in this matter) will remember that I consulted him immediately upon my arrival in May last.

I refer to the educational needs of those portions of our beloved and common country which have suffered from the destructive ravages, and the not less disastrous consequences of civil war.

With my advancing years my attachment to my native land has not become more devoted. My hope and faith in its success and glorious future has grown brighter and stronger, and now, looking forward beyond my stay on earth, as may be permitted to one who has passed the limit of three score and ten years, I see our country united and prosperous, emerging from the clouds which still surround her, taking a higher rank among the nations, and becoming richer and more powerful than ever before.

But to make her prosperity more than superficial, her moral and intellectual development should keep pace with her material growth, and in those portions of our nation to which I have referred, the urgent and pressing physical needs of an almost impoverished people must for some years preclude them from making, by unaided effort, such advances in education and such progress in the diffusion of knowledge among all classes as every lover of his country must earnestly desire.

I feel most deeply, therefore, that it is the duty and privilege of the more favored and wealthy portions of our nation to assist those who are less fortunate, and, with the wish to discharge so far as I may be able my own responsibility in this matter, as well as to gratify my desire to aid those to whom I am bound by so many ties of attachment and regard, I give you, gentlemen, most of whom have been my personal and especial friends, the sum of one million of dollars, to be by you and your successors held in trust, and the income thereof used and applied in your discretion for the promotion and encouragement of intellectual, moral or industrial education among the young of the more destitute portions of the Southern and Southwestern States of our Union; my purpose being that the benefits intended shall be distributed among the entire population, without other distinction than their needs and the opportunities of usefulness to them.

Besides the income thus derived, I give to you permission to use from the principal sum, within the next two years, an amount not exceeding forty per cent.

In addition to this gift I place in your hands bonds of the State of Mississippi, issued to the Planters' Bank, and commonly known as Planters' Bank bonds, amounting with interest, to about eleven hundred thousand dollars, the amount realized by you, from which is to be added to and used for the purposes of this trust.

These bonds were originally issued in payment for stock in that bank held by the State, and amounted in all to only two millions of dollars. For many years the State received large dividends from that bank over and above the interest on these bonds. The State paid the interest without interruption till 1840, since which no interest has been paid; except a payment of about one hundred thousand dollars, which was found in the treasury applicable to the payment of the coupons, and paid by a mandamus of the Supreme Court. The validity of these bonds has never been questioned, and they must not be confounded with another issue of bonds made by the State to the Union Bank, the recognition of which has been a subject of controversy with a portion of the population of Mississippi.

Various acts of legislation, viz: of February 28, 1842; February 23, 1844; February 10, 1846; February 28, 1846; March 4, 1848, and the highest judicial tribunal of the State have confirmed their validity,

and I have no doubt that at an early day such legislation will be had as to make these bonds available in increasing the usefulness of the present trust.

Mississippi, though how depressed, is rich in agricultural resources, and cannot long disregard the moral obligation resting upon her to make provision for their payment. In confirmation of what I have said in regard to the legislative and judicial action concerning the State bonds issued to the Planters' Bank, I herewith place in your hands the documents marked A.

The details and organization of the trust I leave with you, only requesting that Mr. Winthrop may be chairman, and Governor Fish and Bishop McVaine vice chairmen of your body. And I give to you power to make all necessary by laws and regulations, to obtain an act of incorporation if any shall be found expedient, to provide for the expenses of the trustees and of any agents appointed by them, and generally to do all such acts as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this trust.

All vacancies occurring in your number, by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled by your election, as soon as conveniently may be, and having in view an equality of representation so far as regards the Northern and Southern States.

I furthermore give to you the power, in case two-thirds of the trustees shall at any time after the lapse of thirty years deem it expedient, to close this trust, and of the funds which at that time shall be in the hands of yourselves and your successors, to distribute not less than two-thirds among such educational purposes, as you and they may determine in the states for whose benefit the income is now appointed to be used. The remainder may be distributed by the trustees for educational or literary purposes wherever they may deem it expedient.

In making this gift, I am aware that the fund derived from it can but aid the States which I wish to benefit in their own exertions to diffuse the blessings of education and morality. But if this endowment shall encourage those now anxious for the light of knowledge, and stimulate to new efforts the many good and noble men who cherish the high purpose of placing our great country foremost, and not only in power, but in the intelligence and virtue of her citizens, it will have accomplished all that I can hope.

With reverent recognition of the need of the blessing of Almighty God upon this gift, and with the fervent prayer that under his guidance your counsels may be directed for the highest good of present and future generations in our beloved country, I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your humble servant.

GEORGE PEABODY.

Washington, Feb. 7, 1867.

Upon the receipt of this letter by Hon. B. C. Winthrop, a meeting of the trustees named therein was called by him at Willard's Hotel. There were present: Hon. R. C. Winthrop, the Right Rev. Bishop R. McVaine, Gen. Grant, Gov. Aiken, Messrs. William M. Everts, C. Macalester, Geo. W. Riggs, Samuel Wetmore, George N. Eaton, and George Peabody Russell. To these gentlemen Mr. Winthrop submitted the letter of Mr. Peabody. Remarks were made by several of those who were present upon the munificence of the gift, the great-hearted patriotism of the donor, and the incalculable good that might be accomplished by the means thus entrusted to their use.

Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, attempted to speak on the subject, but was so much overcome by his emotion that he was unable to proceed. The following resolutions were offered by Bishop McVaine and adopted by the trustees:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS our honored countryman and friend, George Peabody, has, in a letter just communicated to the undersigned, made known his determination, out of a grateful sense of manifold goodness with which God has prospered his life, and of an earnest desire to promote the best interests of his fellow-citizens, to devote a munificent donation of property for certain most wise and beneficent uses, indicated in said letter, and has requested us to take in trust the charge and management of the same; therefore,

Resolved, That the undersigned, being the trustees assembled in Washington, deeply sensible of the honor conferred on them by a trust of such eminent importance and responsibility, and realizing their dependence upon the guidance and blessing of God to be enabled to discharge its duties with such wisdom and faithfulness as may best secure the benevolent designs of the gift, do hereby accept the office of trustees of the same, and promise our best exertions in its behalf.

Resolved, That we hereby express to Mr. Peabody our grateful appreciation of the enlarged and unprecedented generosity which, after having bestowed upon the poor of

the city of London, a bounty that drew forth the admiration of Europe, and after having exceeded the same in his recent return to his native land in benefactions to institutions of learning in the Middle and Eastern States of the Union, has now crowned the whole with this last deed of patriotism and loving kindness so eminently calculated to bind together the several parts of our beloved country in the best bonds of mutual well doing and regard.

Resolved, That we express to Mr. Peabody our respectful and affectionate prayer that in the gracious providence of our Heavenly Father his valuable life may be spared to witness the success of his benevolent contributions to the happiness of his fellow-citizens in all parts of his native and beloved land, and that many of those whom God has blessed with large possessions may be induced to follow his example of wise and noble employment of wealth for the good of man and the glory of God.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP,
CHARLES P. MCVAINE,
U. S. GRANT, GENERAL U. S. A.
WILLIAM AIKEN,
WM. E. EVARTS,
C. MACALESTER,
GEORGE W. RIGGS,
SAMUEL WETMORE,
GEORGE N. EATON,
GEORGE PEABODY RUSSELL.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Bishop McVaine offered up an eloquent prayer for the success of the enterprise thus inaugurated by the patriotism, public spirit and true Christian philanthropy of the generous originator of the design for the advancement of that portion of our country, now prostrated and desolated by the ravages of war.

An organization of the trustees was effected, with Mr. R. C. Winthrop, chairman; Bishop McVaine and Hamilton Fish, Esq., as vice-chairmen, and George Peabody Russell as secretary, and the committees necessary for the speedy inauguration of the executions of the provisions of the trust were appointed.

It is hardly necessary to speak of the character of the gentlemen who have thus been selected as the almoners of this munificent benevolence. Many of their names are already historic as shining lights of patriotic endeavor, public usefulness and private excellence. All are men of noble qualities of head and heart, and unimpeachable integrity. They are just such men as our like Mr. George Peabody would select for this purpose, with the confident assurance that the trust reposed in them would be faithfully executed.

From the Pittsburg Presbyterian.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN PARKS.

Less than a hundred miles west of Denver, and reaching from north to south through four or five degrees of latitude, are four of the most singular and beautiful valleys to be found on the globe. They are known by the names of the North Park, the Middle Park, the South Park, and the San Luis Park. The first three are each nearly as large as the State of Connecticut; the last about the same area as the State of Massachusetts. They all bear the same general features—rich, smooth prairie valleys, about six thousand feet above the level of the sea, and surrounded on all sides by stupendous and rugged mountains, some of the snow-clad peaks of which are nearly ten thousand feet higher. The form of each is an irregular square, approaching that of oval or circular. The atmosphere of these parks is probably the most salubrious in the world, and so pure, that the carcass of a large animal, such as an ox or a buffalo, may be hung up, without salt, in the open air, at any season, and dried, without undergoing the slightest taint, and so pellucid, that a small object, such as a horse, can be seen, with the aid of a good glass, from the mountains, in any part of these extended grassy and flowery plains.

It is believed that the Pacific Railway, which is now rapidly progressing toward Denver, through the valley of the Kansas, will, in its progress through the mountains, pass through the Middle Park; and that it will not be longer than 1870, until this grand, beautiful and health-imparting spot may be reached by tourists in search of soul-elevating pleasures, or of bodily health, by an easy and rapid journey by rail, over the fairest region of this continent.

With these remarks, I introduce the following extracts from an eloquent description of the San Luis Park, which is the most southern of the range, from the pen of Governor Gilpin, of Colorado. This Park, which he describes, lies partly in Colorado and partly in New Mexico—is larger than any of the others; but is like them in general features. In this Park, or rather, in the mountain range which forms its northern boundary, the Rio Grande has its source.

I now quote from Gov. Gilpin's description. After giving a minute

description of the mountains and streams of the Park, and the San Luis Lake, which is situated in the northern part, Gov. Gilpin proceeds:

"The San Luis Park is a nameless elliptical bowl, the bed of a primeval sea which has been drained; its bottom, smooth as a water surface and concave, is 9,400 square miles in area. It is watered by thirty-five mountain streams, which descending from the encircling crest of snow, converge, nineteen into the San Luis Lake, the rest into the Rio del Norte. An extraordinary symmetry of configuration is its prominent feature. The scenery, everywhere sublime, has the ever-changing variety of the Kaleidoscope. Entirely around the edge of the plain, and closing the junction of the plain with the mountain foot, runs a smooth, glacis, exactly resembling the sea beach, which accompanies the conjunction of the land with the ocean. From this beach rise continuously all around the horizon, the great mountains, elevating their heads above the line of perpetual snow. On the eastern side, the escarpment of the Cordillera rises rapidly, and is abrupt; on the western side the crest of the Sierra Mimbres is more remote, having the interval filled with ridges, lessening in altitude as they descend to the plain of the Park. This continuous shelving flank of the Sierras, completing a perfect amphitheatre, has a superficial area equal to that of the level plain which it envelops, and gives to the whole inclosure within the encircling band of snow, an area of 18,000 square miles. At an elevation of five or six thousand feet above the plain, a level line upon the mountain wall marks the cessation of arborescence, above which naked granite and snow alone are seen. To one who ascends to this elevation, at any point, the whole interior of this prodigious amphitheatre is scanned by the eye and swept in a single glance. Aided by the glass, the smallest objects scattered over the immense elliptical area beneath are discernible through the limpid, brilliant and translucent atmosphere. Two facts impress themselves upon the senses: the perfect symmetry of configuration in nature and the immense variety in the forms and splendor of the landscape. The colors of the sky and atmosphere are intensely vivid and gorgeous; the dissolving tints of light and shade are forever interchanging; they are of infinite as are the altering angle of the solar rays in the diurnal circuit."

The average elevation of the plain above the sea level is 6,400 feet. The highest peaks have an altitude of 16,000 feet above the sea. In the serrated rim of the park, as seen from the plain, projected against the canopy, are discernible seventeen peaks, at very equal distance, one from another. Each one differs from all the rest in some particular of shape and position. Each one identifies itself by some striking beauty. From the snows of each one descends some considerable river, as well within the park as outward down the external mountain back.

There is an identity between the "Valley or Park of the city of Mexico," and the San Luis Park, which ought to be here mentioned. They are similar, twin basins of the great plateau, classifying together and alike in the physical structure of the continent. Mexico is in latitude 20 degrees, longitude 99 degrees, and at 7,500 of altitude. The width of the continent is here 595 miles (from ocean to ocean), and the divergence of the cordilleras is 275 miles, which is here the width of the plateau. At 39 degrees the continent expands to a width of 3,500 miles between the oceans; the cordilleras have diverged 1,200 miles asunder, and the plateau has widened the same dimensions. In harmony with this great expansion of the continent are all the details of its interior structure. The "Park of the city of Mexico" is but one-tenth in size and grandeur, as compared and contrasted with the San Luis Park. Of identical anatomy, the former is a pigmy; the latter a giant. The similitude, as component parts of the mountain anatomy, is in all respects absolute; as is also true of the other parks, which occupy longitudinally the centre of the State of Colorado.

METEOROLOGY.—The atmospheric condition of the San Luis Park, like its scenery, is one of constant brilliancy, both by day and night, obeying steady laws, yet alternating with a kind of playfully methodical fickleness. There are no prolonged vernal or autumnal seasons. Summer and winter divide the year. Both are characterized by mildness of temperature. After the autumnal equinox, the snow begins to accumulate upon the mountains. After the vernal equinox, they dissolve. The formation of light clouds upon the crest of the sierras is incessant. The meridian sun retains its vitalizing heat around the year; at midnight prevails a corresponding tonic coolness. The clouds are wafted away by the steady atmospheric

currents coming from the west. They rarely interrupt the sunshine, but refracting his rays, hiding the canopy with a shining silver light, at once intense and brilliant. The atmosphere and climate are essentially continental, being winter-raptedly salubrious, brilliant and tonic.

The flanks of the great mountains, bathed by the embrace of these irrigating clouds, are clad with dense forests of pine, fir, spruce, hemlock, aspen, oak, cedar, pinon, and a variety of smaller fruit trees and shrubs, which protect the sources of springs and running rivulets; among the forests are alternate mountain meadows of luxuriant and nutritious grasses. The ascending clouds, rarely condensed, furnish little irrigation at the depressed elevation of the plains, which are destitute of timber, but clothed in grass. These delicate grasses, growing rapidly during the annual melting of the snows, cure into hay as the aridity of the atmosphere returns. They form perennial pastures, and supply the winter food of the aboriginal cattle, everywhere indigenous and abundant.

An infinite variety of temper and temperature is suggested as flowing from the close juxtaposition of extreme altitudes and depressions, permanent snows, running rivers, and the concentric courses of the mountains and the rivers. Storms of rain and wind are neither frequent nor lasting. The air is uniformly dry, having a very racy freshness and exhilarating taste. A soothing serenity is the prevailing impression of those who live perpetually exposed to the seasons. Mud is never anywhere or at any time seen. Moderation and concord appear to result from the presence and contact of elements so various.

HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT.

YEAST.—As much of the success of bread making depends upon the yeast used, and as home-made yeast is usually better than baker's, every housekeeper should make her own yeast. For hop yeast take a handful of hops and put it in three quarts of water; boil it half an hour. Then wet a pint of flour with cold water, rubbing all the lumps out; put into a large pan and strain the water in which the hops were boiled upon it. When it is quite cool put a cup of yeast in it; put it in a jug, and set it in a warm place till it rises. Then put it in a cool place. This will keep a month. When it is nearly gone make a new quantity, taking the remainder of the old yeast to raise it with.

MOLASSES CANDY.—One quart of West India molasses, half a pound of brown sugar, the juice of one lemon. Put the molasses in a kettle with the sugar, boil it over a slow, steady fire till it is done, which you can easily tell by dropping a little in cold water, if done it will be crisp, if not, it will be stringy. A good way to judge if it is boiled enough is to let it boil till it stops bubbling. Stir it very frequently, and just before it is taken off the fire add the lemon juice. Butter a shallow tin pan, and pour it in to get cold. Molasses candy may be flavored with lemon, and add roasted ground nuts or almonds blanched.

BOILED LEG OF LAMB.—Trim off all the loose fat, cut off the shank, wash and wipe it dry; dredge it with flour and tie it in a clean cloth; put it in boiling water enough to cover it. The water should be salted in the proportion of two teaspoonfuls of salt to a quart of water. Let it boil from two to three hours, according to its size. Serve it with drawn butter or rich parsley sauce, whichever may be preferred, and vegetables of any kind which may be in season.

GINGER SNAPS.—One pint of Molasses, one teaspoonful of salaratus, half a teaspoon of ginger, butter size of an egg, flour enough to make it roll very thin. Cut the cakes with a tin ring, and bake quickly.

PARSNIPS.—Scrape and wash your parsnips and put them on with just enough water to boil them and no more; when they are done they should be nearly dry. Then dish them and pour over melted butter and a little salt or some drawn butter.

PARSNIPS STEWED.—Put on a piece of pickled pork and boil until it is about half done, or a little more. Then scrape and wash your parsnips, put them on in as little water as will keep them from burning, then add the pork; when the parsnips are soft dish them.

CORN MUFFINS.—One cup of flour, one cup of corn meal, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, water to make a thick batter; mix at night, and when preparing for the oven in the morning, add two tablespoonfuls of melted butter and a little soda. Bake in cake rounds.

RYE BREAKFAST CAKES.—One quart of milk, four eggs, a little salt, and two large tablespoonfuls of rye thickened with flour to a thin batter. Fill the cups half full.

FARM AND GARDEN.

GENEROUS FEEDING IN WINTER.—Many farmers think it does not pay to give roots, grain or meal to store animals. They will argue that so many bushels, worth so and so, were eaten by such a number of cattle, which were not improved enough to make that amount more, and the sheep, too, eat more than they paid for. On this subject there is a great lack of reason, for in any calculation on the profit or loss the quantity of hay or other fodder saved by the feeding of any other kinds of food must be reckoned, and the better quality of manure should be thought of also. On a dairy farm the growth of extra feed will pay to us great or greater degree than on any other for them, for then the cows can be milked later in the season, and likewise come out in Spring in such fine condition from the effects of good feeding, while dry as to make them much more valuable for the ensuing term. Moreover, as every good dairyman will raise his own stock, the liberal man will bring his two-year old heifers out as good as the stony one at three years of age. By the exercise of good judgment in breeding, in conjunction with high feeding, any number of cows may be brought to double their produce of butter and cheese. There are so many milkers required with a large herd, that it is very convenient to grow a deal of forage for Summer use as well as to plant crops for Winter consumption, and rest assured that in carrying out a system of producing a great abundance of nourishing and stimulating food, the profits will increase in exact ratio with the means taken to force milk by natural food. In commerce the safest gains are those from quick returns, and in agriculture the forcing to early maturity of the heifers raised, and the constant continual return from the cows in milk, cause less risk than in conducting most other systems. In sheep husbandry, liberality in feeding tells on the wool the same as in other respects; and if it won't pay to treat the flock well, it will not do at all to neglect or stint it. Think of every flock-master within knowledge and call to mind the dairies which have been most successful, and see if in their cases and in other courses and systems of stock farming the free use of good nutritious food has not invariably led to the most satisfactory results.

KITCHEN-GARDEN WORK TO BE DONE THIS MONTH.—Bean poles should be prepared, labels, rods for tomatoes, for those who use them; the larger market gardeners do not use rods for tomatoes, as the culture is found to be more profitable without them. Prepare manures for new hot-beds, composed of leaves from the woods and horse manure, mixed together, and placed under cover, if not done last month. Make composts previous to commencing Spring plowing and planting, so as to lose no time should the Spring prove early. If the weather be sufficiently mild, make and plant your hot beds in the latter part of the month, being careful not to plant them until the steam is well off, so as to leave your bottom heat not above seventy-two degrees Fahrenheit. If your straw mats were not made last month for covering hot beds, make them now—give air fine days to your autumn plantings in hot-beds. Do not sow new hot-beds in frosty weather, you will gain nothing by over-haste; if the weather permit, you may commence sowing cabbage, egg-plant, lettuce, tomatoes, peppers, etc., but not during strong frost; these will do for your early plantings. Bridgeman recommends forcing asparagus, kidney beans, cucumbers; plant peas, potatoes sow radish seeds in cold beds; wolf-protected; plant broad beans and sow cabbage seed. Give all your hot-beds strict attention; see them well protected at night, and give air as often as practicable in the day time. Should any of your beds prove to be steaming, cover the necessary openings with some loose material, which will admit the escape of steam, without permitting the cold to check the beds or plants too suddenly, or to frost the plants if windy. If you have cauliflowers or brocoli of last year's growth, heeled in for heading, give them full air by uncovering during the day, if not intensely cold, otherwise they will lose color, and show soiled leaves near the stalks. Cabbage stalks, from which the heads have been cut during the Winter, and which were heeled in last Fall should fairly be uncovered for sprouting if you intend to have early cabbage sprouts; gardeners usually uncover a part of their cabbage stalks thus early, as if the sprouts succeed very early, they produce better profit.

CORN GRIDDLE CAKES.—Turn three points of scalding milk to one quart of meal and four tablespoonfuls of rye; when milk warm, add four eggs and a little salt. Bake on a griddle. If too thick, put in another egg and a little milk.

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SATURDAY FEBRUARY 23d 1867.

TO ADVERTISEES.

This paper has for many years been well known in this community as the very best advertising medium by which the business men of the city could bring their merchandize, trades, professions, and the like, before country readers. This is easily understood when it is remembered that the four hundred preachers who are scattered throughout these States in the Rio Grand, East Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montgomery and Alabama Methodist Conferences, are all, more or less active agents for the paper; and when it is also remembered that our paper circulates among a large class of people who seldom see any other New Orleans paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

TO AGENTS.

Our agents will, please, whenever practicable, forward money by draft on Mobile, or New Orleans, payable to our order. We have reason to believe that of all the monies forwarded to us by mail but a very small amount has failed to reach us: whenever the letters have been registered.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

Rev. J. B. A. Ahrens reports a fine work of grace in the Dryades street German Charge in this city, "Twenty-six souls found the pearl of great price."

By a letter from Ashville, North Carolina, we learn that about the 15th instant a revival of religion of great promise was in progress there, in which forty were converted, and fifty added to the church during one week.

THE DIVINE CALL TO THE MINISTRY.—Is the title of an Essay of 24 pages, by the Rev. Richard Abbe, which we have read with much interest. It contributes a common-sense argument, and statement of this difficult subject, and furnishes some valuable suggestions upon it.

LIKENESS OF REV. W. H. TURNLEY.—Rev. W. D. Stayton has a likeness of the deceased, which will be sent to his relatives, upon application. Write to Linn Grove, La.

REVIVALS.

Methodism has always been characterized by a strong belief in the direct, manifest influence of the Holy Spirit moving, in answer to prayer, upon the people in sudden gusts of awakening and quickening power. For the long space of ten years had Charles Wesley been laboring after holiness without attaining it; and for the longer space of twelve or thirteen had John been engaged in the same pursuit with the same want of success; when escaping from the labyrinth of Mysticism, they emerged into the evangelical method of justification by faith, "the sinners short way to God." It was on a Sunday, the 21st of May, 1738, that John Wesley on leaving one of the churches in London, received "the surprising news that my brother (Charles) had found rest to his soul." "In the evening of the following Wednesday," says John, "I went very unwillingly to a society in Aldergate street, where one was reading Luther's 'Preface to the Epistle to the Romans.' About a quarter before nine, while he was describing the change which God works in the heart through faith in Christ, I felt my heart strangely warmed. I felt I did trust in Christ, Christ alone, for salvation; and an assurance was given me, that he had taken away my sins, even mine, and saved me from the law of sin and death. I then testified openly to all there, what I now first felt in my heart." "Toward ten," says Charles, "my brother was brought in triumph by a troop of our friends, and declared 'I believe!' we sung the Hymn with great joy, and parted with prayer."

"Where shall my wondering soul begin?
How shall I all to heaven aspire?
A slave redeem'd from death and sin,
A brand pluck'd from eternal fire
How shall I equal triumphs raise,
Orsing my great Deliverer's praise?"

Among those who visited Charles Wesley at this time, was the learned Mr. Ainsworth, author of the Latin Dictionary. "I was much moved at the sight of Mr. Ainsworth, a man of great learning, above seventy, who like Simeon, was waiting to see the Lord's salvation. His tears, and vehemence, and child-like simplicity, showed him upon the entrance of the Kingdom of heaven." During these three memorable days, this venerable man also was converted. On the same day that John "received the atonement," May the 24th, Charles writes, "I was much pleased to-day at the sight of Mr. Ainsworth; a little child full of grief, and fears, and love. At our repeating the line of the Hymn,

"Now descend and shake the earth,"

he fell down as in an agony." This wonderful work, in the comparison with its great results, was, in its beginning, "like to a grain of mustard seed." Count Zinzendorf, from Germany, afterwards Bishop, was greatly instrumental in confirming the faith of the Wesleys. But Peter Bohler, a young man of deep and enlightened piety, a Moravian, who was at this time in England, accompanied Mr. John Wesley, and labored with all fidelity to convince the people that peace of conscience, and holiness of heart, "are only attainable by faith in the sacrificial blood of Christ." Next to the study of the Scriptures, the Wesleys were established in the truth by reading the Homilies of the Church of England. They wondered that they had so long overlooked the meaning of their own formularies. The doctrine of present salvation from the guilt and power of sin, by faith in the Lord Jesus, they there found set forth as the bulwark of the Protestant reformers.

Men who were under sentence of death, for robbery, some for petty theft, composed the first congregation to whom Charles Wes-

ley promised "pardon in the name of Jesus Christ, if they would then, as at the last hour, repent and believe the gospel." "My old prejudices against the possibility of a death-bed repentance still hung upon me, but in the midst of my languid discourse, a sudden spirit of faith came upon me." Several of these convicts experienced, under this preaching, "inexpressible joy and love." Nearly a year afterward, on the 2nd of April, John Wesley met Mr. Whitfield, near Bristol, at one of his immense out-door congregations. "I could scarcely reconcile myself at first to this strange way of preaching in the fields." But on the evening of the next day, he began field-preaching to about three thousand hearers.

From that day to this, Methodism has preached to the people, a present salvation from past sin by faith in the sacrificial blood of Christ. The Spirit of God has weightily endorsed this preaching, in Europe and America. Revivals have been going on hourly, from the time of the Wesleys until now, under this preaching. Make them out what you please, they are worth whatever Wesleyan Methodism is worth. If they be merely the straw-fire of religious enthusiasm, it somehow burns like a planet. The resultant is light, and heat, and blessing, and substantial good, which all other churches are quite ready to share. The multitudes out of Christ are so great, that without some wholesale method of awakening and saving the people, the expectations of the church would be Utopian. A weak faith narrows itself down to the gradual training of long years, under favorable conditions, for the realization of the fullness of the promises, but the history of our church warrants us in expecting and calculating upon those visitations of God's Spirit, which,

"Come as the winds come,
When forests are rended."

"The kingdom of God is not in word, but in power." We believe it. The kingdom of Christ has come in power and in glory. "Thine is the Kingdom, and the power; and the glory." The Spirit of God has come to convict a world. Let Methodism dare to believe in the conversion of the masses of the people.

Our observation is that this power of life waits upon the faith of individuals. A minister full of faith, and the Holy Ghost can accomplish the work of rousing the people, and the church. It is sometimes important to stir the church first, but oftentimes it is only awakened after the work of revival among the people has begun. If a man is called to preach, he has been sent forth by Him who declares "All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth;" and there is no limit to the resources of one who consciously goes forth in the Spirit of His master.

The motive power of the Holy Spirit is imparted to the ministry. "Not that we are sufficient of ourselves; but our sufficiency is of God; who also hath made us able ministers of the New Testament." The prophet sent to Nineveh was prepared by the direct action of God; upon him personally were expended great miraculous forces, that he might be charged with the thunderbolts of his mission. The process was known only to himself; the people to whom he was sent had no knowledge of the causes, nor of that personal experience which gave such a strange power to his preaching. The fire was in his veins, and he was a living sentence from the mouth of God. The strong wind that rent the mountains, and break in pieces the rocks before the Lord, the earthquake, the fire, and the still small voice were addressed to Elijah as he stood, with his head and face in his mantle, at the

mouth of the cave of Horeb, far away from human habitation. It was God's sermon to him—God's method of putting the earthquake in the Preacher; that he might,

"The awful charge receive,"

and respond with new devotion to that call, "what doest thou here Elijah?"

It is amid elements no less wondrous and awful than those which in the wilderness waited upon the rugged Tishbite, that the minister of the New Testament is harnessed for the battle. By faith, he, with Peter, James and John, receives the baptisms of Gethsemane, of Calvary, and of the Holy Mount. The cup of fire, of love, and of power; the Spirit of Christ places by turns to his lips. His heart is filled with "Jesus' mighty love;" his mouth is "touch'd with hallowed fire;" and God to him "The power demonstrative imparts." The atmosphere of the resurrection surrounds him, the anointing of the Holy One is upon him, he opens the doors of the gloomy prison house, and proclaims deliverance to the captives.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.—Terms: \$2 in Advance.—To be published at Catlettsburg, Boyd County, Kentucky. "In size it will be a fraction less than the Nashville Christian Advocate, but in appearance, and in fact, inferior to none and equal to the best." To be "a strictly Religious News Paper, devoted exclusively to Religion and Morals." "In the interest of the M. E. Church South, it will not be in any offensive sense sectional." The Editorial department will be under the control of Rev. S. Hargiss, aided by a corps of able correspondents. The reading public of Kentucky are well acquainted with the Editor as writer and poet. We hope that the enterprise will meet with a hearty response. Address Z. Meek, Publisher and Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call the attention of our readers to the card of Mr. J. W. Blackman, teacher of Penmanship, Book-Keeping and Modern Languages. Mr. Blackman is an Educator of large and long experience, favorably known in this community, and doubtless thoroughly capable of imparting any instruction he proposes.

Messrs. L. W. Lyons & Co., corner of St. Charles and Common streets, Wholesale and Retail Clothing.

Mr. George O. Beatty, Coal and Wood yard, Josephine between Prytania and Coliseum streets.

Rev. R. J. Harris, advertises for a Teacher.

"WORKS OF FAITH."

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Feb. 1867. DR. KEENER: Enclosed find a list of 21 new subscribers to "The Advocate." Ten minutes talk in our Monthly Meeting secured twenty-one new subscribers. I did not think it "would be so easy." Your paper comes to me free, and it is as little as I could do to make one effort.

Yours, JOHN MATHEWS.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.
THE GLEANER.

DEAR ADVOCATE: That will be an epoch in our church, when each one shall find his appropriate work, when each one shall be made serviceable, and shall find a pleasure in his work.

Evidently in the great work-shop, there is something for each one to do, and if the work could be judiciously apportioned, doubtless it would be done more or less satisfactorily. Find now, if you can, work both practicable and pleasant, for the thousand idle hands, that idly ask work; here they are in the market place, waiting to be employed. And the church needs la-

horers. Every talent and degree of skill is needed, and can be profitably employed, under the united effort of the laborers waiting to be engaged; the work can be so conducted and accomplished, that the glory of the latter temple shall exceed the glory of the former. Many obstructions have been removed out of the way. Much indifference has given place to solicitude, and much self-indulgence to selflessness, seeks active employment in the labors of the church.

Rendered timid by the excess of anxiety, we plan only for the employment of the children of the church. The device you have in the form of a little collecting card. A week's experiment with them, has settled unquestionably their merits. We see in them a steady and immense contribution to the success of our Publishing House, a sure guarantee for the permanent support of the *Sunday School Visitor*, and a vast stream pouring in its steady current into the reservoir of the missionary treasury.

The half dime collection' accumulates in the hands of the least child in a few weeks: the little card has gleaned its five dollars—one hundred thousand of these little gleaners, annually pour their tiny acquisitions into the business and treasury departments of the church, making an annual aggregate sum exceeding the contribution of the most prosperous times. We name the little card the *Gleaner*, and heartily recommend its use to the preachers, the Sunday school Superintendent, and to the members in general, of our church. Yours Truly,

W. E. M. LINFIELD.

Natchez, Feb. 10th, 1867.

FROM OTHER CHURCHES.

METHODIST-EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NORTH.
NEW CHURCHES IN BALTIMORE.—The fine lot on the corner of Cathedral and Eager streets, has been secured with the design of erecting thereon a large and handsome Methodist church and chapel, to cost \$75,000. The lot fronts ninety-five feet on Eager street. The enterprise has been started by the same gentleman who initiated the steps that led to the erection of the independent churches known as Chatsworth and Trinity, which are now found unable to accommodate the increasing congregations. The proposed name of the church is "Madeley," after the church over which the Rev. John Fletcher, the intimate friend and co-laborer of John Wesley, in the early days of Methodism, was the devoted vicar for many years. The style of architecture will be the decorated Gothic, in white marble, like the model Wesleyan Chapel at Portwood, Stockport, England. Two other chapels are also in contemplation to be erected, one in the western section of the city, and the other on the Frederick turnpike road, in Baltimore county, the latter to be called the "Epworth Chapel."—*Richmond Christian Advocate.*

EPISCOPAL.
THE STORM-CLOUD IMPENDENT.—The Church and State in England are greatly excited at the growth, defiant tone, and audacity of the Ritualists. The Bishop of London has charged on them. The Crown has asked the opinion from nine lawyers on the question of fancy colored vestments, lights on the altar, incense, the mixed chalice, wafer bread, and hymns, at communion. As the question is not to be settled by the Word of God, but by the tradition of the fathers, the whole nine lawyers have decided that vestments were lawful. Six were in favor of lights; all were against incense; five against a mixed chalice; five for wafer bread, and all against hymns at the communion. In the meantime, the Catholics are making much out of this excitement. Religious people who tolerate the mummeries of Ritualism will demand something more.

PRESBYTERIAN.
A union between the Old and New School branches has been consummated in Winchester, Ohio, and a provisional union has been effected in Rockville, Indiana. We notice throughout the country many great revivals among the churches of this family.

BAPTIST.
We call the following from *Presbyterian Banner*: "At a meeting of the American Missionary Baptist Union, in New York, Dr. Murdock said that Oncken estimates that the Baptist laborers in Germany have preached Christ to one hundred million human beings, and that the number of persons converted through their labors is not less than fifty thousand. He also remarked, that probably a whole number of converts in connection with their missions in Germany, is not far from seventy thousand. This last remark called forth from Dr. J. Newton Brown a reminiscence of forty-seven years ago. He remembered hearing of the conversion of Moung Mau, the first Chinese man converted under the labors of Judson, and it was indeed a wonderful success that he should have lived to hear of seventy thousand having been brought to Christ that country."

UNITARIAN.
The Syracuse Convention affirmed the Lordship of Christ; but this objected to by Dr. Bartol, as opposed to the Spirit's Supremacy. Dr. Frothingham, in refusing to join in forming a local Conference in New York, says: "Our views are sufficiently developed into a system not portable or complete enough to be taken over the country and organized into societies with any prospect of success. Dr. Bellows, however, thinks that 'millions of souls, worn rush from the galling yoke of orthodoxy, if there were only a thoroughly earnest soul in liberal ranks, animated by the business and zeal of the early reformers in the Protestant cause.' It is surprising that the dozen cannot be found; for there is little in the views to make men earnest."

CATHOLIC.
The prompt and righteous action of Congress in refusing to make a customary appropriation for the United States Legation at Rome, account of the Pope's expulsion of Protestant places of worship from that city, has created much excitement among the Roman Catholics. They consider it an indignity to the Roman Church. We would have them remember that the Pope's action is an indignity to the Protestant Church and to the United States Government. Our Government demands the same liberty that it gives to the Roman Church. Unde Sam is not quite ready to acknowledge the Pope as his ruler. It is said that efforts are being made to have the action rescinded, and that congressmen have Roman Catholic constituencies, receiving some very significant threats.

CONGREGATIONAL.
CHURCH ENDOWMENT.—It is that Dr. Cheever's church, in Union Square in this city, is to be reconstructed in its interior arrangements so as to admit of stores on the first and basement floors. The audience room will be above, quite as commodious as at present, finished in the neatest manner possible. The annuity to arise from the rents of the stores is estimated at \$27,000 per annum. The arrangement, therefore, is virtually an endowment of the Church.—*Y. Exchange.*

FOREIGN.
UNPOPULARITY OF THE POPE.—Coldness of the Romans toward Pius IX, in consequence of the monetary crisis, and the Holy Father's refusal of remedial measures, increases every day. Recently he went to Monte Pincio at hour of promenade, when the bus was playing, and a large crowd assembled. He alighted from his carriage, and traversed the garden on foot, surrounded by the police of his household, and escorted the noble guard. But the crowd, place of bending knee and cheer, or following him en masse, used to be done, no sooner caught sight of his holiness than he silently dispersed, leaving the Pope deserted. The Holy Father was wounded to the quick by this sight, and returned immediately to the Vatican, where he sent for Monsignor de Witten, Minister of the Interior, and Monsignor Randi, Director of the Police, and asked them like two colleagues, declaring it was their wretched administration that had deprived him of the affection of his subjects.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, of England, has just purchased two and a half acres of land to put up an orphan house. One lady has given £20,000 toward the orphan fund.

LATEST NEWS.

[Special to the N. O. "Crescent."]

The Military Government Bill—A Fall Synopses.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—In the Senate yesterday Sherman's substitute for the military reconstruction bill was adopted by 32 against 3. Buckalew, Davis and Sanbury being the negative. An amendment was adopted that sentence of death under the act should not require the approval of the President. The bill, as amended, passed. The title is amended to read "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States."

The Senate adjourned at 6:30 this morning. The following is a synopsis of Sherman's substitute for Stevens's bill as passed by the Senate. The preamble declares that no legal State government or adequate protection for life or property exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, and that it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced until loyal and Republican State governments can be legally established. The first section divides the States named in five military districts, as in the original bill. Section two makes it the duty of the President to assign the command of each district to an army officer not below the rank of brigadier-general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enforce his authority within the district. Sec. 3 makes it the duty of such officer to protect all persons in their right of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished, all disturbances of the public peace and criminals. He may allow local or civil tribunals to try and punish offenders or the organization of committees on tribunals for that purpose. All interference by State authority is declared null and void. Section four provides that all persons arrested shall be tried without unnecessary delay; no severe or unusual punishment shall be inflicted, and no sentence of life or property shall be executed until approved by the commander of the district. Section five provides that when the people of any one of said States shall have formed a constitution and government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said States, 21 years old and upwards, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been residents of said States for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participating in the rebellion, or for felony at common law, and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates, and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such Constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, Congress shall have approved the same, and when said State, by a vote of its Legislature, elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirtieth Congress and known as article 14, and when said article shall be declared part of the Constitution of the United States, shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and its Senators and representatives shall be admitted therefrom, on their taking the oath prescribed by law, then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State. To this is added an additional section, prepared by Doolittle, already sent in the Senate proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Much surprise is excited here to-day by the return of Thad. Stevens and his friends to their party on the vote to recede from the resolution to disagree to the Senate's amendment to the reconstruction bill.

Reverdy Johnson voted for the bill to-night, and his conduct is generally commented on; although, remarks in which he has been indulging for some weeks, about the President, have indicated that such was likely to be his course.

A strict party vote of twenty-five to seven carried the bill.

Several of the President's friends say he will not pocket the bill, but will veto it and allow it to pass this session.

Much indignation is expressed among the conservatives at the prospect of such a course.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Sherman's amendment to Stevens's bill territorializing the Southern States and establishing a military government over them, was agreed to in caucus during the afternoon recess, and passed the Senate by a large majority.

As heretofore indicated by me, General Grant's strenuous opposition to the clause ignoring the President's military jurisdiction and powers, has induced the erasure of that portion of the amendment.

There was much discussion in the lobby to-day with regard to the passage or defeat of the bill, and considerable anxiety was felt as to what course the Democrats would pursue, as it was feared they would filibuster with the more conservative of the radicals, and thereby be strong enough to prevent its passage.

The Louisiana radicals here accept the military government over the South as the best bargain they can get.

Senator Cowan's humorous speech delivered on Saturday evening is highly praised. The galleries were densely crowded at an early hour in the evening, and continued to be occupied by large numbers of ladies and gentlemen during the whole night, many of them remaining in their seats till 5 o'clock on Sunday morning.

[Special to the N. O. Times.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Judiciary Committee of the House which is investigating the official acts of President Johnson, examined to-day Secretary Stanton and Rev. Thos. W. Conway on the disposition made of abandoned and confiscated property in Louisiana.

In the Senate a resolution was passed, donating the buildings at Camp Chase, Ohio, for an asylum for disabled soldiers.

A bill passed authorizing a submerged tubular bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis.

A bill providing for the contraction of the currency and the payment of compound interest notes passed.

During the evening session of the House the Secretary of War was directed to report relative to the property seized by Government agents in Louisiana, what amount restored and by whose orders.

The Senate concurred in the amendments of the House bill declaring over the Mississippi a post road.

The House passed Senate bill to retire one hundred millions of compound interest notes, and to substitute the same amount of legal tenders.

The President will take no advantage of time on the military reconstruction bill, but will veto it in time for Congress to take action before adjourning.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Sterling exchange steady. Bankers' bills, 109; sight, 109½; 5-20's, first series coupons, 111½ to 111¾; 5-20's, second series coupons, 108½ to 108¾; 5-20's, third series coupons, 108½ to 109½; 5-20's, new issue coupons, 106½ to 106¾; 10-40's, coupons, 101½ to 101¾; 7-30's, 105½ to 106; 7-30's, second and third series, 105½ to 105¾.

Gold 137½.

Foreign.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—It is stated that Stephens is not and has not been in Ireland, but report says that he has been recently seen in Paris.

The National troops are posted in Kerry and Cork counties in such numbers as to effectually prevent any further outbreak.

The suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* has been proclaimed in Ireland.

The English Government announces that it will treat aliens caught in act of rebellion as pirates.

The Sultan of Turkey has officially informed the leading powers of Europe that he has decided to call together an assembly of the representatives of all the religions creeds in the Empire, for the purpose of adopting measures for the more effectual extension of the provisions of the firman of 1856.

VIENNA, Feb. 21.—The resolution of the Constitution of 1848 to Hungary, has had the effect to remove the troubles heretofore existing. The people are quite and contented.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—Count Bismarck is again prostrated by sickness, and doubts are entertained of his recovery.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

Governor Wells has vetoed the Bill ordering a vote upon a State Convention for forming a Constitution. He says:

I am justified in believing, from events transpiring in Congress, that a convention of the people as provided for in the bill under consideration would not be permitted or recognized; whether, in view of this almost certain and fixed fact, it is expedient or politic to persist in the enactment of a law that cannot be executed, is a question I leave to the consideration of the Legislature.

Senate.—The act relative to divorces which had been reported on adversely was called up. It provides that five years absence was sufficient cause for divorce a vinculo matrimonii.

Mr. Egan was opposed to a further loosening of the marriage tie. The

laws at present sufficiently facilitate the obtaining of divorces. It is not advisable to follow the example of some other States where the obtaining of divorces has become so easy as to have the worst effect on public morals.

A motion was made by Mr. Mohan to lay on the table. Carried.

Mr. Mohan introduced an act relative to places of amusements and business in the city of New Orleans. The bill contemplates the closing of amusements, business and drinking, from twelve midnight on Saturday night until twelve m. on Sunday night. Referred.

House.—The special order of the day, Mr. Thieumann's bill to regulate the public schools in the parish of Orleans was taken up. Mr. Leeds in the chair.

The bill constitutes the city of New Orleans one school district, and enables parents residing in adjacent parishes, paying taxes in the city, to send their children to the public schools in the city limits.

After the presentation of a number of amendments, and much discussion, the bill was, on motion, recommitted to the committee.

CITY NEWS.

THE GRAND BAZAAR—ITS OPENING LAST EVENING—AN UNUSUAL ATTENDANCE.—The long-talked-of event of the fashionable world, the great Bazaar of the Southern Hospital Association, in the preparation for the opening of which no labor, expense, or fatigue, have been spared, and to which this whole community has, as it were, stretched the helping hand of encouragement and assistance, was opened last evening to the public. The exertions made by all the managers and various officers of the association to complete their arrangements so as to allow of the opening of the entertainment at the specified time, were really herculean, and only those who visited the rooms of the Moresque Building yesterday at noon and again during the evening, can appreciate the amount of labor bestowed upon the fitting up of the Bazaar and its interior arrangements. But cease! premier pas qui coute.—This grand undertaking once set in motion, the wheels and machinery in the various departments once started, everything goes on with clock-like regularity, and with a systematic precision, which leaves very little room for outsiders to imagine the obstacles in the way of labor that had to be overcome.—Crescent.

OBITUARIES.

Sister SUSAN P. GUTHRIE, the subject of this notice, was born Sept. 7th, 1840, in the county of Winston, Miss. Graduated at the June term of the Masonic Female Institute, in Homer, 1860. When quite young, joined the Missionary Baptist Church; but after she grew up, became dissatisfied with the church relation, in reference to close communion; and in 1861, severed her connection with that church; and became a member of the M. E. Church, South. She was united to Mr. W. W. Guthrie, of Farmerville, Union parish, La., in holy wedlock, in Nov. 1865, with whom she lived happily one year, and died, her hope entering into that within the veil.

Death dissolves the strongest earthly ties, and leaves friends weeping on the shore, but it opens the way to heaven's door, and ushers the blood-washed triumphant spirit into the glory-land.—Could the prayers and tears of an affectionate daughter, husband, step-mother, sister, and brothers, together with numerous friends, have stayed the hand of death, then Sister Susie had not died. The providences of God are to us wholly inscrutable. It seems to us so strange, that one so well qualified to bless her race, and was wasting the very energies of life for the good of the young who were placed under her charge, should have been called away at so early a period in life. She had an abiding conviction, that she was called to devote her life to the education and training of the young. Consequently, the school-room was her delight. 'Twas there she felt that she was laying up treasure in heaven. Teaching with her was not only a vocation, but a religious duty. No wonder that her success was almost without a parallel. As a wife, she was affectionate and confiding. As a Christian, cheerful, devoted, sacrificing. She blessed the walks of social life, and spread cheerfulness and comfort everywhere she went.

O! how sad the bereavement, especially to a fond and truly devoted husband, who but one short year before, had led her to the marriage altar, so full of promise, so full of hope. But she is gone. When she stood far out on the peninsula of time, looking over the river, in answer to an inquiry by a brother-in-law, she replied, O! how good the Lord is to me. The Lord never will leave or forsake those who trust in Him! Though the proud waves of Jordan, may for a time run high, threatening utter destruction, so soon as the departing pilgrim steps out upon them, the power that once calmed the turbulent waves of Galilee, smooths the stream, and gives the traveler a calm and peaceful passport into the land of promise. O! let

me have a peaceful hour on which to die, as the innocent subject of this sketch.

A. D. G. Walnut Hill, Dec. 5th, 1866.

Died, at the residence of her husband, near Entwaw, on the 6th of December, 1866, Mrs. MINERVA E. PATTON, wife of Rev. James M. Patton, in the 33d year of her age.

She was a lovely and most excellent woman. The graces and virtues which most adorn her sex were beautifully blended in her character and conspicuously displayed in her life. Her admirable good sense and high Christian culture made her entirely congenial with the sphere and destiny of woman and to fulfil the duties of the one and meet the requirements of the other, constituted the end and aim of her tranquil and beautiful life. Married, when quite young, to one who fully appreciated the attractive endowments of her mind and heart, she met the responsibilities of woman's holiest mission on earth, with the energy which a true womanly nature inspires, and the success which virtuous effort always commands. A more loving and dutiful wife never gladdened a husband's heart with the dowry of her affection, or brightened his home with the gentle ministrations of conjugal love. Tenderly devoted to her children, she was yet wisely thoughtful of their best interests and sought to raise them up in the fear and admonition of the Lord. Upon her widowed mother, and her brothers and sisters, she lavished the glowing tide of a warm and guileless filial and sisterly affection. She lived without taints and died leaving only pleasant memories and affectionate regrets in the hearts of all who knew her.

Mrs. Patton was a woman of great energy of character, and knew how to help herself. In her domestic affairs every thing was reduced to system. She had a way and a time to do every thing, and it was done in that way and time. Hence, order and quiet ruled in her household. Neatness and order, indeed, were ruling characteristics of her life. Her intercourse and associations with others were marked by candor, amity and that true politeness which springs from the impulses of a pure and benevolent heart.

But the crowning beauty and grace of her character and life was her simple and genuine Christian faith and practice. When quite young she was happily converted to God, and lived and died in the faith of Jesus. Modest and retiring in her disposition, she enjoyed her religion most in the privacy of her closet and the circle of her family. All who witnessed the blameless ordering of her daily life, and observed the beautiful symmetry of her character, knew that she had been with the Master, and that the words of the Lord Jesus had sunk deep into her mind and heart. Though comparatively young in years, she was a ripe Christian, made meet for the Kingdom of Heaven by faith and patience in well doing. And as she had illustrated the purity and beauty of religion in her life, so she enjoyed its divinest consolations in her death. With her, as with all his dying people, the Savior kept the precious promise, that he would come again and receive them unto himself. She entered the dark valley not alone, nor was she afraid, for there walked with her through its shadows one lover, rather than the sons of men and mightier far than the King of Terrors, even the dear Redeemer in whom she had trusted. Such a death is simply immortal life begun, a glorious transfiguration of a creature of clay into an angel of God. Therefore let the riven hearts of the mourning be comforted, for if the earth has for them one charm less, Heaven, at least, has one attraction more.

J. W. T. Entwaw, Jan. 2nd, 1867.

MRS. MARTHA ANN SPENSER, the wife of Dr. George Spenser, and the subject of this notice, was born in Perry county, Ala., Nov. 18th, 1836; she enjoyed the advantage of early religious training. Was brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. And she sought first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness. She publicly made a profession of religion, and anointed with the Church of God in 1856, and from that hour until her death, she never wavered in her Christian character. Her religion was one of principle, and led to the discharge of duty, whether she felt like it or not. And yet it was not without feeling, but oftentimes under a feeling sense of the love of God shed abroad in her heart. She would become happy, and shout aloud the praise of God. For twelve months before her death, she was confined to her room, and most of that time to her bed, during which time she often spoke of Jesus, and of her conscious acceptance of Him. And more than once, while talking of his suffering, she thanked God for the fellowship of his sufferings.

As she approached death, her religious experience became more intense, and her peace became like a river. And many were the lessons of piety which she left with her friends. The last whisper was uttered in Christian confidence, "Heaven. Oh! Heaven." The hope stood still. The

eyes closed. The spirit was gone. Thus lived and died sister Spenser.

A. D. G. "She taught us, how to live, but Oh! too high a price, for knowledge taught us how to die." C. C. CALLAWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Lake Providence District—La. Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Waterproof & St. Jose., at W. proof Jan. 26, 27 Wesley circuit, at Wesley Chapel, Feb. 2, 3 Delhi circuit, at Floy, Feb. 9, 10 Carroll circuit, at Bells Chapel, Feb. 16, 17 Oakley circuit, at Oakley, March 2, 3 (on circuit, at Salem, March 9-10 Tensas & St. Clair, at Tens. Chap., Feb. 16, 18 Lake Prov. & Pecan cr., at Lake P. Mch. 23, 24

Mobile District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Whistler & Cott. Hill, at W., Jan. 19, 20 B-Shore & F. River, at Dannelly's 26, 27 Pascagoula, at Salem, Feb. 2, 3 Bay Shore, Feb. 9, 11 Ocean Springs, Feb. 16, 17 Citronelle, Feb. 23, 24 State Line & St. Stephen's, March 2, 3 Waynesboro, at Waynesboro, March 9, 11

The Preachers, where the Quarterly meetings are not specified above, are to be held, will please let me know by mail, at their earliest convenience. Address me at Mobile, Ala. THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

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New Orleans Dist. Quarterly Conferences.

Felicity Street, Jan. 20 Moreau Street, Jan. 27 Carondelet Street, Feb. 3 German Churches, Feb. 10 Dryades Street, Feb. 8 N. O. Circuit, Jefferson & La. Av., at 6 p.m., at Advocate office, Feb. 15 Plaquemine & Gros Tete at Livonia, 23 Baton Rouge, March 2, 3 Thibodaux, March 9, 10 Colored Churches, March 18th J. C. KERNER, P. E.

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TERMS:
For a session of four and a half months, (one half to be paid on entrance; the remainder on the 15th day of April.)
Board, including washing, fuel, and room rent, payable in gold \$67 50
Regular Tuition, currency 25 00
Incidental Fee, 2 00
French 15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar, with use of Instrument, each 37 50
Ornamental branches at usual prices.

Each boarding pupil will furnish a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow cases, a coverlet or spread, and her own towels and lights.

After admission, no reduction will be made for the charges for board and tuition, for the session, except in cases of sickness protracted after the first month of the session.

For further particulars, address
CHARLES B. STUART, President,
Mansfield, La.

CENTENARY COLLEGE,
Greensboro, Ala.
was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, \$75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.
Boarding can be obtained at from \$20 to \$25 per month, in advance.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Social Hall, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution in the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge of its future prosperity.
The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY,
GREENSBORO, ALA.
The exercises of this institution will be resumed on the 1st Wednesday in October next. Instruction will be given in the Schools of Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Biblical Literature. Civil Engineering and Analytical Chemistry will also be taught.

TERMS:
Tuition fees per term, \$40 00
Contingent fee, 5 00
Board can be obtained at \$20 to \$25 per month, in advance.
W. M. WIGHTMAN, Chancellor

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AT
BATON ROUGE.
The ninth session of this school will begin on Wednesday, 30 October, 1866.

The object of the school, has ever been to afford a good classical and practical education, or a complete preparation for any stage of a College or University course.
Tuition and Board, per month, \$40—
Payable \$200 in advance; balance on the 1st of March.

Every student who enters the school is expected to remain to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

CATE'S SHOE FACTORY,
HAMMOND STATION, ON JACKSON RAILROAD.
Established, August, 1861.

Destroyed, May, 1863.

Re-established, January, 1866.

SALES ROOMS,
C. E. CATE & CO.,

18 CAMP STREET, 18

Under the City Hotel.

We respectfully call the attention of all parties desirous of encouraging HOME MANUFACTURES to the various styles of

LADIES' SUPERIOR CALF WALKING SHOES AND DRESS BOOTEES, MISSES' HEAVY SCHOOL SHOES, CHILDREN'S STRONG SHOES, AND MEN'S AND BOYS' CALF, AND KIP BROGANS,

Which we are now daily receiving from our Factory. These goods are made here, of Louisiana Tanned Leather, and we flatter ourselves fully demonstrate that manufacturing in the South is no longer an experiment, but with the proper encouragement from all who are interested in such enterprises, we promise better stock, more faithful workmanship and superior goods every way, to any Eastern goods, and for the same class of work at as low prices.

We aim to manufacture all the goods we sell, and to that end we are turning out new styles every week.

A trial for this work is cordially solicited from Merchants, Planters, and all persons requiring good Shoes.

C. E. CATE & CO.,
18 Camp St., N.O.

W. C. SHEPARD, A. L. AUBOTT, ROBT. C. HUTCHINSON
SHEPARD, ABBOTT & CO.,
No. 55 Camp street, New Orleans.

Nearly opposite Pinyane Office.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,
PLATED WARE,
House Furnishing Goods,
AND KITCHEN WARE.

We beg leave to inform our friends and the public in general, that we have on hand a large and well selected stock of the above goods, and are constantly receiving them directly from the manufacturers in France, England, and the United States; and we flatter ourselves that we can sell our goods as low as any house in the city.

For variety in the house-furnishing line, our stock is unequalled in the South.

Call in and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

SHEPARD, ABBOTT & CO.,
55 Camp street, New Orleans.

E. L. PIERSON & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

CLOTHING,
AND

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 27 Magazine Street,
Corner of Gravier street,
NEW ORLEANS.

J. A. BRASHELMAN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
Possess great facilities for buying goods cheap which enables them to sell below market prices in the Southern States.

Special attention given to orders.

Nos. 586 and 588 Magazine Street,
Corner of St. Andrew Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

BROWN & FINNEGAN,
Successors to D. Geacila,
112 Camp Street—Ground Floor,
Dealers in

CROCKERY, CHINA & GLASS WARE,
Tin, Plated & Japanned Ware,
PLATED AND FANCY GOODS.

Families wishing supplies are invited to call and examine goods and prices.
Jan 19 3m

NORTH, BRUSH & MASON,
Wholesale Dealers in

Fancy Goods,
STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, CUTLERY,
HOSIERY,
Furnishing Goods, etc.,
35 MAGAZINE STREET,
Opposite the St. James Hotel, New Orleans, La.
aug 25 ly

MAGIC PRESS.
J. P. WILSON,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,
77 Magazine Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

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Every student who enters the school is expected to remain to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Pupils are required to furnish their own bed clothing, towels, wash-basin, mosquito-bar, etc. Circulars can be obtained by addressing me at Baton Rouge, or Rev. J. C. Keanor, D.D., New Orleans, La.

As the number of students is limited, it is earnestly requested that application be made as soon as possible.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

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HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY.
RICHARD ANGELL,
150 Julia Street, bet. Camp and St. Charles
PURE AND FRESH MEDICINES,
Cases, Boxes, Combs, &c.

Chill Druggs, the best and most known for Ague, Bilious Fever, &c.; Bartolotti's Worm Troopers, and other approved Remedies for domestic practice

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL,
(Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College.)
Has established himself at No. 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Amesthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth.
oc27 ly

PHILIP WERLEIN,
82..... Baronne Street, 82
Successor of the well known music houses of P. P. WERLEIN and P. P. WERLEIN & HALL.
Dealer in:

PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS,
GUITARS, VIOLINS,
And other musical instruments. Also, Music and Instruction Books, Music Papers, Note Paper—in fact everything belonging to music and the performing and tuning of Pianos will be attended to, arrangements having been made with that well known Piano Maker, M. BURCHARDT, who will take charge of that department.

Parties wishing can have their Pianos stored, sold on commission, boxed, or shipped to order. Findings for repairing Pianos, such as Wire, Felt, Cloth, etc., constantly for sale.

Flano Stools, Covers of elegant patterns, etc., on hand.

Any information on musical matters cheerfully given. Teachers recommended.

Music neatly bound.

P.S.—P. P. WERLEIN will be found at times at the above place, and will aid in making selections. He recommends his son, P. P. WERLEIN, to his former friends and customers, and solicits their patronage for him.
oc20 6m

STOVES, GRATES, TIN WARE,
AND
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

The undersigned offer for sale an assortment of COOKING STOVES, embracing among the lot the well known Charter Oak, the Brilliant, the Peerless, the American Home, and others of the latest improvement.

Also, a large lot of HEATING and PARLOR STOVES, a large variety of GRATES, and of COUNTRY HOLLOW WARE, etc.

We manufacture all our own Tin Ware, and sell cheap.

CAMPBELL & CO.,
n10 6m 115 Poydras st, bet. Comp & Magazine

COAL OIL AND LAMPS.
HILL & VEAZIE,
Having removed from No. 31 Chartres street to No. 74 Camp street, making their assortment of Coal Oil Lamps, and all the articles needful to use with them, very extensive together with COAL OIL CHANDELIERS from two to six lights, suitable for lighting Churches, large Halls, Parlors, etc.; and every variety of Lamps from the small Hand to the large Station.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMPS for coal oil and gas, very useful and economical; also **EDDIE'S COOKING STOVES**, assorted sizes, heated by coal oil; with many other useful and convenient articles.

Always on hand the best Kerosene and Coal Oil manufactured.

Call and examine.

HILL & VEAZIE,
No. 74 Camp street,
nly Between Natchez street and Times Office

ST JAMES HOTEL,
MAGAZINE STREET,
Between Gravier and Natchez Streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CHAS. E. SMEDES,..... Manager.

This establishment is now open for the reception of guests.

It is newly furnished from the Kitchen to the roof. Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, Linen Sheet, etc., etc. The Furniture and Table Ware, etc., of the latest style and most costly material. The Table is furnished with every luxury the Market affords. The Bars with Liquors equal to any used in private families, and the comforts and pleasures of a home, as far as possible, guaranteed to its Guests.

The House itself may be said to be entirely new and fresh. The undersigned will spare neither labor or expense to merit a continuance of the liberal support with which he has thus far been honored.

CHAS. E. SMEDES,.....
n3 ly

J. H. MASSEY,
(Formerly of Joseph H. Palmer & Co., and for the last ten years in the House of Townsend, Tompkins & Co.)

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
No. 100 Common Street,
Opposite City Hotel.

I am now receiving my Fall and Winter stock and respectfully solicit an examination, on your next visit to the city. Having twenty years' experience in my line in this city, I flatter myself it will not be hard for me to please any and all of my old friends and patrons, and also including new ones. My stock is new and fresh, and I will be in frequent receipt of all the new and desirable styles.

Very respectfully,
J. H. MASSEY.
oc13 3m

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
No. 9 Perdido Street, New Orleans,
Dealers in all descriptions of

MILL AND PLANTATION MACHINERY,
AND AGRICULTURAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents in the Southwest for the celebrated Wood & Mann Steam Engines, 4 to 35 horse power; Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills; Straub's Corn and Wheat Mills, Smut Machines, Bolting Cloth; Todd's Circular Saw Mills; Wood Carding Machines, Flowsy Machines; Stafford Sulky Cultivators, and many other Plows; Plows; Wheelbarrows, Belling, Saws, etc.

Send for descriptive circulars and price lists.
oc13 6m

GEO. H. VINTEN,
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 Poydras street, between Camp and St. Charles streets, New Orleans.

Newspaper of the following sizes: 22 by 32, 24 by 36, 26 by 38, 27 by 43, 32 by 44, and 30 by 48.

Agent for the sale of R. Hoe & Co's Printing Presses; the "Liberty" Job Presses; Adams' Collage Presses; and Jaa. Conners & Sons Type.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
17 Chartres Street,
Lately received Carpeting of all kinds and qualities; Floor Oil Cloth of all qualities, which we cut to suit rooms; Curtain Materials, Lace Curtains, Cornices and Bands in great variety; Window Shades, Hair Cloth, Gramb Cloths, Table and Piano Covers, China and Cocoa Linings of all widths.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.
oc13 ly

E. GIQUEL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FOREIGN, FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS.

Also, a large and varied supply of

HOUSEKEEPING and
PLANTATION GOODS,
Constantly on hand, at

120 Canal Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

AUSTIN & GOODWYN,
Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers of

TIN WARE,
Also,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES
Of all kinds, for sale,
25 Peters, formerly Front Levee,
Corner Customhouse street,
NEW ORLEANS.

PAUL J. CHRISTIAN, & JOHN W. HADDEN,
Formerly of H. G. Sisson & Co.

P. J. CHRISTIAN & CO.,
General Mercantile Stationers,
JOB PRINTERS, AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 73 Camp Street.

We beg to inform our friends and the public that we have established a complete BOOK BINDERY in connection with our business, and will hereafter be enabled to execute all orders with promptitude and dispatch.

We have secured the services of one of the most thorough workmen of this city, and our patrons can rely upon having their orders immediately and efficiently executed.
oc20 3m

D. H. HOLMES,
Direct Importation of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 156 Canal Street,
sepl 6m NEW ORLEANS.

S. ANDERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER
AND PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK DEALER,
61 Camp street, New Orleans.

Cartes de Visite,
Hallotypes, Ambrotypes,
Pictures on Porcelain,
And every description of Pictures known to the Art.

All kinds of Photographic Materials at the lowest price for cash.
sepl ly

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!!!
BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,
Of the late Firm and Successors to G. W. COFFIN & CO.,
102 & 104 East Second street,
Cincinnati, Ohio,

Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, Plantations, etc.

Made of Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our improved Rotary Yoke.

All bells warranted to prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent free upon application.
jelo

GUSTAVE VOM HOFE,
Manufacturer of Upright Pianos,
807 MAGAZINE ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Pianos sold at moderate prices, with five years' guarantee.

One of these Pianos has just been awarded a Medal at the recent Louisiana State Fair, for superior richness of tone and great durability.
deci 6m

TURNER & COHEN,
Photograph and Fine Art Gallery,
NO. 67 CAMP STREET.

Trusting that the liberal patronage of our friends and the public will continue, we have engaged the services of Mr. E. H. HOWELL, an operator who cannot be surpassed for skillful and artistic ability. Our artist, Mr. REICHMAN, is second to none in the country.

These gentlemen, with many others for our business, have lately arrived from New York, and we are now prepared to make pictures from the smallest miniature on your watch dial to full life size portraits.

The public are invited to call and make a critical examination for themselves of the many specimens we have of well known citizens of this city.
oc13 ly

MCCUTCHEON & HUBBELL,
Importers and Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
Hoes, Axes, Nails, etc.
NO. 74 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

[Established in 1828.]
EVANS' FASHIONABLE RETAIL
Hat Emporium.
No 62 CAMP STREET,
Next door to the Pinyane Office, New Orleans.

A complete assortment of the Latest Styles by every steamer, at Moderate Prices.
al8 6m

LOEB, SIMON & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
56 Canal Street,
sepl 3m NEW ORLEANS

A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.,
Corner of Canal and Royal streets,
[Late Hyde & Goodman].
Established in New Orleans Fifty Years!

MANUFACTURERS OF JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
Importers of Watches, Diamonds, Clocks, Bronzes, Porcelain, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Guns and Pistols.

The largest assortment in the South always on hand.
aug 25 6m

CHAS. R. CURRIE,
TAYLOR & CHURCHILL,
41 MAGAZINE STREET, (Opposite St. James Hotel) NEW ORLEANS, LA.

DIRECT IMPORTERS.
We have in stock and are constantly receiving some choice articles of English and American Table and Pocket Cutlery, in which we invite the attention particularly of country merchants. Also, a large stock of Trace, Ox and Log Chains, English and American Platters, Hoes, Axes, Vices and Belows; Scales, manufactured by the Novelty Iron Works; Files, English and American.

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, NOVA SCOTIA GRIND STONES, PLOWS,
Hall & Speer's Peacock Plows, Nos. 1 & 2 and 3; Hall & Speer's Cast Valley Plows, Nos. 1 & 2; King Cary (wood mounted board) Plows.

ALL THE ABOVE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
Of all patterns and brands. All the above goods at low prices. Orders from the country are respectfully solicited by TAYLOR & CHURCHILL, 41 Magazine street, and 20 Bank Place, opposite St. James Hotel. Established in New Orleans without interruption, by the present senior member of the firm, in 1832.

W. H. HENNING & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
95 and 97, CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Offers to Families, Planters and Traders a full stock of Fancy and Staple Goods, consisting in part of

CHAMPAGNE,
BRANDIES,
WHISKIES,
CLARET,
CORDIALS, ETC.

Also, a large lot of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Pork, Beef, Bacon, Salt, suitable for

Plantation supplies,—all of which will be offered at the

Most reasonable Rates.

Country orders will receive the most careful and prompt attention

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

Since the publication of our last issue the general market has exhibited considerable movement, although few of the leading articles have undergone a quotable alteration. Sugar and Molasses have been in active demand, at higher prices, and Western Produce has evinced more vitality, attended with a firmer feeling in Flour and Corn, and an improvement in Oats; while operations on our leading staple has been to a liberal extent, and notwithstanding adverse advices from New York and Liverpool, the market has continued in a satisfactory position, and closed steady yesterday at our quotations.

COTTON—On Saturday, owing to the limited assortment on sale, as well as the indisposition of holders to yield, the movement continued restricted throughout, and consequently the sales were inconsiderable, comprising barely 3100 bales, at previous prices. On Monday there was a light inquiry at the opening, but later in the day an unusually heavy demand set in, and despite meagre offerings and increased firmness on the part of holders, quite a large business was transacted, the sales at the close footing up 10,000 bales, at firmer prices. Yesterday the market opened with a fair inquiry, and notwithstanding inadequate supplies and additional stiffness on the part of sellers, an average business was done, the sales at the close footing up 5300 bales, at unchanged prices, the market closing steady at our quotations.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 18,400 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 13,534 bales, against 10,402 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 3132 bales.

The receipts at this port, since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas), are 581,476 bales, against 479,036 bales to same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 60,984 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 80,852 bales to Great Britain, of 20,165 to France, and an increase of 13,229 bales to other foreign ports.

TOBACCO—The stock on sale is reduced to a few hundred hogsheads, and there is little or no room left, therefore, for making selections or filling orders. Only a few small lots of the new crop have so far been received. They were sold at once. The transactions since our last comprise 98 bbls, of which 48 Low Leaf and 40 2 Good Leaf at 10c, 6 Light Leaf at 1 1/2c, 2 New Leaf at 4c, 11 New Leaf and Leaf at 5 1/2c, 25 Light Leaf at 1 1/2c, and 3 New Leaf at 9c per lb. We repeat our previous quotations for reference:

Light. Heavy.
Low Refused... 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 to 4 to 4 1/2 to 5 to 6 to 7 to 8 to 9 to 10 to 11 to 12 to 13 to 14 to 15 to 16 to 17 to 18 to 19 to 20 to 21 to 22 to 23 to 24 to 25 to 26 to 27 to 28 to 29 to 30 to 31 to 32 to 33 to 34 to 35 to 36 to 37 to 38 to 39 to 40 to 41 to 42 to 43 to 44 to 45 to 46 to 47 to 48 to 49 to 50 to 51 to 52 to 53 to 54 to 55 to 56 to 57 to 58 to 59 to 60 to 61 to 62 to 63 to 64 to 65 to 66 to 67 to 68 to 69 to 70 to 71 to 72 to 73 to 74 to 75 to 76 to 77 to 78 to 79 to 80 to 81 to 82 to 83 to 84 to 85 to 86 to 87 to 88 to 89 to 90 to 91 to 92 to 93 to 94 to 95 to 96 to 97 to 98 to 99 to 100 to 101 to 102 to 103 to 104 to 105 to 106 to 107 to 108 to 109 to 110 to 111 to 112 to 113 to 114 to 115 to 116 to 117 to 118 to 119 to 120 to 121 to 122 to 123 to 124 to 125 to 126 to 127 to 128 to 129 to 130 to 131 to 132 to 133 to 134 to 135 to 136 to 137 to 138 to 139 to 140 to 141 to 142 to 143 to 144 to 145 to 146 to 147 to 148 to 149 to 150 to 151 to 152 to 153 to 154 to 155 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HOW IT HAPPENED—AND THE CONSEQUENCE.

AN ORIENTAL ALFALGUE.

BY JOHN G. BAKER.

Dame Nature, when her work was done,
And she had rested from creation,
Called up her creatures, one by one,
To fix for each his life's duration.

The ass came first, but drooped his ears
On learning that the dame intended
That he should bear for thirty years
His pannels ere his labor ended.

So Nature, like a gentle queen,
(The story goes) at once relented,
And changed the thirty to eighteen,
Wherewith the ass was well contented.

The dog came next, but plainly said
So long a life could be but hateful;
So Nature gave him twelve instead,
Whereat the dog was duly grateful.

Next came the ape; but Nature, when
He grumbled, like the dog and donkey,
Instead of thirty gave him ten,
Which quite appeased the angry monkey.

At last came man; how brief appears
The term assigned, for work or pleasure?
"Alas!" he cried, "but thirty years?
O Nature lengthen out the measure!"

"Well then, I give thee eighteen more?"
(The ass's years) art thou contented?"
"Nay," said the beggar, "I implore
A longer term." The dame consented.

"I add the dog's twelve years beside."
"Tis not enough!" "For thy persistence,
I add ten more," the dame replied,
"The period of the ape's existence."

And thus of Man's three-score-and-ten,
The thirty years at the beginning
Are of his right—and only then
He wins what'er is worth the winning.

Then came the ass's eighteen years,
A weary age of toil and trouble,
Beset with crosses, cares and fears,
When joy grew less, and sorrows double.

The dog's twelve years come on, at length,
When Man, the best of every scorer,
Beset of manhood's pride and strength,
Sits growing, toothless, in the corner.

At last, the destined term to fill,
The ape's ten years come lagging after,
And man, a chattering imbecile,
Is but a theme for childish laughter!

New York Ledger.

SONG.

[From Whitlure's new poem "The Boat on the Beach."
The harp on Nature's advent strung
Has never ceased to play;
The song the stars of morning sung
Has never died away.

And prayer is made, and praise is given,
By all things near and far:
The ocean looketh up to heaven,
And mirrors every star.

Its waves are kneeling on the strand,
As kneels the human knee,
Their white locks bowing to the sand,
The priesthood of the sea!

They pour their glittering treasures forth,
Their gifts of pearl they bring;
And all the listening hills of earth
Take up the song they sing.

The green earth sends her incense up
From many a mountain shrine;
From folded leaf and dewy cup
She pours her sacred wine.

The mist above the morning hills
Rise white as wings of prayer;
The altar curtains of the hills
Are sunset's purple air.

The winds with hymns of praise are loud,
Or low with sobbs of pain,
The thunder-organ of the cloud,
The dropping tears of rain.

With drooping head and branches crossed
The twilight forest grieves,
Or speaks with tongues of Pentecost
From all its sunlit leaves.

The blue sky is the temple's arch,
Its transept earth and air,
The music of its starry march
The chorus of a prayer.

So Nature keeps the reverent frame
With which her years began,
And all her signs and voices shame
The prayerless heart of man.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

PROSELYTING.

"Woe unto you Scribes, and Pharisees!
For ye compass sea and land to
make one proselyte."

Proselyting as generally understood at this date, in Christendom, means an endeavor to persuade a member of some church communion, to change his church relations, and enter into another communion, in view of some assumed or promised advantage.

From the quotations at the head of this article, it would appear that proselyting is an ancient sin, for a sin it was in the Savior's esteem, for it

is among the several obnoxious things, for which the Saviour denounced woes upon the scribes and Pharisees.

The Romanists labor through all instrumentalities, especially their schools, to induce Protestant children, Protestant laity, and Protestant ministers to join their communion. At this I am not surprised, it is entirely consistent with two articles in their creed, to-wit: no faith is to be held with Protestants, no sense of honor or delicacy restrains them from proselyting the children of heretics, or heretics, out of heretic communions, (as they regard Protestants.) Again, they hold that there is no salvation outside the pale of her communion. To suppose then that a Roman Nun, or Priest, will not proselyte every Protestant they can, is to suppose that they will prove recalcitrant to their principles, and be indifferent to the salvation of souls. Certainly, they will proselyte; and that by the most cautious, seductive, and successful means in their power. I must be candid enough to say that if I believed, as they profess they do, I could not do otherwise than proselyte.

The efforts made by Protestants to proselyte each other members, and ministers, is a much less intelligible, and in my apprehension a much less excusable proceeding. If Lutherans, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptist and Methodist, would write it down, and come square out with it, as the Romanist have done, that they allow of no difference of opinion, hold no faith with those who entertain other views than theirs, and that none can be saved outside of their folds, we could comprehend proselyting among Protestants as a thing consistent with a purpose to do spiritual good to the souls of those whom they seek to win. So far, however, as I am advised, these Protestant bodies recognize each other as orthodox, holding to the same great fundamentals of Christian doctrine and duty, though differing in polity and forms. I believe they all receive each others members and ministers as believers, not requiring repentance or confession of sin, but merely to adopt each others creeds, polity and forms. I believe all these communions allow to each other real christianity, and a well-founded hope of heaven. If they do not, let them say so. Why then do Protestants proselyte? It does not appear to be to increase the spirituality of the proselyte; nor to increase the certainty of his salvation. What then? some less important, and less worthy ends, that present the whole raiding custom in several most objectionable aspects.

The office and position of the proselyter is *immodest*, and *insulting* towards those he assails with his obtrusive importunities. He assumes that he is wiser and better than you; that you need instruction, and that he is able to impart it. He assumes that you occupy your present position through ignorance, or precipitate haste. In short, you have done, what you have done in church matters, without knowing what you were about, and that you need to be set aright by his superior wisdom. Merely to state the inevitable position of a proselyter, is to demonstrate that he is insulting and impertinent.

Proselyting among Protestants, is *mean* and *dishonorable*. It is not doing as we would be done by. Just consider the proselyters' despicable methods. In one case he looks about to find soured and disaffected persons, he promotes their dissatisfaction to loosen their church connection, and like another, who occupies a "bad eminence," takes them captive at his will." Or he finds some impressible youth, and seeks by flattering attentions, and professions of great personal re-

gard, to win them; to this, he adds flattery, and says, if they were in his church, they would be more highly appreciated, would have more pleasant associations, and dilates upon ancient claims, solemn forms, extreme respectability, and the like. It is noteworthy, these attempts are generally made upon persons of good social position, who represent money. This renders the whole procedure liable to the suspicion of the most worldly and improper motives. If the objects of the proselyters' zeal were for the most part, the poor and ignorant who need instruction, and help, or the obscure, who need to be brought out of the deep shadow of their position, it might look as though the proselyter intended good, to the objects of his churchly zeal; but such I believe is but seldom or never the case. Another may be seen in seasons of awakening, in somebody elses communion, moving around with a swinish voracity to devour the fruit which the zeal and ability of others (with the blessing of God) may have shaken down.

It is a mean thing to be looking about my neighbors walls to find some shaken or decayed place, and it is a dishonorable thing to pull out these loose but *ready* *heaven* stones, and carry them off to build up my walls.

The ministers or layman who take to the vocation of a proselyter, unwittingly perhaps, but not less truly make the humiliating confession, that their church and system of operations are inefficient and unadapted to make successful aggressions upon the impenitent and unbelieving world. Like antiquated and webless spiders, they must take the webs and catchings of others if they would add to their stores, and keep from decay. The fields are white to the harvest, and millions are perishing for lack of knowledge, but they have, (or so seem to confess,) no adaptation for the demands of such a work. They can only manage the wheat, after it has been harvested, and housed in the barn by the toils of others. Tell not these proselyters from other peoples' communions, of quarries of granite, and marble, they only wish the *ready* *heaven* and *squared* stones, that may be found loose enough to be pecked and pulled out of other peoples' walls. Tell them not of gold mines, and the hard and homely toils of the miner, no, these ill-suit their ideas of elegant care, but just show them a bank, or a coffer, out of which it may be possible, without conviction of larceny, to take some ready coined gold, and you put them upon a congenial task, which practice has made easy.

I cannot suppose the proselyter who seeks to decoy an individual for his money, social influence, or to swell the numbers of his own church, from another communion, *intends* thereby to pay the church from which he takes him, the compliment of being a more efficient church than his own, yet, he most assuredly does so. He says in effect, "Although the world is crowded with sinners, we have no instrumentalities for converting them from the error of their ways, our hope is to take them second hand from you, after you, through the blessing of God, have brought them to the knowledge of the truth, and disciplined them to christian habits." There are many pulpits filled by men proselyted from other denominations. There are few men in our church, of ability, eloquence, and popularity, who have not had proposals, and intimations made to them, to quit the church of their fathers and join some more pretentious establishment. Such a proposition to a man of intelligent mind, and honest convictions, is in the last degree impertinent and insulting, and if the egotistical proselyter were not destitute alike of

modesty and manner, the sheerest sense of decency would restrain him.

This whole proselyting is narrow in policy, as it is selfish and unchristian in purpose. In business, it could not make me richer to take my money out of one of my pockets and put it in another. In war, it cannot add to the strength of an army to deplete company M, to increase the numbers of company E. Not a man is added to the battling host. So we take it, such a procedure adds nothing to the strength of the church, as she marches to the spiritual conquest of the world.

There is more spiritual work to be done than all the divisions of Protestantism can do for a long period to come. Let there be no squabbling, and ungenerous attempts to avail ourselves of each others achievements. There are five times as many unconverted people anywhere in Christendom, as all our church edifices could hold. How preposterous the attempt to monopolize God, the Bible, the church, and the world. As well any one nation, attempt to monopolize the sun, the air, the water, and the earth. Let us hold to *unity* in essentials, the great doctrines of salvation. Liberty in non-essentials of polity and forms, and charity in all. Let all Protestants consecrate their zeal, talents, and wealth, to the evangelization of the world; then, when our glorious mission has been achieved, let us (if then inclined to it) call a convention and settle forms and modes. I insist, we have too much to do, to waste time and energy, in disturbing each others members, and selfishly seeking to swell our numbers, and social importance: while millions alas! are crowding the broad way that leads to death. This has been written for whom it may concern. W.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

WE KNOW IN PART.

While the Bible sheds its light upon the past, the present and the future of all time, it also opens a new world of thought in the eternity beyond. It stirs the ocean of mind like an impending cliff falling into a motionless sea; it introduces us within the circle of God's purposes, and puts us within the compass of His plans; it lifts us above the finite into the regions of the infinite—makes us heirs of eternity, instead of time; it dwarfs the mysteries of earth, and brings those of eternity before us in all their magnitude. Like the telescope, it suggests more worlds (or thoughts) than it reveals! As the panorama of revelation passes before us, we gaze in astonishment at these heavenly wonders; we strive to comprehend and understand them; we look at their massive pillars—put our puny arms around them and try to span them, and then look wonderingly up at their everlasting altitudes. We stand up before these mysteries and ask what do they mean, but no answer comes to our troubled minds, the clouds roll up and off, and we shudder as the wheels of His chariot sweep by, because we cannot see the hand that guides them. We are perplexed on every hand—wereason, speculate and philosophise; and then fall back entangled in the meshes of our own philosophy, and "find no end in wandering mazes lost." But it shall not always be thus. At the present we only look through a glass darkly, and we must be content by knowing in part. The reason we think that so little has been revealed, is because there is so much yet to be made known; and the reason why so much looms up in the far-off future which we cannot comprehend, is because there is so much that has been already made comprehensible. Instead of being so much troubled about these mysteries that belong to the future, let us feed on that which is already

made plain. We ought not refuse to admire and study the worlds which the telescope brings to view, because it gives us reason to believe that there are other worlds beyond those which it reveals to us. He that improves the present, will be the better prepared to understand the future. The child must not neglect nor throw away his arithmetic, because he cannot demonstrate a problem in Euclid. The desired knowledge is not withheld arbitrarily, but is dispensed according to a wise economy as we are prepared to receive it, and are able to bear it. There were some things in the Divine economy, which angels were not permitted to look into and understand for a while, though they earnestly desired to do so. The gratification of a mere desire to know, might thwart God's designs concerning us, and obstruct the development of our hearts. Our hearts must keep pace with our intellects; our faith with our curiosity, and our practice with our knowledge. There is enough made plain to guide us in the pursuit of more, and progress is the great law here as well as everywhere else. We are traveling on to the Fountain of light, and in that light that makes manifest, all these mysteries will finally be explained. If faithful, we shall stand at last on the mount of vision, and, looking back, all will be luminous, like a thread of silver light running down the mountain side, up which the hand of God has lead us.

J. M. BOLAND.

The Development Theory.

From a Lecture by Agassiz.

The great question is, whether the world grew out of itself, or whether it was the work of an intelligent Creator. The feud between naturalists on this question was as great and as hotly contested as the differences between theologians or politicians. The animals of South America were widely different from those of other parts of the globe. South America was a world in itself now, and had been in the past. He could do little more in the present lecture than compare some of the more prominent types. The animal kingdom was built on four different plans, presenting such fundamental differences that one could be easily recognized and distinguished from the other. These four plans were represented by the radiates, the molluscs, the articulates, and the vertebrates. To the radiates belong the polypus, the starfish, etc.; to the molluscs belong the bivalves, as the oyster and the like; to the articulates belong the worms, crabs, lobsters, etc.; and to the vertebrates belong fishes, reptiles, birds, and mammals, at the head of which is man. These four different types of the animal kingdom, as represented by their distinct plans of structure, have existed in all ages. We find them side by side in the oldest beds of the earth in which animal remains have been discovered. And yet in face of this fact there are theorists who would make us believe that the higher order of animals are of later date. It is a falsification of science. In spite of the obloquy that might be heaped upon him, he did not hesitate to assert that all the animals of the different geological epochs came upon the earth at the same time, and that they could not have descended from each other according to the "development" theory, so plausibly advanced by certain naturalists.

The geological epochs which were at first confined to three, have now, with the progress of science and more accurate information, been extended to sixty or more, and in the first of these epochs are found the representatives of the four types into which the animal kingdom is at present divided. Man did not make his appearance until the present epoch, or, in other words, until the order of things now existing on the earth commenced. Every district of the earth's surface has its peculiar inhabitants, the same as the different parts of the ocean, each have their different kinds of water animals.

With us there is only one kind of humming bird, while South America has more than one hundred different species. If we look at the quadrupeds we find a still greater difference.

The Professor then alluded to the monkeys of South America as compared with those of the Asiatic islands.

The monkey, he said, was the nearest approach to man—near, in fact, as to shock the mind of those who entertain the "development" theory. The monkeys of South America were far inferior to those of the East. Eastern monkeys were found so nearly approaching the human species, that some naturalists had discovered an advantage on the part of the monkey. [Laughter.] In Australia, we find a race of men, but no monkeys of any kind, so that, according to the "development" theory in these countries, the man must have sprung from animals still inferior to the monkey. Another strong argument against the development theory was that nowhere in the different strata of the earth has there ever been found any evidence of the transition of one type of animal to another. The rational mind must, therefore, look to other sources for the origin of different kinds of animals and man. For his part he could not see that this origin could have been other than an intelligent cause; and in view of the intelligence displayed in the whole plan of creation, he could only behold in the animal kingdom the manifestations of a thinking being which had brought all these types into existence.

The Empty Cradle.

There is a whole volume of poetry in the following little sketch, which we find in the last number of Miss Barber's *Weekly*:

We met John on the stairs. He was carrying an old cradle to be stowed away among what he termed "plunder" in the lumber-room. One rocker was gone, and the wicker-work of the sides broken: it was an old willow affair, but we could not refrain from casting a sad look into its empty depths.

"Gone!" we said dreamily, "all gone!" What golden heads were once pillowed here! heads on which the curls grew moist in slumber, and the cheeks and lips flushed to the hue of rose leaves. When sleep broke, the silken fringed lids opened heavily from the slumberous eyes; smiles flitted like sunbeams over the face; the white fist was thrust into the mouth; and when mamma lifted the muslin and peeped in to see if baby was awake, what cooing and crowing was heard! The little feet began to kick, out of pure delight, and kicked on until both of the tiny red shoes were landed at the foot of the cradle. Where are those heads now? Some that were embrowned by vigorous manhood, are sleeping on battle-fields; some are bleached with time and cares; and the feet have grown sore and weary on the rough paths of life.

Perhaps some little one, once tenderly rocked here, is sleeping in the coffin. Over it grow heart's ease, and the vigorous box, and white candy-tuft, and the sparry jessamine. The blue bird flutters its bright wings through the willow boughs, and the cool summer wind whispers to the green leaves and grass-blades on the grave. What of? perhaps of its immortality. Sleep on, little dreamless one! "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

THE FARMER'S WIFE.—Is there any position a mother can covet for her daughter more glorious than to be the wife of an honest, independent, happy farmer, in a country like this? To be the wife of one who is looked up to by the neighbors as one whose example may be safely followed—one whose farm is noted far and near as a model of neatness and perfection of cultivation? To be mistress of a mansion of her own, that may be the envy of every passer-by, because it is neat and comfortable—a sweet and lovely home? To be the angel that sits through the garden, bidding the flowers bloom, and twining roses and honeysuckles around the room, or sweetening their fragrance with her sweetest smile; or spreading the snowy cloth beneath the old oak at the door to welcome her husband as he returns from his toil; or over-tipping the cradle with her foot as she ples the dasher with her hand, or busily moves the needle, at the same time humming a joyous song of praise that she is the happy and fondly beloved wife of an American farmer—one of the true noblemen of this free country—one that should by right, rank as the pride and glory of America. — *Colman's Rural World*.

Dr. N. Dyes, chief medical officer at Verdowa, has been experimenting with feeding of pigs on anthracite coal. The animals seemed to thrive so well under the treatment, that he has adopted this as an internal remedy, to be used in all that class of diseases usually treated with coal tar externally.

THE POPE.

There are two themes now which engage every attention, remote in place, but most intimately connected—Rome and Ireland. To avoid any possibility of being mistaken—for I would not be led into any discussion of what influence Romanism exerts on Ireland, or Irish disaffection—I will say the few words I wish to say on each of them separately; and first for his Holiness.

Assuredly, to use the words of the song, "I would not wish to be the Pope." If ever there was a situation of extreme difficulty, if ever there was a crisis that demanded great skill, great temper, great moderation, and great firmness, it is that of Pius IX. at the hour I am writing. Pressed on one side by the extreme Catholic party—those who have long told him that French Protection was a snare, and that of all his enemies in Europe he had none who, either in power or persistence, equalled the French Emperor—urged by these, the Pope is implored to quit Rome and seek an asylum, it matters little where. Their argument—it is not without weight—is, "If you depart, let what will happen, your rights are reserved, and your protest to the Catholic world is on record to show that you have fled before force, and under the menace of such an insult as you could not consent the Church should be exposed to. The heavy trials you will have to go through will be but passing. The present system of Europe cannot last; men will weary and soon sicken of this fever of Liberalism that is now convulsing the world. Signs of a reaction are even already showing themselves, and there will come a wish for that peace the Church alone can give, and that security for which there is no hope out of the fold of the faithful." These advisers press upon him that to remain in Rome and await events, is to surrender not only all dignity and consideration, but to become the actual accomplice of his despoilers; that he will be powerless in their hands, and obliged to submit to any terms it may be their will or their convenience to offer him. They refer to the past, and ask him how much of moderation was shown him in the conquest and annexation of the Legations; but what they chiefly impress upon him is, that constitutional Italy is a farce and a sham; that parliamentary government is a mere mask, to give to the wildest designs of red republicanism the mock appearance of deliberate counsel and policy; and that, though Ricasoli and Yeguzzi figure in the front, the real figures of the drama are Mazzini and Garibaldi.

The Italians—I mean those who adhere to the cause of a united Italy—are strenuous in opposing all these arguments, and are employing every means in their power to prevent the Pope's departure, which certainly could not be other than from one of the greatest complications possible. The main effort of Baron Ricasoli's policy at this moment is, to induce the Pope to treat. Let us only negotiate, says he, and you will see what a fine, generous, and not alone generous but really pious, people you have to deal with. It does not read, I own, very logically, nor does it carry that sort of headlong conviction that can dispense with logic; but Ricasoli's argument comes to this: We are a most devoted people, we Italians; we hunger and thirst to be reconciled with the Church. We feel that, whatever successes have attended us hitherto, their glory is dimmed by the want of that lustre which the favor of the Pope can alone confer; but we also feel that if your Holiness will not consent to resign an earthly kingdom, we must reduce ourselves to the sad alternative of abandoning our hope of a heavenly one; and if you persist in playing king in the Vatican, there is nothing left to us but revolution here, and something worse hereafter.

Victor Emmanuel's Cabinet, in fact, proposes to treat the Pope pretty much as Mr. Bright, a few weeks ago, proposed to treat certain Irish landlords; they will take his property off his hands by Act of Parliament, and see if they cannot administer it more profitably. I do not suppose that the Pope believes, what nearly all Christians know, that his government is one of the very worst that ever existed; that there is not a vice of tyranny, oppression, espionage, and malversation, that has not a place in it; that corruption is the rule of every department; and that there is no effort of ingenuity spared to keep the people under his sway in a condition of hopeless and degrading ignorance. I am sure the Pope knows nothing, or at least very little, of this. Hermetically sealed in a chamber of the Vatican, what can he possibly see of what goes on around him? The very sanctity that surrounds him denies him access to those sources of information which nowadays the highest and greatest draw their inspirations from.

Another of his difficulties is, that

over all his policy as a ruler, above all the ordinances of a state government, there rides an unseen power, the conscience of the Churchmen. He is a king, and something more; and it is exactly by this "something more" that he is intractable, "impossible," and unappeasable; so that when you have exhausted all your arguments towards him as a temporal sovereign, he remains passive and untouched in his eternal capacity.

This tone of contempt for the counsels built upon the late changes in the world of Europe pervades all that issues from the Vatican. How much of these things, says they, will survive a dozen years? Is your Emperor of the French eternal, or do you believe that men will consent to live on for ages in that scramble for place, and that conflict of opinion, restless, favored, and dissatisfied, they call Liberalism?

To the Pope's eyes, the events of the last year, great and important as they may seem to us, are no more than the shadowy representations of a magic lantern; nor is it at all unreasonable that they should appear so. The history of the Papacy has not been without its dark days, and yet the Church has shown a vitality that has survived great perils and great reverses.

The Pope regards Victor Emmanuel as a tenant with a short lease, while his own tenure is on lives renewable forever; and from this one point of departure all their different courses are taken.

The last move of the Italian Government has been the circular of Baron Ricasoli to the prefects of the kingdom—a "pronouncement" of the policy to be pursued towards Rome. It sets out by declaring that, through the convention entered into with France by the treaty of September 1864, the Pope's Government has passed into conditions analogous to those of all other sovereignties, and that it must depend upon itself and upon its own resources for the conditions of its permanence; that France and Italy have solemnly contracted neither to prop its weakness nor contribute to its downfall; that inasmuch as such a Government never before existed; nor even now, with the spectacle before our eyes, is at all intelligible or comprehensible how it exists at all, its mode of death must of necessity be as much beyond our power of comprehension as the problem of its vitality. The only thing to do, therefore, is to wait and have patience. That as this union of temporal with spiritual power is one of those things that "no fellow can understand," puzzling the very people who profess it fully as much as the ignorant public who look on, it behooves all who respect the faith of treaties, and who have a due and proper dread of that august ally who dictates them, to wait patiently and quietly on events; to submit with Christian forgiveness to all the severe language of allocations and addresses; and no matter what amount of provocation may be offered, on no account, or under no incentive, to proceed to any overt act in return—never to make reply nor rejoinder; in fact, to leave the Pope entirely in the hands of his own population, and on no account whatever "prejudice the course of events."

A précis of the Baron's circular amounts to this. The popeodism is an anomaly—a direct negation of all the principles of our age. The French Emperor, for certain reasons of his own, has hitherto been disposed to prop and support it; he is now about to withdraw that support, and we Italians are so confident that it is quite unnecessary to hasten what mere time, and certain events already menacing, are sure to accomplish—that we have only to wait patiently, and the game will be all our own.

If there be some sound sense in this, there is some empiricism too. M. Ricasoli says, "Wait and you shall see what you shall see." He neither tells us what that will be, nor how it will be brought about; he never hints at what nature of transaction, what sort of negotiation will be employed; whether it will be the King who will make terms of submission, or his Holiness be obliged to succumb to them. All he declares is, Leave the Pope to the Romans, and he could be in no better hands "for our purposes."

The Pope, on the other hand, does not admit he is so ill as his doctor declares him. He says, in so many words, "If you will leave off prescribing for me, I'll do well enough. It is your drugging and dosing that have upset me. Let me have my own dietary and my own mode of life, and I ask nothing better." Nor, if they be not tampered with, has the Pope the same dread of his subjects that the other Italians are disposed to imagine. It is very hard for the head of a state ever to credit the fact of his own unpopularity. The daily homage of those immediately around his person blinds him, and it is not easy to see through the thick atmosphere of that incense which courtiers are eternally swinging before their

sovereign. This difficulty is increased tenfold to a spiritual ruler, who is accustomed to receive a submissive respect that verges on worship, and whose subjects must be wanting in faith before they be wanting in loyalty.

That a portion of the Pope's subjects are not favourable to his rule is true enough; but are these the majority, or do they represent the highest intelligence and the wealth of the nation? This is not so certain; and unquestionably there is a considerable reluctance felt by many of what are called the Liberals to accept union with Italy at the heavy cost of sharing the enormous debt of the nation.

M. Ricasoli, however, has neither doubts nor misgivings. He repeats, here is a system so essentially opposed to all progress and enlightenment, that it must crumble to dust when once the air of liberty reaches it. It is something so repugnant not only to all advancement, but so directly adverse to every principle of common sense, that it need only be left to itself to procure its dissolution. His theory is: it is not necessary to kill the popeodism—it is quite enough to let it die. There is an adage that says, "Threatened men are generally long-lived;" and if the persons whose extinction is here speculated on be only commonly prudent, I see no reason to think they will prove exceptions to the maxim. There is no class of men who can make the do-nothing policy so effective as the priests. The submissiveness that would be cowardly in others to the dignity of a virtue with them; while every attempt to coerce them becomes an act of odious and unpardonable cruelty.

If the Pope and the Cardinals had only to deal with courts and cabinets—if it were to be a matter of discussion and despatch-writing,—a purely intellectual conflict—I know which side I would back; I would not long hesitate to predict to which quarter victory would incline. Not so, however, where the priest has to deal with the passions and impulses of a multitude. Of all men in the world none understand so little the varying moods of the masses in times of political excitement—none are so prone to mistake or so ready to overvalue them. A vulgar prefect of police on such a theme would be worth a college of cardinals; and here is the Pope's great danger.

Priests make the double mistake—"they under-estimate public opinion, they over-estimate mob violence." Now there is not the slightest personal risk in the Pope's remaining in Rome. The Globe or the Guardian office would, I am persuaded, fill a policy on the life of the Holy Father just as freely as if he had taken up his lodgings at Valetta.

I do not think the "Reis" are anxious that this should be believed. They are eager for the Pope's departure, because they are fully persuaded that, Rome once evacuated, the game of their own party will be all the more easily played. They are well pleased to see how far the terror of a personal violence is swaying the counsels of his Holiness. I take it that priests are, generally speaking, more timorous than other men—their very costume must inspire them with fear. It is alike unfit for fight and inconvenient for running away; and when I read the Pope's declaration about going to die in the Catacombs, I felt a profound conviction that he had many years of life before him; but I also knew that he was terribly frightened when he said it.

In these days of telegraph-wires it is nervous work to predict anything. So far from even being able to be a prophet for twenty-four hours, the contradiction may actually forestall the prediction. I am still rash enough to utter a declaration, and it is, that the Pope will remain; and I think he will be wise if he do so. There is a finality about all abdications that is very dangerous policy. The incoming tenant at Rome—and it is not quite certain at this moment who he might be—would probably not make the premises more pleasant to return to; and if it should happen to be Mazzini, he will certainly not pay for "the fixtures." I would, therefore, say to the Pope, Stay where you are, and treat. You will get something, it may not be much, but something you will get if you remain—nothing, absolutely nothing, if you go. Exiles, after all, are only life-annuitants; and it would be a grave question what nation in Europe would burden itself with a separate civil list for a Power that declared itself dethroned and bankrupt when some who professed to be its friends called it as powerful as ever it was, and as rich as it ought to be.

As I correct these pages—written a fortnight ago—for the press, the words of the King of Italy, on opening the Parliament, are before me. He expresses a fervent wish and hope that the Pope may remain at Rome in all independence. It may not be exactly polite to say so, but I am really curious to know whether the King meant what he

said, or said what he meant.

If the words simply pointed to the fact of the withdrawal of the French, and that his Holiness no longer depended on the aid or was subject to the dictation of a foreign power, they contained a sincere and a sarcasm on the "angust ally" who affected to be at Rome to insure this same independence. If, however, the speech implied that the independence alluded to was to be confined to questions of faith and the Church, and that no pressure should or could be exercised over the Holy Father in what regarded religion, it was no more than a platitude; and I ask of all,—If the King intended to say that all question of absorbing Rome into the Italian kingdom was to be forever abandoned, and that the integrity of so much as remained to the Pope of his dominions was to be now ratified to him—if, I say, he meant this, he simply rescinded a solemn vote of the Chamber, which once declared Rome to be the capital of Italy, and effaced that decision from the records of Parliament.

One thing, however, is quite certain, the words were heartily cheered by the Chamber, though it is by no means impossible different sections of that assembly took different measure of their meaning; and I have my doubts if Messieurs Morini and Crespi understood them in the same sense as did Baron Ricasoli and Monsieur Minghetti.

That the King had some straightforward meaning of his own, that neither admitted of equivocation nor subtlety, it was only necessary to hear his deep-toned, honest declaration, made in all the soldierlike simplicity that marks all he says or does, and which is still by no means devoid of a certain dignity. The King, besides, is a very pious Catholic, and never had any sympathy with the party who intended, by the confiscation of the property of the Church, to insure its downfall. He would ask nothing better than to accommodate matters with the Pope. He has already conceded much: the bishops are to return to their sees without any pledge of allegiance being exacted from them; a much larger sum than the actual debt of the Legations is to be paid into the Papal treasury by the Italian Government; a spirit of conciliation, pushed almost to humility, marks every step of the negotiations now opening with Rome; so that whatever fate awaits his Holiness, he may feel assured he will be treated with every respect and consideration, and if even amputation shall be at last decided on, the operation will be performed "under chloroform."

From Blackwood's Magazine.

NORTHERN WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN AMERICA.

We now come to the last, though not perhaps to the greatest, of the causes that produce the forwardness of women, so much more conspicuous in America than elsewhere. It is loudly proclaimed in the States that all labor is honorable. Such is the theory, to which, however, neither men nor women conform in practice. It is honorable in a man to dig in a garden, to plough a field, to fell timber, or to split rails, to pack pork, to be a tailor, a shoemaker, a mechanic, or handicraftsman of any kind; but it is not thought honorable or consistent with the dignity due to a man who has a vote to be a domestic servant. The women, in the same way, will consent to be factory girls, railway clerks, sempstresses, dressmakers, or drapers' and milliners' assistants; but they will not condescend to become cooks, house-maids, or chambermaids. The very word "servant" is objected to as synonymous with slave, and service becomes "help" in the language of these proud Republicans. The word "master" suffers the same exclusion from the vocabulary, for the same reason; for master savors of slavery. The master of a household in the Northern States is the "boss," by which name the servants or "helps" always speak of him; and the mistress is invariably addressed by her name, and never as "mistress," "missus," or "madam." One servant or "help" never asks another if "missus" rang the bell, but if Mrs. Jones or Mrs. Smith, as the case may be, rang it. When spoken to by the mistress, they do not reply "Yes, ma'am" or "No, ma'am," but "Yes, Mrs. Jones," or "Yes, Mrs. Smith." Even an employer of other than domestic labor is not recognised as a master. There are boss-barbers, boss-builders, boss-carpenters, boss-tailors; but no masters of these or any other crafts. The consequence of this inveterate dislike to domestic service, and to the social inferiority implied in it, is that none but the newly-arrived Irish and the negroes will consent to do the work of the house, the kitchen, or the stable. The negroes do not exist in the North in sufficient numbers to supply the want of "help," and the Irish or so ignorant, so insolent, and so extravagant, as to be the plague of every household which they enter. They take situations as professed cooks, without being

able to boil an egg or a potato. They waste thrice as much food as they consume, and their dirtiness and want of order and system natural to them in their original hovels of Connemara or other piggeries in which they may have been born and bred, become most provoking and unnatural in their new sphere of life. In consequence of this sore affliction, housekeeping in the great cities, such as New York, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, and others, is so disagreeable to the man who likes a dinner well cooked, even if it should be plain, and so offensive to the woman who desires to have some little enjoyment of her life, that in sheer desperation husbands and wives who ought to be able to keep up an establishment of their own, betake themselves to hotels and boarding-houses, where unhappily they incur worse dangers and suffer greater evils than those from which they have attempted to escape. No man is idle in the United States. Every one has his work to do, and his fortune to push, so that the married woman, living in the hotel or boarding-house, is left to herself at an early hour in the morning, and sees nothing of her husband till he comes home to dinner. This of course happens in England as well as in America to the great majority of people. But in England the married woman can always occupy her time in the management of her household and her children, and can only contrive to find leisure for reading, music, and other amusements, when her domestic duties have been discharged. Not so the American woman living in the hotel or boarding-house. She has no marketing to do, no household expenses to economise, no servants to govern—nothing to occupy her attention but the care of her own person. She dresses several times a day in a new costume for every meal; for as she has to be seen and criticised by her own sex, as well as by the men in whose presence she breakfasts or dines, she has to make as fashionable and gay an appearance over her earliest as over her latest repeat. If the weather be very fine she promenades in the fashionable streets, and goes shopping to the great "dry-goods store" or the jeweller's; or if this be over for the day, or if the weather not to her mind, she resorts to the public room called the parlor, sits in a rocking-chair, one of the greatest social curses of the country, and chats with some other listless idler of her own sex, or still rocking herself, reads the last new novel. The only privacy that a life of this kind allows to the married couple is that of the sleeping chamber. And that women living such a life, always in the glare of publicity, and with nothing to occupy their minds or their time, should remain as timid or modest in their manners as people who live at home, and employ their minds in wholesome pursuits, is scarcely to be expected. The young children who are forced to lead this kind of life are to be as greatly pitied as their mothers. Their only playgrounds are the long corridors or staircases of the hotel, unless the mother take them to the public square or park for an occasional holiday in fine weather. By constant association with their elders they become prematurely knowing, and little ladies of nine or ten give themselves the airs and indulge in the coquetties that at eighteen or twenty might be pleasant enough, but which in such children are painful to witness. The girls are indulged with jewelry when yet infants, and little creatures unable to walk have rings on their fingers and bracelets on their arms. A boy or girl of nine or ten years of age, living with its parents at a hotel, thinks nothing of coming down to the public breakfast-table by itself. It is amusing, though to a certain extent unpleasant, to notice what delight these small creatures give their orders to the waiters, and what copious breakfasts are spread before them. Chop, steak, fish, potatoes, scrambled eggs, ham, sausage, oysters, corn-cake, buckwheat-cake, toast, and rolls,—all these enter into the catalogue of their wants, the corn and buckwheat-cake being usually rendered more agreeable to the youthful palate by large quantities of syrup. To see them eat is, as the Americans say, "a caution."

The American women live too much in doors, and take too little exercise. The summers are too hot to admit of much pedestrianism, and it is only in winter, when the ponds and rivers are frozen over, that the ladies can indulge in the one outdoor amusement of which they are passionately fond—that of skating. Heat, however, is the greatest enemy of their health and beauty, in summer it pours down upon them from the skies, in winter it is generated for them within doors by furnaces burning a dry anthracite coal that parches but all the moisture from the air they breathe, and dries them up to such a degree as to give them the outward appearance of old age before they are much past the prime of life. They begin at a very early age to indulge

themselves in sweet-meats—"candies," as they are called—and continue the injurious practice to their maturity and old age, to the detriment not only of their teeth and beauty, but of their health. That something is radically wrong, either in the climate, the mode of life, or the social peculiarities of the women of America, has long been suspected and asserted by philosophers and physicians. "The remark," says Dr. Harvey Lindsey, an American physician practising at Washington, "has often been made by Europeans who have visited this country, and the melancholy truth has been confirmed by Americans who have traveled in Europe, that American women suffer more from ill-health than the women of other countries. My attention has been for some time past particularly directed to this subject, and I am convinced that the remark is undoubtedly true to an alarming extent. Not only is the average health of our countrywomen much less robust than that enjoyed by corresponding classes in Europe, and particularly in Great Britain, but it is much more infirm than that of the other sex in our country. . . . With respect to their inferiority in point of vigor, strength, and robustness to the women of England, I believe there is not one dissenting voice among those who have enjoyed the most ample opportunities for comparison and whose attention has been directed to the subject. The English woman has a much more florid and beautiful complexion, a more vigorous person, and is capable of enduring much more fatigue and exposure. The slender, delicate, and fragile form, the pale, sallow, and waxen complexion, which are so common among us, are much seldomer seen in Europe." The late Mr. George Combe, who quoted this passage in his "Notes on the United States," says that the American ladies ascribe their maladies to the variable nature of the climate; but declares his opinion to be, that their own habits of life contribute much more than the climate to their sufferings; that they do not as a rule walk abroad for the sake either of air or exercise; that they pass their time both by day and night in overheated and unwholesome apartments; and that they eat too much pastry, sweets, and animal food. If American physicians did not proclaim the same facts it would be considered unjust, or at least ungallant, for any English traveler even to allude to a subject so delicate. One great result of this chronic ill-health is that as a rule American mothers do not have large families, and are not nearly so prolific as their European sisters. The registrar of the city of Boston, Massachusetts, in his report for the present year, states "that while the population of Boston has been uniformly increasing for many years, the birth-rate has with equal uniformity been declining, and has fallen from 1 in 26 in 1850 to 1 in 36 in 1865. 'The birth-rate,' he says, 'has been declining throughout the United States for the last 70 years. It appears that only one in four of the children born in Boston in 1865 was the offspring of parents both of whom were natives of the United States. The majority of the children born in Boston in the year were the offspring of parents both foreign-born.' A New York paper, in commenting upon these remarkable and, to Americans, alarming facts, represents that the unwillingness of American women to be the mothers of large families is to be partly attributed to the unhealthiness of American children. But as there are wheels within wheels, and causes within causes, this very unhealthiness may be a result of the mother's weakness of body, which leads her to let her children have their own way out of her sight, and may proceed also from the system of hotel and boarding-house life alluded to. That American women are as naturally fond of children as other people—that their families are not so great as the families of the people in the British Isles—and that barren marriages are but too common,—may be seen at a glance by any one who will take up an American daily newspaper of any city in the Union, and look over the advertising columns. The number of American ladies who wish to adopt children, and make known their wants in this way, is very large; and the number of poor Irish and Germans, who are in the position of the old woman of the nursery tale who lived in the shoe, who are willing to supply the demand for a consideration, is a striking peculiarity of American domestic life. There is one other peculiarity, with which we shall conclude our observations on this subject. The American newspapers announce marriages and deaths, but they never, or very rarely, announce births. If the English matrifamilias should ask why? the only reply to be given is, that for some reason or other it is thought indelicate to proclaim to the world that you have had an addition to your family. But why it should be more indecent to be born than to be married or die, not even an American can tell.

From Every Saturday.

THE CRETAN INSURRECTION.

BY A RESIDENT OF CRETE.

If a speculatively-inclined diplomat, curious to see what political monstrosity could possibly be produced by artificial means, should have taken a people of the highest nervous organization and keenest political activity, full of the instincts of democracy, and with a force of religious sentiment verging on the fanatic; if he should have inserted into the midst of this people a government drawn from another people, or class of a people, in every quality and instinct despotic and arrogant, of organization ponderous and brutal, and in religious temper more fanatical and intolerant than their subjects,—the creeds of the two being at the same time antagonistic; and if then he should have left the ruling element free from all external control, and irresponsible to any sense or law of right and wrong; in such a case the result would have been exactly what the island of Crete, and to a certain extent all Christian Turkey, have shown for the last hundred years, although, from exceptional circumstances, more strikingly in that island, and for the past few years. And yet precisely to such an absurd political fabric did the joint diplomacy of Christendom lend itself in 1830, when, after a breath of freedom won by nine years' incessant fighting against massacre, devastation, slavery, brutalities to Christendom inconceivable, proselytism of the sword and pistol, Crete was redelivered to the Mussulman tyrants whom she had expelled as far as her gates. She was not, indeed, redelivered directly to the power from which she had revolted in 1821, and against which she had carried on the nine years' war,—the power of the Ottoman Porte; but the arrangement was substantially no better which handed her over to Mehemet Ali of Egypt.

The pacification of the island in 1830, under the Egyptian Viceroy, had, indeed, one good effect,—it equalized, to a certain degree, the two religions before the law. But this was nearly all; and Crete, under Mehemet Ali, was mainly in a wretched plight. Take one illustration. On account of certain measures adopted by the Viceroy, which were in violation of the promises made by the Sultan in ceding the island to him, a large number of Cretans, both Christian and Mussulman, assembled at Murnies,—a charmingly situated village at the edge of the great plain of Khania,—to make a protest against the invasion of their privileges. They were unarmed, even with knives; and, while the assembly lasted, the most perfect order was observed, even peity theft from the neighboring vineyards being publicly punished. This assembly sent memorials to the ambassadors of England, France, and Russia, at Constantinople, and the residents of the same powers at Nauplia, and waited to hear the effect of their movement. The then Governor of the island was Mastapha Pasha (at the date of this writing returned, after an interval of thirty years, to his old post), an Albanian, a man of tact and energy, who, through his energetic administration of the affairs of Crete under Egypt, was transferred to the Sultan's service on the restoration of the island to the Sultan in 1840, and gained the surname Kirilly (of Crete). By patience and cunning he succeeded in dispersing all the people without force, until only about a hundred remained. At this juncture, the Viceroy sent to Crete a squadron under the command of Osman Pasha, admiral, with sealed orders to make an example of a certain number of Cretans, among whom were to be a few Mahomedans. What the number of the victims was is uncertain. Pashley says thirty-one; many residents of Khania at the time have assured us that above eighty were so executed, and we have the authority of the representative of one of the principal European powers, resident at Khania during the whole revolution, and still residing there, that the order was to hang five hundred, and that an approximation to that number was actually hung, all the trees around Murnies being loaded with this fruit of Egyptian energy. It is a matter of history how Osman Pasha sent his fleet back to Egypt, himself resigning and going to Mytilene, quitting the service of the Viceroy in disgust.

The troubled life of the Cretan Christians met a change rather than amelioration when, in 1840, the island was restored to the Sultan. An insurrection expressive of their discontent was summarily repressed, and the same result followed all the subsequent movements until that of 1858. As that was the parent of the present insurrection, we propose to describe it more in detail.

The Governor-General of that day, Vely Pasha, son of Mustapha Kirilly, born in Crete, and of a Greek mother, was rather a popular gov-

ernor with the Cretans. He derived from his father great wealth; he had fine tastes, and a penchant for *haz*, to which a European education had given a more agreeable direction than is usual with Turkish Pashas; and the early part of his administration seems to have given satisfaction to the Cretans.

But, man of pleasure as he was, the details of business seem to have annoyed him. The Pasha was never to be found when he was wanted, and his subordinates conducted themselves as irresponsible underlings generally do. A general ferment was produced, which only lacked a stimulus to change it into an *emeute*. This was supplied by a *loga*-affair. A Cretan Mahomedan woman, one of those nominal Islamites of whom the position makes many, being attached to a Christian man, wished to attire her religion and embrace his, in order to marry him. The Mahomedans violently opposed this, and carried the affair before the Pasha. He gave orders to apply the Turkish version of *q-Tabeas* Corpus to the girl. Some of the influential Christians, however, gave refuge to the rib of contention, and hid her away, it is said, in the church, and finally got her out of the island in an orange-boat. Vely was in a rage, stormed and fumed more than common, and threatened to hang two of the principal offenders at their own doors. But these two were of the Church committee, and amongst the principal and most influential of the residents, and one a British subject (Ionian), the other Greek and the dragoman of the American consulate. So, as the Pasha dared not act, he threatened all the harder, and, holding the Church responsible, made it the subject of his wrath.

If there is one thing which the Cretans are more obstinate and earnest about than others, it is their Church. The least touch on their sacred objects is more quickly resented than even an invasion of their domestic rights. The population of the whole island took the matter up and held an assembly, to which the deputies came armed. They met near Perivoglia, a village at the edge of the plain of Khania, and so near the mountains that, in case of an armed force coming out, they could make use of their natural fortifications.

Vely, now in dismay, temporized; while the Cretans assembled to the number of 8,000 or 10,000, and in full view of the capital, lit their fires and held their councils. The real causes of the insurrection, as of all others in Crete, were the oppressive taxes and bad administration of justice. The firman by which the island had been transferred to Egypt assured the Cretans that they should only have to pay the tithe and the military tax; but neither by the Egyptian nor the later Turkish regime was this promise in the least regarded. The taxes had grown and were growing, and it had been said that the Government had the intention of imposing new ones on straw, on wine, on salt, and other articles thus far free. Those already paid were onerous, and any increase was unendurable.

When, then, the messengers of the Pasha came out to inquire into the wishes of the assembly, they were told substantially "less taxes and more justice." If they said "another governor," it was not that experience had taught them that there was a chance of a better, but because a change on a hard bed is a relief. Vely was, for the Cretans, one of the best of their governors, but the system of the Turkish administration is always the same. It is the organized and legalized piracy of the Ottoman conquest, scarcely modified by the spirit of the age,—only a little, indeed, by the state of decay into which the empire has fallen. It is to extort from its captives all that is to be extorted, and to give nothing back. It is to make "the infidel" the field from which their harvest is reaped, the mine from which they raise their gold without labor. The Ottoman empire is a huge parasite, sapping the vitality and wealth of the old Greek empire, without returning a reproductive or invigorating element.

Vely temporized, and sent word to Constantinople; Constantinople temporized, and sent troops. The movement, meanwhile, gathered force. When the messengers of the Pasha came, the chiefs, keeping a respectable body with them, sent detachments all along the hills in the neighborhood, so as to give the idea of a much larger force than they really had.

Troubles, too, broke out in Montenegro and Herzegovina, and the troops ordered to Crete were needed in those places. So the Porte sent concessions to Crete. The Cretans were confirmed in their right to keep arms, slight relief was afforded in taxation, and they were assured that the paternal Porte had no intention of increasing the taxes on straw, or putting them on wine, etc. A new governor was sent, and the affair was ended.

Two years later Ismail Pasha was sent as Governor, Sami, the interim

governor, being needed elsewhere. His brief administration had been one of the best Crete has ever seen. Ismail was a Chiote Greek, who, becoming a favorite of a Turkish Pasha, had abandoned his religion, and was educated by his master. He was decidedly clever. With the help of his Parisian education he made his way among Turkish officials; and having gained a reputation for energetic dealing with brigands in Anatolia, he was thought to be a fit man to govern Crete.

The nomination might have been a good one if there had been brigandage in Crete; but that particular vice is one absolutely unknown in that island. The vendetta exists, and, when quickened by a little religious animosity, produces consequences with Turkish officials would with difficulty distinguish from brigandage, but in which there is this peculiarity, that its victims are always Turks, and such as have committed some offence against the Christians. The spirit of sturdy independence which gives the Cretans the name of turbulent is something deeper than the highway violence Ismail had known in Anatolia.

This Ismail could not comprehend. The weak point of Cretan character, love of intrigue, he soon found out. It was his maxim that any Greek could be bought, and he rather liked buying and selling. He found means to influence the choice of the captains of villages; and, when any discontent manifested itself, he first tried promises, of which he was never stingy, and, when these failed, he had recourse to his strong arm, bribery.

He caused the captain of the village, or some influential man in it, to use his influence to quiet the affair, or divide the people, so that it might come to nothing. And so he maintained, for several years, peace in the island. He even hired some of the Sphakiot captains to invite a body of Zaptirs into Sphakia, a district which had hitherto maintained a quasi-independence; and, as the force sent was only nominal, and was kept in the most severe discipline, the people, knowing that they could capture them or drive them out when they liked, permitted them to remain. The flaming accounts Ismail forwarded to Constantinople of this important achievement, the subjugation of the bellicose and dreaded mountaineers, established him in the graces of the Sultan, and the Sublime Porte congratulated itself on having found the right man at last to govern Crete.

But the promises came in for redemption. Men who are taxed as the Cretans are must needs think of the taxes, and they began to claim the fulfilment of the concessions made in 1858. In place of lightening them, the Porte thought only how to lay on more. The taxes on wine, straw, etc., were laid on in despite of the proclamation, and the administration of justice grew more and more corrupt, until it was notorious that no Christian could obtain justice except by favoritism or corruption.

The Cretans, after their immemorial habitude, resolved to hold an assembly. The Pasha threatened them with dispersion by force of arms if they met, and employed all his machinery to excite dissensions, and bring to nothing the intended demonstration. The Cretans, in this emergency, unwilling to have recourse to arms, and disconcerted by the defection of several chiefs to the Pasha, drew up a petition to the Sultan praying for relief, committed it to the Governor-General for transmission, and, went home from their martial and local meetings. No sooner were they dispersed than Ismail organized a counter-movement amongst his own adherents, through which he easily obtained a petition in his own favor, denying all that the other averred.

The manoeuvre was an excellent one, and quite worthy of Ismail, who only thought to govern for the day. The season went by, and, as all Cretan movements are made in the spring, the rest of the year passed idly. But the people learned the right lesson. It was 1864. Two bad crops had succeeded each other, and the people were distressed and poor. They winced, and threatened revolution, but there was nothing done. The crop of 1865 was bad also, and the people were in still deeper distress; but the Government must have its revenues. That bottomless pit into which are now poured, and have been poured for so many years, all the wealth of the loveliest part of the old world,—the Turkish treasury,—knows no echo of a people's woes. Grasp, grasp, wring, and bleed; money is wanted. Another turn of the wheel, faithful Ismail! And so in 1866 Crete burst out,—not into armed insurrection, but into an assembly, and this time with such unanimity that Ismail dared not resist. It was convoked at Boutzounaria, a village of the Khania plain, at the foot of the mountains, and not far from Murnies, where the famous assembly had been held in the time of Mehemet Ali's rule over Crete.

Thence the aqueduct which brings the water to Khania has its supply from a spring bursting out of the living rock. The country round is one expanse of orange-groves and gardens; east, north, and west, and even as far south as the rocks permit, are magnificent olive-orchards. From the head of the aqueduct one sees the whole plain of Khania; and here, on a little table-land, the Assembly which will be famous among its fellows met at the end of April, unarmed.

A lady, the wife of one of the consuls resident at Khania, who visited the Assembly at that time, writes, "It was a strange sight, and exceedingly picturesque as well as impressive,—so many rough and strong-looking men gathered together in such good order. A few came to us, and invited us to alight, offering us such refreshment as they could give."

A little while before we arrived, a messenger from the Pasha—a Cretan in his interest, sent to urge the Assembly to disperse—had been insulted by one of the people as a renegade and traitor. The mountaineer then spit in the face of the emissary, and was immediately put in prison by the chiefs as a punishment. A number of the people were discussing this affair with much warmth as we rode up, and one of their number explained to us the cause of the discussion, apologizing for the warmth they showed, but all were in good temper, so far as I could see. They afterwards sent a formal apology to me at Khania, for having allowed themselves to show any excitement at the moment when we came to honor them with a visit."

The Assembly forbade the selling of wine in their vicinity; and, when a Cretan Turk, who came with a barrel of wine of his native land, complained of being ordered off by the Assembly, they told him that he might sell if he would give a written guarantee to be responsible for all the damage caused by his commerce. He declined the offer, and carried his wine back to Khania. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

From Every Saturday.

"OZONE."

If any one of our readers should ever stand in need for after-dinner conversation, of a subject of mysterious character and imposing name, we can conscientiously recommend to his attention the substance whose sonorous name of two syllables stands at the head of this brief article. We can safely presume that it will possess for him the charm of novelty, inasmuch as probably not more than one out of ten of our readers, otherwise so well informed, has ever heard, and perhaps hardly one out of a hundred has the least idea of the meaning of the word. And yet, after all, the subject is not a new one; the thing is as old as the air we breathe, although its existence was discovered only about twenty-five years since. In order, however, that we may not be taken to task for recommending a topic of conversation without affording the means of making it available, we propose to set forth a few facts and experiments, which we trust will not prove so obscure and incomprehensible as our pretensions title might lead to suppose.

Whoever has happened during a thunder-storm to be in the proximity of an object which has been struck by lightning, or who has been present at any electrical experiments on a large scale, may have perceived in the air a certain peculiar pungent odor, which to ordinary nasal organs has something of a sulphurous or phosphoric character. This smell was for the first time in 1840 subjected to an experimental examination by the chemist Schonbein. He looked for the cause of the odor, and discovered that it proceeded from a gaseous elementary substance to be found in the atmosphere, and which was set at liberty by the action of the electricity. On account of its peculiar smell, he called this "Ozone" from the Greek word *ozein*, which means "to smell." Since this discovery ozone has been subjected to repeated experiments and analyses, and its nature and composition have been explained by various theories. Some savants maintain that it is not an elementary substance, but only electrified oxygen, the formation of which they explain by the hypothesis, that in ordinary oxygen the atoms are united in groups which, by electricity or the action of certain other substances, are separated into isolated atoms, whereby the chemical activity of the oxygen is increased. The solutions of these questions we may leave to natural philosophers and chemists, and content ourselves with the fact that, whether it be a proper elementary substance, or only a modified condition of a long known constituent part of our atmosphere, ozone plays a very important part in the economy of nature. It possesses, namely, the power of oxidizing bodies, upon which ordinary oxygen has no effect, and in this power lies the secret of

the beneficial influence which its presence has upon the atmosphere. In certain localities, especially in thickly populated districts, crowded cities, or low-lands, one sometimes perceives in the air the evolution of noxious vapors, arising from organic matter in an advanced stage of decomposition or decay. If such an atmosphere as this be condensed, there separates from it a corrupt animal or vegetable material of so poisonous a nature, that even a very minute quantity administered to a healthy, vigorous animal, will cause death, attended with all the symptoms of a virulent fever. This poisonous substance, composed in part of the secretions of the lungs and skin, owes its deadly effects to a union of oxygen and carbon in a condition of imperfect oxidation, in order to render which innocuous an agent is needed, which is a more powerful oxidizer than simple oxygen. This part is played by ozone, and through the presence or absence of this agent in the atmosphere the healthy or insalubrious condition of the air is determined.

The power of oxidation possessed by ozone affords a valuable means by which the amount of this substance present in the atmosphere may be ascertained and measured. For this purpose it is only necessary to expose to its influence a substance, the oxidation of which by means of ozone is perceptible to the eye. Meteorologists, for this end, make use of a piece of paper or cotton-wool which has been soaked in a solution of iodide of potassium mixed with starch. If a strip of the paper so treated be exposed to the influence of ozone, the mixture with which it is saturated undergoes decomposition, and the iodine separating itself from the potassium affects the starch, whereby a brown or purple color is imparted to the paper. If there be no ozone present in the atmosphere, no change takes place, but the paper remains white, as before. Meteorologists have devised a scale of colors, which shows the gradual transitions from white, the symbol of an entire absence of ozone, to deep brown, which denotes an air strongly impregnated with ozone. The gradations lying between these two extremes are usually divided into eight shades of gradually deepening color, which are designated by the corresponding numbers. If then a strip of this paper above described be hung for a certain length of time in a free stream of air, and the shade of color obtained in this way be compared with the scale, the quantity of ozone which was present in the air, during the time that the paper was subjected to its influence, can be expressed by a corresponding number. The quantity of ozone which can be measured in this way is not constantly the same, but is found to vary from day to day and from month to month, a proof that its presence, at certain times or in certain places, is dependent upon universal laws. The maximum is found in May, the minimum in November; during the night-time it is present in greater quantity than during the day. One finds it in larger proportion in the upper strata of the atmosphere, on mountains for instance, than in valleys, and lowlands, while in the open country is found three times the quantity of ozone which exists in cities and thickly populated districts. Southerly winds bring it in greater amounts than do those from the north, while in calms hardly a trace of it is to be discovered. The most important circumstance, however, which is connected with Ozone, is the relation that it bears to epidemic diseases.

Wherever observations of the presence of ozone have been instituted, it has been demonstrated that where there is a predominance of this principle no cholera or intermittent fevers exist, but that these diseases increase and spread in proportion to its disappearance from the atmosphere. Doctor Moffat, a distinguished physician and meteorologist, who has compressed within the limits of a concise treatise the results of observations continued during six years, tells us that the poisonous vapors of which we have spoken,—in other words, miasmas,—arise in the lower strata of the atmosphere, and exert their noxious influence upon the human system, until they are dissipated by ozone. He shows further that, in the absence of ozone, which counteracts animal and vegetable decay, fevers and cholera are developed. In stagnant damp air, in which objects feel clammy and sticky to the touch, where the physical powers are torpid and feeble, the spirits depressed and languid, and, in fine, all nature has an appearance of relaxation, no ozone at all is present. If this condition continue for any length of time, fevers spring up, and increase in virulence, and finally pass into cholera, which spreads far and wide its fatal effects until it is checked by changes in the atmosphere, brought about by the advent of a wind surcharged with ozone. The column of quicksilver in the barometer, which has all along stood at its

very highest point, begins to fall rapidly, a storm takes place, and "clears the air," as is commonly and most correctly said, the storm being attended by a southerly, or ozone-charged wind; torrents of rain fall, the ozone makes itself manifest, and from the time that the strips of (chemically-prepared) paper begin to show color, one can rely upon the abatement of the cholera!

The correctness of these conclusions Moffat substantiated by the fact, that when, in September, 1853, the cholera became epidemic in Newcastle, a stagnant condition of the atmosphere was prevailing, during which the quantity of ozone present had sunk to the minimum degree. The first case of cholera was reported on the 31st of August, and in twenty days the epidemic had attained its highest degree of virulence. Now, however, on the 19th of September, Moffat noticed that the calm was upon the point of giving way to a southerly wind, and communicated by letter this circumstance to a colleague, who was making similar observations at another and distant point. Up to the 20th of September there had been one hundred and eight fatal cases of cholera, ten of diarrhoea. The succession of winds laden with ozone then set in, as above stated, and in the following eight days only twenty deaths were reported, eighteen from cholera and two from diarrhoea. In September, 1854, the cholera was raging in London with a daily increasing mortality, until it reached its maximum on the 10th of that month. On that day Doctor Moffat again noticed the commencement of an "ozone-wind," and on the 12th the action of the ozone on the iodine-paper showed itself with an intensity which was expressed by the fourth degree on the scale of colors which we have described. From this day the sanitary statistics evidenced an abatement of the epidemic.

If the cause of the cholera epidemic becomes now to a certain extent clear to us, so must we also comprehend how important it is to free the districts in which these maladies arise as far as possible from the causes which induce disease. This can be done, and without doubt is done in the most practical manner by mechanical means, and measures of sanitary precaution; but in order to purify the vitiated air from its noxious ingredients is needed the means of purification which nature affords,—viz. ozone. Nature, indeed, we cannot command. The wind which brings ozone, is not at our beck and call,—and we have not the power to send at will salubrious southerly breezes to the plague-stricken city; but savants tell us, that we may hope to accomplish the same effects by artificial production of this purifying agent. We overcome cold by artificial heats, darkness by artificial light; shall it not also be possible to introduce into a pestilential atmosphere, a sufficient quantity of the disinfecting medium, to counteract the poisonous elements at work, and, as far as regards their fatal effects, to destroy them? Great quantities are not needed to gain this end, for ozone is in itself a very powerful agent. An atmosphere which contains one five-thousandth part of its volume of this substance, is quickly fatal to small animals, or birds, who breathe in it. If the human lungs inspire an air which is only some few degrees over-saturated with ozone, in consequence of the irritation caused by it, catarrhs of the respiratory organs ensue, and if only one fifty-thousandth part is mixed with the air, it becomes perceptible by its peculiar smell. From these facts can be conjectured what an infinitesimally small quantity is needed, in order to insure the purification of an infected district. In the laboratory, so-called "ozone-generator" is used, consisting of a modified form of the well-known electrical apparatus, the "Leyden Jar," through which atmospheric air is conducted in order to "ozoneize" it by means of electricity. This apparatus serves only for philosophical experiment; but it suggests the idea, that a similar mechanism might be made serviceable for sanitary purposes.

It sounds almost like a jest, when one speaks of a change of air, without at the same time a change of place; and yet there is nothing absurd or impossible in the idea. Eighty years ago who would have believed that one day coal would be distilled in an iron retort, and the gas in this manner obtained conducted for leagues under ground, in order to light our streets and houses? And who will venture to say, that we shall not be able to compel ozone to render mankind a most important service, and at some not far distant day make use of it to purify the fever-polluted air of the sick-room from its poisonous vapors, or to stand as sentinels at the gates of the cities, to ward off one, at least, of the grim messengers of the King of Terrors?

"A double minded man is unstable in all his ways."

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, MARCH 2d, 1867.

TO ADVERTISERS.

This paper has for many years been well known in this community as the very best advertising medium by which the business men of the city could bring their merchandise, trades, professions, and the like, before country readers. This is easily understood when it is remembered that the four hundred preachers who are scattered throughout these States in the Rio Grand, East Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montgomery and Alabama Methodist Conferences, are all more or less active agents for the paper; and when it is also remembered that our paper circulates among a large class of people who seldom see any other New Orleans paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

TO AGENTS.

Our agents will please, whenever practicable, forward money by draft on Mobile, or New Orleans, payable to our order. We have reason to believe that of all the monies forwarded to us by mail but a very small amount has failed to reach us: whenever the letters have been registered.

Death of Rev. Wm. H. Starr

It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of our venerated and much loved brother, Rev. Wm. H. Starr, which occurred on the 14th inst., in the vicinity of Murfreesboro', N. O. This venerable servant of God had been a member of the Virginia Annual Conference 31 years, and was esteemed and loved by all his brethren as a man of deep piety, and excellent abilities as a minister of the gospel. His last moments were an appropriate close to a life of uniform piety and great usefulness. With the shout of victory on his lips he passed sweetly and triumphantly to the bosom of his God. His remains were brought to this city and entered in the Hollywood Cemetery. An appropriate and impressive discourse was delivered by Bishop Doggett, on Sunday afternoon at Centenary Church, to a large and deeply affected congregation.

In due time a suitable memoir commemorative of the virtues of our venerable brother will appear in this paper.—*Richmond Christian Advocate.*

MEANS AND ENDS.

Are Christians to accept the prevailing casuistry, that the end sanctifies the means? As an imputation against himself and the early Christians, Paul declares, "we be slanderously reported." The disciples of Loyola avow this principle, and their history attests but too well, that, with them, it is no abstraction. The end overshadows all, and any means to secure it is justifiable. The Pharisees, of Christ's day, "compassed sea and land" to make a proselyte. They were not careful about the means, but pressed all expedients into service whether good or bad.

Is "the Lot" a justifiable resort in our amusements, our business, or in our religious and benevolent enterprises? Watson in speaking of the Lot says, "It unquestionably implies a solemn appeal to the Most High to interpose by his decision; and so every thinking man will be very careful that he has a true and religious ground for so serious a proceeding; and few if any cases can now occur in which it can have any justification." All resorts to what is called chance, are in effect the use of the lot, and ordinarily verge closely upon profanity. It is doubtful whether we have a right to divert, what was originally a sacred appeal to God, to the common and lower uses of life, nor is it certain that we can clear such uses from the charge of irreverence and sacrilege.

If it be said that cards and dice, and wheels, are means of referring, the decision of interests involved, to chance; this chance is to the Christian, but another name for the divine providence. If it be said, that the decision is in accordance with physical laws and mechanical forces where no divine interposition is either sought or admitted, the perversion and profanation, of what is holy and sacred, remains. This we believe to be a good argument against all games of chance. The more trivial the occasion, the greater the sin, whether it be drawing straws, tossing a penny, or throwing cards for mere pastime.

But apart from the profanity of any than the most sacred uses of the lot, it is open to other objections. It leads from games of amusement to the passion and vice of gambling. It becomes at length a business and a mania: attended with dissipation and the loss of integrity and self-respect. It is destructive to sober industry, and the legitimate pursuits of business. Public lotteries when allowed, are placed under stringent regulations; and are generally prohibited. The testimony of legislation is generally against them, and, says Webster, "almost all men concur in the opinion that their effects are pernicious." The suppression of open and public gaming institutions, enters into the police regulations of nearly every civilized community. Almost by common consent of the world, the evil tendencies of games of chance, especially for gain, are admitted. The Christian world certainly does not advocate gambling in any of its forms. The churches through their pulpits, and authorized exponents, have usually protested against it.

It is not our purpose, particularly to demonstrate the wrong and evils of lotteries, but rather, upon the verdict which is universally conceded, to press the question, whether we are to do evil, that good may come? Does the end secure absolution from the obliquity of the means, or are the means transmuted, and made holy by the benevolence and sanctity of the end? The propensity for gaming is strong at this time. We have gift enterprises of every kind, gift book stores, where the customer, besides his legitimate

purchase, draws a prize; places of amusement, where, the ticket-holder, besides the enjoyment of the entertainment, carries away with him a gift of some sort. Things are raffled, from an Opera house, down to a horse. In every direction we meet with this mania for gambling. A deep and widespread demoralization pervades society, on this subject.

The worst aspect of the matter is that the lot has been introduced into religious and benevolent enterprises. We regret to know that in fairs, for the purposes of liquidating Church debts, and the furtherance of religious objects, the raffle and the lottery are not always excluded. What is more calculated to nourish and spread the evil, than this application of the gambling principles, where it receives the endorsement of beauty, respectability, and even of religion? Could St. Paul have countenanced this, and at the same time, declare it a "slandorous" imputation that he did evil, that good might come?

Nor is the evil less apparent, where the enterprise is less religious than merely benevolent in its objects. The more universally these objects appeal for support, upon grounds of charity or patriotism, or both combined, the more pernicious will be the result. However splendid the financial success, it is hardly an open question, whether the injury to public morals and industry, does not more than counterbalance the good. The essence of gambling is in the lottery, and its use under any circumstances, countenances the principle, and inspires the passion. If we may gamble for benevolence, why not also to swell the revenue of a State, or to secure private fortune? If men will give only by this mode of addressing their selfishness and sordidness, their money is not worth what it costs: Society has to pay for this endorsement of a wrong principle, in the multiplied evils which grow out of it. Between the prize ticket of a Bazaar, of the Havana lottery, or a chance at the roulette table, we can see but little difference, unless we adopt in all truth and sincerity, the sentiments which the great Apostle disclaims, as being, *slandorously* reported of himself.

That the fanaticism of the Jesuit, and the bigotry of the Pharisee, should pitch upon some casuistical solution of the difficulty is not very remarkable; nor is it to be wondered at, that the irreligious world, should be satisfied with an arrangement which takes off the edge of giving, and invests the act with sordid and selfish attributes. But how is it with the conscience of Christians? Must we pat the world on the back, and countenance its worst vices, in order that we may get its money for good and holy purposes? We have hardly so had an opinion of the world, but if we had, we should take a more hopeful view of the Christian conscience.

The Christian churches ought to be a unit upon this subject, and should have no fellowship with the works of darkness. How far religious principle is compromised by countenancing and patronizing enterprises which have the lottery for their subordinate or leading feature, we need not determine. The Son of Man was betrayed by a kiss; and Christian men may be led into evil, by the real benevolence in which vice is often disguised. It is time that Protestant Christians should stamp, this practice with their uniform condemnation. There is a call for our common protest against gambling in every form, whether in the social circle for amusement, in the halls of dissipation, as creations of the State, or as the adjuncts to noble enterprises of religion and benevolence.

Read the advertisement of J. H. Massey & Co., in another column.

THE ADVOCATE FOR THE WIDOW.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

We acknowledge the receipt of a letter from our esteemed friend and brother, Moses U. Payne, dated San Francisco, Cal., enclosing a check for fifty dollars. After deducting \$6. for other subscriptions, the balance is to send the Advocate to widows of our Church, who may not be able to take it. This generous act is in Bro. Payne's line, one of many good things he has done—and we thank him for it in the name of those who shall be blessed and comforted by it.

There have been some instances of generosity and charity of this sort, but we are surprised, that many do not resort to this means of doing good. We put the paper down to the lowest price, by which it can live, that the more may be able to have it. But there are many worthy and pious people in our Church, who are not able to spare even THREE DOLLARS from their scanty resources for a religious paper. Next to the Bible and Hymn Book would the Advocate be prized by many who never see it. The poor of our congregations ought to be supplied. Would it be impracticable for our pastors, in many places, to raise enough money to supply the destitution within their bounds? Bro. Payne's example we hope will not be lost upon many others who have the means and the disposition to enter this open door of benevolence.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM BISHOP ANDREW.

Our Northern friends have been for some time past making a great ado about evangelizing the negro. Missionaries are being sent out ostensibly for the purpose of preaching the gospel to the untaught negro, and building up churches. Now, judging from the teachings of these men, we are authorized to call in question both their honesty and piety in the gospel which they teach. To those of us who have grown up with the negro, played with him in boyhood, and mingled with him in the services of God's house, who have marked the efforts made by the various Christian denominations in the South, and how little aid we received in prosecuting this glorious work from Northern Christians, we can but wonder at the sudden zeal which has so violently taken possession of these Northern Christians, and urges them on to convert the negro, or rather to gather our large negro churches into the fold of the M. E. Church.

For years we had been spending thousands of money, and employing the attention and labor of hundreds of faithful and laborious preachers, who, with untiring diligence and zeal, went from cabin to cabin on the rice fields and the cotton plantations, preaching Jesus and the resurrection to those benighted sons of Ham. Nor did they preach in vain: thousands of negroes heard and believed, and walked in the light of God's countenance, and brought forth such fruits of Scriptural piety as commanded them to the confidence of all who knew them. These we had gathered into churches upon the old Christian Methodist platform. The pastor loved his flock, and the flock reciprocated his thrice affectionate attention to them. Many of the owners, too, had, through this missionary

influence, been led to know and love the Saviour. A great and glorious change was thus being wrought in numerous large plantations, which must eventually have achieved a glorious victory for Jesus and his salvation: but these fair prospects have all been blasted.

Now let us ask why slumbered this great zeal for so many years? Why did they so long manifest no concern for the salvation of the beings who are now so intelligent and beautiful in their eyes? Instead of helping us they did all they could to hinder us. We intreated them to cease their abolition harangues, and permit us to go on with our work in such wise as we knew would be best. They not only gave us no aid, but did their best to hinder us. I remember very well when some of our Yankee brethren came and remained South on account of health, and I do not remember that any one of them ever offered to labor for the sake of the poor negro, but I do distinctly remember that some of them considered that it was a slight intended to be cast on them, when their names were announced in connection with a negro work. But no sooner than war has ceased, and there is but little danger of persecution, and there is a favorable opening to gain the control of our negro chapels, and swell their numbers by alienating these thousands of the blacks whom the Lord hath given us as the seals of our apostleship, than they become instantly greatly interested in the negro, and forthwith they send their agents to seize our churches wherever they can, and by various ungodly artifices, draw off our people to unite with them. They tell them that they have never heard the pure gospel, although many of them have been pious for half a century. They tell them, "We are rich, we have plenty of money; come join us and we'll build your churches, and school houses, and pay your preachers and teachers. The church South is poor, they can do nothing for you, nor can the African Methodists do any better for you, for they also are poor." They tell them, moreover, "The Southern church will soon die out, but ours is the only real Southern church." And with such sort of speech, they prevail on many to follow them.

Nor is this all. They have sought diligently to prejudice the negro against the white people; thus alienating them from the best friends they will ever have, encouraging them to such a course of conduct as may induce in the mind of the white man a state of feeling which must be eventually prejudicial to the negro race. Every Elder ordained in the M. E. Church has solemnly vowed at his ordination to promote peace and good will among all Christians people, and their Bishops have made a similar vow; and yet these very men go abroad throughout the bounds of the Southern Conferences, for the avowed purpose of breaking up our institutions, which they seek to accomplish by any means, honest or dishonest. Is this the way to promote good will and peace among Christian people? It is certainly a very new gospel, not found in the writings of Christ or his apostles. They boast of their great riches. Yes, they have plenty of money. Their people have been quite liberal of their money, and with these fruits of their peoples' mistaken liberality, they are doing all they can to corrupt and bribe our people to leave us and join them. And no doubt they will succeed with many, for in all communions there are always men who are to be bought, and doubtless there are in our own communion many such. Hence it is not strange that some preachers and people have gone over to them. Perhaps after awhile both parties

will find that they have been mistaken. The Church South is no doubt environed with difficulties, but if she is true to her glorious apostolic mission, she will at last come out like gold purified in the fire. Let us, preachers and people, rally to the church in all her efforts to protect the right, support her institutions, and that with vigor. They reproach us with our poverty. True, we are poor, but God can sustain us, and give us a triumphant escape from all our threatened evils, only let us be true to God and ourselves.

JAMES O. ANDREW,
Summerfield, Ala.,
Feb. 15, 1867.

A GOOD ENTERPRISE.

WASHINGTON, LA., Feb. 22, 1867.
REV. J. C. KEENER, D. D.—
Dear Brother: There are within the limits of my charge, many poor children whose parents have not the means to give them a common education, and whose inability is the result of the late war; if the parents are political sinners, and merit the pains and penalties of vindictive power, (?) the children are innocent sufferers, and are worthy subjects of even radical sympathy, much more do they claim the generous sympathy of those who are identified with them in nativity and nature—not in misfortune. If I were able to educate these children free of cost, I would do so, but I am not. I therefore propose the following plan, and if you think it is practicable, endorse it, and put it in the hand of one of your wealthy friends whose liberality and means are equal, and who may accept, modify or reject as his (or her) judgement may dictate.

I propose to take all the children of the above named class within the limits of my pastorate, and put them to school under my immediate supervision, at the lowest tuition rates, and at the close of each term (five months) write a report signed by two competent witnesses, and send it to the patron who will promise to pay the tuition bill. This act of generosity toward our poor, published in our papers, would pay some of your wealthy merchants well in the way of patronage, and the higher rewards of beneficence will be clear gain.

Yours with fraternal regard.

J. D. ADAMS.

We publish the above communication from brother Adams, hoping that it will meet the eye, and reach the heart, of some generous soul. We can endorse brother Adams as worthy of all confidence. Any trust committed to him will be wisely and faithfully administered. We know that he is capable of doing anything that he undertakes, and that he is moved by the most self-sacrificing and disinterested motives. Shall there not be a prompt response to his proposition? We hope so.

Ed.

DEATH OF REV. E. R. VEITCH.—The many friends of this reverend gentleman will learn with regret of his death, which occurred at Newtown, Virginia, on Sunday night last. Mr. Veitch entered the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1831, and had been engaged in the regular work of the ministry ever since—a period of thirty-six years. was a delegate to the late General Conference at New Orleans, and at the time of his death was presiding elder of the Winchester district.

A VENERABLE PARTY.—On the day before Christmas day, the Rev. Mr. Judd, curate of St. Paul's Cambridge, entertained twelve old ladies, his parishioners, to dinner and tea, and provided them with other good things appropriate to the season. Their united ages amounted to one thousand years, but the venerable dames managed to spend a very merry afternoon notwithstanding.

FROM OTHER CHURCHES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NORTH.
Rev. William Taylor, known as the California street preacher, in a note to Poe & Hitchcock, under date of January 10th, says: "I am now working in City-road, London. You are trying to pay Ireland what you owe her for Philip Embury and the rest; what are you doing or going to do for England, for Dr. Coke, Asbury, and smaller favors rendered yearly ever since?"

Dr. Strickland, the editor of Dr. Peter Cartwright's Autobiography, and Finley's Sketches of Western Methodism, has gone over to the Presbyterian Church.

Zion's Herald says: "We understand that there are some eight or ten Methodist students in the Union Theological Seminary (Presbyterian) at New York, preparing themselves for the Methodist ministry."

Rev. Samuel S. Monroe, D. D., of Philadelphia, met with a sad fate on Saturday, while on his way to New York. It is supposed that he was taken ill on the ears, and going on the platform for air, fell off in a fainting fit. He was not missed from the train, nor was his body found until the next train came along, when it was discovered that his neck was broken. He was about fifty years of age, and had been in the ministry since 1843. During this time he has been connected with the Methodist Church of New Jersey, and has held most important appointments within its limits. At the time of his death he was corresponding secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Society. As a preacher he ranked as one of the most prominent in his State.

AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
There are in the bounds of this connection one hundred thousand members, and over four hundred preachers, actively engaged in the itinerant work. Their denominational enterprises are a Missionary Society—a Book Concern and a Theological Institute.

BAPTIST.
The Baptist church on Shot street, Lexington, Ky., was burned on Sunday morning. The fire is supposed to have caught from the furnace of some tinner who had been repairing the roof. The building had been completed a year, and cost \$43,000—on a gold basis. There was only \$5,000 insurance.

Rev. J. A. Smith, D. D., in a communication to Western Pulpit, furnishes these statistics: Regular Baptist, 1,040,303; Disciples, Campbellites, 300,000; Freewill Bap., 56,738; Seventh-Day Baptists, 6,686; Six Principles Baptists, 3,000; Wimebrennarians, 23,800; Antimission Baptists, 50,000; Christians, 33,640; Dunkers, 20,000. Total, 1,544,167. Of these the "Christians" reject the doctrines of the Trinity, and the Campbellites undervalue Christian experience, holding faith to be an intellectual assent to the truth.

SCOTLAND-UNION.—The agitation for Presbyterian re-union is flagging. Large numbers of the United Presbyterians do not wish it, and some of them complain that the clergy are placing them in a false position by the negotiations. The ultra Free Churchmen are still loud in opposition, and Dr. Begg, in the Free Presbytery of Edinburgh, has moved an overture to the effect that entering into any union the General Assembly should make provision for the maintenance of Free church principles.

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY IN MADAGASCAR.—In church fellowship there are now forty-three hundred and seventy four persons, representing a total Christian population of between sixteen and eighteen thousand. Some of the Bibles which were presented by the first missionaries—almost forty years ago—were preserved and often stealthily read during Ranavalona's long reign. One of the present missionaries obtained a copy which had been carefully read by the people. In the time of the persecution they seem to have had intelligent and pious men to instruct and guide them.

LATEST NEWS.

[Special to the N. O. Crescent.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—House. The naval appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole. Pensacola gets \$80,000. The committee rose and the bill passed. The total amount appropriated is sixteen and a quarter millions.

The House went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill. The Western men made a persistent fight on the protection of raw material.

Senate.—The bill removing cases involving over five hundred dollars from the State to the federal courts, on the affidavit of either party, passed.

The consideration of the civil appropriation bill was resumed.

Several senators maintained that in view of the threats of the President's organs and spokesmen, it was necessary for Congress to surround itself with friends. This question originated on the consideration of the appropriation for a superintendent of the capitol buildings. It was claimed that the Senate should have the appointment of this functionary.

Gen. Grant expresses a determination to secure an early and through enforcement of the military bill, and he desires that harmony should exist between the Southern executives and the army officers, in order that difficulties may not arise between them in reference to the execution of its provisions.

The reason Gov. Swann's declining the United States senatorship, to which he was lately elected, and retaining the governorship of Maryland, is understood to be that he had ascertained that the radicals in Congress were unanimous in their determination to have his election contested, to refer the subject to a packed committee, and to proceed in the same manner as they did in the Stockton case.

The President did not send in the veto of the military bill to-day, on account of an anxiety to have it carefully revised. It is understood that the attorney general has contributed largely to the composition of the document.

The Democrats, it is said, will not resort to parliamentary tactics for the purpose of preventing the passage of the bill during the present session, unless the President should delay sending it in until the very end of the week. Against their being able to succeed in that event, the radicals have provided by a most nefarious project. This is to meet the first motion made by the supporters of the veto, by objecting to it as out of order;—the speaker will necessarily pronounce the motion in order, because none which is not so will be made; but some radical will nevertheless appeal from the decision of the chair, and the oligarchy will sustain the point of order, and prevent the motion being put, as out of order. The speaker, Colfax himself, is said to be the adviser of this characteristic proceeding.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—A Fenian emissary, recently arrived from Ireland, denies that the organization it suppressed in that island. On the contrary, he says the brotherhood is now stronger than it has ever been. The men are drilling constantly, under four hundred ex-federal soldiers. The English troops will march whenever they are ordered, but will not fire on the revolutionists.

ARRAIGNMENT OF SURRETT.—Surrett was arraigned on the 23d before the criminal court, attired in a suit of black. When brought into court his hands were handcuffed, but at the request of counsel the court ordered them released, and the indictment was read by the clerk. Surrett entered a plea of not guilty. The clerk asked: "How will you be tried?" when he said, "by my countrymen" when the officer added, "then may God send you a safe deliverance." The handcuffs were replaced and the prisoner remanded to jail. No excitement was manifested during his presence in court.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Judge Dean to-day, before Gov. Fenton, argued against the rendition of Capt. Olney, under the requisition of the governor of Virginia, on the ground that if Virginia is no longer a State, the constitutional provision for the rendition of accused persons does not apply to her.

Later from Vera Cruz.
Southwest Pass, Feb. 27.—Passengers by the steamer Key West, which left Vera Cruz on the 24th inst., report that the greatest confusion prevails in that city and neighborhood. All communication with the city of Mexico is cut off. The Liberals hold all the important lines of communication and by their prompt action have thrown the Imperialists into dismay.

The French transports have all arrived. A French naval force, among which is one iron-clad, has also recently arrived at Vera Cruz to protect the embarkation of the French troops.

Foreigners are leaving the country as fast as possible. It is believed that Maximilian will, himself, leave at no distant period perhaps within ten days.

Death of Mr. DeBow.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—J. D. B. DeBow, editor of *De Bow's Review*, is dead.

Confirmation of Miramon's Defeat.—The Veto.—The Tariff Bill, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Minister Romero has received an autograph letter from Escobedo, confirmatory of Miramon's defeat at Zacatecas.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The President and the Attorney General have been in consultation during the entire day on the veto message. The interest in regard to this document is intense.

It is currently reported that the Judiciary Committee have submitted their accumulated evidence to eminent legal talent. The opinion of the lawyers, it is said, favors the feasibility of impeachment.

The friends of the tariff bill are in despair, and the Democrats are jubilant over the victory obtained by the defection of the Western Republicans. The combination of these with the Democrats comprises over one-third of the House, which keeps the bill before the Committee of the Whole.

The President has signed the bill giving Government employes an advance of twenty per cent on their salaries, counting from July last.

The President will veto the tenure of office and military appropriation bills. The amendment which gives the General of the army peculiar powers, has already been reported. Another amendment disbands the militia of the unconquered States.

The Democrats had a jollification over the refusal of the Ohio Legislature, by a decided majority, to strike the world white from the franchise laws.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Governor Fenton submits the case of Capt. Olney, arrested under a requisition from the Governor of Virginia, to Attorney General Martindale.

The Supreme Court of Alabama decides that the emancipation proclamation is imperative, but was inoperative in Alabama until May, 1863.

The Secretary of the Treasury has information of an organization of English merchants to smuggle goods through Canada.

The Tax bill is up in the Senate. In view of the failure of the Tariff bill, the Senatorial concurrence in the House reduction is regarded as improbable.

The House refused to concur in the Senate bill authorizing one hundred million three per cent loan certificates to redeem compound interest notes. A conference committee was appointed.

The House refused, by 9 majority, to table the bankrupt bill, and appointed a committee of conference. The action is regarded by the friend of the bill as a certain indication of its passage.

A number of new members of the Fortieth Congress have arrived.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Kidd called up his resolution offered yesterday, and having been amended on suggestion of Mr. Elam, with the approval of Mr. Kidd, was adopted, as follows:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the judiciary committee of the House and Senate be instructed to investigate jointly and report, as early as practicable, the best and most expeditious method of testing, before the Supreme Court of the United States, the constitutionality of the act of Congress lately passed, entitled "A bill for the more efficient government of the late so-called Confederate States" in the event that said bill should become a law.

Mr. Montgomery, chairman of the committee on internal improvements, reported:

1. On the bill marking an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of Red river, favorably, with amendments.

The bill providing for a Convention to frame a new Constitution, was called up, and after some discussion passed.

Every thing in the last few years has shown us that a deeper tone of divine truth in all who profess to hold that truth, is needed to meet the growing corruption of religion, and the infidelity and lawlessness which casts off all religion. God's own light, as given us in His Word, must be more and more, our guide through the darkness and conflicts of these days. We are assured also, that "when the enemy shall come in like a flood, the Spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him." We may expect, therefore, fresh truth to shine out from the Sacred Volume. The word of prophecy in general, and especially the hope of the Lord's coming, is as a "light shining in a dark place."—*Rev. E. Bicknell.*

CITY NEWS.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
The thirty-fifth anniversary of this institution was celebrated on Tuesday evening, the 26th, at the Lyceum Hall, in the City Hall building. The spacious hall was crowded with a gay, cheerful, and appreciative audience. The exercises were opened with prayer, by Dr. Walker. Prof. Dolbear made a brief, spirited, and appropriate address. Dr. Palmer, made a most instructive and useful address to the graduating class, which, we think, cannot fail to benefit the young gentlemen to whom it was addressed. Mr. George A. Jones, of Alabama, one of the graduating class delivered the valedictory. His theme, he said, was suggested by the needs of our country. He urged the young men to diligence, never to forsake their country, and never to despair.

The anniversary oration was by the Hon. Chas. Gayarre. It was worthy of the occasion and the man. The evening was enlivened by the sweet and string strains of a skillful band. Altogether the occasion was one of interest, and will not soon be forgotten.

MARRIED.
By the Rev. Chas. P. Evans, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 26th, 1867, at the house of the bride's sister, Mrs. P. E. Davis. Mr. WINCHESTER MASON to Miss MARY VIRGINIA WALLACE, both of Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore Episcopal Methodist please copy.

OBITUARIES.
ROBERT MORRIS, was born in Tennessee, March 17th, 1817, and died in Jefferson city, La., February 12, 1867. Probably the death of no one could have more sorely bereaved the community than his, for besides a large circle of personal friends, many who in business learned to respect his virtues, and even children who coveted his smiles, felt afflicted by his loss, and wept to see the good man go. Nor was this attachment capricious, for he possessed a happy combination of qualities to attract the regard, and secure the friendship of others. He was independent, yet generous, candid without clamor, and though energetic, unobtrusive. He always approached an object by a straight line, and seemed to be impregnable in his conscious integrity of purpose. Indeed, nothing more truly daguerreotypes his character than this, for in opinion and desire, and purpose, and in their manifestation and enjoyment, honesty seemed a distinguishing feature. He was a man who felt obliged to do his duty. Doubtless some obliquities marked his course, but since Abraham, the "Friend of God," diverged from rectitude, they can be no detractor from his claim to our love, and the justice of this memorial. He was for many years a member of the Church, and appreciated the services of the Sanctuary, seldom failing to occupy his accustomed seat. Though in bad health, he often trudged the weary distance in falling showers, and over slippery paths. Nor was worship a Sabbath task assumed as an irksome but indispensable necessity. The "family Bible that lay on the stand," was nightly opened before the assembled household, and grateful acknowledgment, and ardent supplication, commended them to the mercies of God.

Like a "good Samaritan" he visited the sick, entertained the stranger, and by words of cheer, and aims of love, comforted the faint, and raised the fallen. The folios of many a record, and the leaves of many a life, preserve thankful reminiscences of his manifold care.

What grief must it bring to his loved ones, to part with so noble a husband and father: May the Saviour visit them, as he did—the family in Bethany, and in thus separating the tendrils of the vine from their earthly staff, twine them around himself in Heaven: and may His blessing rest upon the brethren who in so short a time, have seen two of their number anticipate them in death, and depart to their reward.

CHAS. F. EVANS.

Died, Feb. 4th, 1867, at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Thigpen, in Many, Louisiana, Sister NANCY HAWKINS, of De Soto parish, Louisiana, aged fifty-eight years. Sister Hawkins, was a native of North Carolina, came to Alabama in 1833, and thence to Natchitoches parish, La., in 1858, where she lived until 1863, when she moved with her son J. E. Hawkins, to De Soto parish.

For forty years sister Hawkins had been an exemplary member of the M. E. Church South. She enjoyed much of the spirit and power of religion. Her long and devoted life, was a continued evidence of the truth and spirituality of religion, known and read of all, who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. At a protracted meeting, last fall, two of her sons presented themselves at the altar; the mother's prayer was heard, and in loud exclamations of praise, she gave God the glory, that the prayers for her children were answered. She lived to see all her children become religious. When she came to press a dying pillow, death having lost its terror,

she was calm, conscious, and resigned. She talked of loved ones gone before, and said in her last moments that soon she would join them in the heaven, of the Christian hopes. She's gone, but we need not sorrow as those who have no hope.

WILLIAM ATKIN LEAKE, son of Dr. Wm. S. Leake, was born in Monroe county, Miss., May 28th, 1848. He professed saving faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, and joined the M. E. Church, South, in Washita county, Ark., Sept. 1860. Too young to enter the army, he remained at home, the protection and support of the family during his father's absence in the service of the Confederate States. Those who knew him, bear witness that he never swerved from his Christian integrity to the hour of his death, which occurred by a sudden stroke of providence on the 12th of Feb. 1867. On the morning of this day, he left home, in fine health and buoyant spirits, to convey a load of produce to New Iberia, a distance of five miles. Near the town, some bird hunters carelessly fired, into a tree, over his horses, at which they took fright, and the young man attempting to jump from the wagon, fell, and the loaded wagon passed over his breast. He lived about six hours after this dreadful accident. On the following day his funeral was preached by the writer, from 2 Sam 12th, ch. 23d verse, and his remains were followed to the grave by a large company of citizens and friends.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
Lakes Providence District—La. Conference

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
Waterproof & St. Jese., nt W. proof Jan. 26, 27
Wesley circuit, at Wesley Chapel, Feb. 2, 3
Delhi circuit, at Floyd, Feb. 9, 10
Carroll circuit, at Bells Chapel, Feb. 16, 17
Oakley circuit, at Oakley, March 2, 3
Ion circuit, at Salem, March 9, 10
Tensas & Sicily I. cr, Tens. Chap., Mch. 16, 18
Lake Prov. & Pecan cit, at Lake P. Mch. 23, 24

Mobile District—Mobile Conference.
FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
Whistler & Cott. Hill, at W., Jan. 19, 20
E. Shore & E. River, at Dannelly's 26, 27
Pascagoula, at Salem, Feb. 2, 3
Bay Shore, Feb. 9, 10
Ocean Springs, Feb. 16, 17
Citronelle, Feb. 23, 24
State Line & St. Stephen's, March 2, 3
Waynesboro, at Waynesboro, March 9, 10
The Preachers, where the Quarterly meetings are not specified above, are to be held, will please let me know by mail, at their earliest convenience. Address me at Mobile, Ala. THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Southern Methodist Publishing House.
The branch of the above House, at 112 Camp street, in this city, is in successful operation—the all Publications of the Catalogue can be had here on the same terms as at Nashville. Catalogues will be sent when requested. Single copies of books will be sent by mail to those who wish them, on remitting in addition to the price of the books, 4 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction of 4 ounces. Address:

R. J. HARP, Agent,
112 Camp street, New Orleans.

New Orleans Dist. Quarterly Conference
Felicity Street, Jan. 20
Moreau Street, Jan. 27
Carondelet Street, Feb. 3
German Churches, Feb. 10
Dryades Street, Feb. 8
N. O. Circuit, Jefferson & La. Av., at 6 p. m., at Advocate office, Feb. 15
Plaquemine & Gros Tete, at Livonia, 23, 24
Baton Rouge, March 2, 3
Thibodaux, March 9, 10
Colored Churches, March 18th
J. C. KEENER, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned, for many years in the house of J. Marks & Co., has this day formed a partnership with Mr. J. H. Massey, 100 Common street, for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale Dry Goods Business, under the style and firm of

J. H. MASSEY & CO.,
and respectfully solicits the patronage of his old friends. D. V. BENJAMIN,
New Orleans, January 1, 1867.

J. H. MASSEY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING,
100 Common Street, opposite City Hotel.

COAL!! COAL!! COAL!!
WOOD!! WOOD!! WOOD!!
Yard on Josephine at bet. Prytania & Caliseum

MR. GEO. O. BEATTY
Would inform his friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to fill orders for COAL and WOOD, and hopes, by giving his personal attention, to secure and merit their patronage.

Best ASH WOOD delivered at \$10.
Best OAK COAL \$1.
Orders left at Yard, or Price Current office, 129 Gravier street; or Peter Williams, corner Jackson and Rousseau streets, will meet with prompt attention. nov 1 1866

NOTICE.—WANTED.
A gentleman who is a graduate of either Sonles or Dolbear's Commercial College, and competent to teach Penmanship, Book-keeping, and can bear of a situation by addressing the undersigned. A member of the Methodist church preferred. [Rev. H. J. HARRIS,
Feb 23 1m Hazelhurst, Miss.

THE DIVINE CALL TO THE MINISTRY.
This essay by the Rev. R. Abbey, is published at the request of the Mississippi Conference, and may be had from the author, at Canton, Miss., by mail, six copies for a dollar, on receipt of the money. Retail price, 25 cents. F23 4t

C. H. MCKNIGHT & CO.,
GROCERS.
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
89..... Magazine Street..... 89
Keep constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of
GROCERIES, PRODUCE, ETC.
Particular attention will be paid to the filling of PLANTATION AND FAMILY ORDERS.
Our friends would do well to call and examine our GOODS and cheap PRICES, before purchasing elsewhere. Feb 16 6m.

H. P. BUCKLEY,
WATCHMAKER.
No. 8..... Camp Street..... No. 8
Dealer in fine WATCHES,
JEWELRY and SILVERWARE,
SPECTACLES of ALL KINDS.
—Also—
GUNS AND PISTOLS.
Every sort of Gun and Pistol repairing attended to, by
J. E. BAILEY,
Feb 9 1y Formerly of Chartres Street.

NEW BOOKS.
BRANCH
Southern Methodist Publishing House
112 CAMP STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
"ALBERT N'YANZA; Or, the Great Basin of the Nile. Baker. \$5 00
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ST. ELMO; from Miss Augusta Evans. 2 00
BILL AIRD. 1 50
PHOTOGRAPHIC FAMILY BIBLES;
Quarto; Roman, Gilt, Apocrypha, Extensive Concordance, Psalms in Rhyme, Family Register, with an ALBUM FOR FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS. 10 00
KITTO'S BIBLICAL CYCLOPEDIA; Greatly enlarged, beautifully illustrated, 3 Large Vols., Cloth. 25 00
Full assortment of Southern Methodist Hymns, Sunday School and Miscellaneous Books.
Catalogues sent to all who request it.
Address: R. J. HARP, Agent,
112 Camp street, New Orleans.
Feb 2

D. A. BLACKSHER. OHN C. MILLER
BLACKSHER & MILLER,
COTTON FACTORS.
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
13 ST. CHARLES STREET,
Feb 21y NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CLOAKS!
F. ADAM,
(Formerly with C. Yale, Jun., & Co.)
MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER
in Ladies' and Hoses'
CLOTH AND SILK CLOAKS,
No. 76 Canal Street—Up Stairs.
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Don't trust to glaring advertisements in the newspapers, but go to THE FACTORY itself, if you want good Goods at fair prices. a10 2m

GEO. W. RACE. W. H. FOSTER. R. T. MERRICK,
RACE, FOSTER & E. T. MERRICK,
Attorneys at Law,
CORNER OF CAMP STREET & COMMERCIAL PLACE,
ap16 1y New Orleans.

NEW SOUTHERN MUSIC BOOK.
Just published
TABOR;
Or the Richmond Collection of Sacred Music.
By R. McINTOSH, of Virginia.
The attention of Choral and Musical Societies generally is respectfully asked for this new and popular collection of Church Music. The author, for four years an officer in the Confederate Army composed many pieces in moments snatched during its marching and counter-marchings. The dirge at the funeral of Gen. T. J. Jackson (Stone-wall) May 17, 1863, was from his pen, and is included in this collection.
Says the Richmond Whig: "The writer is well known throughout the South as an author of finished excellence; a musical reputation rarely attained at the head of Church Music, no one disputing the position with him, and besides is, and ever has been, one of us."
Says the Spartansburg (S. C.) Express: "After a careful examination of TABOR, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it a Musical Gem. Its original compositions give the work a distinctive character, while the selections embrace those good old times which have come down from our fathers as an invaluable legacy. Here, also, may be found a number of traditional melodies, which, for half a century or more, have been sung throughout the South and Southwest, and never before in print. We can heartily recommend it to Churches, Choral, and all lovers of Sacred Music."
It has been largely introduced, and highly recommended by many of the Churches in Richmond and Petersburg, where the author is best known. It embraces all the metres in use, in every key and variety of measure, with a full elementary department and fine collection of new anthems, set pieces, and sentences. It contains nearly 300 closely printed pages, neatly and tastefully gotten up, well printed and bound.
Price—retail, \$1 33; \$12 00 per dozen.
Can be obtained through all booksellers, or will be mailed by the Publishers to any part of the United States, post free, on receipt of retail price.
F J HUNTINGTON & CO.,
Publishers and Booksellers,
459 Broome street, New York
Send for circulars. dec19 66

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L. W. LYONS & CO.,
26, 28 and 30 St. Charles and 131 and 133 Common Street,
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FINE FURNISH AND LOW PRICED CLOTHING.
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Feb 1y J. W. BLACKMAN, Principal.

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HEY WILL NOT BEND OR BREAK

the Single Spring, but will preserve their
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Binary Skirts are thrown aside as useless—
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Each Hoop is made by braiding two springs
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EST, most FLEXIBLE, and still the LIGHT-
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In fact, for promenade, or the house, or the
church, the theatre, or for crowded assemblies,
broad cars, carriages, etc., they are superior
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For misses and young ladies they are supe-
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For Sale Everywhere.

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CAUTION.

The Duplex Skirt will admit a pin being run
through the centre of each hoop, thereby pro-
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ANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE

Our next Spring Session of this well known
institution will commence on the 10th day of
May, 1867. It is owned and controlled by
Louisiana Conference, a thoroughly organ-
ized and efficient body of Christian workers,
and in the way of a healthy situation,
efficient government, and reasonable
fees.

TERMS:

A session of four and a half months, (one-half
paid on entrance; the remainder on
15th day of April)

Board, including Washing, Fuel, and
Room Rent, payable in gold \$67 50

General Tuition, currency 25 00

Each student, currency 2 00

Music on Piano or Guitar, with use
of instrument, each, 37 50

Boarding paper will furnish a pair of
sheets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow cases,
sheet or spread, and her own towels and
linen.

On admission, no reduction will be made
except in cases of sickness protracted at
the period of a month.

Further particulars, address

CHARLES B. STUART, President,
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Established by the State of Louisiana,
and transferred to the Methodist Episco-
pal Church South in 1852. It is now under the
patronage of the Mississippi and Louisi-
ana Conferences.

College exercises were necessarily sus-
pended during the war; but were regularly
held after reorganization, on the first
day in October, 1865. The approaching
year will open on the first Monday of Octo-
ber.

For \$75 per annum, payable semi-annual-
ly in advance.

Building can be obtained at from \$20 to \$25
per month.

Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Labora-
tory Society Halls, the location in point of
convenience, ease of access and good society,
assured by those of any institution in
the South.

past history of the College is the pledge
of its future prosperity.

Board and Faculty promise the public
that the students will be given the best
of the thorough education of the young
united to their care. In both Prepara-
tory and Collegiate Departments.

Old students, alumni, and friends of the
College are requested to give publicity to
the organization and opening of the Col-
lege.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

THERN UNIVERSITY.

GREENSBORO, ALA.

Exercises of this institution will be resu-
med the first Wednesday in October next. In-
struction will be given in the Schools of Ancient
Languages, Mathematics, Mental
Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural Philo-
sophy, and Analytical Chemistry will also be
taught.

For terms, etc., apply to the President.

LEGATE INSTITUTE AT

ATON ROUGE.

Fourth session of this school will begin on
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Object of the school has ever been to in-
struct in classical and practical education, or
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Tuition and Board, per month, \$40—
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Students who enter the school are ex-
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less protracted illness shall compel him
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towels, wash, linens, mosquito-bar, etc.

may be obtained by addressing me at
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University of the South, at Greenville, S.C.

number of students is limited, it is
requested that application be made as
early as possible.

W. H. MAGRUDER,
Baton Rouge, La., August 2nd, 1866.

CATTES SHOE FACTORY,

HAMMOND STATION, ON JACKSON RAILROAD,

Established, August, 1861

Destroyed, May, 1863.

Re-established, January, 1866.

SALES ROOMS,

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We respectfully call the attention of all parties
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LADIES' SUPERIOR CALF WALKING SHOES AND

DRESS BOOTIES, MISSES' HEAVY SCHOOL

SHOES, CHILDREN'S STRONG SHOES

AND MEN'S AND BOYS' CALF,

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Which we are now daily receiving from our Fac-
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Tanned Leather, and we flatter ourselves fully
demonstrate that manufacturing in the South
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way, to any Eastern goods, and for the same
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We aim to manufacture all the goods we sell,
and to that end we are turning out new styles
every week.

A trial for this work is cordially solicited from
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House Furnishing Goods,

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We beg leave to inform our friends and the
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and well selected stock of the above goods, and
are constantly receiving them directly from the
manufacturers in France, England, and the United
States; and we flatter ourselves that we can
sell our goods as low as any house in the city—
For variety in the house-furnishing line, our
stock is unequalled in the South.

Call in and see for yourself before purchasing
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NEW ORLEANS.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

Possess great facilities for buying goods cheap
which enables them to sell below market prices.

Special attention given to orders.

Nos. 586 and 588 Magazine Street.

Corner of St. Andrew Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

BROWN & FINNEGAN,

Successors to D. Genella,

112 Camp Street—Ground Floor,

CROCKERY, CHINA & GLASS WARE,

Tin, Planked & Japanned Ware,

PLATED AND FANCY GOODS.

Families wishing supplies are invited to call
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NORTH, BRUSH & MASON,

Wholesale Dealers in

Fancy Goods,

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Furnishing Goods, etc.,

35 MAGAZINE STREET,

Opposite the St. James Hotel, New Orleans, La.

CLERGYMEN are furnished with the
Illustrated Phenological Journal, devoted to
Ethnology, Physiology, Phenology, Physiol-
ogy, etc., at Club
rates, \$1.50 a year—Single Nos. 20 cts. To
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RICHARD ANGELL,

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PURE AND FRESH MEDICINES,

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Chill Drops, the best curative known for Ague,
Bilious Fever, &c.; Bartlett's Worm Drops, and
other approved Remedies for domestic practice

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL,

(Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College.)

Has established himself at No. 109 Carondelet
street, near Poydras, where he will perform all
Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory
manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite
base. Being familiar with all Anesthetics, he
will extract teeth without pain, by the use of
such as best suits the case. Particular attention
given to the medical and surgical treatment of
diseases of the mouth and teeth.

PHILIP WERLEIN,

82..... Bayonne Street,..... 82

Successor of the well known music houses of
Ph. P. WERLEIN and P. P. WERLEIN & HALEY,

Dealer in.

PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS,

GUITARS, VIOLINS,

And other musical instruments. Also, Music
and Instruction Books, Music Notes, Note Paper,
—in fact everything belonging to music trade.
The repairing and tuning of Pianos will be
attended to, arrangements having been made
with that well known Piano Maker, M. BURCH-
ARDT, who will take charge of that department.
—charges will be reasonable and satisfactory.
Parties wishing can have their Pianos stored,
sold on commission, boxed, or shipped to order.
Findings for repairing Pianos, such as Wire,
Felt, Cloth, etc., constantly for sale.
Piano Stools, covers of elegant patterns, etc.,
on hand.

Any information on musical matters cheer-
fully given. Teachers recommended.
Music neatly bound.

At the above place, and will also in making re-
pairs. He recommends his son Philip Werlein
to his former friends and customers, and solicits
their patronage for him.

STOVES, GRATES, TIN WARE,

AND

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

The undersigned offer for sale an assortment
of COOKING STOVES, embracing among the
lot the well known Charter Oak, the Brilliant,
the Peerless, the American Home, and others
of the latest improvement.

Also, a large lot of HEATING and PARLOR
STOVES, a large variety of GRATES, and of
COUNTRY HOLLOW WARE, etc.

We manufacture all our own Tin Ware, and
sell cheap.

CAMPMAN & CO.,
115 Poydras St., bet. Camp & Magazine

COAL OIL AND LAMPS.

HILL & VEAZIE,

Having removed from No. 31 Chartres street to
No. 74 Camp street, have received large additions
to their former stock, making their assortment
of Coal Oil Lamps, and all the articles needful
to use with them, very extensive; together with
COAL OIL CHANDELIERS from two to six
lights, suitable for lighting Churches, large
Halls, Parlors, etc., and a very large variety of
Lamp Glass, from the small Hand to the large
Station, PISTON COOKING LAMPS for coal
oil and gas, very useful and economical; also
EDDIE'S COOKING STOVES, assorted sizes,
heated by coal oil; with many other useful and
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Always on hand the best Kerosene and Coal
Oil manufactured.

Call and examine.

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Between Natchez Street and Times Office

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MAGAZINE STREET,

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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This establishment is now open for the reception
of guests.

It is newly furnished from the Kitchen to the
roof. Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, Linen
Sheeting, etc. The Furniture and Table Ware
all new, of the latest style and most costly ma-
terial. The Table is furnished with every lux-
ury the Market affords. The Bars with Liquors
equal to any used in private families, and the
comforts and pleasures of a home, as far as
possible, guaranteed to its guests.

The House itself may be said to be entirely
new and fresh. The undersigned will spare
neither labor or expense to merit a continuance
of the liberal support with which he has thus
far been honored.

CHAS. E. SMEDES.

J. H. MASSEY,

(Formerly of Joseph H. Palmer & Co., and for
the last ten years in the House of Townsend,
Tompkins & Co.)

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

No. 100 Common Street,

Opposite City Hotel.

I am now receiving my Fall and Winter stock
and respectfully solicit an examination, on your
next visit to the city. Having twenty years' ex-
perience in my line in this city, I flatter my-
self it will not be hard for me to please any and
all of my old friends and patrons, and also in-
cluding new ones. My stock is new and fresh,
and I will be in frequent receipt of all the new
and desirable styles.

Very respectfully,
J. H. MASSEY.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,

No. 9 Perdido Street, New Orleans,

Dealers in all descriptions of

MILL AND PLANTATION MACHINERY,

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Sole Agents in the Southwest for the celebra-
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Strub's Corn and Wheat Mills, Smit Machine;
Bolting Cloth; Todd's Circular Saw Mills; Wool
Carding Machines, Flowsy Machines; Stafford
Sulky Cultivators; Stanley's Plows; Plows,
Wheeled Barrows, Belting, Saws, etc.

Send for descriptive circulars and price lists.

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No. 140 Poydras street, between Camp and St.
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Newspaper of the following sizes: 22 by 32,
24 by 36; 26 by 37; 27 by 43; 32 by 44; and 36
by 48.

Agent for the sale of R. Hoe & Co's Printing
Presses; the "Liberty" Job Presses; Adams
Cottage Presses; and Jas. Conners & Sons
Type.

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Lately received 47 Charters Street,
qualities; Floor Oil Cloth of all qualities, Lace
Curtains, Cornices and Bands in great variety;
Window Shades, Hair Cloth, Crumb Cloths,
Table and Piano Covers, China and Crock Ma-
terials of all widths.

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Also, a large and varied supply of

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Constantly on hand, at

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COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds, for sale.

25 Peters, formerly Front Levee,

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Formerly of H. G. Station & Co.

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General Mercantile Stationers,

JOB PRINTERS, AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

No. 73 Camp Street.

We beg to inform our friends and the public
that we have established a complete BOOK
BINDERY in connection with our business, and
will hereafter be enabled to execute all orders
with promptitude and dispatch.

We have secured the services of one of the
most thorough workmen of this city, and our
patrons can rely upon having their orders im-
mediately and efficiently executed.

D. H. HOLMES,

Direct Importation of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 155 Canal Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

S. ANDERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER

And PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK DEALER.

61 Camp street, New Orleans.

Cartes de Visite,

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

Since the publication of our last number the general market has evinced only moderate animation, although several of the leading articles have undergone a material alteration. Sugar and Molasses have been in less active demand, at higher prices for the latter, and the movement in Western Produce has been limited, attended with an easier feeling in Flour and Corn, and a decline in Pork; while operations in our leading staple have been rather restricted, and under the influence of unfavorable advice from Liverpool and New York, prices have eased off, the market closing at our quotations yesterday, with a tendency to further weakness.

COTTON—On Saturday, the market opened under the adverse influence of a decline at Liverpool and York, but subsequently the advice from the former being more favorable, a better feeling obtained, and sales to the amount of 5800 bales were effected, at prices within the range of previous quotations. On Monday, notwithstanding holders were willing to concede, most buyers were loth to operate, being restrained by the discouraging tenor of the foreign and domestic news, and consequently the sales were restricted, comprising barely 6400 bales, at earlier prices. Yesterday, owing to the continued unfavorable advice from Liverpool and New York, the movement exhibited little activity throughout, and hence the sales were light, running up barely 5200 bales, at prices disclosing greater ease, the market closing decidedly weak, at our quotations.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 15,400 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 7511 bales, against 13,534 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 6023 bales.

The receipts at this port, since the last of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 554,239 bales, against 491,848 bales to same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 28,722 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 52,398 bales to Great Britain, of 28,735 to France, and an increase of 11,235 bales to other foreign ports.

Low—to 30
Ordinary 28 1/2 to 30
Good Ordinary 29 1/2 to 30
Low Middling 30 1/2 to 31
Middling 31 1/2 to 32

TOBACCO—The stock on sale is so small that there is little or no room for making selections or filling orders. Only a few small lots of the new crop have so far been received, and were sold at once. The transactions during the past three days have been confined to 40 hogheads, of which one Medium Leaf at 7c, 3 Large at 3 1/2c, 1 Frosted at 2c, 15 Good Light Leaf at 8c, 1 New Clarksville Leaf at 4c, 1 New Fair Clarksville Leaf at 6 1/2c, 1 at 7c, 2 Good Leaf at 8 1/2c, 1 Low Leaf at 4 1/2c, and 1 New Leaf at 5c. We repeat our previous quotations for reference.

Light Heavy
Low Refused 2 to 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 CURRENCY.
Good do 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 to 5
Common Leaf 5 to 6 1/2 to 7 1/2
Fair 7 to 8 1/2 to 9 1/2
Good 9 to 10 1/2 to 11 1/2
Fine 11 to 12 1/2 to 13 1/2
Choice 13 1/2 to 14 1/2 to 15 1/2
Choice 15 1/2 to 16 1/2 to 17 1/2

FLLOUR—The market has been quiet but steady, with a fair local demand. The sales on Saturday and Sunday were confined to 4000 barrels at \$10 50 to \$10 75 per bbl for Fine, \$11 40 to \$11 62 1/2 for Superfine, \$12 12 1/2 to \$12 25 for Single Extra, \$13 25 to \$14 25 for Double Extra, \$15 12 1/2 to \$15 25 for Triple Extra, and \$16 to \$17 50 per bbl for Choice Extra. Yesterday there were sales of 2000 barrels at \$9 50 for Common, \$11 40 to \$11 50 for Superfine, \$13 to \$13 50 for Double Extra, and \$16 15 to \$16 50 per bbl for Choice Extra. Arrived during the past three days 11,727 bbls. Cleared for Texas 340, Minutian 195 bbls.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY.
Wednesday evening, Feb. 26, 1867.
Western Beef, choice per lb net. 12 to 16
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net. 12 to 14
Texas Cattle 2d quality, per head. 35 to 45
Texas Cattle 3d quality, per head. 25 to 35
Texas Cattle 4d quality, per head. 15 to 25
Hogs per lb gross. 8 to 10
Sheep in lots per head. 7 to 8
Choice Sheep, per head. 35 to 40
Texas Sheep, per head. 40 to 45
Milk Cows, choice per head. 80 to 100
Milk Cows, 2d quality, per head. 50 to 80
Texas Cows, with calves. 110 to 125
Yearlings, per head. 10 to 15
Calves per head. 40 to 50

HORSE AND MULE MARKET.
Saddle and light harness Horses. \$200 to \$400
Heavy draft Horses. 175 to 395
Common do. 75 to 150
Mules, 1st quality, broke. 200 to 225
Do 2d do. 100 to 150
Do 1st do unbroke. 220 to 250
Do 2d do do. 150 to 175
Mexican Mules. 40 to 95

Monetary.

The Coin market has been quiet, the fluctuations attending the course of prices at New York restraining most dealers from operating. Gold opened on Saturday nominally at 138 1/2, but subsequently receded and closed weak at 138 1/2 to 139 1/2; it opened on Monday at 139 1/2, at a later hour declining, but afterwards rallying, and closing steady at the opening rate, and opened yesterday at 138 1/2 to 139 1/2, but later in the day improved and closed firm at 139 1/2 to 139 3/4.

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES. FROM TO.

Agricultural Implements.	6 00	25 00
Cotton and Sugar Plows.	12 50	15 00
Cast Iron Scrapers.	7 50	10 00
Cotton Scrapers.	13 00	15 00
Calibrators.	10 00	18 00
Shovels.	11 00	20 00
Spades.	15 00	19 00
Axes.	18 00	22 00
Bagging, per yard.	18 00	22 00
East India.	22 00	25 00
Bale Rope, Kentucky, per lb.	12 00	15 00
Bran, per 100 lbs.	9 00	10 00
Crackers.	10 00	12 00
Bricks, Lake, per M.	20 00	25 00
English, Fire.	50 00	60 00
Candles, per lb.	40 00	45 00
Sperm, N Bedford.	42 00	45 00
Tallow.	17 00	20 00
Adansinone.	21 00	25 00
Star.	17 00	20 00
Chocolate, No 1, per lb.	50 00	55 00
Sweet and Spiced.	35 00	40 00
Cider, Western, per bbl.	none	here
Northern.	none	here
Coal, Camel, per ton.	11 00	15 00
Do, Anthracite, do.	16 00	20 00
Western, per ton.	55 00	60 00
Coffee, Rio, per lb.	25 00	27 00
Havana.	30 00	32 00
Java.	40 00	44 00
St. Domingo.	26 00	30 00
Cotton Seed.	8 00	12 00
Hulled, per bushel.	42 00	45 00
Copper, Braziers, per lb.	42 00	45 00
Sheathing.	45 00	50 00
Copper Bolts.	none	here
Yellow Metal.	24 00	25 00
Corking, Manila, per lb.	23 00	25 00
Tarred, American.	21 00	25 00
Russia.	30 00	35 00
Corn Meal, per bbl.	5 55	6 00
Dye, per lb.	5 00	6 00
Logwood, Campy.	3 00	5 00
St. Domingo.	3 00	5 00
Fuato, Tampico.	5 00	6 00
Indigo, per lb.	1 00	1 50
Madder.	18 00	20 00
Eggs, per bbl, Western.	32 00	35 00
Fish, Cod, per box.	1 75	1 85
Herrings.	75 00	80 00
Mackerel, No 1, per bbl.	21 00	25 00
No. 2.	20 00	25 00
No. 3.	16 00	20 00
Flaxseed, per bbl.	9 00	10 00
Superfine.	11 40	11 50
Extra.	11 75	16 00
Fine.	10 25	11 00
Fruit, Prunes, per bbl.	18 00	20 00
Figs, Drum.	23 00	25 00
Dried Apples.	9 00	10 00
Currents, Zante.	17 00	19 00
Almonds, soft shell.	33 00	35 00
Raisins, M.M. per box.	4 15	4 50
Layer.	4 20	4 50
Leaves, per hundred.	1 50	1 50
Mango, per box.	3 50	4 00
Oranges, La. per 100.	9 00	10 00
Glass, per box of 60 feet.	4 50	5 00
10 x 12.	5 00	5 50
12 x 18.	6 00	6 50
Green, per bushel.	2 00	2 50
Malt, Western.	1 20	1 25
Canada.	1 80	2 00
Oats.	93 00	95 00
Corn, shelled, per bushel.	1 12	1 15
Beans, per bbl.	8 00	13 00
Hops, per lb.	7 00	8 00
Gunpowder, per keg.	8 50	9 00
Gunny Bags, per bag.	25 00	27 00
Hay, Western, per ton.	98 00	100 00
Northern.	none	here
Louisiana.	none	here
Hides, per lb.	none	here
Dry salted Mexican.	13 00	17 00
Wet salted, city slaughter.	10 00	11 00
Kip Skins.	11 00	11 00
Dry country.	15 00	15 00
Dry piece.	20 00	25 00
Iron, Pig, per ton.	45 00	49 00
Cotton, Bar, per lb.	6 00	8 00
English, per lb.	6 00	8 00
Hoop, per lb.	8 00	8 00
Beet.	8 00	11 00
Bolles.	10 00	10 00
Nail Rods.	12 00	12 00
Iron Cotton Tie.	12 00	12 00
Castings, American.	7 00	7 00
Lime, Western, per bbl.	1 50	2 00
Shell Lime.	1 50	2 00
Rockland, do.	2 25	2 50
Cement.	2 75	3 25
Molasses, per gallon.	73 00	80 00
Louisiana.	65 00	65 00
Muscovado.	55 00	57 00
Refined, Rebolled.	55 00	57 00
Moss, per lb.	34 00	34 00
Grey Country.	44 00	44 00
Black do.	44 00	44 00
Select, water rotted.	7 00	7 00
Nails, Am. 4c0d, per lb.	7 00	7 00
Wrought, German.	15 00	20 00
English.	18 00	20 00
Nail Stores, per bbl.	4 00	4 00
Pitch.	5 00	5 00
Rosin A No. 1.	6 50	6 50
No. 2.	5 00	5 00
No. 3.	5 00	5 00
Spirits Turp, per gallon.	85 00	85 00
Varnish, bright.	1 00	1 00
Oil, Lard, per gallon.	1 00	1 00
Coal Oil.	67 00	67 00
In cases.	75 00	75 00
Cotton Seed, crude.	90 00	1 00
Refined.	1 20	1 25
Tanners, per gallon.	1 25	1 25
Oil Cake, Lard, per ton.	36 00	36 00
Cotton Seed.	36 00	37 00
Meal.	30 00	30 00
Provisions, per bbl.	20 00	23 00
Beef, Meas. Northern.	20 00	20 00
Green Shoulders.	15 00	20 00
Lard, Prime, in tiers.	12 00	14 00
Do, in kegs.	12 00	14 00
Fairly in tiers.	14 00	14 00
Butter, Northern.	40 00	40 00
Do, Western.	20 00	35 00
Cheese, American.	16 00	20 00
Potatoes, per bbl.	15 00	15 00
Onions.	65 00	65 00
Green Apples.	3 00	4 00
Rice, per lb, Louisiana.	9 00	11 00
Carolina.	9 00	9 00
Salt, refined, per lb.	12 00	12 00
Crude.	14 00	14 00
Salt, sack.	13 00	13 00
Liverpool, fine, warehouse.	1 80	2 05
Do, from store.	2 05	2 05
Do, from cargo.	1 65	1 77 1/2
Do, from store.	1 90	1 90
Turks Island, per bushel.	none	here
Soap, per lb, Western.	8 00	12 00
Northern.	10 00	12 00
Southern.	10 00	12 00
Castile.	9 00	9 00
Sugar, Louisiana, per lb.	14 00	14 00
In the city.	12 00	15 00
Havana, White.	164 00	164 00
Yellow.	134 00	134 00
Brown.	114 00	114 00
Balers & Cutters.	15 00	20 00
Choice and Selections.	15 00	20 00
Fine Leaf.	12 00	15 00
Medium Leaf.	7 00	10 00
First Leaf.	7 00	10 00
Common Leaf.	10 00	12 00
Good Refused.	5 00	5 00
Common Refused.	3 00	3 00
Trine, Cotton, per lb.	60 00	60 00
Hulling.	25 00	25 00
Wood, Washed, per lb.	30 00	35 00
Barry.	30 00	35 00
Louisiana, Native.	12 00	15 00
Texas, 1/2 lb Meas.	20 00	23 00

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
JAN. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FEB. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAR. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
APR. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAY 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JUNE 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JULY 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AUG. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEPT. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OCT. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NOV. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DEC. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Gen. James Longstreet. W. M. Owen. E. Owen.

LONGSTREET, OWEN & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

And General Commission Merchants,

37 Union Street, New Orleans.

B. S. HARPER. N. J. THAXTON.

B. S. HARPER & CO.,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 81 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

JACOB BURKETT,

GROCER.

And Dealer in Fine Wines & Liquors,

110 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

CHENOWETH, CASEY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For sale of Pork, Bacon, Beef, Flour, and

Western Produce generally,

53 Gravier street, New Orleans.

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WILLIAM FELLOWES, JUN.,

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DAN. P. LOGAN, Agent.

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STEWART & BROTHER,

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General Commission, Receiving and For-

warding Merchants,

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S. H. ABY & CO.,

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No. 63 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

HARVEY, MAHON & CO.,

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Thomas Mahon, Madison county, Miss.

Wm. Forstall, New Orleans.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1867.

\$3.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—113 CAMP STREET.

From the Good Words.

CALVARY.

Pale lamps are twinkling through the town;
The melancholy cry
From the mosque's fretted balcony
Flaunts forth on high.
Else, all around broods silence of the grave;
Steals o'er sandy bar the ripple of a wave;
No forest leaves are rustling in the night,
No chariot-wheels roll by in gleamy flight;
The Christian's church droops near the Moslem's dome.
Is this Jerusalem?—earth's wreck, yet Israel's home?
Magnificent in gloom the city lies—
The Rhipah of the past, with widow'd eyes,
Scaring oblivion's vultures from her dead—
Queen of a world-old grief—a kingdom fled!
A dull weight beats my brain—I may not stay
Past the blue Mosque of Omar lies my way.
This is the blessed Easter-tide, when pilgrims
Rock
To the lone Calvary beneath the rock.
The young and old and beautiful are here;
The marble steps are wet with many a tear.
This gaily hand I place upon Thy shrine
And plead the presence of a "death divine"
In the deep shadow of my Saviour's cross
All earthly cares to me seem very loss.
The priest's rich robe, the silvery lamp-light,
stream.
The glory all around me is a dream.

I see two figures only in the past:
My Saviour, Meeking in the sultry blast;
Myself, beneath his cross in harden'd mood,
Mocking Him in his awful solitude.
Those pleading eyes still haunt my aching brain;
Was I a Fiend to mock Him in his pain?
Childhood and youth and manhood were the
hills—
My spirit dies in self-reproachful walls.

Here, 'neath the shadow of his cross I learn
Homewards, but by another way, to turn.
A thousand deaths for Him I fain would die,
Rather than meet again his mournful eye.
O Calvary!—O Calvary!
May I not seek thy lonely hill of hope?
May I not plant my cross upon thy slope?
O Redeem! sighing by Grace's kindly town,
I seek a cross for Jesus, not a crown.

ALAN BRODIE.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Dr. D. W. FOSTER—
Dear Sir: Your valued favor of the 26th inst. is at hand requesting a reply to reach you by the 2d January prox., and I hasten to reply, as fully as circumstances will permit, to the exclusion of all else, even matters of pressing importance to me. You proposed the following questions:

- 1st. What will be the cost of emigration?
- 2d. What will be the cost of lands?
- 3d. What is the situation and locality of the best lands?
- 4th. What is the opportunity of improving them?
- 5th. What is the character of the laborers?
- 6th. What is the character of the population generally?
- 7th. What is the cost of living there?
- 8th. What is the nature and value of the productions?
- 9th. How could a living be soon made there?

No. 1. Cost of emigration will depend upon locality, number of persons, quantity of effects, furniture, etc., etc., which each family would desire to take. Once in this city the rate of passage from here to Belize, British Honduras, in schooners, \$30, gold for each grown person; and rate of freight \$1 per bbl. of 5 cubic feet. After reaching Belize, the expense of living would depend, to a great extent, upon the management of each family. The cost of flour ranges from \$10 to \$15, coin; or, usually, the same price there in coin that it costs here in greenbacks.

There you can procure sugar at 34c. per lb.; coffee at 25c. per lb.; rice at 8 to 9c. per lb.; beef at 6c. per lb.; fresh pork 12c. Mess pork, per bbl., cost in coin there equal to greenbacks here. Mutton is scarce and very high, 25c. per lb.; yams, a good substitute for Irish potatoes, very cheap; lard from 13c. to 25c. per lb., according to supply and demand. Every variety of fresh fish, of the most superior quality, at very low prices—21c. cents will furnish a full meal for four persons; green-turtle at 61c. per lb. Shoes, clothing, etc., costs about one-half of what they do here. As there are no

public hotels in Belize, and only two persons who take boarders, one of which charges for transient boarders \$2 per day, the other \$40 per month, it would be inconvenient for a number of families; and the best course would be to take a large house together, and hire their servants, which can be procured at from \$6 to \$8 per month (though they are usually indifferent house-servants.) Fire-wood and charcoal, which are required for no other purpose than cooking and ironing, are always convenient. Thus the aggregate expenses of each would depend, to a considerable extent, upon their own management, and duration of their stay in Belize.

Every variety of tropical fruit is very low. Bananas 50c. per bunch, and everything in proportion.

2d. The large land holders do not wish to sell in tracts of less than 10,000 to 12,000 acres in a body, which they have proposed to do at 50 cents per acre, on five years credit; and as each mahogany tree on the land is worth \$4 as it stands, I think, in most localities, that wood alone will pay for the land and clearing. The price of crown lands has been limited to \$5 per acre for arable lands, but measures have been adopted which I think will result in their being reduced to as low as 50c. per acre.

An estate on Lake Manatee, the scenery of which is most beautiful, being a combination of mountain, plain and lake, on which was already planted some 6,000 coffee plants and 7,000 plantains, with a plain two-story house and an open building for mechanical purposes, and a fine range for 2,000 head of cattle. The whole extent of land is about 40,000 acres, all of which was offered to me at \$16,000, and I think it could be bought now at \$10,000 or \$12,000.

3d. Not having had a fair opportunity of examining all of the lands, I cannot say where the best lands are located, though as fertile as any in any country can be had in all parts of the colony. Those above Belize river are low and flat like those of Louisiana. The streams are sluggish like our bayous and never overflow their upper banks. The land lays in large tracts, while below Belize the country is mountainous, and the most fertile and arable lands lay along the mountain streams; and the extent of them in depth is generally unknown, but certainly their area does not equal that of the tracts in the northern districts. The land lays in strata along these streams, which overflow from mountain torrents the second, third and fourth strata, but very seldom, indeed, overflow the upper strata, which would be under cultivation. The water rises with great rapidity and falls as rapidly, seldom or ever submerging even the lower strata exceeding 24 hours; and these overflows are exceedingly beneficial to certain plants; for instance, the plantain, sugar cane, and rice. I was shown a piece of land in sugar cane which they told me had ratooned 60 years under this process. Different persons would, of course, entertain different opinions as to different localities.

4th. The country is a wilderness, and the opportunities of improving those lands is just such as appertain to most new countries where there are no roads and public highways, or such navigable streams as we have in this country.

5th. The laborers are the natives of British Honduras and adjacent States, Musquitomen, Coribs and Yucateans, and the other creoles of the country. Chinese, Coolies, or any other class of laborers can be introduced into the country under the immigration laws of the colony, by which their services may be secured for five years. A large

majority of the laborers are as civil and submissive to a white man as the slaves of the South ever were, though their system of labor differs materially, almost everything being done by task work. For those of our planters who would desire to commence planting on a large scale, I do not think, if many went into the country at one time, there would be an adequate supply of labor, as the present population does not exceed 30,000; but I think that 1,000 planters could each have at least ten to twenty hands in six to eight months after their arrival in the country, if they had means to pay them. There would be no scarcity of labor if a regular demand existed for it, in my opinion.

6th. Of the entire population there is not exceeding 1,000 whites, who are mostly bachelors from England and Scotland.

The whole population are friendly to Southerners, and in our late struggle were in favor of the South, even the negroes. It is a mixed population, but there are some Europeans in Belize, who are highly educated and refined, whose company would be desirable in any country; and with those now going into the country there will be as much society as I desire to have.

7th. Has been partly answered in No. 1, with the exception of rents in Belize, which range from \$20 to \$60 per month, according to size and location; and every variety of poultry thrives, and can be had at say \$6 per dozen for chickens, \$1 for turkey hens and \$1 25 to \$1 50c. for gobblers.

8th. The productions of nature, now growing on the soil, are almost every species of cabinet woods, dye woods, and it is said over fifty kinds of tropical fruits, and many medicinal plants, herbs and trees, cacao (from which the chocolate is manufactured.) The agricultural products are sugar (the cane grown without cultivation and ratoons twenty years, and yields from 12 tons—of 2,240 lbs.—to three tons of sugar per acre. It blossoms every year, consequently matures and is much richer in Saccharine than Louisiana cane), which is a certain crop. Cotton not so certain as sugar. Coffee, which does not yield until five years after it has been planted, after which it yields thirty to forty years; tobacco, indigo, arrowroot, rice (two crops per year on the same lands, high or low without irrigation), corn, three kinds, maturing in two, three and four months from date of planting respectively, two crops of each of which can be raised on the same land per year certainly, sweet potatoes, yams—every variety of vegetables that grow in Louisiana.

Belize is a place of considerable commercial importance, and has constant communication with Liverpool, New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, all of which are markets, in which the various products of Honduras meet with ready sale.

9th. A family composed of a man, wife and five or six children should have at least \$500 or \$600 cash to start with. Say they would commence upon ten acres of land, the man dependent solely upon his own labor (after he shall have had his land cleared.) He shall by all means have it cleared by the laborers of the country at from ten to fifteen dollars per acre. The natives would build him a house of the material growing on the land large enough for his family for \$50 perhaps less; and he should, by all means, have a plank floor in it, which would cost \$150 more, price of lumber in that country being high. When he would go into his house he should take with him some poultry and hogs, and retain one acre for his house grounds and garden. His first step would be to plant such vegetables as he would wish, then plant an acre in two, another in three, and another in four

months corn. This will give him a supply for his family and stock for the year, and leave him the second crop, which can be raised on the same land, for market. The fifth acre he would plant in rice, which in four months will yield him from 2,000 to 3,000 lbs. of rice, of which he can reserve sufficient to serve his family for a year—say one bbl. of 250 lbs., and it leaves him the remainder to sell in the rough at 4c., or cleaned from 6c. to 8c. per pound. Another crop of rice can be grown on the same land the first year, all of which he would have for market. Plantain is an article of food for man and beast, and always finds ready sale in Belize at from 37c. to \$1 per hundred. The man would have five acres unplanted. This he could plant with plantains, succors for which would cost him \$15 per acre. In seven months after they have been planted he can gather the crop (by cutting down the trees), from which he will realize, at the lowest market rates, I am informed, \$75 per acre; but place it at \$50 per acre, and it will give him at least \$250 with which to employ labor the next year, and enlarge his operations. The clothing for himself and family being so light the product of surplus corn and rice would more than purchase it all.

I am assuming that he will conform to the "style of cultivation peculiar to the country," that is, with a pointed stick open a hole in the ground and plant his corn and rice, and let them grow by nature.

The rice would have to be cleaned the first three weeks after it commences growing. In this way not over two-thirds of his time need be occupied. During his leisure moments he could adorn his house with shade trees, both ornamental and profitable, such as the tamarind, almond, bread fruit, orange, lemon, lime, gnava, citron, and many others; so that, in a few years, he could have a home of luxury, such as no amount of money could procure him in most parts of the world. There are some things which all of our people will find objectionable. The troops stationed in Belize, and the police, are negroes, commanded by white officers. They are always polite and civil to all and are never indecorous in their conduct.

The country is a wilderness, and I have not had an opportunity of exploring it as I desired to do.

Animals for agricultural purposes can be procured from the adjacent States, there being but few raised in that colony. There is no good reason why there should not be an abundant supply.

I am writing hurriedly, amid frequent interruptions, persons talking to and all-around me, several having come in to inquire of the very subjects I am writing to you, continually. I trust you will excuse incoherency of expression, errors, blots, etc., etc.

Could you not visit me? In an "uninterrupted" conversation of three or four hours I could explain to you fully all that I know, what I have seen, what I think of the present and future of the country—all of which I cannot do as satisfactorily and fully in a dozen letters. I have a map of the colony showing the position of the mountains, the rivers, etc.; and I believe I could give you information which will be of great value to you and those who want to emigrate. Regarding that I cannot reply to you myself, I am, in haste, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. PUTNAM.

P. S. Hope I may have the pleasure of meeting you ere long.

From the Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle.
The Faro Bank as an Engine of Christian Beneficence.

Some progress has been made by our Christian men and women in devising ingenious financial schemes for raising money for the families and orphans of our Southern soldiers and for enclosing our soldiers' graves, and we are happy to know they have met with considerable success. The happy conception of procuring a great many nice articles, collecting them in a spacious hall, and then raffling them off at an enormous profit, is originally due to the managers of the late Great Southern Fair in Baltimore. One single Bible, donated by some godly lady of that city, realized one thousand dollars—and if the American Bible Society had any true sympathy with the physical sufferings of the Southern people, they might have sent on a large number of handsome Bibles to be disposed of in the same way. A lady acquaintance of ours showed us a short time since a batch of Lottery tickets which had been sent her by a lady friend of hers in Richmond, to be sold in Charlottesville for the benefit of the Hollywood Memorial Association, which is going to have a "Bazaar" on the 4th of February in Richmond. One of these tickets (price only one dollar) entitles the holder to "the article with the corresponding number attached to it, which may be found on the Kentucky table"—and in the left hand corner in heavy type is printed "No Blanks." On the back of the card, enclosed in an ellipse, the announcement is made that "Articles of great value will be distributed—Sewing Machines, Oil Paintings, a Piano worth \$1,000, Embroidered Chairs, Ottomans, Screens, Tables, etc. Some of which have been sent from London and Paris."

Stimulated no doubt by the success of the Baltimore Fair, and the brilliant programme of the Hollywood Bazaar, another great company of Philanthropists have entered the lists with a scheme of prizes that will throw all similar enterprises pretty much in the shade. The Southern Orphan Association is designed to erect an Asylum in Richmond for the orphan children of the soldiers of the whole South; and their scale of operations is extensive in proportion to the largeness of their plans. Generals Rosser and Wise delivered addresses in one of the Methodist Churches in Richmond on Monday night last in behalf of this association. The sale of the tickets commenced on Wednesday in the office formerly occupied by those eminent brokers, Purcell & Co., and "on yesterday," says the Dispatch of Thursday, "a number of our prominent citizens took shares." "Among them," it adds, "was an eminent divine of this city, who took a number, and declared his intention of returning to the Davis mansion to the orphans should he be so lucky as to draw it." The first prize in this splendid lottery is to be the late mansion of the Southern Ex-President; the second, Stratford House, in Westmoreland country, with 2,500 acres of land, "the colonial homestead of the Lees"; the third and fourth, "valuable tracts of land." Stratford House has been just purchased by the Association through Mr. W. B. Robins, real estate agent. The scheme of the Association comprises the sale of 500,000 tickets at one dollar each, and the distribution of 2,004 prizes, none of which are of less value than \$100.

Truly the heart of the Christian patriot must grow bigger as he contemplates these refined and ingenious devices for raising a large charitable fund levied in great measure from the prodigals and speculators of the community. We can but contrast them with the careless, unadorned, and unstimulating appeals of that devout (but unbusiness-like) man of "God, Rev. C. R. Ross, Agent of the Albemarle Sunday School and Colportage Society; or with the dull and rapid procedure at the Presbyterian Church every Sunday morning, where Messrs. Miller and Benner carry around two little baskets, and receive about two dollars and a-half in ten-cent notes; or with the strange and fanatical method of that remarkable man George Muller, who does not go even as far as Mr. Ross or Messrs. Miller and Benner, but only prays to God for money for his Orphan Asylums. The Hollywood Bazaar or the Southern Association will make more money in a day than these gentlemen will get in a year—though George Muller does raise several thousand pounds every year in answer to his prayers.

It is true that Lotteries are prohibited by the Constitution of the State; Article IV., Section 31, declaring that "No lottery shall hereafter be authorized by law; and the buying, selling, or transferring of tickets or chances in any lottery not now authorized by a law of this State shall be prohibited;" and it is true that Chapter CXCIV., of the Code prohibits faro, A B C or E O tables raffling, lotteries, etc.; and declares that any one engaged in conducting or promoting a lottery or raffle shall be confined in jail not more than one year and fined not exceeding five hundred dollars—and declares all money and things of value drawn in any lottery forfeited to the Commonwealth; but we think it likely the "eminent divine" alluded to or some other (male or female) shining light in the Church know what they are about and have so contrived it that it would be tedious, at least, to prosecute the Bazaar or the Association, and very difficult to get a jury to divest the title to the "Presidential Mansion."

There is a great deal of foolish prejudice against dice and cards and horse-racing and gaming-houses and lotteries. It is only betting, and we recall no explicit passage in the Bible against betting. His Holiness the Pope, the Head of the Christian Church, always raises money by lotteries. What is the difference between winning a gentleman's money by turning up a Jack, and winning in the Gold Room of the New York Exchange? No; Christianity (and we take most of the managers of the Hollywood Bazaar, at least, to be widowed ladies who attend Prayer Meetings) is expanding its operations; it is growing more cunning like the serpent (and less harmless than the dove); it is reversing the engine on those children of Mammon who are "wiser in their generation than the children of light"—or used to be; it has got "Young America" in its bones, and is not going to do things any longer in the old humdrum way. A short time since it introduced the opera and the negro minstrelsy into its Church choirs, exclaiming that "it didn't intend for the Devil to have all the good tunes;" now it is going to run a muck with the Faro Banks, and exclaims, "it doesn't intend for the Devil to get all the one dollar bills."

We feel quite sure that the Hollywood Bazaar, and the Southern Association will succeed, and we have nothing to recommend to them. But, as this line of business will soon be overdone by competing associations (for every Sunday School will have its lottery to buy Testaments and Harmoniums,) we would suggest an application of the system. We remember that just at this moment the Presbyterian Sunday School in this place wants a library; get some good card-player to come here, and open a faro bank, inviting the ladies and gentlemen and children of the town to go there and bet. Or get our old friend, William Dudley, to get up a quarter-race—all the money won to be handed over for the benefit of the P. S. S. Library Association. Of course these faro banks and race-courses, etc., are to be strictly moral entertainments—indeed, we would go further; we would have them opened and closed with Prayer, and some "eminent divine" who had "taken a number of tickets" might deliver a little Exhortation (if a race) from the text, "Ye did run well; who did hinder you that ye should not obey the truth?"—(if a bazaar) from the text, "But covet earnestly the best gifts."

PASTORAL ADDRESS.

TO THE COLORED MEMBERS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, IN THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The Mobile Conference, at its late session, requested me, as its presiding officer, to draw up and have presented to you a Pastoral Address. It gives me pleasure to perform this duty. I shall speak to you plainly, in terms which you will understand, on subjects which deeply concern you, and in a spirit of kindest interest. I represent the feeling of all the preachers, and with them wish to see you contented, industrious, happy; and above all, and including all, truly religious. Your spiritual welfare in particular is what your old pastors most earnestly desire to witness and promote. They are willing still to labor, to the largest extent, for the good of your souls; and in doing this, they are sure they are doing the very best thing for you that can be done in the circumstances in which the providence of God has now placed you.

Their pastoral care in former years, gathered you, not out of the spoils of other churches, but out of the world that lieth in wickedness. A few generations ago your forefathers were brought from Africa. They were heathens. They did not know God; they had never heard of Christ; they worshipped devils, feared witches, trembled before the *Obia man*; were sunk in ignorance, debasement and wretchedness. Christianity, directly and indirectly, has made all the difference between their condition and yours. You were born in a Christian country. You heard the Gospel preached. Churches were open to you. On the large plantations, Christian missionaries labored among you. Christian masters and mistresses were concerned for your souls. You heard of Jesus, the sinner's friend. You were instructed in the way of salvation; were baptised and gathered into the fold of Christ; learned the way to heaven; and set your faces toward the heavenly country.

War came; and your quietness and good conduct won the respect of the white people and endeared you to them. Then came freedom; and with it many inducements to set up for yourselves in church matters, as in other things. Many left their old pastors and their old folds. Some people said "join us and you shall have fine churches, and many other fine things." Other people said, "No, join us: you shall have preachers of your own color; plenty of you want to be preachers, and preach you shall, soon and without trouble—all you in particular who want to be big men." And many went. Some did not go. A few months have shown that, as in many other things, so here; everything that glitters is not exactly gold. Promises are easy to make and easy to break. Some of the rainbows have turned to fog. Big words have ended in small things. And so it has turned out that the people who need to have their souls fed by the Gospel, and who know the difference between husks and genuine bread, became dissatisfied; and hundreds and thousands who had gone off, one way and another, have come back and put themselves under the care of the old shepherds, to be instructed in that form of sound doctrine which makes wise unto salvation and nourishes the soul in the spiritual life and prepares it for a better country, even the heavenly.

What the providence of God may design for the colored people in the future, in this country, and what lies before you in the generations to come, of course we know not. But of some things we may be sure. To us and to you, to our children and yours, it is a matter of concern and interest, first, that the kindest feeling should be cultivated on both sides; second, that you should understand and be sure in your own minds that freedom in itself will be of no practical and lasting good to the colored man unless it is connected with honesty, temperance, industry and thrift; and thirdly, that

religion alone is the living root, out of which all these virtues grow.

1. Why should there not be kind feelings on the part of the white people towards you. You live in the same country with them, and have always done so. With possibly here and there an exception, have they not always treated you well in the past? Do they not feel as much interest in you, as sincere a desire that you may do well as people who never saw and never knew you could possibly do? I know what I am saying when I tell you that the truest and best friends you have in the world are the white folks with whom you have grown up. They wish to see you contented and happy, doing well, and making the best you can out of your freedom. If you believe this, I am sure you, on your side, will be careful to cultivate the kindest feelings in return. You will consider it worth your while to show by your conduct that you mean to prove yourselves worthy of the respect and confidence of the white people. They can help you—you can, in some important respects, help them. Bonds of common interest unite both parties. Let the tie of good feelings be added.

2. Your freedom will do you good only so far as you learn and know how to control yourselves. There are millions of free people in other countries—tens of thousands in our own country—who have to fight poverty, starvation, distress, in a hand-to-hand battle every day. Freedom in itself and by itself puts no bread in peoples' mouths, no clothes on their backs, no shoes on their feet. If they are sick, freedom cannot cure them, without a doctor. If they are shelterless, freedom gives them no house. Bond and free alike have to meet death and stand before the Judgment-seat. In Dr. Paul's time freedom was made by some "a cloak of maliciousness." In our time by some it is made a cloak to cover all the evils to which man is subject; a sort of good that is to do all possible good things for the world. Mistakes of this sort do not, indeed, make it in itself an evil. It is good if used lawfully and rightly. It becomes an evil when it turns people into fools. It is an evil if it leads people to think that they are free to violate God's holy laws; to take plenty of wines; to be unfaithful to husbands; to break the Sabbath; become drunkards; to lie, to steal, to be deceitful and disorderly, to dream of living easily without working for a living. On the other hand, if freedom is accompanied with personal integrity; if uprightness goes hand in hand with it; if it leads to true self-respect; if good sense and civility attend it; if prudent forethought for a coming raising day leads to diligence and steady industry, and every year finds you rising in intelligence and improving in condition, why, then you are escaping the evils, you are gaining the true good of freedom.

3. Now I want to say, I want you to understand and believe, that Religion is the root out of which all these things, these virtues of character, this integrity, self-restraint, prudent foresight, industry, civility, all grow. The difficulty with most people is not that they don't see and think well of what is right, but that they do not act up to their sense of duty. What is wanting is not so much light as power. It gratifies the appetites to do wrong; it costs self-denial to do right. And now what is to make a man "deny all ungodliness and worldly lusts, and to live soberly, righteously and godly in this present world?" It must be power from another world. It must be God's grace, in Jesus Christ. Genuine religion makes us partakers of this power and grace. Then there is, so to speak, a new mainspring put into the stand-still machinery of man's heart. Then the watch goes. Then the steam-engine moves and the boat goes up stream. Now this power is, necessarily, inside of a man, not outside. Putting on Sunday clothes, going to church, hearing the Word, taking the sacrament, looking serious and solemn—these are all outside things

—very good, very proper, if we have the inside power; good for little or nothing without that. It is inside power alone that grows and increases. You might tie a hundred green branches to a dead tree, and neither it nor they would grow. What the tree needs is life-power at the heart, working outwards in the bud, branch, blossom, and ripe fruit at last.

To get hold of this spiritual life-power, what have we to do? We have to repent of all past sins, and turn away from them, asking God to help us by His Holy Spirit. We have to believe the Gospel—to believe in Christ—to accept and hold Him as an all-sufficient Saviour, asking God to help us by His Holy Spirit. Then God, mercifully, for the sake of Christ, pardons us; then He renews us inwardly, in the spirit of the mind; then we receive the spirit of adoption whereby we cry, "Abba, Father!" The love of God is shed abroad in the heart. Then we have the power. The devil tempts us, but then we can resist. The flesh allures us; but we can resist. The chance to make a dishonest bargain comes along; the opportunity to dodge an honest engagement comes along; without the inward life-power, we are gone! With it, we go through the fire and through the water, and conquer ourselves, sin and the devil! We are able to keep ourselves pure, no matter who around us may be defiled. This sort of religion, the inward life-power religion, makes us diligent in business while we are fervent in spirit, serving the Lord alike in both. Thus it is the spring of all improvement. In one hand it holds the promise of the life which now is; in the other, the promise of that which is to come.

Hold fast to your religion, then. Hold fast to Christ. He shed his blood to ransom you. Hold fast the profession of your faith without wavering. Your ministers implore in your behalf the blessing and influence of Him who can establish, strengthen, and settle you. Let no false doctrine, no lying fable, no spot of defilement, no wrinkle of religious decay, be found among you. Attend the worship of God punctually and conform to the requirements of the discipline of the church.

Send your children to the Sunday-school. They will there be taught to read God's holy word—taught the fear of the Lord. Opportunities of instruction and improvement are now open to your children, which many of you did not enjoy. As far as you can do so, I advise you to send your children to the day-schools also; and encourage them to improve their minds. This improvement will qualify them to meet the responsibilities and perform the duties of the station in life in which it has pleased the providence of God to place them. It will teach them true self-respect. They will be modest, orderly and well behaved in proportion as they become intelligent, and are acquainted with the true value of industry, frugality and order, provided they are brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

The General Conference, at its last session, made provision that wherever the colored members of the M. E. Church South, prefer it, and their numbers justify it, they may be organized into separate pastoral charges, each having its own Quarterly Conference, composed of official members, as provided for in the Discipline. These Quarterly Conferences may recommend to the Annual Conference, after suitable examination into gifts, grace and usefulness, persons whom they may deem suitable for Deacons' and Elders' Orders. In time, when these pastoral charges become large and numerous enough to be formed into Presiding Elders' Districts, the law of the church allows it to be done, if in the judgment of the Bishop having jurisdiction the religious interests of the colored people require it. And whenever the state of the work shall make it necessary, Annual Conferences of colored preachers may be organized.

Thus, you see, all necessary and judicious measures for your future wants and probable growth have been provided.

Let me beg you, however, to be watchful and careful as to the religious character and qualifications of the men you license to preach and recommend for ordination. They ought to be men of tried and approved moral character; men who understand the great truths of the Gospel, and can teach them to others; men not puffed up with self-conceit, but alive to the solemn responsibilities of the ministerial office. Bible truth alone can save the soul; and all preaching is only a sounding brass and tinkling symbol which does not give instruction in this truth.

And now, let me remind you that we are all strangers and pilgrims on earth; and that our great business here is to prepare for another and better country beyond the grave. Be satisfied with no grade of religion which does not so lead you to walk with God as to have the testimony that you please Him.

By diligence, by watchfulness and prayer, by the devout and conscientious use of the means of grace and the ordinances of the Lord, the Sabbath, the sacraments, the preaching of His Word, keep yourselves in the love of God; looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life. So at last an entrance shall be ministered unto you abundantly, into His everlasting kingdom.

By order and in behalf of the Conference. W. M. WIGHTMAN.
Greensboro, Ala., Feb. 20, 1867.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE CHINA MISSION.

MR. EDITOR: The recent news from China is highly interesting. The history of Protestant missions in that empire is not peculiar, but substantially what has characterized the introduction of Christianity into all civilized countries. Savages who have no organized society, or established moral or religious opinions, may accept any religious creed with ease; but where the people have a religious system of their own, founded upon the traditional faith of centuries, and where this system is part of civil, social and domestic law, the case is vastly different. To unsettle public confidence in the recognised dogmas of religion or political economy, is a task of no ordinary magnitude, and one of great peril to society. Missionaries are often persecuted as disturbers of the public peace, and as dangerous members of the community; and such they are, where they practice only the "tear down" policy. If Christianity does not instantly become a regulating principle, controlling the lives of converts from heathenism, they are in a worse condition than they were before, at least, so far as society is concerned. The young men of India, educated at William's College, are regarded as the most dangerous element in the native society. The insane policy of the East India Company in its control of public schools, encouraging a knowledge of the physical sciences, which inevitably undermine the absurd cosmogony of Brahmanism, and consequently all its religious authority, while it persistently refused to allow any instruction in Christianity, has resulted in creating a generation of restless educated infidels. These men did much to foment the popular discontent which culminated in the horrible revolt of 1854. The natives of India regard the English, and by a very natural process, impute all foreigners in the same charge, as subverters of all religion; and in Asia, everywhere, this is equivalent to the destruction of all law and order. In this opinion, the Chinese agree with the Hindus. They regarded the effort to establish Christian missions, as a covert assault upon the peace and security of society generally, and resisted it accordingly. In India, the foreigner had dethroned the native princes and made himself master of the land. Why should he not be expected to attempt the same in China? And in fact, has he not done so?

English and French diplomacy at Peking, rule the millions of that vast empire to-day. The Chinese government was not ignorant of the course England has pursued in India, and in other parts of the East, and naturally dreaded even commercial intercourse with her. Nothing but the humiliating misfortunes of the "Opium war" of 1842, could have induced China to open her ports to foreign trade. They were not ignorant of the commercial advantages, which Western traffic would bring, but they wisely feared the insatiable ambition of the English government. This constituted a reason why the Chinese government did all that it safely could, to resist in every form European aggression, and, of course, missionary operations. The first missionaries to China, therefore, had to contend against the powerful opposition of the government.

Added to this formidable obstacle, was the national antipathy to all "outside barbarians," which characterized the people of China. There is among all people, a latent feeling of dislike to foreigners. Even in our eclectic and liberal country, there is an ill-disguised feeling of aversion to the "outlandish" among us. Our national creed, habits, and education, tend to suppress the feelings, but, in China, it amounts to a passion. The nature of his work, requires as a condition of success, that the missionary have the confidence and esteem of the people among whom he labors. This in China is to be gained by long years of toil, and patient waiting. The outrages inflicted upon the people, by the British East India soldiers during the war, had created an intense popular hatred of all who were in any way associated with them. So universal and bitter was this feeling, that no European was safe beyond the vicinity of a foreign community. With this impracticable difficulty the missionaries had to contend.

Another discouraging circumstance attending the first efforts to establish missions in China, was the insalubrity of the climate. For fifteen years the average of missionary life in China was five years. This was barely long enough to initiate them into the methods of labor. Before they were able to do any efficient work, two-thirds of those sent out, were compelled to return, or lie down and die. Those who could remain were enfeebled, and much of their natural energy abated by the emanating effects of the climate.

To these embarrassments must be added the usual difficulties attending the acquisition and use of a heathen language. The first missionaries, of course, found no help to the difficult task before them. All was a wilderness untraveled by Christian feet, and no small amount of blundering impeded their progress. Many temporal cares and labors also demanded attention. But, "time, patience, and perseverance, accomplish all things," and the languages were mastered—tracts and Bibles printed, and a Christian literature of no mean character created.

Great as these difficulties are, I repeat, they can in no sense, worthy the name, be called peculiar. All early missions have their trials, and, in so far as every field differs from every other field, these trials are peculiar, but only thus far. The results which have attended the labors of missionaries in China, are equal to that of any mission field, for the same number of years, in the world. Nor do I make this statement, without a full knowledge of all it implies. Take the time, the number of men employed, and the funds expended; and then cast up the number of converts, tracts and Bibles printed and circulated; and no field of modern enterprise can exhibit a more encouraging report. It is said, "nothing has been done in China." This is not true, and no man who is well informed, will do himself the discredit to repeat such a statement. Much has been done. Much is being done there now. Our mission has done much, and is now in a condition, if sustained as it ought to be, to do much more. But if the miserable

policy of "giving up," should be adopted, the ground gained would be lost. Some are zealous for Domestic Missions. That is all right. I observe that those who advocate Domestic Missions, versus Foreign Missions, are not the men to do anything for home. They Domestic Missions, after the fashion of the Northern fanatics' love the negro, because he dislikes master. The spirit of Christian enterprise which cultivates with gentleness, the moral wastes in the domestic field, is the first to carry the Gospel into "the regions beyond." The fountain which rises high enough to fertilize its own vicinity, will send its streams into more distant regions. Activity at home begets the aggressive energy which works efficiently abroad. China ought to begin at home, but poor charity that remains at home!

God is bearing witness to the faithful labors of his servants in China, by pouring out his Spirit upon the people. The letters of brothers Wood and Lambuth, full of gracious encouragement, all the friends of foreign missions have the utmost confidence in the genuineness of the revival which they report as having taken place in the province of Shantung. The principal agent in this, is a native helper of the M. E. Church South. Let us "thank God and take courage."

Your Bro. in Christ,

W. G. E. CUNNINGHAM.
Abingdon, Va., Feb. 15, 1867.

DISCUSSION OF ONE BLOCK IN YORK.—Here it is: "Fifty-nine small buildings, occupied by families, in which are 812 Irish, Germans, 186 Italians, 189 Polish, 12 French, 9 English, 7 Portuguese, 2 Welsh, 39 negroes, and American. Total, 1520. Of the 113 are Protestants 287 Jews, 1062 Catholics. Of the 613 children but 166 attend any school. 900 adults 605 can neither read nor write. There are 50 degenerate women, but not one of them American. In this block are underground tenements, the most which are from eight to ten below the sidewalk. There are twenty grog shops. One Sabbath a gentleman counted for five hours the number of persons who went into two of them. There were 445 men, 445 women, 32 boys, and girls. Total, 1045."

AN IMPORTANT TRUTH.—The minister who furnishes appropriate employment for the members of his church performs one of the most useful services connected with human agency, and is the least likely to labor in vain, and spend his strength in nought. A conviction of personal responsibility for the prosperity of religion, deeply fixed in the heart of every private Christian—a responsibility which all are but too ready to throw off upon this minister—if anything can, render them compact, "instant in prayer," "always abounding in the work of the Lord." It is one of the best preparations for hearing the word with profit; for with it they will not, not to cavil, but to be assured, but for edification, and that they may learn "what the Lord will do for them."—[Life of Payson.

RENUNCIATION OF ROMANISM.—On recent Sabbath at St. Anne, Ill., a priest publicly renounced the error of the Romish church, in the presence of a vast multitude of people among whom were many Roman Catholics, who came to hear the reasons why he was leaving the Church of Rome. He spoke with such powerful eloquence that several Romanists have been shaken in their faith, and we hope, before long, many will follow him to the feet of Jesus Christ. Two Roman Catholics were admitted to the Church of Christ. Mr. Chiquiquy, the same day, to the Church of Christ.—[Clinton Observer.

\$5,000 FOR THE POOR.—The reformed congregation at Hagerstown, Md., was on Christmas day, last, made the recipient of a beautiful Christmas gift. One of its members, on that day, sent in to the Consistory a document creating a fund of \$5,000, the interest of which is to be distributed to the poor, accompanying it with a suggestion which contemplated the virtual increase of the fund, by adding to the regular alms of the congregation—a suggestion which was accepted by the Consistory, and confirmed and established by their action.

God never wrought miracles to convince atheism, because his ordinary works convince it.

It is one thing to be concerned for the things of this life, and another to be entangled thereby.

THE CRETAN INSURRECTION.

BY A RESIDENT OF CRETE.

The Assembly was a long time completing its labors. The roads were watched in Crete, and the people poor, and unable long to stay away from their homes; so that it was weeks ere a full interchange of opinion was effected. They were determined that the Pasha should not trick them this time, or make it appear that they were only a minority of the Cretans. Every village should be represented by properly chosen deputies, and they should all come to Bouzoumaria, and actually take part. The Pasha threatened and stormed, but they persisted. Patrols were set on every road by which troops could come, but the Cretans replied to the Pasha that they had assembled without arms, according to their right, to petition their sovereign, and that they would remain until their object was accomplished. The deputies from Candia and Sitia were long in coming, and a dozen of the members went to hurry them up. They were armed only with clubs; but, declaring that they carried arms, the Pasha sent orders to arrest them. A party of a dozen Zaptirs were sent out to intercept them as they passed Retimo. These met the Cretans on the way, and the commander of the detachment ordered them to surrender. One of the Cretans, by way of reply, sprang upon the nearest Zaptir, wrenched away his gun, and, presenting it, told them to leave instantly. Awed or frightened, they turned and left the Cretans to go their way.

The Assembly was finally complete; all the deputies signed the petition at the place of meeting, and it was dispatched, one copy being given to the Pasha, one sent to Constantinople, and others sent to all the consuls. The Pasha replied to the letter of the Assembly that he would forward the petition and support it, but that, now that it was made, the Assembly must disperse, or he would send an armed force to break it up.

The Assembly appointed a committee of about thirty men to wait the reply to the petition, and the rest went home. The Pasha then sent out some of his partisans to obtain signatures to a counter-petition, declaring that the Cretans were content with Ismail, and that the Assembly did not represent the people. This was the move the Cretans had anticipated; and they met it by sending a party of their adherents, who caught the Janissaries in their own village, and, with the full approbation of their fellow-townsmen, obliged them to destroy the circular of the Pasha, and sign letters to him, declaring that the Cretans were united against him. The force was not repeated.

The governor then sent a deputation, consisting of the Bishop of Khania, several members of the Council, and influential Greeks, to order the committee to disperse entirely, declaring that so long as there remained the least gathering, he would regard the Assembly as still remaining. At the same time he invited a conference of the consuls, and sent out messengers to the country Mussulmen to come into the capital town.

The committee next day sent to him a reply by the hands of a dozen of their number, saying that they had been deputed by the mass of the Cretan people to petition the Sultan, and that they were ordered to wait the reply; that they dared not return to their villages until the object of meeting had been accomplished; but they would come to Khania, and remain under guard, or be guarded by a body of Turkish troops at Bouzoumaria, where they were. At all events, they could not and would not disperse. The real reasons of their persistence were two: 1st, they apprehended that the Pasha would repeat his old policy; and 2d, they feared that once they dispersed he could quietly arrest them one by one.

The conference of the consuls was held; and, as in it were developed the immediate causes of the present state of the island, we shall be as particular in our account of it as information given us by a participant, enables us to be.

Ismail had always been in the habit of bullying the consuls. His available practice, on the arrival of a new consul, was to make a quarrel with him, and try the stiffness of his back. The cause was generally some breach of consular privilege; and at this time he had just passed through one controversy with the American consul, in which he had been obliged to give way, and was involved in others with the English, French, and Italian, besides being in standing bad terms with the Austrian and Dutch. His calling the consuls into conference then did not indicate that he wanted their advice; but that he wanted to make use of them for his own plans. He wished to strike a masterly blow at

Crete, insubordination, and he wanted to make the consuls approve of it in advance.

He opened the conference by a resume of his measure towards this rebellious Assembly, in which he claimed great credit for moderation, but declared that now, all persuasive measures having been exhausted, he must resort to force. In short, he should on the next day send an armed force to arrest or disperse the committee.

The majority of the consuls politely gave the governor all the credit he claimed for moderation. Some expressed a hope that he would continue to show that virtue; and all agreed that, if the recusants should, after the application of all pacific inducements, refuse to yield, the governor would be justified in sending troops after them. So far it seemed that Ismail was about to succeed in getting the acquiescence of the consular wisdom in his intended first blow, after which the rest would necessarily follow. The conference was about to adjourn when the Italian consul stated that he had information which persuaded him that, if the committee were assured that they would not be persecuted or arrested for having made the petition, they would readily disperse.

This was confirmed by the Hellenic and Russian consuls, who had received similar information; and the Italian representative urged, with some warmth, the granting of this concession, declaring (in which he was followed by all present) that up to that day the Assembly and its committee could be charged with no illegal or injudicious act, and that, as they had committed no offence, a promise of no punishment was almost superfluous, but, if it would quiet the fears of the committee, it should be made. The Pasha made no reply to the suggestion, but, apparently wishing to avoid the subject, was about to dismiss the conference, when the American consul rose, and begged, since they had been called together to express their opinions, to be allowed, before they separated, to declare his. Since it appeared, he said, that all the committee wanted, to induce them to disperse, was a promise that they should not be molested for having drawn up and sent the petition, acts which even the governor considered to be legal—the (the consul) would not admit that the authorities had exhausted moral means, or were yet entitled to use force. He therefore protested against his implied consent to the intended violence, and made the governor responsible for whatever bloodshed might ensue.

The Italian, Russian, Hellenic, and Dutch consuls supported this declaration more or less energetically, and the discussion was reopened. Ismail was perplexed. What to do he did not see clearly, reluctant as he was to give the promise demanded. His plan for securing consular complicity had fallen through, and his determination seemed to be failing him. It was the opinion of most, if not all present, that, if the consuls had been all united in urging the concession, he would have yielded the point; but, at this juncture, the French consul came to his rescue, and declared that his Excellency not only could not be required to make such a promise, but ought not to make it, as it might anticipate and prejudice the intentions of the Porte. The American consul replied that there was no question of what the Porte thought fit to do; the people had confidence in the Sultan, but they required an assurance from the Pasha that he would not, on his own part, persecute them.

But the governor had taken the hint, and, declaring that the promise required would compromise him with his government, declined to make it. The English consul came to his support, and gave it as his opinion that no such promise could be asked of his Excellency, as it was already implied in his having agreed to support the petition, the last head of which was a prayer for an amnesty to all concerned. Moreover, he said it could not be supposed that the people had any right to expect such a deliberate bad faith from the governor as would be involved in his arresting people who had been guilty of no offence. This supplied the Pasha with a new hint, and he stood on his dignity. Reassured by the support of the two consuls, he took a defiant attitude, and refused any further concession. The conference broke up in some excitement. If the consuls had been unanimous, there is little doubt that the Pasha would have given the promise asked, and all agitation would have ended in Crete for that season. At all events, the unfortunate want of accord of the French and English consuls with their colleagues was the point of departure for the insurrection of 1866.

Not, be it said in passing, that an insurrection in Crete could have been avoided long, the policy of the Porte remaining the same. But it might have been postponed until

the events ripening in the East should have settled at once and forever the antagonism of Moslem and Christian in those countries where the Christian is the rightful inheritor. It is certain that, nothing being changed, and Ismail Pasha remaining governor of Crete, the insurrection would have broken out in 1867; but, in that interval, many things might have changed, and any necessity for an outbreak might have been obviated.

The three months that intervened between the sending of the petition to the Sultan and the receipt of the reply were passed in an alteration of menaces by Ismail against the committee, and the sending of protests and appeals to the consuls from the committee. These documents called the Christian powers to mediate between the Sultan and his subjects of Crete, and obtain justice for the latter.

The committee retired to Prosero at the threshold of Sphakia. Troops began to arrive, and a fleet, 6,000 Egyptians being amongst them, under the command of Schallim Pasha, Generalissimo of the army of the Viceroy, a man every way the opposite of Ismail—generous, frank (or an Oriental), politic, and conciliatory. There is no doubt that the object of his coming was to prepare the way for a transfer of Crete once more from the Sultan to the Egyptian Viceroy, and that the scheme had been arranged between the French, Turkish and Egyptian governments, and was to be conducted on the famous modern principle of the *plebiscite*. Now Ismail, it was said, had a private ambition to be made prince of Crete himself, after it had been erected into a principality similar to Samos. Such an ambition did not consist with the Egyptian plan, and the antagonism of interests led to curious complications.

A negative and menacing reply finally arrived from the Porte, and the two Pashas went into the Apokowia to communicate it, and with the sub-intention on the part of Schallim to promote, by means of the magnificent promises he was deputed by the Viceroy to make, aided by the artfully severe reply of the Turkish government, the plan for the cession of Crete to Egypt. The Cretans, however, replied by the rejection of the authority of the Porte, and an appeal to arms. War served the purpose of Ismail, and he therefore did all in his power to prevent the success of the plans of Schallim. Ismail was, however, struck down by fever, and then Schallim made his rendezvous without opposition, and kept it without interference. Ismail, however, sent a battalion of troops to catch the committee as they came to the rendezvous; and this being found out through the capture of a courier by the Cretan patrol, all negotiations were broken off. After waiting in vain for several days to effect an arrangement, Schallim returned to Khania, whither the governor, seriously ill, had preceded him.

Ismail had, however, contrived to get four battalions of Egyptian troops ordered to Vryses, in the heart of the Apokowia, to replace a small body of the Turkish troops sent there some time before on the pretext of keeping order. Schallim enjoined a conciliatory policy, and kept his troops under the strictest discipline possible. Ismail had also the strictest orders to keep his troops from commencing hostilities; but the Cretan Mussulmen gathered idly around, and in the fortresses furnished the means of breaking the peace. A collision was provoked at Selinos, in the hope of inducing the Christians to attack that place; but they contented themselves with repelling the attack. The coolness which had been growing between the rival chiefs ripened into open rupture on the refusal of Schallim to send a battalion to Selinos to punish the Christians. In the meantime the Egyptian pursued his negotiations with increasing chances of success, and Ismail as steadily moved the disorderly elements at his command to hostility.

Slight collisions took place in various places, and the excitement of the Christians, now armed to the number of about 15,000, rose to fighting heat. They invariably had the best of it with the Cretan Mussulmen. The presence of the Egyptian detachment at Vryses annoyed them. If supported, it was dangerous; if not, it tempted them to an attack and easy victory. Schallim Pasha proposed to withdraw them; but Ismail protested, insisting on their remaining until the arrival of the Commissioner, who was daily expected. Finally, a body of Cretans took possession of the wells from which the Egyptian troops drew their supply of water, in the hope of driving them away. The Egyptians could not, with honor, be driven away by a force of insurgents, however superior in number. They attempted by force to get possession of the wells. A conflict ensued in which the Egyptians suffered an utter defeat. Being blockaded, they were finally obliged to beg for terms, and were permitted to march out undisturbed.

So began an insurrection which, for desperate fighting, endurance, and unanimity on one side, and barbarity and cruelty on the other, is without any parallel in the history of Christian Turkey. Its story cannot now be written; its lesson preceded it. If the representatives of England and France had shown half the sympathy for the Cretan people which the consul of Russia did, they could not only have exercised a controlling influence on the local government, but could have gained a power over the people themselves which would have left little danger of Russian or any other intrigues. He is no better than an idiot who, knowing the Ottoman rule, imagines that any foreign intrigues is necessary to produce an insurrection in the empire. The fuel is always ready for any chance spark elicited by mutual acts of oppression. Is Britain to be deaf to the cry of the Christian races, and always to maintain the Moslem, while in Russia the Eastern Christians find sympathy, if even interested, and promises, if even false?

My Mother.

Some gentlemen passing through the beautiful village of Renton, in the Vale of Leven, Dumbartonshire, about nine o'clock at night, some time ago, had their attention directed to a dark object in the churchyard. On going in to ascertain what it was, they found a boy of tender years lying flat on his face, and apparently sound asleep, over a recently made grave. Thinking this not a very safe bed for him, they shook him up, and asked him how he came there. He said he was afraid to go home, as his sister, with whom he resided, had threatened to beat him. "And where does your sister live?" asked one of the party. "In Dumbarton—nearly four miles off! and how came you to wander so far away from home?" "I just came," sobbed the poor little fellow, "because my mother's grave was here." His mother had been buried there a short time before, and his seeking a refuge at her grave in his sorrow, was a beautiful touch of nature, in a child who could scarcely have yet learned to realize the true character of that separation which knows of no reunion on earth. Thither he had instinctively wandered to sob out his sorrows, and to moisten with tears the grave of one who had hitherto been his natural protector, for he had evidently cried himself asleep. —*North British Mail.*

ANOTHER FEMININE PHENOMENON. There is a Miss Windsor in Providence, R. I., whose case is similar in many respects to the curious one in Brooklyn, lately made public, and the following singular statement is well authenticated: Miss Windsor has been confined to her bed for several months, and has not partaken of sufficient nourishment to keep her alive, if she had been in a normal condition. Yet her faculties have become strangely acute, and she seems to be endowed with a species of second sight. When the physician, Dr. Ira Barrow, calls on her, she can tell the number of visits he has made, the number of the houses of his patients, and describes accurately their complaints. The clock having been removed from her chamber, she was enabled to determine at any hour the exact time of day or night, and she would describe the color size and marks of the doctor's horse, and the hue and texture of the linings of his carriage. She composed a poem which she called "The Sea Serpent," one-half of each line in Latin and the rest in English, which was pronounced by the professors of Brown's university pure Latin, although she had never had the least instruction in the language. She also draws finely, without having taken lessons, and does other extraordinary things not to be accounted for by any of the known laws of temperament, medicine or science. While asleep her right arm is constantly in motion, though she is awake. A number of the physicians and savans of Providence are deeply interested in the case of Miss Windsor, and are endeavoring to solve the mystery of her seemingly supernatural powers.

The course of true love does not run smooth. *Cleaning Louts* ought hardly to be expected of brides nowadays; but it seems to have been in England, judging from the following:

In a church near Wakefield the wedding ceremony of a minor received an untimely interruption when the question was put, "Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" The man turned round to the woman, and asked her, "Wilt thou clean my boots?" The bride vocalized no answer to the interrogation, although repeated three times, each time with greater emphasis and force, before the clergyman recovered from his surprise, and ordered the "fretful pair" out of the edifice. This greatly disconcerted the benedict. On his repentance and entreaty the clergyman was induced to return and complete the marriage ceremony.

FARM AND GARDEN.

WHAT IS PROGRESSIVE AGRICULTURE? The New York *Observer* answers this question in a few words, but very comprehensively, as follows: "Under its influence spring-tidy and convenient dwellings, adorned with shrubs and flowers, and beautiful within with the smiles of happy wives, tidy children in the lap of thoughtful age—broad hearts and acts, as well as words of welcome. Progressive agriculture builds barns and puts gutters on them, builds stables for cattle and raises roots to feed them. It grafts wild apple trees by the meadow with pippins or greenings; it sets out new orchards and takes care of the old ones. It drains low lands, cuts down bushes, buys a mower, house tools and wagons, keeps good fences and practices soilings. It makes hens lay, chickens live, and prevents swine from rooting up meadows. Progressive agriculture keeps on hand plenty of dry fuel and brings in the oven wood for the women. It plows deeply, sows plentifully, harrows evenly, and prays for the blessings of Heaven."

HOW TO DETERMINE WHERE WATER IS.—At a recent meeting of the American Institute, Farmers Club, a member stated as follows:

"An Irishman in his employment in order to ascertain where he ought to dig to obtain water soonest got a stone and buried it over night in the ground, next to the hard pan. In the morning he found it quite moist, but not sufficiently to suit his fancy. Next night he tried it in another spot, and it was found very wet on the following morning. "There," said Patrick, "you will find water not many feet deep and plenty of it." Sure enough in a few days' digging, Patrick confirmed his prediction, notwithstanding the jeers of the workmen—finding a vein which filled the well to overflowing, and rendered it exceedingly difficult to bail out the water so as to stone it. The philosophy of the operation seems to be that as great evaporation takes place from the surface of the earth during the water raises up from the depths below to supply the loss, and accumulates in the vicinity of the stone, often making quite a puddle.

A WORD FOR MULES.—The *American Agriculturist* puts in "a word for mules," as follows: We are glad to see that the use of mules for all kinds of hard, rough work, is steadily gaining ground. These animals are not beautiful or musical, but they are useful and economical. They are fit to work younger than the horses, since they are put to service at three years old, though they do not reach their maturity until seven years of age. Their temper, health and usefulness depend very much on the manner of breaking them. The so-called stubbornness and obstinacy of this animal arises chiefly from the abuse he is wont to receive when young. He seldom, if ever, bites or kicks those who treat him kindly. But the fact is, that the club and whip, and whiplash and boot-toe, are applied to him without mercy; and yet he is expected to be always as patient and gentle as a cow.

The mule will do more work and require less grain than a horse; he is less liable to disease and recovers from sickness and injury quickly than a horse. He works better when old and holds out longer. He seldom takes fright or runs away. He does not like overworking when driving heavy loads, and he should never be driven very fast. In making up spans (those of 15 to 15½ hands high make the most serviceable teams), those of similar dispositions should be chosen and put together, so that they will work together pleasantly and with a will. The mule seems made for work; he thrives under it, and is better in spirits and temper than when idle.

FARMERS.—Educate your sons to live in the country and become farmers—intelligent, skillful farmers, able to till the earth and to keep it. It is a striking fact in the history of nations, and especially of the free, that the men who have controlled the destinies of empires, have generally been born and raised in the country, beyond the temptations and corrupting tendencies of large cities, in which there is a constant tendency to human degeneracy, arrested only by an incessant and ever fresh infusion of population from the country, the never failing source from which they must be replenished.

Does the Woman Move?—The following notice recently appeared in a Roman Catholic paper, N. Y.: "With the approbation of our bishop, Right Rev. J. B. Mitge, we have founded a mass to be said every day for one hundred years, from the 21st of March, 1766, to the 21st of March, 1866, in favor of all those who pay one hundred dollars towards the erection of our new church in honor of St. Benedict. The names of all the subscribers will be engraved on either side of the altar."

HOUSEKEEPERS DEPARTMENT.

We were greatly surprised to discover, during a recent trip to the country, that our receipts for Housekeepers were being severely criticized by the Ladies. A "vegetable soup" consisting of two potatoes, two turnips, two carrots, two parsnips, two onions, etc., without any meat, was quoted as a very queer, unsatisfactory, and absurd potage. We have never actually tried this soup, neither the parties who commented upon it; but we give it as an opinion that two of every kind of vegetables will make a pretty considerable contribution towards a real vegetable soup. It was a flying receipt which, we republished for young housekeepers, and all who are and supposed to have plenty of time, and some inclination to make experiments in the kitchen. We have known of some of these flying receipts giving great satisfaction. However, we shall hereafter occasionally publish some original, tried receipts which have been kindly sent to the Advocate by lady friends. We hope to have more of them from some of the ladies of Louisiana, of Mississippi, and Alabama, who are as famous for good cooking, and elegant hospitality, as they are for the higher Christian virtues. These tried receipts will be set up in more open type than those flying receipts, and so can be easily recognized.

TOTTER SOAP-BUBBLES.—Our young folks may go to their parents and find out about these bubbles. An exchange says:

"Those who have experimented with ephemeral retracing spheres blown from common soap and water, will be glad to know that bubbles of extraordinary size and strength can be formed from a mixture of oleate of soda and glycerine. They may be kept on glass or under bell jars for 24 hours. When dropped upon the floor they rebound like a ball. If carefully cut open with a pair of scissors, wet with the solution, smaller spheres may be blown inside. Under the microscope the movements and iridescence of a small bubble present many beautiful changes."

SCALLOPED OYSTERS.—Wash out of the liquor two quarts of oysters, pound very fine eight soft crackers, or grate a stale loaf of bread; butter a deep dish, sprinkle in a layer of crumbs, then a layer of oysters, a little mace pepper, and bits of butter; another layer of crumbs, another of oysters, then seasoning as before, and so until the dish is filled; cover the dish over with bread crumbs, seasoning as before; turn over it a cup of the oyster liquor. Set it into the oven for thirty or forty minutes to brown. This is an excellent way to prepare oysters for a family dinner. —*Rural New Yorker.*

CRANBERRY ROLL.—Stew a quart of cranberries in just water enough to keep them from burning; make it very sweet, strain it through a colander, and set it away to cool; when quite cold, make a paste as for apple pudding; spread the cranberries about an inch thick; roll it up in a floured cloth, and tie it close at the ends; boil it two hours, and serve it with sweet sauce. Stewed apples or any other kind of fruit may be made in the same way.

SORGHUM VINEGAR.—"J. S. C." writes: We have never succeeded in making vinegar from Sorghum juice without boiling; but if it be boiled away one-third or one-half, it will make good vinegar. We have made Sorghum vinegar for a number of years, and we make the best from the white skimmings and washings of the finishing pan. As soon as the juice begins to thicken up in boiling, or when it gets to be very thin syrup, a whitish scum rises, which, if saved and diluted with rain-water, will make a number one vinegar. Vinegar can be made from good Sorghum syrup, (one gallon of syrup to two of rain-water,) but it will not work as quick, and is no better than that made from the skimmings. The reason of this, I suppose, is that the skimmings contain something that acts as a ferment. Keep the skimmings until the following spring, add about as much water as you have skimmings; be sure and leave it sweet enough for the sweeter it is the better the vinegar will be; then, if it is too sweet to work well, add more water; put it in a vinegar or whiskey cask, and set in a sunny place to work. —*American Advocate.*

IN POLISHING OR WASHING DOOR KNOBS or other articles projecting from a painted surface, protect the paint by slipping over the articles a piece of stout pasteboard or cloth, having a hole or slit in the centre large enough to slip it on.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, MARCH 9th, 1867.

TO ADVERTISERS.

This paper has for many years been well known in this community as the very best advertising medium by which the business men of the city could bring their merchandise, trades, professions, and the like, before country readers. This is easily understood when it is remembered that the four hundred preachers who are scattered throughout these States in the Rio Grand, East Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montgomery and Alabama Methodist Conferences, are all, more or less active agents for the paper; and when it is also remembered that our paper circulates among a large class of people who seldom see any other New Orleans paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

TO AGENTS.

Our agents will please, whenever practicable, forward money by draft on Mobile, or New Orleans, payable to our order. We have reason to believe that of all the monies forwarded to us by mail but a very small amount has failed to reach us; whenever the letters have been registered.

GARDEN SEEDS.

We have received from Messrs. David Landreth & sons, two packages of garden seeds. These gentlemen raise their own seed, and warrant them "fresh and genuine." They are for sale by most druggists, and seed-stores, and country merchants. This firm, also furnishes seeds of the various grasses, as Orchard, Herd, Kentucky Blue, Mixed Lawn, Timothy, Lucerne, Millet, Saint Foin, etc., address, DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, No. 23 South Sixth street, Philadelphia. The next time they send a package of seed, please do not put in so many radishes, but more melon, and some pea seeds.

PASTORAL ADDRESS.

We publish this week this able address of Bishop Wightman. Preachers in the Mobile Conference, who have charge of colored congregations, should read it to them. It addresses the colored man in the style and tone of one who has toiled for his salvation, and has always known him.

DEATH OF BISHOP SOULE.

This sad event is announced by a telegram from Bishop McTear. Bishop Soule died on the morning of the 6th inst., in the city of Nashville. Our last news from the Bishop was to the effect that he was in improved health, and we had hoped that he would be spared for sometime longer. The death of our Senior Bishop will be received by our church with profound regret and sorrow. If we mistake not, he was the oldest Methodist Preacher in the world, with one exception. His long life of responsibility and usefulness is without stain. His was a character of grand proportions, without infirmities, and with few if any errors. In history it will rise clearly and sharply in its outlines, and proportions, with princely eminence. He was for sixty-eight years a preacher, and forty-three years a Bishop. He was born in the State of Maine, in 1781, entered the ministry in 1799, ordained Deacon in 1801, Elder in 1803, and made a Bishop in 1824. Bishop Soule was in his 86th year, at the time of his death. With American Methodism he has been identified for this long period, during the entire growth and development of the church from the beginning. In the division of the church, in 1844, the Bishop firmly adhered to the South, and his counsels and influence have been a tower of strength to our Southern Church. His labors have extended over every part of the continent, and his name is familiar as "household words" throughout the bounds of our country. A more extended notice of Bishop Soule's character, life and labors, will appear hereafter.

EXPATRIATION.

In another column will be found a letter addressed to Dr. Foster, on the subject of Belize and British Honduras. This gentleman is an old and well known citizen of Louisiana, and a member of our church. He is now on his way to Belize, to examine the country, and to secure homes for himself and several other families of our best people. He has promised to furnish us with communications from time to time, and through him, we hope to furnish our readers with all they may wish to know in reference to that country.

We are not prepared as yet to advocate or advise voluntary expatriation. This country was once known as the asylum for the oppressed of all nations. It was for the most part originally colonized by those who fled from tyranny, and sought the boon of civil and religious liberty. For a hundred years, our shores have invited and received the political refugees, exiles, and emigrants from the oppressed nations of the old world. Now, however, the tables are turned. We witness to-day the strange spectacle, and record the startling fact, of thousands of native born Americans seeking refuge in other lands: from the iron despotism which has despoiled them of the last remnant of civil liberty. The government that has so long welcomed and nourished the alien and stranger, now casts out its own children.

In all history, we do not know a more striking, saddening, and suggestive fact than this. It was once thought and believed, that Americans were bound to be free, and that Anglo-Saxon blood would congeal sooner than flow in the veins of a subjugated people. It certainly was not expected that men of this race, however great

their power and opportunities, could consent to heap gratuitous and needless humiliation upon States whose past history entitled them to magnanimous and respectful treatment. Times change, and men change with them. Our old notions of freedom and the inalienable rights, about which the fathers of the Republic wrote, must be viewed as mere abstractions.

An attempt to assert and secure those inalienable rights has ended in the loss of all. The military bill leaves not a shadow. The government of the South is now military, and the lives and fortunes of our people, are in the hands of military officers and tribunals. What pretence of civil government we have, is by mere sufferance. The trial by jury, the Habeas Corpus, and representation are gone.

It is not strange that many should be anxiously looking for homes where they may escape the evils which threaten them here. And the less so when there are ominous indications of wholesale confiscation, and the impeachment of the President. It is hard to bear the loss of liberty, and the harder as the prospect of its restoration, at any time within the generation to come is exceedingly dim. Besides our liberties, it is the nature conviction of many, that we have lost the elements of material prosperity. Capital and labor will be slow to enter a country where martial law is the established and permanent order. The sudden emancipation of the slaves, and the impoverishment of the whites, together with the deep humiliation of political oppression, has led to social demoralization. There is no disposition to resist the Federal authority. This is a settled question everywhere. But there is vagrancy, idleness, and robbing, and thieving amongst the freedmen. So much of it in some sections, that the industrious farmer or planter, is measurably stripped of the hard earned fruits of his toil. There are also white men, made reckless by the loss of liberty and property, and others, always without character or responsibility, who are banded together as depredators upon those who are struggling to live by honest industry. The gentleman to whom we alluded in the beginning of this article, leaves one of the most beautiful and fertile sections of our State, with the conviction that the growing social demoralization, will soon make it utterly untenable. Such is the opinion of gentlemen from other parts of the South, whose views we are compelled to respect.

Here then are the reasons which move many to leave their homes and firesides, endeared to them by many ties and associations, to try their fortunes in foreign lands. But it is difficult to decide upon the place. What country, congenial in climate and soil, offers a refuge from the evils we would avoid? Mexico, is not that place at the present time—it is the frying pan, and the fire over again. Brazil, we distrust. There is little in the religion, language, and civilization of that country, that is congenial or inviting. Whatever may be the advantage and privileges accorded to the colonists there, can there be any guarantee that these will be permanent? For a time all may go on harmoniously and prosperously, but in the end there must be trouble. The natives will look upon the new comers with jealousy. The conflict of religion, and the antipathies of diverse customs and dissimilar civilizations will not long slumber. Assimilation will not be possible, and the weaker party goes to the wall. British Honduras, is probably preferable. There is a climate of unbroken summer, a fertile soil, nearly spontaneous in all tropical products, and there is a government, the freest in the world, and powerful enough to protect its subjects.

But we doubt the policy of expatriation for the present. We shall nowhere find a country equal to the one we leave, in the rich endowments of nature. We are now in a state of transition, and by remaining where we are, we may contribute to the readjustment of society, and the material prosperity of the country. We must "learn to labor and to wait." The madness which rules the hour cannot last. Our children, at least may do better here than elsewhere. We advise patience, and the quiet, earnest pursuit of all peaceable avocations. To be passive in political affairs, and to make the best fight we can with the difficulties that embarrass our industry, is the course which circumstances indicate. To such as feel that they must go, we bid God speed, but we hope that few will take this step, until the wisdom of it shall be more clearly demonstrated.

We have drawn as dark a picture as facts will warrant, and with this before us, we believe the time has not yet come. Bad as things are, they are not worse than we expected, when the South made her final surrender. We shuddered then, and once, and have since cultivated resignation to all the consequences involved. As a people, we are reduced to great straits, but we may be made perfect through suffering. The path to victory is not through blood, but by a patient submission and endurance which may triumph in the end. The great mass of our people must remain, and all that leave the country, in some degree, make their condition worse. To be united in suffering is a true heroism. The man who is first to leave an endangered ship is not the most courageous. We will not question the motives and conduct of our friends, who have made up their minds to exile, for we know them to be true and good men, but we feel that we ought not give up all as lost. We hope for a brighter day.

MAJOR T. R. HEARD.

This well known and much esteemed citizen of New Orleans died in Woodville, Miss., on the morning of the 3rd instant. Major Heard served with distinction throughout the late war, and was universally respected for all the qualities of a good citizen. He was a man of the kindest feelings, unselfish, benevolent, and amiable, in short a Christian gentleman. He was a man of prayer, humble in his walk with God—and perhaps too sensitive and shrinking in his religious profession and deportment. His death was calm and peaceful. He expressed himself as trustful in Christ, as the ground of his hope, and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. Our departed friend leaves a devoted and accomplished wife, to mourn his loss. But there is hope in this sorrow, and we are sure that our bereaved sister will find comfort and support in the Savior whose presence sustained her husband in the final hour. It is at such times, that we most fully appreciate the life and immortality which has been brought to light through the Gospel.

BELIZE HONDURAS.

The attention of our readers is called to the communications on this subject. We have other articles on the same, which will appear hereafter. Dr. Foster and other reliable gentlemen—planters and business men leave to-day for Belize, and will furnish us with the results of their observations, and conclusions about the country. Persons seeking information of this kind, will find it to their advantage to subscribe for the Advocate. We are not yet of the mind to emigrate ourselves, as our remonstrance in another place will show, but we should not be surprised if we become a convert, by the time our friends have completed their explorations.

BELIZE HONDURAS.

DR. D. W. FOSTER—Dear Sir, As the Senior Partner, and fully authorized to act in behalf of my firm, Putnam Vop Ohlaffen & Co., owners of Ambergris Island, British Honduras, I submit to you the following proposition, which will be binding upon my firm and partners in the event of account to me. You, or any of your friends whom you think will make good neighbors, can move upon the said Island of Ambergris, and occupy as much good arable land as each of you may require, to cultivate and for other active, and actual farming purposes, for the full term of five years free of any charge whatever, either in the shape of rent, or in any name or manner whatever.

Should you, or they, upon a thorough examination of the country, conclude that you will do better to buy the land you may be occupying on the Island, you shall have the privilege of buying it at one dollar per acre (\$1 per acre) with any reasonable terms of payment to bring it within your, or their means.

Respectfully Yours,

JAMES M. PUTNAM, for self.
PUTNAM, VOP OHLAFEN & CO.,
of British Honduras.

THE MILITARY BILL.

We publish this in another column. It has become a law; and we notice that measures are being taken to carry its provisions into immediate effect. In this connection read our Governor's proclamation. We are then under martial law. Let us be quiet and attend to our own business, raise corn, and be prayerful. If we have no citizenship on earth, let us comfort ourselves with the hope that our conversation is in heaven.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. H. Massey & Co., Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods and Clothing, 100 Common street, opposite City Hotel. Mr. Massey was formerly of the firm of Jos. H. Pahner & Co., and more recently in the house of Townsend Tompkins & Co. of this city. He has large experience in the business, and with the ample stock his rooms display, is prepared to satisfy the wants of any class of buyers.

G. M. Steiner & Co., Nos. 572 and 574 Magazine st., opposite Magazine Market. From personal dealing with these gentlemen, we can testify of the excellence of their stock, and their disposition to oblige their patrons.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

Mr. Editor: It is not necessary for me to state the reason we don't send you more names for the Advocate, when you know all this portion of Alabama can scarcely live. The cruel war and the failure to make a crop last year, has put the people very low down in all this up country, scarcely able to live. We have a preacher in Ky., now begging for provisions for some of our "itinerants" on the outskirts of the district. We also have a little trouble in parts of our work with the Yankee preachers. The plan is this, they pass through such portions of our work as they ascertain will sanction their notions, hunt up a certain caste of preachers of that "stripe," offer them so much in greenback to join them and form missions, all through our country; as they say,—to get our people back to the "Northern church." You may infer what class of our preachers can be bought with greenbacks, to turn over to the "radicals," and commence to abuse and misrepresent the church of God, which has done so much for them in improving their moral condition in life.

There are many in this country who were not favorable to the division of the church North and South. They will of course, use their influence most assiduously to get others in the same way. In many portions they will give us

trouble. But we will fear God and try to do good, pursuing "the even tenor of our way."

Our Quarterly meetings so far, have been encouragingly good, I think, we shall have a good year, I look for a gracious revival all through the country.

May God send it, very soon. Pray for us, that the church may be kept pure—and that the work of God may prosper in our hands.

Yours Very Truly,

T. Moody.

FROM OTHER CHURCHES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NORTH. A HOME FOR THE POOR.—The Ladies' Aid Society of the city of Philadelphia, have purchased the property known to the public as the "Creedland—estate," situated on Lehigh avenue, between Rising Sun and Germantown, for the purpose of founding a home for the aged members of the Methodist Church, at a cost of \$2700 per acre. There are about six acres, with a good old family mansion on it, which will accommodate about thirty only.

BAPTIST.

The First Louisiana Baptist Association has established in New Orleans a Workmen's Bureau, the object of which is to furnish a supply of field hands, wood choppers, carpenters, brick masons, gardeners, painters, cooks, washwomen, waiters, house servants, seamstresses, school teachers, carriage drivers, blacksmiths, furniture cleaners, and every description of unskilled labor throughout the state. The Bureau will also see to it that when a contract is made, it shall be performed by both parties.

PRESBYTERIAN.

PROSPEROUS.—There has lately been quite a revival in the First Presbyterian Church at Nashville, Tenn., and from various other churches in the South similar reports are made. Presbyterianism in nearly all the Southern States seems in a healthy condition, and as prosperous as could have been expected. Their people are united. The Committee of Publication at Richmond, Va., are actively engaged in furnishing Sunday school books for the denomination, and seem to have considerable success.

FOREIGN.

The Duchess of Leeds and Lady Herbert, of Lea, have, it is said, each given the large sum of £10,000 to the Roman Catholic Church, to be applied to the purchase of Priory Park, near Bath, for the use of that religious body.

BENEVOLENCE OF NATIVE CHURCHES IN ASIA.—The pastors of the native Churches in ancient Armenia, gathered by the missions of the American Board, have formed themselves into an Evangelical Union. At a late meeting of the Union several vital questions were discussed. Among these questions was that of liberal benevolence in supporting all the interests of the Church, including the salary of the pastor. One of the leading members of the Union said, "I am fully persuaded that every Church is not only able to support its poor, but its pastor, too." The question, "Is poverty a reason for a preacher's leaving his office?" was discussed, and to it a unanimous negative was given. The discussions ended in the adoption of the following resolution, by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That we exhort our Churches to give one-tenth, or more, of all their earnings for the Lord's work—not as bound by the Mosaic law, but from the duty of Christian liberality, and because they, and all they have, are consecrated to God; and when necessary, they are to give all their possessions, and their lives also, for his glory.

ANOTHER REFORM DECREE.—The Emperor Napoleon will soon issue a decree granting the perpetual right of social and religious meetings.

THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.—The Empress Eugenie takes great interest in the holy places at Jerusalem, and French diplomacy, animated by Her Majesty, has succeeded in persuading the Turks to permit the Holy Sepulchre to be repaired, the roof of which has long been in a deplorable condition.

Another Characteristic Scene in the United States Senate.

On the 27th ult., at the evening session of the United States Senate, the following characteristic passage of arms occurred during the consideration of the miscellaneous appropriation bill:

The finance Committee recommended the adoption of an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay such assistants as were actually employed in the collection of internal revenue in the States prior to the 1st day of August, 1866, compensation at the rate prescribed by law.

Mr. Trumbull hoped this would not be adopted. These persons were appointed in direct violation of the law, as they could not take the oath of office.

Mr. Sherman said the circumstances which induced the committee to report this were very simple. The Secretary of the Treasury found it impossible to get men in some of the counties of the rebel State to discharge the duties of assistant assessors who could take the oath. According to law, they must live in the county in which they held their office. The Secretary was compelled to dispense with a portion of the oath in particular cases, and it was now asked to pay these men only up to the 1st of August last.

Mr. Sumner said the Secretary of the Treasury was guilty of an illegal act; nay, more, a crime. He violated law in appointing men who could not take the oath, and when complaint was made, he replied in a notorious falsehood that there were no Unionists in the South who could take the oath. This was nothing less than a notorious untruth. Congress had been too lenient towards the crimes of this officer. He (Mr. Sumner) would not vote to pay these rebels. Let the Secretary pay them out of his own pocket. Mr. Sumner, having in the course of his remarks, referred to Mr. Sherman as attempting to cover up a crime.

Mr. Sherman rose at the conclusion of Mr. Sumner's speech, and said this language was unparliamentary; it was ingenuously said; it was false; it ought not to have been uttered in the Senate. He (Mr. Sherman) had nothing to say in reply to what Mr. Sumner had said about the Secretary of the Treasury. He believed Mr. Sumner had a difficulty of some kind with that officer.

Mr. Sumner rose to interrupt Mr. Sherman, who, however, declined to yield the floor.

Mr. Sherman explained the circumstances attending the appointments referred to. The aggregate amount required for the claim would not exceed \$10,000.

Mr. Chandler said he was the author of the original proposition now under discussion. The Committee of Commerce reported a bill of this kind some time ago, because they knew that whatever crime there was in the matter belonged to the Secretary of the Treasury. Congress ought either to impeach the criminal or pay the claim.

Mr. Sumner. Let the Secretary of the Treasury pay it out of his own pocket.

Mr. Chandler. He ain't able. He's a pauper. He can't pay the hundredth part of it.

Mr. Trumbull said there was more involved in this question than a few thousand dollars. It was the principle whether rebels or loyal men should be placed in office in the rebel States. It would not do to say that this was inadvertence on the part of the Secretary, for one of the first things done by the last session of Congress was to call his attention to it.

Mr. Buckalew, in commencing a few remarks in defence of the Secretary of the Treasury, said that Mr. Chandler spoke under the protection given them by the Constitution, that they shall not be held responsible elsewhere for what is spoken in debate. They had no idea of being held responsible to the Secretary for calling him a criminal and pauper. It was not for him (Mr. Buckalew) to question the taste of such references to a high public officer, who cannot defend himself on this floor, and can only be defended in such remarks as other Senators may offer by way of reply to such charges.

Mr. Chandler said he used the word pauper in a comparative sense. He meant to say that he would be a pauper if he was compelled to pay the claims suggested by Mr. Sumner, unless he had stolen more than he thought he had. He (Mr. Chandler) didn't mean to say that the Secretary couldn't buy a loaf of bread. He came here from a little bank out in Indiana, and took clerkship of some kind, which paid him about \$3,000. That was twice as much as he was worth. He (Mr. Chandler) wouldn't give him more than \$1,000 a year to be a clerk in his bank or in his dry goods store in Detroit. He made a good enough clerk, but when he was asked to the office of Secretary he turned politician, and he was a better politician than a Secretary.

Mr. Sumner—He is a very bad politician.

Mr. Chandler—He is a worse Secretary. He knows literally nothing about politics and less about finance.

Alluding to the remark of Mr. Buckalew, that Senators were not to be held responsible elsewhere for what they said here.

Mr. Chandler said he had no desire to shield himself from responsibility. What he said here he was accountable elsewhere to the Secretary of the Treasury, or to anybody else.

Mr. Lane felt impelled to say a few words in vindication of the Treasury. He had known him for thirty years. Instead of being an unimportant officer of a little bank in Indiana, he was for twenty years President of the State Bank of Indiana, which had thirty branches, and a capital of five millions of dollars. He (Mr. Lane) had nothing to say in defence of the Secretary's action in appointing rebels to office, only to say that the Secretary felt bound to do what he had done, in pursuance of his duty to collect the revenue. These men were appointed on the recommendation of loyal assessors and collectors in the South. He might have made a mistake, but there was a strong claim of equity for the men it was now proposed to pay. They had discharged their duty, and it did not become a great and magnanimous nation to deny a claim of \$125 each to a few men who had been appointed on the recommendation of officers of the Government.

Mr. Wilson offered a substitute for the pending proposition, declaring that in employing persons who could not take the oath prescribed by law, as assistant assessors in the rebel States in the collection of internal revenue, the Secretary of the Treasury acted in violation of law, but the persons so employed being guilty of no offense, are entitled to equity to be paid, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay them the amount due them for their services to the 1st of August, 1866.

Mr. Chandler said the fault was with the principals, and not with the assistants. When rebels were appointed as assessors, they appointed rebels as assistants. It was so in the North as well as in the South. In Michigan, when Andrew Johnson appointed copperheads to office, they always selected copperhead assistants. He preferred South Carolina rebels to Michigan copperheads. He could get along with the rebels, but God defend him from the copperheads.

Mr. Fessenden defended the Secretary of the Treasury from what he called the four-monthed attacks made upon him. If any man belonging to what was termed the Radical wing of the Senate had been in the Secretary's position, and had done as the Secretary had done, none of these attacks would have been made upon him. As to the remarks of Mr. Chandler, he would not reply to them, because he could not use language to fully express his opinion on the subject. The allusion to the poverty of the Secretary was a matter of taste, which Mr. Chandler must decide for himself. He would remind the Senator from Allegheny, however, that Alexander Hamilton, the ablest financier the Government ever had, was a poor man, and that men's knowledge of statesmanship or finance was not always in proportion to the depth of their pockets.

Mr. Sumner replied briefly to Mr. Fessenden, again charging the Secretary of the Treasury with criminality in the appointment of these assistant assessors.

After further debate, the Senate, at 11:45, without action, adjourned.

MILITARY BILL.

THE PLAN PROPOSED BY CONGRESS TO GOVERN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The following is a correct copy of the act "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States."

Whereas, No legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas; and

Whereas, It is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States, until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts, and made subject to the military authority of the United States as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district, and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the

President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army, not below the rank of brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act, shall be tried without unnecessary delay and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted, and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions; Provided, That no sentence of death under the provisions of this act shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law, and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for election of delegates, and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same, and when said State, by a vote of its legislature elected under said Constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this bill shall be inoperative in said State: Provided, That no person exclude from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of said convention.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil governments which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States, at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional government all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none other who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act, and no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional government who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said Constitutional Amendment.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional government who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said Constitutional Amendment.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional government who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said Constitutional Amendment.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional government who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said Constitutional Amendment.

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room, except the host, who contrived to detain his scientific guest by commencing a conversation with him through the media of pen, ink and paper. They had not interchanged many ideas, before the gentleman, as if by chance, struck the keys of the piano, beside which they were sitting, gradually began to run over one of the great master's own compositions, purposely made numerous errors; and at length blundered so egregiously, that the composer condescended to stretch out his hand, and put him right. That was enough; his fingers were on the instrument; he immediately left him, on some pretext, and joined the company in the next room, who were patiently waiting the issue of the straggle. The musician, left by himself, sat down to the piano, struck a few hurried and interrupted chords, then became more regular, gradually forgot everything but that in which his very soul became absorbed, and ran on for half an hour, in a varied, emphatic, and phrenzied style, that exactly corresponded with the swelling muscles of his face, the starting veins, and the wild rolling of his eye. The amateurs were so enraptured, that they could not help running into the room to express their delight. But he instantly detected the trick that had been played upon him, and, in a rage, rejected their applause.

Shreveport Dist. Louisiana Conference. SECOND QUARTERLY MEETINGS. Anneco, at Holly Grove March 23, 24. Many, at Port Jessup 30, 31. Pleasant Hill, at San Patrice April 6, 7. Caddo, at Mt. Zion 13, 14. Belle Bower 20, 21. Springville, at Unity 27, 28. N. Rossier, at Walker's Chapel May 4, 5. Shreveport 11, 12. Mansfield, at 26, 27.

Lake Providence District La. Conference. FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS. Waterproof & St. Jose, at W. proof Jan. 26, 27. Wesley circuit, at Wesley Chapel, Feb. 2, 3. Delhi circuit, at Floyd, Feb. 9, 10. Carroll circuit, at Dells Chapel, Feb. 16, 17. Oakley circuit, at Oakley, March 2, 3. Tensas & Sicily l. cir, Tens. Chap., Mch. 16, 17. Lake Prov. & Pecan cir, at Lake P. Mch. 23, 24.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference. FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS. Whistler & Gort, Hlf, at W. Jan. 19, 20. E. Shore & F. River, at Dannelly's 26, 27. Pascagoula, at Salem, Feb. 2, 3. Bay Shore, Feb. 9, 10. Ocean Springs, Feb. 16, 17. Citronelle, Feb. 23, 24. State Line & St. Stephen's, March 2, 3. Waynesboro, at Waynesboro, March 9, 11. The Preachers, where the Quarterly meetings are not specified above, are to be held, will please let me know by mail, at their earliest convenience. Address me at Mobile, Ala. THOS. W. DORRAN, P. E.

A Proclamation by the Governor. EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF LA., New Orleans, March 8, 1867.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States have passed an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and which act is now a law; and

Whereas, Section 5 of said act provides that "when the people of any one of said States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, in all respects framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law, and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for election of delegates, and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same, and when said State, by a vote of its legislature elected under said Constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this bill shall be inoperative in said State: Provided, That no person exclude from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of said convention."

Now, therefore, I, J. Madison Wells, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby declare the said act to be in force in the said State, and all elections held from and after this date, either by State, municipal or parochial authority, except in strict conformity to section six of said act of Congress, to be void and of no effect, and all persons elected to office must be able to qualify under said law before they will be allowed to enter on the duties of the same.

(Signed) J. MADISON WELLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

OBITUARIES. Died, in Gainesville, Ala., January 28, 1867, WM. H. DANDRIDGE, in the 57th year of his age. Bro. D. was a native of Virginia, but for many years prior to his death, was a citizen of Gainesville, where he lived, respected and esteemed by all. From an early period in life, until his death, Bro. D. was a worthy member of the M. E. Church; adorning his Christian profession by a godly life, and orderly conversation. Bro. D. has no doubt, taken a transfer from the church militant on earth, to the church triumphant in heaven.

J. C. HUGHES.

SPECIAL NOTICES. A meeting of the DISTRICT STEWARDS for the MOBILE DISTRICT, will be held on the 19th inst, at 12 o'clock M., at the St. Francis street M. E. Church, in this city. A full attendance is requested.

THOS. W. DORRAN, P. E. Mobile, March 4th, 1867.

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!! Yard on Josephine st. bet. Prytania & Coliseum.

MR. GEO. O. HEATLY. Would have his friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to fill orders for COAL and WOOD, and hopes, by giving his personal attention, to secure and merit their patronage.

Best ASH WOOD delivered at \$10. 15-00 COAL \$9. 15-00

Orders left at Yard, or "Price Current" office, 129 Gravier street, or Peter Williams, corner Jackson and Rousseau streets, will meet with prompt attention.

nov 1 1866

LANDRETH'S RURAL REGISTER. —And— ALMANAC For 1867.

Containing numerous hints on Horticulture, will be mailed to all applicants who enclose a two cent stamp with their address.

DAVID LANDRETH & SON, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

NOTICE—WANTED. A gentleman who is a graduate of either State or Dabney's Commercial College, and competent to teach Penmanship, Book-keeping, etc., can hear of a situation by addressing the undersigned. A member of the Methodist Church preferred. Rev. H. J. HARRIS, Hazelhurst, Miss.

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Southern Methodist Publishing House. The branch of the above House, at 112 Camp street, in this city, is in successful operation. All the Publications of the Catalogue can be had here on the same terms as at Nashville. Catalogues will be sent when requested. Single copies of books will be sent by mail to those who wish them, on remitting in addition to the price of the books, 4 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction of 4 ounces. Address: R. J. HARRIS, Agent, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

New Orleans Dist. Quarterly Conferences. Felicite Street, Jan. 20. Moreau Street, Jan. 27. Carondelet Street, Feb. 3. German Churches, Feb. 10. Dryades Street, Feb. 8. N. O. Circuit, Jefferson & La. Av., at 6 p.m. at Advocate office, Feb. 15. Plaquemine & Gros Tete, at Livonia, 23, 24. Baton Rouge, March 2, 3. Thibodaux, March 9, 10. Colored Churches, March 18th. J. C. KEENER, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. G. M. STEIRER & CO. GROCERS. 572 and 574 Magazine street, (opposite Magazine Market.) Have always on hand, a large and fresh assortment of Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Bacon, Ham, Canned Fruits, Fish, Pickles, Sauces, and Preserves;—Also— CHOICE GOSHEN BUTTER. Goods delivered free of drayage. Particular attention given to PLANTATION and FAMILY ORDERS.

WANTED. A Gentleman, a Georgian by birth, and a Teacher of considerable experience, desires a situation in that capacity. Has been well received by former patrons. Address early. G. Care Rev. J. C. KEENER, 112 Camp street, N. Orleans, La. mar 9-67.

LANDRETH'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS. Have been familiarly known to the American Public for upwards of three-quarters of a century.

THEY SPEAK THEIR OWN PRAISE. WHEREVER PLANTED. DEALERS IN SEEDS. Whether Country Merchants, Book-sellers, Druggists, or Regular Seedsmen, not already customers of the undersigned, are invited to become such.

OUR WHOLESALE PRICE LIST. Published to the Trade Only will be mailed to all dealers who apply.

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Containing numerous hints on Horticulture, will be mailed to all applicants who enclose a two cent stamp with their address.

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DAVID LANDRETH & SON

DENTAL SURGEON.
No. 107 Carondelet Street,
One door above Poydras, on the left hand side.
Jan 26 1y

LATEST FASHIONS.
Call for
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTICAL
[Or, Double Spring]
SKIRT!

THEY WILL NOT BEND OR BREAK
Like the Single Spring, but will preserve their perfect and graceful shape when three or four ordinary Skirts are thrown aside as useless—hence are the CHEAPEST.

Each Hoop is made by braiding two springs together, edge to edge, forming the STRONGEST, most FLEXIBLE, and still the LIGHTEST Hoop made.

In fact, for promenade, or the house, or the church, the theatre, or for crowded assemblies, railroad cars, carriages, etc., they are superior to all others, affording COMFORT TO THE WEARER, with that ELEGANCE OF SHAPE which wins favor with all, and has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC"

The Standard Skirt of the Fashionable World.
For misses and young ladies they are superior to all others.

For Sale Everywhere.
Manufactured exclusively by the owners of the Patent,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
97 Chambers, 79 and 81 Beade Sts, New York.

CAUTION.
The Duplex Skirt will admit a pin being run through the centre of each hoop, thereby proving there are TWO SPRINGS braided together therein, which is the secret of their remarkable STRENGTH and FLEXIBILITY—a combination not possessed by any SINGLE-SPRING Skirt.

The red ink stamp, viz: "J. W. BRADLEY'S Duplex Elliptic Springs" will be found upon the waistband of every Skirt; none other are genuine.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.
The next Spring Session of this well-known Institution will commence on the 10th day of February, 1867. It is owned and controlled by the Louisiana Conference, is thoroughly organized, and in the enjoyment of an extensive patronage. Few institutions can present greater advantages in the way of a healthy situation, refined society, commodious buildings, thorough instruction, efficient government, and reasonable charges.

TERMS:
For a session of four and a half months, (one half to be paid on entrance, the remainder on the 15th day of April.)
Board, including Washing, Fuel, and Room Rent, payable in gold \$67 50
Regular Tuition, currency 25 00
Incidental Fees, currency 2 00
French 15 00
Made on Piano or Guitar, with use of Instrument, each, currency 37 50
Ornamental branches at usual prices.

Each boarding pupil will furnish a pair of linens, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow cases, a coverlet or spread, and her own towels and lights.
After admission, no reduction will be made for the charges for board and tuition, for the session, except in cases of sickness protracted at least to the period of a month.

For further particulars, address
CHARLES B. STUART, President,
Jan 12, 2m Mansfield, La.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, JACKSON, LOUISIANA.
was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.
The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, \$75 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.
Boarding can be obtained at from \$20 to \$25 per month.
The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Hall, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution in the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge of its future prosperity.
The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting to their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.
The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are expected to give pecuniary aid to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, GREENSBORO, ALA.
The exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first Wednesday in October next. Instruction will be given in the Schools of Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Biblical Literature. Civil Engineering and Analytical Chemistry will also be taught.

TERMS:
Tuition fees per term, currency \$10 00
Contingent fee, currency 5 00
Board can be obtained at \$20 to \$25 per month
W. M. WIGHTMAN, Chancellor

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AT BATON ROUGE.

The third session of this school will begin on Wednesday, 3d October, 1866.
The object of this school has ever been to afford a good classical and practical education, or a complete preparation for any stage of a College or University course.

TERMS: Tuition and board, per month, \$10.—Payable \$200 in advance; balance on the 1st of March.
Every student who enters the school is expected to remain to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in full, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.
Pupils are required to furnish their own bed clothing, towels, wash-basin, mosquito net, etc. Circulars can be obtained by addressing me at Baton Rouge, or Rev. J. C. Keener, D.D., New Orleans, La.

As the number of students is limited, it is earnestly requested that application be made as soon as possible.

W. H. N. MUGRUDER,
Baton Rouge, La., August 24, 1866.

CATE'S SHOE FACTORY,
HAMMOND STATION, ON JACKSON RAILROAD
Established, August, 1861

Destroyed, May, 1863.

Re-established, January, 1866.

SALES ROOMS,

C. E. CATE & CO.,

18 CAMP STREET, 18

Under the City Hotel.

We respectfully call the attention of all parties desirous of encouraging HOME MANUFACTURES to the various styles of

LADIES' SUPERIOR CAFE WALKING SHOES AND DRESS BOOTS, MISSES' HEAVY SCHOOL SHOES, CHILDREN'S STRONG SHOES

AND MEN'S AND BOYS' CAFE, AND RIE BROGANS.

Which we are now daily receiving from our Factory. These goods are made here, of Louisiana Tanned Leather, and we flatter ourselves fully demonstrate that manufacturing in the South is no longer an experiment, but with the proper encouragement from all who are interested in such enterprises, we promise better stock, more faithful workmanship and superior goods every way, to any Eastern goods, and for the same class of work at as low price.

We aim to manufacture all the goods we sell, and to that end we are turning out new styles every week.

A trial for this work is cordially solicited from Merchants, Planters, and all persons requiring good Shoes.

C. E. CATE & CO.,
Feb 17 18 Camp St., N. O.

W. C. SHEPARD, A. L. ABBOTT, ROBT. C. HUTCHINSON
SHEPARD, ABBOTT & CO.,
No. 55 Camp street, New Orleans.

Nearly opposite Picayune Office.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

PLATED WARE,

House Furnishing Goods,

AND KITCHEN WARE.

We beg leave to inform our friends and the public in general, that we have on hand a large and well selected stock of the above goods, and are constantly receiving them directly from the manufacturers in France, England, and the United States; and we flatter ourselves that we can sell our goods as low as any house in the city. For variety in the house-furnishing line, our stock is unequalled in the South.

Call in and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

SHEPARD, ABBOTT & CO.,
sep 22 1y 55 Camp street, New Orleans.

E. L. PIERSON & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

CLOTHING,

AND

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 27 Magazine Street,

Corner of Gravier street,

sep 22 6m NEW ORLEANS.

J. A. BRASELMAN & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

Possess great facilities for buying goods cheap which enables them to sell below market prices.

Special attention given to orders.

Nos. 586 and 588 Magazine Street,

Corner of St. Andrew Street,

oct 6 1y NEW ORLEANS.

BROWN & FINNEGAN,

Successors to D. Genella,

112 Camp Street—Ground Floor,

Dealers in

CROCKERY, CHINA & GLASS WARE,

Tin, Plated and Japanned Ware,

PLATED AND FANCY GOODS.

Families wishing supplies are invited to call and examine goods and prices. Jan 19 3m

NORTH, BRUSH & MASON,

Wholesale Dealers in

Fancy Goods,

STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, CUTLERY,

HOSIERY,

Furnishing Goods, etc.,

35 MAGAZINE STREET,

Opposite the St. James Hotel, New Orleans, La

aug 25 1y

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Jan 26

HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY.
RICHARD ANGELL,
156 Julia street, bet. Camp and St. Charles
PURE AND CERTAIN MEDICINES,
Cures, Books, Carates, &c.

Has established himself at No. 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Amesthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth.

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL,
(Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College.)

Has established himself at No. 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Amesthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth.

PHILIP WERLEIN,
\$2..... Baronne Street,..... 82

Successor of the well known music houses of Phil. Werlein and P. Werlein & Halley.

Dealer in

PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS,

GUITARS, VIOLINS,

And other musical instruments. Also, Music and Instruction Books, Music Folios, Note Paper—in fact everything belonging to domestic music.

The repairing and tuning of Pianos will be attended to, arrangements having been made with that well known Piano Maker, M. BURCHARDT, who will take charge of that department.

Patrons wishing can have their Pianos stored, sold on commission, boxed, in shipped to order.

Findings for repairing Pianos, such as Wire, Felt, Cloth, etc., constantly for sale.

Piano Stools, Covers of elegant patterns, etc., on hand.

Any information on musical matters cheerfully given. Teachers recommended.

Musical notation will be found at times at the above place, and will aid in making selections. He recommends his son, PHILIP WERLEIN, to his former friends and customers, and solicits their patronage for him.

STOVES, GRATES, TIN WARE,

AND

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

The undersigned offer for sale an assortment of COOKING STOVES, embracing among the best the well known Charter Oak, the Brilliant, the Peerless, the American Home, and others, of the latest improvement.

Also, a large lot of HEATING and PARLOR STOVES, a large variety of GRATES, and of COUNTRY HOLLOW WARE, etc.

We manufacture all our own Tin Ware, and sell cheap.

CAMPBELL & CO.,
n 10 6m 115 Poydras st, bet. Camp & Magazine

COAL OIL AND LAMPS.

HILL & VEAZIE,

Having removed from No. 31 Chartres street to No. 74 Camp street, have received large additions to their former stock, making their assortment of Coal Oil Lamps, and all the articles needful to use with them, very extensive. Together with COAL OIL CHANDELIERS from two to six lights, suitable for lighting Churches, large Halls, Parlors, etc.; and every variety of Lamps from the smallest to the largest. Also, FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMPS for coal oil and gas, very useful and economical; also EDDIE'S COOKING STOVES, assorted sizes, heated by coal oil, with many other useful and convenient articles.

Always on hand the best Kerosene and Coal Oil manufactured.

Call and examine.

HILL & VEAZIE,
No 74 Camp street,

only Between Natchez street and Times Office

ST JAMES HOTEL,

MAGAZINE STREET,

Between Gravier and Natchez Streets,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CHAS. E. SMEDES,.....Manager.

This establishment is now open for the reception of guests.

It is newly furnished from the Kitchen to the roof, Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, Linen Sheetings, etc. The Furniture and Table Ware are all of the latest style and most costly material. The Table is furnished with every luxury the Market affords. The Bars with Liquors equal to any used in private families, and the comforts and pleasures of a home, as far as possible, guaranteed to its guests.

The House itself may be said to be entirely new and fresh. The undersigned will spare neither labor or expense to merit a continuance of the liberal support with which he has thus far been honored.

CHAS. E. SMEDES.
n 3 1y

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,

No. 9 Perdido Street, New Orleans,

Dealers in all descriptions of

MILL AND PLANTATION MACHINERY,

AND AGRICULTURAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents in the Southwest for the celebrated Wood & Mamm Steam Engines, 4 to 45 horse power; Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills; Strain's Corn and Wheat Mills, Sawn Machines, Bolting Cloth; Todd's Circular Saw Mills; Wood Cutting Machines, Flowsy Machines; Stafford Sinks Cultivators; Slatery's Flowsy; Flowsy; Wheelbarrows, Belting, Saws, etc.

Send for descriptive circulars and price lists.

GEO. H. VINTEN,

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 140 Poydras street, between Camp and St. Charles, New Orleans.

Newspaper of the following sizes: 22 by 32, 24 by 36, 26 by 38, 28 by 40, 30 by 42, and 32 by 44.

Agent for the sale of R. Hoe & Co's Printing Presses; the "Liberty" Job Presses; Adams' Cottage Presses; and J. S. Conners & Sons Type.

ap 7 1y

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

Lately received Carpeting of all kinds and qualities; Floor Oil Cloth of all qualities, which we cut to suit rooms; Curtain Materials, Lace Curtains, Cornices and Lamps in great variety; Window Shades, Hair Cloth, Crumb Cloths, Table and Piano Covers, China and Cocoa Matting, etc., all widths.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,
n 13 1y

CLOAKS!

F. ADAM,
(Formerly with O'Leary, Jun., & Co.)

MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER

in Ladies' and Misses'

CLOTH AND SILK CLOAKS,

No. 76 Canal Street—Up Stairs.

NEW ORLEANS.

Don't trust to glancing advertisements in the newspapers, but go to THE FACTORY itself, if you want good goods at fair prices. n 10 2m

E. GIQUEL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FOREIGN, FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Also, a large and varied supply of

HOUSEKEEPING and

PLANTATION GOODS,

Constantly on hand, at

AUSTIN & GOODWYN,

Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers of

TIN WARE,

Also,

COOKING and HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds, for sale.

25 Peters, formerly Front Levee,

Other Customhouse street,

NEW ORLEANS.

PAUL J. CHRISTIAN, JOHN W. HARRIS,

Formerly of H. G. Stearns & Co.

P. J. CHRISTIAN & CO.,

General Mercantile Stationers,

JOB PRINTERS, AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

No. 73 Camp Street.

We beg to inform our friends and the public that we have established a complete BOOK BINDERY in connection with our business, and will hereafter be enabled to execute all orders with promptitude and dispatch.

We have secured the services of one of the most thorough workmen of this city, and our patrons can rely upon having their orders immediately and efficiently executed. c 20 3m

D. H. HOLMES,

Direct Importation of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 155 Canal Street,

sep 1 6m NEW ORLEANS.

S. ANDERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER

And PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK DEALER.

61 Camp street, New Orleans.

Cartes de Visite,

Heliotypes, Ambrotypes,

Pictures on Porcelain,

And every description of Pictures known to the Art.

All kinds of Photographic Materials at the lowest price for cash.

sep 1 y

BELLS! BELLS!! BELLS!!!

BUCKNAY BELL FOUNDRY

Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,

Of the late Firm and Successors to G. W. COFFIN & CO.,

102 & 104 East Second Street,

Cincinnati, Ohio,

Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, Plantations, etc.

Made of Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our improved Rotary Yoke.

All Bells warranted to prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent free upon application.

sep 1 y

GUSTAVE VOM HOFF,

Manufacturer of Upright Pianos,

807 MAGAZINE ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Pianos sold at moderate prices, with five years guarantee.

One of these Pianos has just been awarded a Medal in the recent Louisiana State Fair, for superior richness of tone and great durability.

dec 1 6m

TURNER & COHEN,

Photograph and Fine Art Gallery,

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

Since the publication of our last number the general market has evinced only moderate animation, although several of the leading articles have undergone a material alteration. Sugar and Molasses have been in less active demand, at higher prices for the latter, and the movement in Western Produce has been limited, attended with an easier feeling in Flour and Corn, and a decline in Pork; while operations in our leading staples have been rather restricted, and under the influence of unfavorable advices from Liverpool and New York, prices have eased off, the market closing at our quotations yesterday, with a tendency to further weakness.

COTTON—On Saturday, the market opened under the adverse influence of a decline at Liverpool and York, but subsequently the advices from the former being more favorable, a better feeling obtained, and sales to the amount of 5800 bales were effected, at prices within the range of previous quotations. On Monday, notwithstanding holders were willing to concede, most buyers were loth to operate, being restrained by the discouraging tenor of the foreign and domestic news, and consequently the sales were restricted, comprising barely 5400 bales, at easier prices. Yesterday, owing to the continued unfavorable advices from Liverpool and New York, the movement exhibited little activity throughout, and hence the sales were light, summing up barely 5200 bales, at prices disclosing greater ease, the market closing decidedly weak, at our quotations.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 16,400 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 7511 bales, against 13,534 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 6023 bales.

The receipts at this port, since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas), are 554,239 bales, against 491,848 bales to same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 28,722 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 52,398 bales to Great Britain, of 28,735 to France, and an increase of 11,735 bales to other foreign ports.

TOBACCO—The stock on sale is so small that there is little or no room for making selections or filling orders. Only a few small lots of the new crop have so far been received, and were sold at once. The transactions during the past three days have been confined to 40 hogheads, of which one Medium Leaf at 7c, 3 Large at 3½c, 1 Erosted at 2c, 13 Good Light Leaf at 8c, 1 New Clarksville Leaf at 4c, 1 New Fair Clarksville Leaf at 6½c, 1 at 7c, 2 Good Leaf at 8½c, 1 Low Leaf at 4½c, and 1 New Leaf at 5c. We repeat our previous quotations for reference.

Light Heavy.
Low Refused... 2 to 3 ½ to 4 ½ CURRENCY.
Good do... 4 to 4 ½ to 5 ½
Common Leaf 5 to 6 ½ to 7 ½
Fair... 7 to 8 ½ to 9 ½
Good... 10 to 12 ½ to 14 ½
Fine... 12 ½ to 14 ½ to 16 ½
Choice Selects 16 to 20 to 25

FLOUR—The market has been quiet but steady, with a fair local demand. The sales on Saturday and Monday were confined to 4000 barrels at \$10.50 to \$10.75 per bbl for Fine, \$11.40 to \$11.62 for Superfine, \$12.12 to \$12.25 for Single Extra, \$13.25 to \$14.25 for Double Extra, \$15.12 to \$15.25 for Treble Extra, and \$16 to \$17.50 per bbl for Choice Extra. Yesterday there were sales of 2000 barrels at \$9.50 for Common, \$11.40 to \$11.50 for Superfine, \$13 to \$13.50 for Double Extra, and \$16.15 to \$16.50 per bbl for Choice Extra. Arrived during the past three days 11,727 bbls. Cleared for Texas 340, Mississippi 195 bbls.

Cattle Market.
JEFFERSON CITY,
Wednesday evening, March 6, 1867.
Western Beef, choice per lb net... 10 to 15
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net... 12 to 14
Texas Cattle 2d quality, per head... \$35 to 65
Texas Cattle 3d quality, per head... \$15 to 30
Hogs per lb gross... 7 to 8
Hogs in lots per head... \$3.25 to \$4.25
Cattle Sheep, per head... \$4.50 to \$6.00
Choice Sheep, per head... \$4.50 to \$6.00
Milch Cows, choice per head... \$80 to \$100
Milch Cows, per head... \$50 to \$80
Texas Cows, with Calves... \$12 to \$25
Yearlings, per head... \$10 to \$18
Calves per head... \$7.00 to \$12

HORSE AND MULE MARKET.
Saddle and light harness Horses... \$200 to \$400
Heavy draft Horses... \$175 to \$350
Common do... \$75 to \$180
Mules, 1st quality, broke... \$200 to \$225
Do 2d do... \$100 to \$150
Do 3d do unbroke... \$20 to \$40
Do 2d do... \$150 to \$200
Mexican Mules... \$40 to \$65

Monetary.
The Coin market has been quiet, the fluctuations attending the course of prices at New York restraining most dealers from operating. Gold opened on Saturday, nominally at 138½, but subsequently receded and closed weak at 138 to 138½, and opened on Monday at 137½, at a later hour declining, but afterwards rallying, and closing steady at the opening rate, and opened yesterday at 138½, to 139, but later in the day improved and closed firm at 138½ to 139.

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements	0.00	25.00
Cotton and Sugar Plows	12.50	15.00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	7.50	10.00
Cotton Scrapers	7.50	10.00
Sweeps	7.50	10.00
Cultivators	10.00	15.00
Shovels	10.00	15.00
Spades	11.00	15.00
Axes	15.00	20.00
Bagging, ½ yard	18.00	20.00
Kentucky, ½ lb	22.00	25.00
East India, ½ lb	22.00	25.00
Date Rope, Kentucky, ½ lb	2.00	2.50
Brass, ½ lb	9.00	10.00
Crackers	10.00	15.00
Beef, ½ lb	20.00	25.00
English, ½ lb	25.00	30.00
Candles, ½ lb	42.00	45.00
Sperm, N Bedford	42.00	45.00
Tallow	17.00	20.00
Stearine	17.00	20.00
Chocolate, No 1, ½ lb	35.00	40.00
Sweet and Spiced	35.00	40.00
Cider, Western, ½ bbl	none	here
Northern	none	here
Coal, Camel ½ ton	1.10	1.30
Anthracite ½ ton	1.10	1.30
Western, ½ ton	1.10	1.30
Coffee, Rio, ½ lb	23.00	25.00
Havana	30.00	35.00
Java	43.00	45.00
St. Domingo	26.00	30.00
Cotton Seed	8.00	12.00
Long, ½ ton	17.00	20.00
Hulled, ½ bushel	42.00	45.00
Copper, Braziers' ½ lb	42.00	45.00
Sheathing	45.00	50.00
Copper Bolts	45.00	50.00
Yellow Metal	none	here
Cordage, Manila, ½ lb	23.00	25.00
Tarred, American	30.00	35.00
Russia	30.00	35.00
Corn Meal, ½ bbl	5.55	6.00
Dyes, ½ lb	5.00	6.00
Logwood, Campl	5.00	6.00
St. Domingo	5.00	6.00
Festle, Tampico	1.00	1.50
Indigo, ½ lb	1.00	1.50
Madder	18.00	20.00
Eggs, ½ bbl, Western	32.00	35.00
Feathers, ½ box	1.75	1.85
Herrings	75.00	80.00
Mackerel, No 1, ½ bbl	21.00	25.00
No 2	20.00	25.00
No 3	16.50	20.00
Flaxseed, ½ bbl	9.00	10.00
Supper	11.40	11.60
Extra	11.75	12.00
Fine	10.25	11.00
Fruit, Prunes, ½ lb	18.00	20.00
Figs, Drum	23.00	25.00
Dried Apples	9.00	10.00
Currants, Zante	37.00	40.00
Almonds, short shell	37.00	40.00
Raisins, M M, ½ box	4.15	4.50
Lemon	4.20	4.50
Lem's La, ½ hundred	1.50	1.60
Malaga, ½ box	3.50	4.00
Oranges, La, ½ hundred	67.00	70.00
Sicily, ½ box	3.00	3.50
Glass, ½ box of 50 feet	4.50	5.00
American, 8 x 10	5.00	5.50
10 x 12	5.00	5.50
12 x 18	6.00	6.50
Grand, ½ bushel	1.20	1.25
Malt, Western	1.80	2.00
Oats	93.00	95.00
Corn, shelled ½ bushel	1.12	1.15
Beans, ½ bbl	13.00	15.00
Hops, ½ lb	65.00	70.00
Gunpowder, ½ bag	75.00	80.00
Gunny Bags, ½ bag	25.00	30.00
Hay, Western, ½ ton	97.00	100.00
Northern	97.00	100.00
Louisiana	97.00	100.00
Dry, ½ lb	13.00	15.00
Dry salted Mexican	10.00	11.00
Wet salted, city slaughter	10.00	11.00
Kipskins	11.00	12.00
Dry country	15.00	16.00
Pelts ½ piece	20.00	25.00
Iron, Pig ½ ton	45.00	50.00
English, ½ lb	74.00	80.00
Hoop, ½ lb	84.00	90.00
Sheet	84.00	90.00
Boller	10.00	12.00
Nail Rods	12.00	14.00
Iron Cotton Wire	11.00	12.00
Castings, American	11.00	12.00
Castings, Western	11.00	12.00
Shell Lime	1.50	2.00
Rockland, ½ bbl	2.25	2.50
Cement	2.75	3.25
Molasses, ½ gallon	73.00	80.00
Muscovado	55.00	60.00
Refinery, Rebolled	55.00	60.00
Moss, ½ lb	34.00	40.00
Grey, Country	42.00	45.00
Black do	42.00	45.00
Belgian water rotted	9.00	10.00
Nails, Am, 4d, ½ lb	7.00	8.00
Wrought, German	15.00	18.00
Naval Stores, ½ bbl	4.00	5.00
Pitch	5.00	6.00
Rolin, No 1	5.00	6.00
No 2	5.00	6.00
No 3	5.00	6.00
Solids Turp ½ gallon	5.00	6.00
Varnish, bright	2.90	3.50
Oil, Lard ½ gallon	1.00	1.25
Coal Oil	67.00	70.00
Cotton Seed, crude	1.00	1.25
Refined	1.20	1.50
Flaxseed, ½ gallon	1.25	1.50
Oil, Lard, Linseed ½ ton	36.00	40.00
Cotton Seed, ½ ton	36.00	40.00
Meal	30.00	35.00
Provisions, ½ bbl	20.00	25.00
Beef, Mess, Northern	15.00	20.00
Western	15.00	20.00
North half bbl	15.00	20.00
Dried, ½ lb	10.00	12.00
Tongues ½ doz	15.00	20.00
Pork, Mess	21.50	25.00
Prime Mess	19.50	22.00
Hog, round, ½ lb	none	here
Bacon, Ham, ½ lb	17.00	20.00
Do, canned	17.00	20.00
Shoulders	19.00	22.00
Green Shoulders	19.00	22.00
Lard, Prime, in tins	12.00	14.00
Do, in kegs	12.00	14.00
Butter, Northern	45.00	50.00
Western	45.00	50.00
Cheese, American	16.00	20.00
Potatoes, ½ bbl	1.65	2.00
Green Apples	3.00	4.00
Rice, ½ lb, Louisiana	9.00	10.00
India	9.00	10.00
Carolina	12.00	15.00
Salt, refined, ½ lb	14.00	16.00
Salt, ½ sack	13.00	15.00
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	1.50	1.95
Do, from store	2.00	2.50
Do, coarse, cargo	1.55	1.75
Do, from store	1.90	2.15
Do, from warehouse	1.75	2.00
Turkey Island, ½ bushel	none	here
Sage, ½ lb, Western	10.00	12.00
Northern	10.00	12.00
Southern	10.00	12.00
Castile	10.00	12.00
Sugar, Louisiana, ½ lb	12.00	15.00
Havana, White	15.00	18.00
Yellow	15.00	18.00
Brown	11.00	14.00
Tobacco, in hids, ½ lb	15.00	20.00
Choice and Selections	15.00	20.00
Pine Leaf	12.00	15.00
Medium Leaf	12.00	15.00
Fair Leaf	10.00	12.00
Common Leaf	5.00	7.00
Common Refused	4.00	5.00
Tonic, Cotton, ½ lb	25.00	30.00
Balling	25.00	30.00
Woody, Washed, ½ lb	30.00	35.00
Common Refused	12.00	15.00
Louisiana, Native	15.00	20.00
Texas, ½ lb	15.00	20.00

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

Months	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Months	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN.		1	2	3	4	5	6	JULY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	27	28	29	30	31				28	29	30	31			
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6	AUG.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31					28	29	30	31			
MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6	SEP.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31					28	29	30	31			
APR.		1	2	3	4	5	6	OCT.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30						27	28	29	30	31		
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	NOV.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31					27	28	29	30	31		
JUNE		1	2	3	4	5	6	DEC.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30						28	29	30	31			

Gen. James Longstreet. W M Owen. F Owen

LONGSTREET, OWEN & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

And General Commission Merchants,

37 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

aug25 6m

n. s. HARPER. N. J. THAXTON.

B. S. HARPER & CO.,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 31 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

aug18 1y

JACOB BURCKETT,

GROCER.

And Dealer in Fine Wines & Liquors.

110 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

a15 6m

CHENOWETH, CASEY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For sale of Pork, Bacon, Beef, Flour, and Western Produce generally,

53 Gravier street, New Orleans.

aug15 1y

H M WRIGHT C W ALLEN J HIDDLESTON

(1st August, 1865)

WRIGHT, ALLEN & CO.,

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,

169 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

aug25 1y

THOM. H. ALLEN. JAMES M. ALLEN | New

Memphis, Tenn. PERRY NUGENT, | Orleans

T. H. & J. M. ALLEN.

(Successors to ROBSON & ALLEN),

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants

162 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

aug18 1y

WILLIAM FELLOWES, JUNR.,

(Successor to FELLOWES & CO.)

Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant

186 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

DAN. P. LOGAN, Agent.

aug15 1y

ODER, NANSON & CO., LEWIS, NANSON & CO.,

New York. St. Louis.

OBBER, ATWATER & CO.,

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,

38 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

aug15 1y

M. SWENSON, W. M. PERKINS,

N.Y., late of Austin, Tex. N. L. KERNION,

Of Perkins & Co., N.O.

PERKINS, SWENSON, & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 48 Carondelet, corner of Union street,

NEW ORLEANS.

SWENSON, PERKINS & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

26 Exchange Place, New York.

aug 26m

EDWD NALLE, W. C. DAY.

NALLE, DAY & CO.

Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants,

155 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

a13 1y

ALEX. P. STEWART, CHAS. S. STEWART,

Of Lebanon, Tenn Of New Orleans, La

STEWART & BROTHER,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

General Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchants,

No. 124 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

aug27 1y

S. H. ABY & CO.,

Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants

186 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

aug13 6m

F. K. KEEF, I. CAULFIELD.

KEEF & CAULFIELD,

Western Produce,

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 77 & 79 Poydras street, New Orleans.

aug13 1y

HENRY WARE, WM. H. WARE

Of Texas. Of Texas.

H. WARE & SON,

Cotton and Wool Factors,

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 63 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

aug13 1y

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CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

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RENEWING THE COVENANT.

Mr. Editor: The pastors of the several Methodist Churches in this city, with the Presiding Elder, after repeated interviews upon the subject, having become satisfied, that if our members would consent to adopt the early Methodist practice of renewing their covenant of dedication to God, it would be highly promotive of their spiritual welfare, determined to make an effort to induce them to do so. After due notice, and a day of fasting and prayer, we called them together at the Franklin street church, on Sabbath afternoon, the 24th ult. The attendance was very general, more of our members being present than I ever saw on any former occasion. After preliminary services, the following, and other addresses were made to them, to prepare them to take the step about to be proposed understandingly. All was done with the utmost seriousness, and in the most impressive manner. The covenant appended was then read over, slowly and distinctively, twice, that all might understand what they were requested to do; and at the close of the second reading, all who were willing thus to covenant with God and their brethren, were requested to stand up; when to our joy, a large majority of the membership arose. It was a time of very great solemnity. Deep sobbings of heart—half audible petitions—suppressed sighs, and struggling breaths, with moist eyes, were on every side.

We then sang, still standing—the 1012th Hymn, and sealed the whole with earnest prayer. All I have heard from the members of the church, in prayer and class-meetings, and elsewhere since, is of the most cheering character. Some confess that desires, half-formed purposes of worldly indulgence, were consumed from their hearts like chaff before a devouring fire. But most testify, that they have felt more of the Divine presence since the meeting, than for a long time before. There was a number present, who felt too much timidity and self-distrust, to vow to God, thus openly and solemnly, but we trust that they too were benefited by the occasion, and will be helped on in their christian course. On the whole, we feel that a decided advance was made, that a victory was gained for Zion, and that the occasion will prove the beginning of better days among us.

J. HAMILTON.

ADDRESS.

Beloved Brethren: We, your Pastors, are sorely impressed with the great need there is among us for a higher type of godliness than we have attained to. We see the languishing state of Zion—we mourn over it—we pray for her prosperity—we want your co-operation, and feel assured, that with it and the blessing of God, which is abundantly promised us, we may confidently hope for increasing spiritual prosperity in our charges. We have called you together to ask you to enter this day, as the fathers of Methodism were accustomed to do, upon a solemn, thoughtful, and formal renewal of your covenant with God.

Immeasurable interests are at stake. Your own comfort, — your religious stability, the good of Zion, the welfare of souls, the glory of God! These are some of the interests involved in the step we want you to take. Could your consent be now gained to bind yourselves, by a new and solemn dedication of all your powers and resources to the service of God, and could you be persuaded in a humble, child-like, yet resolute resolve, to enter with increased zeal into the strife with your corruptions, — into a more earnest contest for enlarged mea-

sures of faith, and love, and meekness, and joy, and all the graces of the spirit, your whole future life would reflect the glory of this hour: yea, eternity itself, would rehearse with transport, the vows you will have made.

We need not remind you how often you make plans, and enter upon resolves, in reference to worldly good. We need not tell you how carefully and explicitly you have often pledged yourselves to the prosecution of earthly schemes, and how faithfully you have carried out promises, bonds, notes, and even oaths. You have grappled manfully and courageously with these things, and have carried them forward, in spite of occasional failures and constant discouragement. Oh brethren, will you not bring this wakefulness, this decision, this perseverance, this manhood, into your spiritual life! You cannot deny that your christian profession demands this — that it involves in it a solemn pledge to seek the copious anointings of divine grace, and to use diligently all the appointed means for the soul's sanctification and salvation.

While we would not burden you with superfluous perplexing vows, nor attempt to fetter your consciences, or make them obedient to our dictation, we do earnestly desire that you would to-day join us, in a solemn covenant, to forsake all evil, and to cleave steadfastly to that which is good. This you can do — this you ought to do, and this we trust you will do.

The saints of old, did this — all eminently pious children of God, in any age of the church have done it — it was the regular practice of the early Methodists; and it cannot fail, if entered into in the right spirit, to lead us to a higher godliness.

Let not your conscious weakness discourage you; for God has promised strength, and this renewal of your covenant will help to drive you to him for the needed strength. Your very weakness ought to constrain you to enter upon it; for you know that you ought to be a better christian, that you must be a better christian, or you will be lost; and that you are not willing to live or die as you are.

Are you not willing then to resolve with us, that you will be, God helping, what you ought to be, or what you hope to be; and that you will betake yourselves, with earnestness or diligence, to that discipline which will lead you to this blessing? Will you not to-day, and even now, bind yourselves, by solemn, formal, and open covenant with God, and your brothers and sisters, to enter, from this hour, upon a consistent, and thorough, and constant course of holy living?

Oh that we could bear each one of you say, "I am ready; for the resolve — ready to enter now and forever with you upon this struggle for holiness." And now that we may have something definite to guide us in this solemn struggle, we propose, that as the children of God we agree, and pledge ourselves to an effort to carry out the following covenant, made this day, and in this hour, with God, and with each other. Assembled in the presence of God, the omnipotent, the omniscient, the immutable Jehovah, our judge, knowing that his holy and blessed will ought to determine everything, and that his government ought to be the joy of all his creatures; and remembering that we are professedly his children, and should therefore desire to do all his holy will, and be fully consecrated to him, and feeling fully assured if we are, he will graciously own, and wonderfully bless us with his favor and joy.

We do, therefore, with fear and distrust of our own strength, but in humble reliance upon the grace and help of God, unitedly and individually, make and enter into the following covenant with our God and Saviour.

(SILENT PRAYER FOR THREE MINUTES.)

We do now and here, give up and dedicate to him and his service, our souls and bodies, powers and possessions, to serve him, and be employed for his glory, according to the teachings of his word and spirit.

We renounce, and will forsake all and every sin; we will do every duty made known to us, by his word or spirit, by his Divine assistance. We will not study our own care or pleasure, but the will and pleasure of God.

We will henceforth cultivate the spirit of charity and love, toward all men, especially, towards all the children of God. We will refrain from all evil, unkind, and uncharitable speaking of our christian brethren.

We will be more regular, punctual, and earnest in prayer, in watching, in fasting, and in reading the word of God.

We will labor and pray more constantly and fervently, for the salvation of souls, and to build up the church. And as without blemish no man can see the Lord. We will from this time forward, seek and labor for an entire sanctification of our souls, bodies and powers, to be holy before God. And O Lord, if in any hour of temptation, or season of trial, we are in danger of being overcome, do thou graciously remember this Covenant and come to our rescue.

"And when thou seest the agonies of dissolving nature upon us, then, O most Merciful, call to mind this, our Covenant, though we should be incapable of recollecting it, and look with pity upon thy dying children. Put strength and confidence into our departing spirits, and receive them to thyself."

PROTESTANT CHILDREN. AT CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Roman Catholic schools have the reputation of guarding children, especially girls, more carefully from improper associations, and outside influences, than Protestant schools. If this be so, (and I am not prepared to admit it,) the Trustees and Faculties of Protestant Schools, should see to it, that it is the case no longer. This, so far as I know, is the one single advantage, that is, or possibly can be claimed for the schools of Romanists.

There are in our apprehension various and serious objections to Roman schools.

We cannot believe that monks and nuns can be as good educators, as those who are identified with the domestic and social relations of life. What just enlightened practical ideas of the world, and of every day life can a nun have? From early childhood she has been secluded in a convent school, and while yet in her teens took the veil, and by solemn vows secluded and separated herself forever from the world, and consecrated her life to devotion. Education implies more than a mere acquaintance with the text books of the scholastic course; it implies a knowledge of society, its manners and sentiments. What can the nun know of these? Education especially, in its application to girls, is a knowledge of domestic and social life. We should suppose, the nun, from her education and peculiar mode of life, almost incapable of imparting the domestic and social elements of an education. These remarks are almost equally applicable to the monks.

So far as the literary aspects of the question are involved, there is no proof known to us, that Romanist schools for boys, or girls, turn out better scholars than Protestant schools.

There is no proof that the graduates of Romanist institutions are any better talkers, or writers, or that they succeed better, in any rela-

tion, department, or enterprise. In short, we see no reason for preferring Romanist to Protestant schools.

It is, however, the religious aspect of the question that gives it its chief importance in our apprehension. We assume it as beyond debate, that Protestants are such from intelligent conviction; between themselves and the Romanist there is the most clearly defined antagonism.

Protestants are tolerant, and upon their principles must be so — if anywhere, or at any time, they have been intolerant, they have been in antagonism with themselves. Freedom to worship God, is and must be a fundamental principle of Protestantism. Romanists are intolerant, and must be so, if consistent with themselves, whatever policy, or power may have done bore and there to restrain and modify the manifestation of their persecuting spirit. All who differ from them are heretics. There is no salvation outside the pale of their church.

As all who differ from them are radically wrong, and teaching "damnable heresies," they must forbid them, and where they have the power, prohibit them. This is the case in the most Catholic states, and above all, in Rome itself, where the Pope has been at the same time spiritual and political ruler. Very recently, Protestant churches have been closed by order of the Pope himself. We hold it is a legitimate inference, that Protestant churches would be closed here, as they have been in Rome, and entirely forbidden as they are in Cuba, if the supreme Pontiff possessed as much power as he does in Rome. How can a Protestant, who is a Protestant, because he holds to, and exercises the right of private judgment, send his child to be taught by teachers who deny that right, and prohibit its exercise, when, and wherever in their power? How can a Protestant send his child where it is openly professed and taught that Protestantism is a heresy, and all Protestants certainly, and hopelessly damned.

Protestants hold and teach that it is the right of every man to "search," and read the Holy Scriptures in their native tongue. Romanists prohibit the reading of the Holy Scriptures in the modern languages, except by special permit from the Priest. The popes have issued Bulls condemning the Bible society movement, to circulate among all men the word of God without note or comment. Romanists in the early days of the Reformation, did all they could to prevent the translation and publication of the Bible, and one of their Bishops remarked, "we must put down printing, or printing will put us down."

The Romanist have elevated the virgin Mary to a semi-Divinity, calling her the "mother of God," and making her the chief object of address in their prayers; and their religion looks far more like Maryolatry, than Christianity.

The Romanist make it essential to salvation to believe that the bread and wine consecrated, and used in the Holy Sacrament of the Supper, are the real body and blood, soul, and Divinity of Christ, "God manifested in the flesh," and that their priest have power to work the wonderful transubstantiation.

The Romanist holds that all souls, with the exception of one or so in a million, that die in the "odor of sanctity," must pass through purgatorial fires, to be purified for heaven, thus ignoring the efficiency of the blood of Christ, and adding a new unscriptural article to the faith of Christianity.

By sending our children to Romanist schools, we give "aid and comfort" to these stupendous errors; we aid Romanists to propagate their heresies, we endorse them.

How do Romanists act in this matter? Do they patronize Protestant

schools? No. They will not commit their children to Protestant training, because they believe Protestants teach and hold to great errors in religion. Many thousands in this city will not send to the Public schools, which are intended to be simply literary, and neutral in religion; but Catholics believe their religious opinions are true, Christian, and infinitely important, and therefore wish to have their children taught them. It is "passing strange" to us, that Protestants who profess to believe their religious opinions, scriptural and infinitely important, can be indifferent whether their children are taught to regard their views as truths or heresies. If teaching can Romanize our children then they will be Romanized at Catholic schools, where they will constantly hear that the Holy Roman Church is the only true church, and that there is salvation in none other. Such teaching on young and impressionable minds must exercise a powerful influence. The proof of this is seen in the large number of students from Protestant families, who come out of these institutions Romanized.

The Romanist teachers are quite too shrewd, and politic to make (as a rule,) formal and open attempts to proselyte, this would arouse suspicion, and awaken opposition, but by winning ways, and indirect, and slow approaches, they surely accomplish their aims, and Protestant parents mourn their folly, when the deed has been done, and their children have been forever separated from themselves, in faith and worship.

We have in every Southern State, several institutions of high grade, for girls and boys, where they can receive the best educational advantages, where their morals and manners will be cared for, with the solicitude of parental care and love, and where they will be taught, "the Holy Scriptures which are able to make them wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus."

Mr. Editor, I have never been connected with a literary institution, and have no prospect of being so, proximate, or remote. I write simply in the interest of the truth, as it is held and taught by Protestants. Consistency and self-respect demands that as Protestants, we should train up our children in our faith, but if we send them to be trained by monks and nuns, what becomes of consistency, and self-respect?

Funeral Obsequies of Bishop Soule.

The Nashville Banner of the 8th, says:

The funeral of Bishop Soule took place yesterday. The gathering at McKendree Church was large, and the ceremonies imposing. Inside, the building was festooned with crape, and folds of the dark symbol of mourning encircled the pillars and covered the altar, while the gloom of a darksome day without seemed in sympathy with the occasion, as the deep toned bell sent its slow, solemn and long-drawn echoes of the dreary death-knell out upon the air, heralding the flight of a pure and great soul to its eternal home.

A wreath intertwined with snow-white flowers and a cross of green leaves were laid upon the coffin, as it was deposited in front of the altar by ten pall-bearers, and an impressive silence was preserved while the preliminary ceremonies were being conducted by Dr. Young, Dr. Sawrie and Rev. C. C. Mayhew.

Bishop McTyeire delivered an address, which he prefaced by stating that it was not his intention to attempt what was technically called a funeral discourse, but that he would only cite some passages in the life of Bishop Soule, which might refresh our gratitude to God and lead us to follow the noble example which had been laid before us.

He then proceeded to give an elaborate and eloquent sketch of the life and services of the deceased, concluding with the following interesting account of Bishop Soule's last moments:

I was present at the hour he died, and saw the close of his grand Christian life. His work was done, and he waited in patience and in peace. His death, in all its parts, was simply grand, majestic. Death is a cloud, a shadow, a darkness; he saw it enter with perfect composure. He said little in his last hours. On Saturday his situation became critical, but there was no trepidation, no uneasiness to be detected in his conversation — he "was ready."

When asked if he suffered much pain, he replied, "None at all." I said to him, "Is all clear before you?" "Yes," was his answer. "Do you understand me?" "I do sir, I do." It was past midnight when he appeared to be passing away. I questioned him, "Bishop, is it all right with you?" With that beautiful emphasis characteristic of him, he replied, "All right, sir, all right." He was resting — leaning on Christ. He expired in perfect quietness; fell asleep without a groan or convulsion, and I could feel no grief or sorrow as I closed his eyes.

After the singing of a hymn and a prayer by Dr. Bunting, the friends of the deceased were permitted to take a last look at the familiar features which were so soon to be hidden beneath the cold sod. The scene was very impressive, and even the colored people in the gallery descended to gaze once more upon the face of one whom they respected and loved.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the procession was formed, ten clergymen moving in advance of the pall bearers, and a long train of hacks bringing up the rear. The body was interred in the city cemetery, Dr. Summers performing the burial service, but delivering no address, the points upon which he might have been expected to touch, and which he has so ably and so eloquently handled in the article on our first page, having been almost fully embraced in Bishop McTyeire's discourse.

Singing by Spurgeon's Congregation.

A writer to the Western Presbyterian thus describes the singing as he heard it recently of Spurgeon's congregation, London:

The hymn was read, entirely through, and each verse was read before it was sung. The singing was started — not led — by a person who stood beside Mr. Spurgeon. I welcomed the familiar notes of *Old Hundred*, and for the first time for several months, essayed to join in singing it. But I was surprised into silence by the manner in which the audience took possession of the tune. The most powerful organ, if there had been any thing of the kind used, could not have led them. The second hymn was announced to be, *Jesus, Lover of my Soul*. The preacher said, "Let us sing this precious hymn softly to the tune of *Pleyel's Hymn*." When the first verse had been sung, and after he had read the second, he said, "Sing it softly!" With a countenance uplifted and beaming with fervor, his book in both hands, keeping time involuntarily to the music, he sang with the congregation. When he had read the third verse, he said, "You do not sing it softly enough!" They sang it, softly. It was as though some mighty hand had dammed up the waters of the Falls of Niagara, leaving a thin sheet to creep through between two fingers and make soft, sweet music in its great lap and plunge into the great basin below. Then when he had read the fourth verse, he said, "Now if we feel this we will sing it with all our might," and the great congregation burst forth into song. It was as though the Great Hand had been suddenly uplifted, and the gathered waters were rushing on their united way in awful grandeur.

I have heard the members of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, with a great company of their wives, and daughters, and friends, sing *Old Hundred* with a fervor that thrilled me; I have heard oratorios rendered in Exeter Hall by a thousand selected voices, five hundred instruments, and a great organ; I have heard operas rendered in the Imperial Opera House of the French Emperor by a great number of the best vocalists and musicians that could be found in Europe, but I have never heard music so pathetic, grand and soul-stirring as that made by those who worshipped with me in the Metropolitan Tabernacle. I was too much carried away to take part in it myself. Mr. Spurgeon always uses those "precious hymns" and the old loved tunes.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Editor:

Your excellent paper, in a new and beautiful dress, folded in quarto form, which I think decidedly preferable to the large and unhandy folio of former days, has been a regular visitor to my humble home for some weeks past. This is a favor highly appreciated on my part for many reasons, but, chiefly, on account of the manly, straightforward, and independent course which it pursues in defence of our time-honored church economy, which has so long survived almost every form of opposition, and has been proved by a blessed experience, wonderfully efficient in spreading scriptural holiness over the land, in opposition to the innovations of modern ecclesiastical radicalism.

The friends of *Lay Representation* seem to take the prospect of defeat very hard, indeed. And the efforts which some of them are making to throw the whole responsibility of defeat on the Baltimore Conference, if it is finally defeated—is, to say the least of it, unkind and disingenuous. I do hope that grand old Conference, in one sense, the mother of us all, will march up to this question in the same spirit of fearless independence, which has ever characterized her, and stand as a stone-wall in opposition to the fearful tide of "changes in economy" which threaten, at no distant day, to sweep from us the last vestige of our beloved Methodism. The amiable Editor of our own *Memphis Advocate* will do as hard on this subject, as almost any one who advocates it, for he is exceedingly filled with it, as is evidenced from the fact, that, though he considers the matter "now" of "no great practical importance," yet he continues to give us all the scraps he can glean from his exchanges, that in any wise bear on the subject; hence, the lengthy extract which he makes from the *Southern Christian Advocate*, in his issue of Feb. 7, and endorses with so much pleasure. Now, I am willing that my good brother of the *Memphis Advocate* should enjoy all the "pleasure" he can derive from that source, but there is one thing closely connected with it that I am not willing to allow. He thinks that "a correspondent of the New Orleans Christian Advocate certainly labored under a mistake" in supposing that the friends of *Lay Representation* were more unwilling than its opponents, to discuss the question at length at the session of the Memphis Conference. Now, that correspondent thought he saw a disposition to ignore the discussion of this subject, by the movers of it, in the General Conference last spring, and from what he saw, and heard, at the session of the Memphis Conference last fall, he was of the opinion that the advocates of this measure were opposed to discussion, and he thinks so still. It is no use to try to excuse this matter, by saying, the subject had been fully discussed privately, and through the press, and that the brethren were fully informed, etc. I have found that this was not the case in all instances. Some, I think, voted in the dark. Others, seemed to vote from prudential considerations. One of the oldest and most influential members of the Memphis Conference, who voted against it in the General Conference, in the Annual Conference, voted for it, saying: "I believe it will soon break down with its own weight," or words to that amount. Does this look like the question was well understood?

The *Southern Christian Advocate* says the subject has been "fully discussed"—"amply discussed," in these columns. "The fearless and powerful champion of the conservative party—Dr. Sassenett—taking part therein," and, as to the result, the same paper says, "we may say without boasting, that these discussions settled the question in the sphere of our circulation." Of course it is right to hear with this same confident boasting, but, I confess, I should like to see the weapons with which that fearless and powerful champion—the lamented Sassenett—was slain. Some of us have certainly been unfortunate in being situated beyond the range of the condescensions of light emanating from that valuable paper—the *Southern Christian Advocate*.

Why force *Lay Representation* upon the Laity? They don't want it, and as far as I can learn, they don't care enough, even to talk about it, except in the most incidental manner; and, as far as I can learn, the most intelligent laymen regard it as impracticable and undesirable. Since the decision of the question in 1823, they have not asked any such thing. Then the ministry thought that they could not, consistently with our Itinerant mode of operation, give it to them. The church went on, and prospered wonderfully without it, and in 1866, the ministry rise up and propose to force it upon them, whether they ask for it or not. A leading advocate of this strange move on the part of the ministry, at the last General Conference, when it was said the people have not asked for it and don't want it, replied significantly, "we want them to want it." But why so? Would it not be time enough to give it when they ask for it—when they begin to show a willingness to co-operate with us in this way.

But it is suggested that the matter having gone so far, if it should fall now, it would place the ministry in an unenviable relation to the laity—how so? It would be the Annual Conferences correcting the errors of their representatives in General Conference, which they have a clear constitutional right to do. The unenviable relation would be abundantly more manifest, if the measure were carried through and then fail; as I feel sure it would, in its practical operation. There would be no disastrous consequences attending the failure of this utopian scheme in church politics, so far as my knowledge and observation extend.

The religious interests of this section of the church, are not of the most encouraging character. The winter, for the most part, has been unfavorable to our work. November and December were cold and wet months, which rendered traveling disagreeable, and sometimes impracticable; congregations small, quarterly conferences thinly attended, so there was but little done during those months. January was dry, but cold. February has alternated between wet and dry, cold and hot. We have lately had changes from the warm and pleasant weather of spring to the piercing cold of mid-winter, within the space of a few hours. Altogether we have had an unusual winter, and we have accomplished nothing beyond the usual routine of church duties. Indeed, it is not expected that anything will be done till the revival season comes, which usually takes place in the latter part of summer. This is probably wrong, but such is the custom.

The prospects of a crop this year are better, I think, than at any time since the war. There are more laborers employed, a larger amount of land is in the course of preparation for the usual crops of the country, and the freedmen show a little more disposition to work than heretofore. So it is hoped that there is some improvement in this department, and that the farmers will succeed better than they did last year. But there is yet great room for improvements. There is a great amount of idleness and improvidence among the freedmen, and many of them came out in debt at the end of the last year; and it is generally the opinion of the people, that, while they feel relieved of a great responsibility in the freedom of the negro, and have no wish to incur it again, the condition of this unfortunate race is immensely worse than when in slavery. Many of them find it difficult to make a support for their families, and there are causes operating, which, if not corrected, will, in the roll of years, result in the extinction of the race. But the Lord reigneth, let the earth keep silence before Him.

February, 1867.

OBSERVER.

VENTILATION.

Mr. Editor: We see in the Northern Methodist paper in this city, of the 9th ult., that the editor, in referring to the fraternal relation existing between the M. E. Church, South, and the A. M. E. Church, says: "the time has come to ventilate this subject."

In his issue of the 16th ult., appears what we suppose to be his ventilator, in an article headed

"HOW THEY AFFILIATE."

He commences the article thus: "We think it is fully time that the public should understand the strange movements of the A. M. E. Church, and the unexpected course it has seen fit to pursue in regard to our work here." We affirm the following facts:

"1. The A. M. E. Church, bitterly opposes the M. E. Church, in her work among the colored people." We have no knowledge of anything mysterious in the fraternal relation existing between the M. E. Church, South, and the A. M. E. Church. Our work is to preach the pure gospel of Christ, to seek the true interest of the race with whom we are identified; to employ every means for their enlightenment, and to secure their and our own elevation, politically and religiously. In view of these considerations, we believe it to be our duty to strive for peace, and to pursue it with all men. We do not perceive the correctness of the idea, that anything is to be gained in the right direction, by men professing to be ministers of the gospel, and missionaries to the freedmen, all the time putting forth efforts to arouse prejudice and malice, in the minds of a poor, ignorant, and inexperienced people, by referring to their former condition and treatment. Now, true religion teaches us to forget injuries, and to forgive wrongs. But the emissaries of the M. E. Church, are endeavoring rather to foster an antagonist spirit. They tell the freedmen, that the M. E. Church, South, is their enemy. Proof, because she held slaves, and her ministers and members took part in the rebellion. In view of these facts, they advise these unsophisticated people not to accept anything that will advance their own interests from the M. E. Church, South, for fear that it may look like ignoring the past. If it is a mark of religion to excite the slumbering feuds between these parties, we crave more light. If slavery is such a heinous sin, as the missionaries of the M. E. Church represent it to be, when they are laboring with their black children, we would call attention to an item in the history of the Mother Church. If we mistake not, at a General Conference of that body, held in Buffalo, New York, in May, 1860, between twenty-eight and thirty thousand slaves were reckoned as church property, and such, they remained until freed by Lincoln's proclamation. Considering her previous relations, we do not think the Mother has much liberty living to boast of. We do not suppose that the Editor of the N. O. *Advocate* would presume to affirm that there were no traitors in the Mother Church. But the gentleman's mind is beclouded. He cannot see "how the gratuitous gift of thousands annually by the Mother Church, to her black children can turn to her financial benefit." A brief statement may make the matter less improvable. For instance, in those localities where the colored people have neither a house of worship, nor grounds, the agents of the M. E. Church, North, will buy a lot for church purposes, paying, perhaps, \$500, or a \$1000. They will make arrangements for a large building. They will purchase material enough to commence the structure, which, when completed will cost \$1500, \$2000, \$3000. The agent will say after the thing is started, "well now that is all the Mother can do for her black children at this point. She has many to help. You must do the balance yourselves." Good investment. This course has been pursued in Jefferson city, the Third District, Baton

Rouge, Thibodeauxville, and, as far as we have been informed, in every place where that church has set up its standard. Again, in some localities, they influence congregations to unite with them, who have control of property accumulated, while connected with the M. E. Church, South, this turns to their "financial benefit." The church in this city has been rather a paying institution, for it reports \$55,000.00, and has a membership of two thousand. We cite it as a case in point. They are told by those agents, that the A. M. E. Church is their enemy; as a proof, the fact, that she affiliates with the M. E. Church, South. This church, has taken much interest in the colored people of the South, and has made them, (at least) the Methodist portion of them, all they are in morals and religion, and is yet doing what it can for the enlightenment and elevation of this people.

We believe that the A. M. E. Church, is the church for the colored Methodist of this country, and it is our sincere prayer to the great Head of the church, that they will soon see the importance of uniting with the A. M. E. Church. In Union there is strength.

I am Sir, with much Respect,
Yours, etc.

A Minister of the A. M. E. Church, for
FIFTEEN YEARS.

From the Nashville Advocate.

DEATH OF BISHOP SOULE.

Bishop Soule died at the house of his son-in-law, Dr. Conwell, on College street, Nashville, on Wednesday morning, March 6, 1867, at five minutes after three o'clock.

Until Tuesday, Feb. 26, the Bishop continued in his usual health; but on that day he was attacked by dysentery; and despite the unremitting attentions of his family and friends, and the professional aid of eminent physicians—Drs. R. K. Martin, Cheatham, Bowling, Briggs—the disease proved unmanageable. By Saturday, March 2, it was evident that he was sinking fast, though he could still converse sparingly. He suffered but little. When we asked him if he thought he would die of that attack, he said, with emphasis, "I have no doubt of it." Throughout his last illness he was himself, calm and serene—we were going to say, majestic even in death. His junior colleague, Bishop McTear, had the mournful satisfaction of sitting up with him the night of his death, and closing his eyes.

Some years since, we took down from the Bishop's lips certain biographical data which we thought would be of interest to the Church—from these memoranda we have prepared the paragraphs which follow:

Joshua Soule was born in Bristol, Maine—then a province belonging to Massachusetts—August 1, 1781. He was the fifth son of Joshua and Mary Soule. His father was the eldest son of Joseph Soule, a descendant of George Soule, one of the Pilgrim Fathers who came to New England in the Mayflower.

His father was captain of a merchant-vessel and a whaler; and he would have continued in a seafaring life, but for the loss of his vessels during the revolutionary war. After this he devoted himself to the pursuit of agriculture.

At the time of the birth of their son Joshua, they belonged to a Scotch Presbyterian congregation under the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. McLain. After their removal to the country, their house was a home for all ministers, who preached in it, but organized no Church.

The first Methodist preacher who came into their neighborhood, was Jesse Lee. This apostle of New England Methodism was the first Methodist minister Joshua ever heard. This was about 1793. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in the spring of 1797—two preachers having been sent on a circuit, which embraced his home. His parents and friends were violently opposed to his becoming a Methodist, and he joined the Church under full expectation of being banished from his father's house. Before taking this step he conferred with his parents in reference to it. He challenged them to adduce an instance in which he had ever disobeyed them. He assured them that it would afford him the greatest pleasure in life to join the Methodist Church with their consent; but join it he must. His mother was almost distracted. His father, however, never prohibited him from going to meeting. On one occasion he asked his father to accompany him to hear one of his ministers—the Rev. Mr. Stebbins. He said, "No; they are all alike." Joshua expressed the hope that his father's law judged no man before he was heard. After dinner, his father ordered two

horses, and accompanied his son to the meeting. Mr. Stebbins preached a powerful sermon. After the service Joshua introduced his father to Mr. Stebbins, who, on invitation, went home with Captain Soule. Joshua told Mr. Stebbins about his father, and advertised him that he might expect controversy. Accordingly, after supper they entered the lists—not without some apprehension on the part of Joshua, as his father was strong on the dogmas in question. But Mr. Stebbins got the better in the argument, and Captain Soule felt it. After breakfast the next morning, he invited Mr. Stebbins to preach in his house. This he did, the next round, to a large congregation—two or three Baptist ministers being present. The sermon was a powerful one—on the vision of the dry bones in Ezekiel. From that time, Captain Soule's house was a regular preaching place. In less than six months after Joshua joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, his father, mother, two brothers, and two sisters, joined it also. Some years after, his parents died in the communion of the Church, and in holy triumph.

Joshua Soule was never an exhorter or a local preacher. He received license to preach, and recommendation to the itinerancy, from a Quarterly Conference in the latter part of the year 1798; he traveled under the Presiding Elder till the session of the Annual Conference in June, 1799.

He was admitted on trial by the New England Conference at that session, and was appointed to Portland Circuit, in Maine—Timothy Merritt being the preacher in charge, and Joshua Taylor the Presiding Elder. It was a four weeks' circuit, five hundred miles in circumference, and comprising twenty-seven appointments.

In 1800, he was sent to Union River, the lowest circuit in Maine, embracing Penobscot, and extending to the British lines. That year he had no colleague.

In 1801, he was sent to the Sandwich circuit, near Cape Cod—without a colleague.

In 1802, he was sent to Needham Circuit, with Thomas Percy as an assistant.

At the close of his second year, he started to Conference at Boston, by sea, but did not reach there until after the close of the session; he was, however, admitted into full connection, and elected deacon. At the close of his third year, he was ordained deacon at Cranston, Rhode Island, by Bishop Whatcoat; and at the close of his fourth year he was ordained elder by the same Bishop.

In 1803, he received his fifth appointment, which was to Nantucket—without a colleague. This year he was married to Miss Sarah Allen, an orphan, in Providence, Rhode Island. With her he lived in conjugal felicity for fifty-four years. We shall never forget his look of sorrow and hope, when, in May, 1857, we consigned her remains to the tomb.

In 1805 and 1806, he was Presiding Elder on a District, which embraced the entire territory of Maine—1200 miles in circumference, comprising twelve circuits and one station. He visited the remotest cabins, frequently covered with snow, which beat in upon him. Sometimes, indeed, he had to sleep out in the frost, baving the snow for his bed, and the sky for his covering. He swam streams, and encountered many other hardships. During the two years that he was on that District, and counting every day that he spent at home, he was only three weeks with his young wife. This, he assured us, he never could have done, if she had not been an extraordinary woman, and encouraged him in his arduous and self-denying work.

In 1808 and 1807, the District being divided, he traveled the lower part, known as the Kennebec District. Bishop Ashbury said, when he made the appointment, that he gave Joshua Soule the eastern section, which was much harder than the other, as he feared that Oliver Beale, who was appointed to the upper portion, would break down on the lower. During these two years he performed a vast amount of laborious service.

The next four years, he was Presiding Elder on the lower Portland District. In 1808, he attended the General Conference in Baltimore. At that session the plan of a delegated General Conference was adopted; and the grave responsibility was devolved on him to draw up the Constitution, as it now appears in the Book of Discipline.

In 1812, he was stationed in Lynn. That year he attended the session of the General Conference held in New York.

The next three years he traveled the Kennebec District. He was a member of the General Conference of 1816; at which he was elected Book Agent and Editor of the Methodist Magazine. For four years he performed the arduous and apparently incompatible duties of these offices with great fidelity.

His position as Book Agent was at first singularly embarrassing. The Book Concern was in its infancy; it could not get discount for five hundred dollars. The stock was old, and comparatively valueless. His predecessor, Daniel Hunt, was a good and faithful man, but did not possess the requisite business qualifications for an undertaking so difficult and responsible. Mr. Soule immediately opened new books; and as a loan of money was indispensable, he procured it from the Mechanics' Bank in Baltimore—his friends, Philip Littig and John Bryce, endorsing for him. The Book Concern prospered under his administration. He had no difficulty afterward in getting all the money he wanted—even during the tremendous financial crisis which occurred while he was in the agency. He made the Magazine a useful and interesting miscellany—the more so, as this was before the era of Christian Advocates. But we have frequently heard him deary his own editorial capacity, pleasantly observing that the editing of the Magazine was a work of darkness, as it was performed chiefly at night, after the daily duties of his agency were closed.

In 1820 he was succeeded, as Agent and Editor, by Dr. Bangs, being himself elected to the Episcopate. He, however, respectfully declined consecration, in view of what is known as the Presiding Elder question. He never would consent to execute the office of Bishop, if the Presiding Elders were elected by the Annual Conference. He always considered that act as one of great importance; and Bishop Waugh told him, in after years, that by his firmness, on that occasion, he saved the Church. That year he was stationed in the city of New York.

In 1821 he was stationed in New York, as preacher in charge.

In 1822 and 1823 he was preacher in charge of the Churches in Baltimore City Station. Here he was greatly beloved and admired. When, some years after, we followed him, as junior preacher in the same station, we found that his name was as aointment poured forth.

The session of the Baltimore Conference for 1824 was held in Winchester, Va. Although strong opposition was made to him because of his decided stand on the Presiding Elder question, yet he was elected to the General Conference, and his name stood first in the list of delegates. His opponents, Messrs. Emory, Waugh, Griffith, and Morgan, were all left out. In after years they all saw their error, and made honorable apologies to Bishop Soule for the course they had pursued. At the General Conference, which was held that year in Baltimore, he was re-elected to the Episcopate, and was ordained by Bishops McKendree, George, and Roberts. From that time until he was forced by the weight of years and increasing infirmities to retire from active service, he was abundant in labors, scoring ease and self-indulgence, consecrating all his powers to the difficult and responsible work which had been assigned him by the Church.

At the General Conference held in Baltimore, in 1840, he was chosen as the Representative of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the British Conference—a wise and happy selection. He chose as his associate in that embassy, the son of his old friend, the Rev. Dr. Sargent—the Rev. Thomas B., now Dr. Sargent, of the Virginia Conference, than whom a more fitting minister could not be found. The impression they made upon the British and Irish Conferences was very great. The Bishop made them acquainted with the principles and workings of American Methodism, and greatly heightened their estimation of our system. Some of their foremost men expressed a wish that their Connection was under the government of such men as the venerable Bishop and his colleagues. We chanced to be in New York in 1842, when the Bishop and Dr. Sargent returned from Europe, and we well remember the glowing terms in which they spoke of their reception in England and Ireland, and the veneration with which, as Dr. Sargent told us, the Bishop was received by the transatlantic brethren "You received us," said Dr. Sargent in the Irish Conference, "as angels unawares." "And so you are angels!" responded a warm-hearted Irish preacher. The Bishop, we may observe in passing, seemed to be specially pleased with the Irish, and when traveling in Ireland he was treated with all the reverence they thought due to a lord bishop indeed!

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Baron Rothschild has given £4000 towards the erection of a synagogue at the West End in London.

Moffat—Mr. Moffat, the veteran South African missionary, is engaged in carrying through the press a revised edition of the New Testament in the native language; Readers are, he says, increasing in every direction.

From Good Words.

ANGER.

It is to be feared that many good people have very bad tempers. It is to be feared, too, that a bad temper is very often regarded as a misfortune rather than a sin. Men think that they are born to it; that it is no fault of theirs; that their temper deserves the sympathy of their friends rather than censure. They seem to regard it rather as they would regard a heavy mortgage on an inherited estate, or any other evil that had come upon them from accident or the wrong doing of other people.

And yet there are terrible sentences in the New Testament about unjustifiable and uncontrollable anger. To yield to ungoverned passion is to "give place to the devil." To be "angry without a cause" is to be "in danger of the judgment."

No doubt there are occasions when it is a duty to be angry; and whoever is not angry with his brother when there is a cause, neglects a duty. The constitution of our nature indicates that anger is not always a transgression of the Divine law. We are so made that pity is not more naturally awakened by the sight of suffering, fear by the approach of danger, delight by the vision of beauty, gratitude by deeds of generous kindness, than anger by many kinds of wrong-doing. Bishop Butler says, "that anger, in its impulsive form, is intended to be a sudden injury, and to be a standing menace, in the form of settled resentment, against deliberate injustice," but it has far higher ends to answer than mere self-defence.

The calm, passionless nature which is with some men the highest type of goodness, is not the Christian ideal either of human or divine perfection. It was never yet associated either with saintliness or heroism. The men whose hearts never glow with enthusiasm at witnessing lofty self-sacrifice, never burn with indignation against cowardice, falsehood, and profligacy; the men whose eyes never flash, whose pulse never quickens, whose words move on in an unbroken flow, and never rush along tumultuously, like a cataract, either in praise or blame, never yet did any work worth doing either for God or man. They are mere machines, not living souls. They would be hardly the worse if they had no hearts at all. They may talk of principle being better than passion; "both are best," both are necessary to a perfect life. It may be a less serious misfortune for the flesh to fall away than for the bones to be broken or diseased; but the hard angular skeleton, scarcely concealed by the skin, is an ungracious and ghastly object; and unless the solid framework of principle is well covered with the warm flesh and blood of kindly and generous passion, a man's character has neither health nor beauty.

The people who do us most good are those whose affections are as true to God and righteousness as their judgments and their consciences. Right principle is the logic of human character; right feeling is its rhetoric; by which we are strongly moved. If my friend's heart throbs faster when he speaks to me of the love of Christ, I not only see that I ought to love Christ, but my own heart begins to glow; if he quivers with indignation when he speaks of meanness, treachery, selfishness, I not only see that these things are evil, but I begin to abhor them.

Righteous anger, restrained but not quenched, has wonderful power in it. Adam Smith has accurately observed that "the proper expression of just indignation composes many of the most splendid and admired passages both of ancient and modern eloquence." But we have higher examples of it than the Philippics of Demosthenes or the Orations of Cicero against Cataline. The ancient prophets did not discuss the sins of the Hebrew people with philosophical serenity, nor condemn them with judicial calmness; some of their discourses are tempestuous with passion. The words of Christ Himself are often terrible from the indignation they express; gentle as He was, there was no weakness in Him. He looked upon hypocrites with "anger, being grieved because of the hardness of their hearts." His denunciations sometimes burn with a white heat. And the eternal appeal which His law makes to the conscience of man—"His wrath is revealed from Heaven against all unrighteousness;" "He is angry with the wicked every day." Perhaps one reason why modern preaching is less powerful than it might be, is because it does not well sufficiently upon the depth and intensity of God's delight in man's well-doing and the fierceness of His indignation at sin.

It is possible, then, to "be angry," and to "sin not." Jonah was mistaken when he said that he would be angry, but there are times when we do exceedingly ill if we feel no anger. To quote again from Bishop Butler, who has a far

better claim to the epithet "judicious" than Richard Hooker: "The indignation raised by envy and the injustice, and the desire of having it punished, which persons unconcerned would feel, is by no means malice. No, it is resentment against vice and wickedness, it is one of the common bonds by which society is held together, a fellow-feeling which each individual has in behalf of the whole species as well as of himself. And it does not appear that this, generally speaking, is at all too high amongst mankind."

There are times, therefore, if we are like Christ, and bear the Divine image, when we shall be angry. Nor do I see any reason why we should never speak until our anger is over. Anger is meant to make the condemnation of sin more effective; to wait till it has cooled down is to forget that fire is sometimes wanted to subdue a stubborn material as well as force. It is a great calamity to a child if its parents act on the foolish theory that they should never reprove or punish except in cold blood; some parents, indeed, have so little control over their passion, that to wait till their anger is over may be a humiliating necessity; but still the child suffers. There is nothing more intolerable than a cold censure for grave faults. It is infinitely worse to bear than indignation, and it is less effective. It looks like cruelty. It provokes resentment. The remembrance of it is like a cancer in the soul. Parental love must be strongly moved—moved with anger as well as sorrow—when a child has committed sin; if a parent waits until all the emotion has gone, the reproof and the punishment have all the harshness of authority unalleviated by the tenderness of affection.

But anger, like every other active principle of our nature, may escape from the control of reason and conscience, and then it is most mischievous both to ourselves and others.

Fire mastered by man's skill, working even fiercely under his command, is one of his most efficient servants; but fire, in revolt against man's authority, is one of his most terrible foes. "Pride," says an ancient author, "robs me of God, envy of my neighbour, anger of myself;" he might have said, Anger makes me the slave of the devil, the curse of my neighbour, and my own worst torment.

Some people seem to live in a perpetual storm, calm weather can never be reckoned upon in their company. Suddenly, when you least expect it, without any adequate reason, and almost without any reason at all, the sky becomes black, and the wind rises, and there is growling thunder and pelting rain. You can hardly tell where the tempest came from. An accident for which no one can be rightly blamed, a misunderstanding which a moment's calm thought would have terminated, a chance word which meant no evil, a trifling difficulty which good sense might have removed at once, a slight disappointment which a cheerful heart would have borne with a smile, brings on earthquakes and hurricanes. People of this kind say they bear no malice; that their passion is soon over; that they do not "let the sun go down on their wrath;" but the mischief is that if one storm ends at nightfall, another is sure to begin at sunrise. This is hardly fulfilling the apostolic precept. As anger is sinful when it is without a cause, it is also sinful when too prolonged. God never meant us to "nurse our wrath." Severe remedies become dangerous when their action is not almost instantaneous. Prolonged anger is a torment instead of a chastisement to those who have to endure it; however just in its origin, it is resented as a wrong; and hinders, instead of encouraging, penitence.

An angry man little knows the misery and injury he inflicts on those whom, perhaps, he truly loves. His wife and children are in continual fear. His violent language is not forgotten by others as easily as he forgets it himself. No bursts of "good-nature," no lavish gifts, atone for it. Very often his temper leads to habits of concealment and deceit on the part of those with whom he lives. For this he is largely responsible. If he has to do with public business, he drives away from every institution with which he is connected the quiet men who hate strife, and he makes the work of those who remain a constant source of intolerance and disgust. If the charity which "beareth all things" is the queen of the Christian graces, the passion that bears nothing is one of the worst of unchristian vices.

But bad temper will never be conquered till it is felt to be a sin—a sin which every Christian man is bound to repent of and to forsake. It is not difficult to persuade people to acknowledge this in general terms, but the acknowledgment is vitiated by excuses which show that the guilt is not honestly recognized. No man ever thinks of defending himself against the charge of dis-

honesty, or of falsehood, by pleading that his proneness to the sin diminishes his responsibility; but proneness to violent and ungovernable anger is constantly urged as a palliation of the offence. It is one of the most mischievous characteristics of this sin that it almost always claims to be the necessary result of peculiarity of temperament. I have not unfrequently heard men speak of it as though it were a mere physical infirmity; and as though we had no more right to blame a man for his temper, than for the colour of his eyes, his complexion, or his hair. So long as this excuse is admitted, conscience is silenced, and there can be no vigorous attempt to reform.

No doubt a man's physical constitution has very much to do with his temper. There are people to whom it is no great credit to be gentle and kind. They are kept from violent passion, not by the strength of right principle, but by the sluggishness and weakness of their pulse. But it is the business of man's reason and conscience to tame the waywardness of animal impulses, and to compel them to serve the soul. If temperament is to be an excuse for careless and excessive anger, the glutton and the drunkard may appeal to their physical constitution as an alleviation of their guilt, and many of the fondest offences may take shelter under the same convenient plea. Even the moralist refuses to admit that the soul has any right to excuse its wrong-doing by alleging the strength of the lower passions; it is the soul's darkest curse as well as its deepest degradation, to be unable to control them. The Christian who supposes that there are sins which the Holy Ghost cannot enable him to subdue, disonour "the exceeding greatness of that power," which worketh in all that believe. There is no sin for which Christ atoned, from which He cannot deliver us. There is no sin which He can pardon which He cannot give us strength to overcome. If there were fetters He could not break, diseases He could not heal, our trust in Him as our Saviour would be gone.

Let men consider what they are saying when they imply that a bad temper cannot be overcome. It is not an isolated evil, a mere local affection which leaves the rest of the soul uninjured. By it we are often betrayed into words and deeds most cruel and unjust; by yielding to it, we inflict undeserved misery; it violates the laws of charity; it hinders communion with God; it often destroys our religious usefulness.

Nor should the angry man forget that the very "temperament" which occasions his sin, and which he sometimes pleads in alleviation of his guilt, renders possible forms of excellence which are unattainable by men whose blood is sluggish, and in whose souls no fire burns. Many of the very noblest men that ever lived, had slumbering volcanoes in them. The heat and impulse and vehemence which when uncontrolled hurried us into harsh and unmeasured and violent language, become, when controlled, an element of invaluable power. Rapture in worship, zeal in Christian work, ardour in friendship, enthusiastic loyalty to a just and righteous cause—these are all possible to men whose passions are impetuous. There is hardly any other sin which lies so near to great virtues. Let anger be mastered, and there is not only a great evil escaped; but the same force which wrought the former mischief, gives inspiration and nobleness to the whole moral life.

THE DIFFERENCE OF LONGITUDE BETWEEN AMERICA AND ENGLAND.—The problem of ascertaining the exact difference of longitude between America and England, which has long engaged the attention of scientific men; has just been solved by the officers of the United States Coast Survey, under the personal supervision of Dr. Gould of Cambridge. The Atlantic Telegraph was employed in recording the observations. Early in September last, Dr. Gould and his assistants sailed for Valparaiso bay, leaving Mr. Dean in charge at Heart's Content. A cock-pier and transit-block, and a rude observatory, were erected close to the telegraph building at Valparaiso, and after the preliminary observations for some time and position, the astronomers were left to wait their patiently until chance should give a night clear on both sides of the Atlantic. This occurred on the 25th of October, and precisely at midnight (Greenwich time) the first signals were exchanged, the two observers, on the opposite sides of the ocean, with the eye at the instrument and the observing key, connected with the cable, in the hand, being enabled by telegraphic communication to record their observations at a distance of nearly 2000 miles. These exchanges went on successfully for five nights, and the difference of longitude between the two stations, or, in other words, between the extreme points of the Atlantic Cable, was ascertained to be 2h. 51m. 56.5s.

FARM AND GARDEN.

As the season is advancing, keep your plows moving at all times when the state of the ground permits—breaking up your hands close and deep. The benefits of deep plowing, especially on stiff soils, in our hot dry climate are incalculable. We do not mean bringing the clay to any extent to the surface, but a thorough sub-soiling, so as to enable the rain which falls, to be fully absorbed—sinking below the surface, to be there retained, instead of running off, and bearing with it all the surface soil. Even thorough sub-soiling all our corn lands immediately under the row, which adds but little to the cost of preparation will greatly increase the crop. Where a sub-soil plow is not at hand, a long sharp rooster running deeply into the furrow, after the turning or shovel plow, will do very well. We have one made with just the curve of the cutting edge of a Brinly plow—a narrow twister on an iron stock that answers the purpose admirably, so that the bill, when planted, will be a little below the general surface—with such manure as you can get, scattered around or over the bill, and gradually worked in as you "work" your crop, you can hardly fail of a good and bountiful return for your labor. Recollect: "The best half of the work is done, when a crop is well planted." Before planting, it is well to soak the seed of corn—in selecting which, proper care must be used—in water overnight. In the morning, pour it off, and pour on water as hot as you can bear your hand, just enough to cover the seed. And a little tar, and stir it together, adding more as needed, until, in the process of stirring, a thin coat is left on every grain. Then drain off all the water, and stir in enough of plaster, ashes or super-phosphate to coat every grain, and prevent its sticking to the hands. This will prevent the corn from being pulled by crows, etc. If dry corn is coated with tar, it will retard or prevent its coming up.

Be sure to plow deep!—then use all the manure you can get—we care not how you apply it, either under or over the corn; anywhere, so that the roots can feed on it most readily, (and it unquestionably decomposes soonest at or near the surface.)—and, finally, keep the surface free from weeds, constantly stirred, and break no roots in working your crop. Plant your crop so as to avoid late spring frosts, and you have, in brief, the whole secret of corn growing in this climate.

COTTON.—Remember there is a tax still upon cotton, while all other agricultural products, except sugar, are untaxed. It is, folly, therefore, to run mad upon cotton—cultivating that to the exclusion of food crops, and then find in autumn, all the net proceeds required to pay bills for corn and meat, that should have been produced at home. After the plantation has produced all the forage and provisions required to sustain it, then make and sell all the cotton you can. The most successful growers of 1866, in planting twenty years, has never brought a pound of bacon. But as market products, if there was no draw-back in taxation, rendering a return of profit precarious, there are no crops like cotton and sugar. If the weed and seed is returned to the soil as it should be, if an acre produces a bale of 400 pounds, there is only a trifle more than 4 lbs. phosphates and other necessary salts removed from the soil; while the Northern farmer, who sells from the same area, a ton of hay, sells over a hundred weight of these nutritious salts. Both sugar and lint cotton are almost entirely pure carbons, and their constituents are chiefly derived from the atmosphere. If the soil is kept from washing and is rich to start with, and all its products, except cotton, consumed on the farm, and the manure made returned to the soil a very little outlay yearly for commercial manures, will render the plantation richer every year. So of sugar.

For cotton, as well as corn, the preparation should be deep and thorough, and the crop should be manured as far as possible with compost or commercial manures. The lot manure should, ere this, have been hauled out and turned under. Budding with a turning plow is the best preparation for receiving the seed. The bed need not be high, unless where the ground is inclined to be wet. Do not be in a hurry to plant, while the ground continues cold, and on no account plant over half as much to the hand as was safe to do in the old time. "Plant cotton, but remember that roasting ears are not to be despised; that a few bushels of wheat at home, without sending to Cincinnati to get them, and then sending to the depot day after day to see if they have arrived, are a great contribution to comfort."

SWEET POTATOES.—A deep, rich sandy loam is the best land for the potato. If the soil is clay, it must

be too rich, but the deeper the better. To prepare the land sometime in February, select a time when the land is in good condition for working, and lay off the rows four feet wide, with a scooter plow, as deep as two mules can pull it; run a furrow on each side of this centre furrow, with a scooter or half-shovel, and break out the middles with the best cast two-horse plow, breaking the land as deeply and thoroughly as possible, leaving moderately high, well-rounded beds, with deep water-furrows. Watch the small potatoes bedded out, and as soon as the eyes are well-sprouted, (not long enough to endanger being broken off in handling,) take them up, and cut them as you would Irish potatoes, leaving several sprouts to each piece. In the meantime, reverse the beds previously made, running three furrows with the scooter, in the water furrow; and throwing the beds on these three furrows, with turn-plow, drawn by two horses. Let the bed be as deeply plowed as possible, rather flat on top, or gently rounded, but not too high, or sharp, or smoothed with the hoe. Now open the beds with scooter plow, or other implement, and drop the cut potatoes with cut side down, about 15 inches apart and cover with hoe. Plant about $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ of your crop in this way, and you will get a good stand, be secure of good yield, and from every row can draw slips to plant out three more rows, leaving one in the planted row.

You can at this time, if you wish, reverse all the land previously prepared, throwing it back as you need it, always planting on clean, fresh broken land. It will be very well, however, to let it stand until the slips on the bed are ready to set out, when you must run two or three scooter furrows in the water furrow, and bed on them, making a bed deeply broken, well pulverized, rather flat on top, and rough as the plow leaves it and not smoothed, and draw up high and sharp with the hoe. After the first shower, draw the slips carefully from the bed, take a rod of hard wood, smoothly sharpened at one end, 4 or 5 feet long, and make in a line, in the centre of the bed, holes 15 inches apart, drop a slip at each hole, insert the slips nearly to the buds, and press the earth carefully around the roots, as well as near the top of the plant. At the next rain, have in readiness another part of your land, and proceed in the same way, (if the slips are ready) trying to put in the main part of your patch by middle of May, and finishing by middle of June. (I forgot to say before making the holes in the beds, level them on top by striking the hoe lightly in the direction of their length.)—*Southern Cultivator.*

NOVEL MODE OF MANAGING A RESISTIVE HORSE.—On Saturday last a groom mounted on a high-spirited, bunter, entered the High street of Coldstream, and, when opposite Sir John Majoribank's monument, the horse began to plunge and rear to a fearful extent, swerving to the right and then to the left, but go forward he would not, nor could all the exertions of the groom overcome his obstinacy. The street was filled with people expecting to see the animal destroy himself on the spikes of the iron railing around the monument, when Mr. McDougal, saddler, walked up to the groom and said: "I think, my man, you are not taking a proper method to make the horse go; allow me, if you please, to show you a trick worth knowing."

"Well," says the groom, "if you can make him go it's more than I can," when Mr. McDougal took a piece of whipcord, which he tied with a firm knot on one of the animal's ears, which he bent gently down, fastened the end of the string to the check buckle of the bridle, which done, he patted the horse's neck once or twice, and said, "Now let me see you go quietly home like a good horse;" and, astonishing to relate, it moved off as gently as if nothing had happened. Mr. McDougal says he has seen, in London, horses which no manner of force could make go, while this mild treatment was always successful. — *Kilno Chronicle.*

"Madam," said a husband to his young wife, in a little altercation, which will spring up in the best regulated families, "when a man and his wife have quarreled, and each considers the other at fault, which of the two ought to advance toward a reconciliation?" "The best natured and wisest of the two," said the wife, putting up her mouth for a kiss, which was given with an unctious. She was the conqueror.

A MARK OF FAITH.—Among many marks that we are on this journey and under sail toward heaven, this is one, when the love of God so filleth our hearts that we forget to love, and care too much for the having or waiting of other things; as our extreme heat burneth out another.—*Manna Crumbs.*

Many saints have had their hearts warmed and kindled by sitting near other saints' fires.

HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT.

JELLY PIE.—Two cups of sugar, one of butter, one of jelly, beat seven eggs and mix well together; bake on pastry.

MOLASSES PIE.—Beat, well, and separately the whites and yolks of four eggs, one teaspoon of brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, beat well together, stir in a teaspoon and a half of molasses, then add the yolks, then the whites, add half a nutmeg, and bake in a pastry. This will make two large pies.

CHEESE CAKE.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, the yolks of nine eggs, beat well, then add the butter and sugar, flavor with brandy or lemon; bake in pastry.

LEMON PIE.—Grate the rinds of three lemons, and squeeze the juice. On the gratings, six eggs beat separately, add to the yolks half pound of sugar and a teaspoon of butter well beaten together, a tablespoonful of brandy, then add the lemon, then the whites, then thoroughly beat all; bake in a pastry.

CUP CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, one of butter, one of sweet milk, five of flour, two teaspoonfuls of yeast powder, eight eggs. This will make a large cake.

SPRING HILL CAKE.—(Delicious.)—One cup of butter, two of fine white sugar, rubbed together, three of flour and one of pearl starch sifted, one of sweet milk; into it put half a teaspoonful of soda and one of cream of tartar, the white of six eggs.

SILVER CAKE.—One cup of butter, three of sugar, one and a half of sweet milk, the white of one dozen eggs, five cups of flour and two teaspoonfuls of yeast powder. This will make a large cake.

THE QUEEN OF PUDDINGS.—Take one pint of nice bread crumbs, add one quart of milk, one cup of sugar, the yolks of four eggs, well beaten, the rind of a fresh lemon, grated fine, a piece of butter the size of an egg; then bake until well done. Now beat the whites of the four eggs to a stiff froth, adding a teaspoonful of powdered sugar in which has previously been stirred the juice of the lemon. Spread over the pudding a layer of jelly (any kind to the taste,) then pour the whites of the eggs over and place in the oven until lightly browned. Serve with cold cream. It is the richest pudding known to the science of cookery.

SPICE CAKE.—Take one and a half cups of butter, three cups of sugar, one cup of milk, five cups of flour, five eggs, one teaspoonful powdered cinnamon, one teaspoonful cloves, one teaspoonful allspice, one teaspoonful nutmeg, one teaspoonful soda, and one pound stoned raisins. Beat the eggs, sugar and milk together, then add the other articles, and prepare for the oven.

WHITE CUP CAKE.—Take one cup of butter, two cups of powdered sugar, four cups of flour, five eggs, one cup of milk or sour cream (sufficient soda to sweeten,) one nutmeg, one teaspoonful powdered cinnamon. Beat the eggs, sugar, and butter (previously softened by heat) together, then add the other articles. Bake in small tins or cups.

FRUIT CAKE.—Take one cup of butter, one cup of brown sugar, one of molasses, one of sweet milk, three of flour, five eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two pounds of raisins, one pound of currants, one teaspoonful ground cloves, one teaspoonful ground allspice, one teaspoonful ground cinnamon, one ground nutmeg, and a half a wine glass of brandy. Bake in a carefully heated oven.

TOMATO CATSUP.—Take any quantity of tomatoes—they should be fully ripe—wash them and cut them in slices and boil them until very soft, then put them through a sieve to take out the seeds and skins. Then place them over the fire again to boil. Now add salt, pepper, mace and spices to suit the taste, and boil away to nearly one-half; then set aside to cool, and when cold bottle for use.

TO REMOVE INK SPOTS AND IRON MOULD.—Take a small quantity of oxalic acid, and dissolve in as little water as possible. Wash the stain first with pure water, taking care to use no soap. Then apply the acid solution until the stain is removed, when the article should again be washed in clean water.

BROWN BREAD.—Take two cups of corn meal, one cup of wheat flour, one cup of rye flour, one cup of molasses, three cups of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of soda. Put in a pudding boiler and steam for five hours.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, MARCH 16th, 1867.

TO ADVERTISERS.

This paper has for many years been well known in this community as the very best advertising medium by which the business men of the city could bring their merchandise, trades, professions, and the like, before country readers. This is easily understood when it is remembered that the four hundred preachers who are scattered throughout these States in the Rio Grand, East Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montgomery and Alabama Methodist Conferences, are all, more or less active agents for the paper; and when it is also remembered that our paper circulates among a large class of people who seldom see any other New Orleans paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

TO AGENTS.

Our agents will please, whenever practicable, forward money by draft on Mobile, or New Orleans, payable to our order. We have reason to believe that of all the monies forwarded to us by mail but a very small amount has failed to reach us: whenever the letters have been registered.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL COLLECTING CARDS.—An abundant supply of the Sunday-School Collecting Card designed by Rev. W. E. M. Linfield and so successfully used in Natchez, and other places, in collecting funds for Sunday-School purposes, is on sale at the Branch Southern M. E. Publishing House, 112 Camp street, in this city, with instructions for using them printed on the back of each. Sold in packs of 100, at \$1 per pack. Sent by mail at \$1 25 per pack. Address R. H. HARR, Agent.

A DISTRICT MEETING of all the ministers and official members of the New Orleans District will be held on the fourth Saturday and Sunday in April in the Carondelet street Church in this city. We hope that all of our brethren from each appointment, or as many as possible, will be present. There will be at the same time a Monthly meeting of the Stewards. All in attendance will be entertained, as usual at our Conferences.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

THE HOUR.

It is clearly manifest as the motion of the sun in the sky, that we are in the midst of a great revolution. We have already gone round more than ninety degrees of the political circle since 1860, and the course of the revolution was never more rapid or irresistible than now. *New York Christian Advocate*, Feb. 28, 1867. A clear statement of a great fact. The writer says further, "we have never suffered shipwreck nor experienced the terrors of an earthquake; but it has seemed to us that this state of uncertainty in public affairs is not altogether unlike them." It is well to know that some of the more influential, and reflecting men in the radical party of the North realize their own situation. They feel the ground moving beneath them. They see the constitution of the government giving way steadily before the pressure of forces which did not take their rise in the recent war, but which still threaten the republic with unspent fury. These forces have never at any time been under control since the period immediately preceding the Kansas war. The War of the States was, upon the part of the South, an effort to resist, and upon the part of the North, an effort to guide the whirlwind. In our opinion each failed. Whatever was accomplished by the North cannot be described as the result of well-matured counsel, or wise intention guiding the course of the conflict to any end beyond that of the hour's necessity. If there be any wisdom or excellence in Emancipation, neither of the parties can take any credit for its accomplishment. On both sides it was adopted, by the one as a "war measure," by the other as a military necessity. In fact, New England would have been as urgent for gradual emancipation as Georgia could possibly be, if the times would have permitted political consultation. If there was, on the other hand, a violent interference with the rights of individuals and established constitutional processes of law, the necessities of the occasion were pleaded as mightier than the writ of the Chief Justice, by those who professed a profound respect for the constitution itself.

All this demonstrates that parties and individuals throughout the North had raised a demon which their combined art has not yet been able to lay. The war is over, but the "course of the revolution" still goes on. The determination to assume that in the South the war is not over, cannot change the truth. This may be affirmed as an apology for the high legislation of Congress; but the fact remains that from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, there has not been a single act of resistance to the United States Government since the surrender. Even the "New Orleans Riot" was for the maintenance of the constituted authority of the government, not against it. Peace has never been profounder in its reign, than during the past two years over the nine millions of the Southern States.

It is immediately upon the surrender. Even the pot continues boiling for a little while after the fire is removed; but the South became quiet at once. There have been as few deaths, from all causes, in proportion to the population as in the Northern States. If then the "course of the revolution" was never more rapid," its motive power must be sought for outside of the South. There is nothing here but ruined credit, broken levees, devastated fields, solitary chimneys, widows, orphans, and a people steeped in every thing but honor, and a just self-respect. We had no interest but to accept in good faith the amnesty proposed by the President at the close of the war, and

did so accept it. The occasion and ground therefore of any more revolutionizing must be sought for elsewhere than here. The accusation is absurd, and as open to suspicion as the one, that the lamb did muddy the water by drinking from the stream below. Neither the political nor the social condition of the South require any more revolutions just at present. If these things be therefore conducted for our good, we must beg the philanthropists to consider and desist. Our people need but two things, quiet and corn. They will not be able to afford the luxury of revolutionizing any more during the life-time, probably, of their youngest children. Whatever is done in this way must be carried on by those who have heretofore made a better thing of it, than the South has.

Neither could it bring anything to the happiness of the freedman. He has full as much command of himself as he can manage. He respects his old friends and is respected by them. His labor is in demand. He eats as much as any other laborer in the world; his wife has as much leisure, and his children are as healthy as he could desire. Reading, writing, and cyphering have already ceased to be to him a novelty worth more than it costs. He cannot be forced into hostility to his old master, for he yet prefers him, in the main, to any other employer, and the privileges of his new political condition, scarcely add a single "thunder and lightning waistcoat" to his wardrobe.

Whatever Northern politicians in the churches, or in Congress, may contemplate, they will reap full as much of their own legislation as we shall at this end of the country. The principles involved in their legislative acts become of universal force however much they may think to limit them. The fortunes of a people with whom they affiliate will soon be their own. Speaking the same language, springing from the same ancestral sources, and identified commercially, socially, religiously, boasting of the same battlefields, habitually residing equally everywhere north, south, east, west, the whole population in a continual flux of internal migration, all the laws that were ever formed cannot confine misery, misrule, disfranchisement, confiscation, or military law to one spot. If Northern people should cease to have anything to do with Southern commercially, religiously, and socially, so long as they make laws they will be effected by the laws they make. The reflex action of the Military Bill is felt in New York full as much as the direct action is felt in New Orleans. "The terrors of an earthquake" is a very accurate expression for "the uncertainty of public affairs" just now, as felt in the South; but it defines the emotions of one of the foremost Republicans in the Northern Methodist Church, a "Pharisee of the Pharisees." It tells the workings of a Radical mind upon discovering that we are all at sea in the same boat. It is a very poor comfort to know that the leak is in but one end of it; that there is a sort of partition in the middle. The Radical has cool sense enough to see that if one end sinks the whole concern is in danger. The law he frames for the benefit of Rebel consins, brothers, and nephews, in a time of profound peace, may possibly be communicated, at no distant day, to his own lips by an opposition party at home, equally jealous for Constitutional liberty, and not less mindful of precedent. The turn of the wheel of power is as variable in republics as that of fortune.

Indeed it is the fear of such a change that urges the party now in power to brave these constitutional difficulties; and proceed up-

on a course which it feels to be one of "shipwreck" and "earthquake." It is a violent effort to postpone an inevitable doom. To admit Southern representatives fairly in Congress would be to consent to the existence of a party more powerful than itself, i. e., the union of the Northern Opposition with the Southern Delegates. How far the Military Bill may ultimately defeat the very power that created it will be seen in subsequent Northern elections. It was this hazardous dilemma, on the one hand a violent legislative precedent, on the other a powerful political combination that makes the clear-sighted Radical feel as if walking on earthquakes. He feels that a "revolution" is going forward because he is himself sacrificing his most valued constitutional rights for the present position. But the spirit of "revolution" drives him on: he is the victim of his own storm.

How to escape this perilous fury is the question. Misery may love company, but is a poor companion. It affords one no consolation to share the fate of a madman, though it may be evident that he is the victim merely of disease. When one knows not what to do it is true wisdom to do nothing. Do nothing, say nothing, only raise corn: this is the sum. In all this strife of elements our refuge is "The Lord reigneth." The man of true faith can afford to be calm. The very confusion and "terrors" evident in the language we have quoted, suggests even to a weak faith, that when men in high position know not where they are going, it is possible for God to over rule, and control the fortunes of the hour.

Respect for the great principles of law, and of right as embodied in the Constitution, is certainly the basis and strength of this Republic. A republican form of government can only exist by such respect. This is its essential difference from a despotism which is a government of sheer force. Any legislation which shows a want of this respect, weakens the government. Every right enumerated, if not every law, in the written instrument of the Constitution is the embodiment, not of the wisdom of the English race, but of its history—the history of its various struggles in the great experimental work of human government, the results of hundreds of battles of conflicting interests, ideas, and sentiments. The wars of many generations are in its words. Allowing that certain issues have been made by great champions, and certain victories won, men do not care to make them over again. To cast away the cords of the Constitution is, then, "revolution indeed." To violate the habeas corpus, the prohibition of attainder, the right of representation, is to destroy the accumulated wealth of five hundred years. The Southern people have, as they believe, ever held and do hold the principles of the written constitution as sacred. They have exhausted every resource in its maintenance—If they were willing to sacrifice the Union, it was in order to save the Constitution. And it may one day appear, that the stupendous war through which all the States have just passed, has greatly enhanced the sacredness of the Constitution, while it has successfully maintained the Union.

"RENEWING THE COVENANT."—We wish that all our readers may draw inspiration from the spiritual breathings of the church in Mobile. In this season of worldly disturbance it refreshes the soul to know that in Christ there is peace; to believe that there are holy men and women who feel that "the kingdom, the power, and the glory" of the universe truly belong unto God.

The "HOME MONTHLY."—The March number is before us, decidedly the best yet produced by the Editors. They request us to say that they will send the Monthly without charge to those members of the several Conferences of the M. E. Church, South, who will agree to act as agents. They state that their intention is to make it a church publication. The families of our people will find it a great improvement upon those silly periodicals, too frequently found upon their centre tables, which serve up a monthly dish of sentimental horrors, agonizing heroes, and languishing heroines arriving, through many "continuations," and hairbreadth chances at a small cottage Price \$3. Address Messrs. STARK & HILL, Nashville, Tennessee.

We have received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company the American reprint of the *Westminster Review* for January, 1867. Its contents are of their usual interest. They are: The battle of Sadwa, and Military Organization; the Ethics of Aristotle; the Ladies' Petition; Winckelmann; Irish University Education; Edmund Spenser; Social Reform in England; Reform and Reformers; Contemporary Literature.

SUMMERVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE, TENNESSEE.—A letter from Dr. R. H. Rivers the President states that there are nearly 100 pupils in attendance upon this flourishing Institution. It is situated forty miles East of Memphis. It is thoroughly organized and fully equipped for educating a large number of students. It is connected with Memphis by Rail Road. We can most heartily commend it to the patronage of our Louisiana friends.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

We have the following item of cheering news from North Post, Mobile Conference, date Feb. 28: "Our first Quarterly Meeting on this (North Post Circuit,) was held at this place, on the 16th inst. The meeting was protracted until last evening. Bro. Guley, the Presiding Elder remained and labored for us until the 19th. Eleven professions and reclamations, and twelve accessions to the church. The church was considerably revived, and I hope, impressions made upon sinners that will be lasting. Thirteen penitents were left at the altar, most of whom express themselves determined to preserve under any and all discouragements until they obtain the pearl of great price. The Lord be praised for his goodness. Oh pray for us, much has been done, but much remains that ought to be done.

Your Bro. in Christ,
E. M. TURNER.

CITY NEWS.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NEW ORLEANS, March 4, 1867.
GEN. D. H. MAURY,
Secretary S. H. Association, present:
General.—At the request of the Committees of Arrangement and Invitation, and a large number of the audience, our distinguished fellow citizens the Rev. Dr. Palmer and Hon. Chas. Gayarre, will give for publication copies of their most eloquent and statesmanlike addresses, delivered on the 26th ult., at Lyceum Hall, on the occasion of the celebration of the 35th Anniversary of this College. I propose to have 2000 copies of the full proceedings printed, and donate them to the S. H. Association, to be sold at 50 cents per copy.

The fact that out of 3200 invitations sent out, 3000 of the most intellectual of our citizens attended, a large number more than could get admittance, convinces me that our people will feel more interest in reading these beautiful and eloquent addresses than any yellow-back novels, and I feel that I can make no more fitting acknowledgment to our people than to turn the occasion to the relief of the unfortunate of our desolate country. Such a bail-

liant audience, in the gayest part of our season, is a sufficient reply to the oft repeated slander that our people are given up to amusement and frivolity; for I have never seen North or South, so handsome an attendance on a similar occasion.

I am, General, most respectfully,
RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

OFFICE OF S. H. ASSOCIATION,
109 CHATELAIN STREET,
New Orleans, March 6, 1867.

Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure to accept your liberal offer to aid this Association, by publishing and selling, for its benefit, the addresses delivered by the Rev. Dr. Palmer, and the Hon. Mr. Gayarre, before the Dolbear Commercial College. With thanks for the interest you have thus expressed in our success, I remain, very respectfully,
Your obt. servt.,

DANIEL H. MAURY,
Sec. S. H. A.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

The Senate on Federal Relations.

Mr. Foute, from the joint committee on federal relations, reported joint resolutions for the appointment of a joint committee to take measures to test the constitutionality of certain acts of Congress. The following is a copy of the resolution: JOINT RESOLUTION relative to federal legislation affecting injuriously the State and people of Louisiana, and providing means of protection and redress against the same, and the acts of any officers or agents of said government, or of any other persons or of any State.

WHEREAS, Much of the legislation of the federal government, and more especially the act entitled, "an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States" is in the opinion of the people of Louisiana unconstitutional, oppressive and injurious to them and to the other States of the South; and, whereas they owe it to themselves and their posterity to oppose all peaceable and legal obstacles to the enforcement within the limits of Louisiana of the said act, and of all the measures of a similar character; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That two senators and three representatives, to be appointed by the president of the Senate and speaker of the House of Representatives, be, and they are hereby, constituted, together with the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives, special commissioners with full powers, to them, or any three of them, who may act under these resolutions, at their discretion to employ counsel either within or without the limits of the State, either independently or in conjunction with other persons or States, or the authorities thereof, or both, for the purpose of testing in the name of the State, or otherwise, before any court of competent jurisdiction, either of the United States or of this State, in any manner which may be necessary, or may seem best to said commissioners, or to the counsel by them employed, the constitutionality of the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States" and the constitutionality of any other act of said Congress, either supplemental to the act before recited or not, and whether now existing or hereafter to be passed, or the constitutionality or legality of any judgment, or order, or acts of any of the officers or agents of the United States government, or of any State, or person, which in the opinion of said commissioners may affect injuriously the State of Louisiana or any citizen or resident thereof.

Resolved, That the sum of \$30,000 (thirty thousand dollars), or as much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any funds unappropriated in the treasury, to defray the expenses, including counsel fees, contemplated by this act, which amount shall be paid on the warrant of said commissioners, or any three of them, at any time they may consider it proper and for the public interest; Provided, It shall be the duty of said commissioners to render an account of their expenditures under this act to the legislature at its next regular session, on the fourth Monday of January, 1868, or thereafter when required.

Resolved, That the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized and required to forward to similar officers and to governors of the other Southern States embraced within the operation of the before recited act, copies of these resolutions, accompanied by a request to said States to co-operate with Louisiana in the measures proposed by these resolutions.

Resolved, That these resolutions shall take effect from and after their passage. By a vote of 26 to 2 it was adopted on the second reading. It is quite certain that the Convention Bill, will be amended by the Legislature so as to bring on the election in September instead of April.

THE MILITARY BILL.

THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT—SCORING REVIEW OF THE PROPOSED MEASURE—IT IS IN CONFLICT WITH THE PLAINEST PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION—IT IS A SUBVERSIVE OF THE PRINCIPLES OF OUR FATHERS—IT GIVES ABSOLUTE POWER TO AN IRRESPONSIBLE OFFICER—ALL LAW SUBVERSIVE TO HIS WILL.

The following is the message of the President of the United States, returning to the House of Representatives a bill "entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States."

To the House of Representatives:

I have examined the bill to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States with their care and anxiety, which its transcendent importance is calculated to awaken. I am unable to give it my assent, for reasons so grave that I hope a statement of them may have some influence on the minds of the patriotic and enlightened, with whom the decision must ultimately rest. The bill places all the people of ten States therein named, under the absolute domination of military rulers, and the preamble undertakes to give reasons upon which it is justified. It declares that there exists in those States no legal government and adequate protection to life and property, and asserts the necessity of enforcing peace and good order within their limits.

It is true, as a matter of fact—it is not denied—that the States in question have each of them an actual government, with all the powers, executive, judicial and legislative; which properly belong to a free State; they are organized like the other States of the Union, and like them they make, administer and execute the laws which concern their domestic affairs. An existing *de facto* government, exercising such functions as these, is itself the law of States upon all matters within its jurisdiction. To pronounce the supreme law making the power of an established State illegal, is to say that law itself is unlawful; and the provisions which these governments made for the preservation of the order, for the suppression of crime and the redress of private injuries, are in substance and principle the same as those which prevail in the Northern States and in other civilized countries. They certainly have not succeeded in preventing the commission of all crime, nor has this been accomplished anywhere in the world. There, as well as elsewhere, offenders sometimes escape for want of vigorous prosecution, and occasionally perhaps by the inefficiency of courts or the prejudice of jurors.

It is undoubtedly true that those evils have much increased and aggravated the North and South, by the demoralizing influence of civil war, and by the rancorous feelings which the contest has engendered; but that those people are maintaining local governments for themselves, which habitually defeat the object of all government, and render their own lives and property insecure, is in itself utterly improbable, and the avowal of the bill to that effect is not supported by any evidence which has come to my knowledge. All the information I have on that subject convinces me that the mass of the Southern people, and those who control their public acts, while they entertain diverse opinions of federal policy, are completely united in the effort to reorganize their society on the basis of peace, and restore mutual prosperity as rapidly, and as completely as their circumstances will permit.

The bill, however, would seem to show upon its face that the establishment of peace and good order is not its real object. The fifth section declares that the preceding sections shall cease to operate in any State where certain events have happened. These are:

1st. The selection of delegates to a State convention by election, at which negroes shall be allowed to vote.
2d. The formation of a State Constitution by the convention so chosen.
3d. The insertion into the State Constitution of a provision which will secure the right of voting at all elections to negroes and such white men as may not be disfranchised for rebellion.
4th. The submission of the Constitution for ratification to negroes and white men not disfranchised, and its actual ratification by the vote.

5th. The submission of the State Constitution to Congress for examination and actual approval of it by that body.

6th. The adoption of certain amendments to the federal Constitution by the vote of the legislature elected under the new Constitution.

7th. The adoption of said amendments by a sufficient number of other States to make it a part of the Constitution of the United States.

All of these conditions must be fulfilled before the people of any of

these States can be relieved from the bondage of military domination; but when they are fulfilled, then the pains and penalties of the bill are to cease, no matter whether there be peace and order or not, without reference to the security of life and property. The excuse given for the preamble is admitted by the bill itself not to be real. The military rule which it establishes is plainly to be used not for any purpose of order and for the prevention of crime, but solely as a means of coercing the people into the adoption of principles and measures to which it is known they are opposed, and upon which they have an undeniable right to exercise their own judgment.

I submit to Congress whether this measure is not, in its whole scope and object, without precedent and without authority, and in palpable conflict with the plainest provisions of the Constitution, and utterly destructive to those great principles of liberty and humanity for which our ancestors on both sides of the Atlantic shed so much blood and expended so much treasure.

The ten States named in the bill are divided in five districts, and for each district an officer of the army, not below the rank of brigadier general, is to be appointed to rule over the people, and he is to be supported with an effective militia force to enable him to perform his duties, and the authorities, as defined by the third section of the bill, are to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace or criminals.

The power thus given to the commanding officer over all the people of each State is that of an absolute monarch. His mere will is to take the place of all the law of the States, and is the only rule applicable to the subject placed under his control, and that is completely displaced by the clause which declares all interference of the State authority to be null and void. He alone is permitted to determine what are the rights of person and property. He may protect them in such way as in his discretion may seem proper, and places at his free disposal, all the lands and goods in his district. He may distribute them without let or hindrance to whom he pleases, being bound by no State law; and there being no other law to regulate the subject, he may make a criminal code of his own, and he can make it as bloody as any recorded in history, or he can reserve the privilege of acting upon the impulse of his private passions in each case that arises.

He is bound by no rules of evidence. There is indeed no provision by which he is authorized or required to take evidence at all. Everything is a crime which he chooses to call so, and all persons are condemned whom he pronounces guilty. He is not bound to make any report or keep any record of his proceedings. He may arrest his victims, wherever he may find them, without accusation or proof of probable cause. If he gives them a trial before he inflicts the punishment, he gives of his grace and mercy, not because he is commanded so to do. To a casual reader of the bill it might seem that some kind of a trial was secured to persons accused of crime; but such is not the case. The officer may locate civil tribunals to try offenders, but of course this does not require that he shall do so.

If any State or federal court presumes to exercise its legal jurisdiction by the trial of a malefactor, without his special permission, he can break it up and punish the judges and jurors as being themselves malefactors. He can save his friends from justice and despoil his enemies, contrary to justice. It is also provided that he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals, but this power is not commanded. To do it is merely permissive, and is to be used only when, in his judgment, it may be necessary for the trial of offenders. Even if the sentence of a commission were made a prerequisite to the punishment of a party, it would scarcely be the slightest restraint upon the officer, who has authority to organize it as he pleases, prescribes its mode of proceedings, appoints its members from his own subordinates, and reverses all its decisions.

Instead of mitigating the harshness of this single bill, such tribunals would be used more probably to divide the responsibility of making it more cruel or unjust. Several provisions dictated by the humanity of Congress have been inserted in the bill apparently to restrain power of the commanding officer, but it seems to me that they are of no avail for that purpose.

The fourth section provides 1st, That trial shall not be unnecessarily delayed, but I think I have shown that the power is given to punish without trial, and if so, this provision is practically inoperative. Cruel or annual punishment is not to be inflicted. But who is to decide what is cruel? and usually the

words have acquired a legal meaning by long use in the courts. Can it be expected that military officers will understand it and follow a rule so purely technical, and not pertaining in the least degree to their profession? If not, then such officer may define cruelty according to his own temper, and if not usual, he will make it usual corporal punishment; the gags, the ball and chain and other almost insupportable forms of torture invented for military punishment, would be within the range of choice.

(CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.)

LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The President, to-day, having heard from Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Hancock and other military officers with whom he consulted as to the appointment of commanders of the five Southern divisions, decided upon the selections to be made, and an order will be issued to-morrow.

The order assigns Schofield to the first division, Sickles to the second, Thomas to the third, Ord to the fourth, and Sheridan to the fifth. No instructions will accompany the order, which is a simple plain assignment to the several divisions with copy of the law attached.

Instructions will be hereafter issued, as necessity shall suggest. It is barely possible that there may hereafter be some changes made in these commands, and the appointment of Gen. Thomas to the first district may require a new appointment for his department, for so much as embraces the States of Tennessee and Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—In the House of Representatives to-day, Fernando Wood, of New York, opposed the bill for the appropriation of one million of dollars for the relief of destitution in the South, on the ground that there was no real necessity for such a grant as this, and that what was actually wanted was peace, quietness, security under the Constitution and the laws, as these had been transmitted by our forefathers.

Williams thought that congressional bounty would be better applied to widows and orphans made so by rebels. If any were to suffer, let it be the disloyal.

Chandler denounced the measure as intended to bolster up the freedmen's bureau. It was a "wolf in sheep's clothing."

CAIRO, March 13.—The levee at Mound City broke this morning. The citizens tried to stop the crevasse by sinking a boat, but without avail. The town is completely inundated. No lives lost. The Cairo levee is intact.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The National Democratic committee, recommending thorough organization, disapproves of a national convention previous to that for nomination next year.

The New Hampshire elections gave the radicals 3000 majority.

The delegation from the legislature of Virginia, on the subject of the military bill had an interview with the President to-day.

The result was that Mr. Johnson reiterated the sentiments which he is said to have proclaimed during the past few days, that the best course to be pursued is that of acquiescing in the action of Congress wherever its power is paramount.

It is stated that Chief Justice Chase has shown his character and feelings by declaring that he will make no Louisiana appointments under the bankruptcy bill unless on the recommendation of Mike Hahn.

HERO-WORSHIP.

Thomas Carlyle, one of the most vigorous and influential of living writers, systematically advocates, and practically illustrates a theory of Hero-worship which is, at best, exceedingly pernicious. According to this theory, the hero is not the pure disciple of truth, nor the defender of a righteous cause; but the man of iron will, of power, of good fortune. Success, even though attained by the violation of every principle of justice and liberty, is the criterion of merit. The successful man is the hero before whom we ought to prostrate ourselves in adoration, and whose career we would do well to imitate.

Nor is Carlyle alone in this. In perhaps the majority of instances, the biographer becomes the blinded admirer and special pleader of his subject. Personal vices and public crimes, that ought to be unparalytically condemned, are palliated, either by a suppression of facts, or by an artful misuse of them. Thus every monster of successful iniquity has had his admiring apologist. Tarquinius Superbus, overthrowing by violence and terrible cruelties the liberties of Rome, finds an enthusiastic eulogist in the accomplished Montesquieu; Richard III., whose villainies deserve nothing but execration, finds a vindicator in Lord Orford. And what but the triumph of Caesar has saved him from a fate like that of Cataline, and exalted him as a hero with

whom sovereigns have ever since been proud to be compared?

Now, in consideration of the influence of biography upon the moral sentiments, principles, and purpose of the young, the evils of this theory cannot be sufficiently deprecated. The development and discipline of the intellectual faculties attained in school, valuable as they are, constitute by no means the whole of education. The purposes are of supreme importance, for they are the springs of action and the authors of character. But these are not gained from arithmetic, nor found in grammar; they are gathered from various sources—from the instructions of the family circle, from the Sunday-school, from society, from general reading, and especially from biography. The influence of the last is silent indeed, but impressive, powerful, permanent. Lord Brougham, in one of his noblest speeches, points out the vital relations which history and biography sustain to a nation's youth, and hence to a nation's subsequent ideas, growth, welfare, glory. And after indicating the evils which the world has suffered from the practice of presenting such partial pictures of the "Great," falsely so called, as can serve only to allure to an unscrupulous ambition, he inculcates upon educators the duty of finding models of heroism in men like our own Washington, and of inspiring the young with admiration for the truly virtuous and good. These are the views of a statesman and philanthropist; and they are worthy of serious consideration.—*Educational Monthly.*

MARRIED.

Married, Thursday evening, March 14th, at the residence of the bride's father, in Carrollton, La., Miss MARY CHAMBERLIN to JAMES H. WALKER, second son of Judge Walker, of Woodville, Miss.

Married, on the 7th of February, in Claiborne county, Miss., by Rev. G. H. Clinton, Rev. H. G. CANNON, formerly of the Texas Conference, to Miss MARIAN SCOTT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To the Members of the Mississippi Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN: The minutes of our last session are now ready for delivery. They were very handsomely gotten up at Nashville, at a cost of about \$175.00, including express, etc., for 2000 copies. We failed to get advertisements to pay for the printing, and will therefore have to call on the Presiding Elders, according to instructions at Conference. We have written to each of the Presiding Elders, and hope this additional notice will spur them up to promptly remit their proportion of the above amount.

G. G. ANDREWS, } Com.
W. L. C. HUNNICUTT. }

Vicksburg Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
Port Gibson Station, March 9, 10
Rocky Springs 16, 17
Cayuga Circuit, 30, 31
April 6, 7
Vicksburg Station, 13, 14
Burlington Circuit, 20, 21
Raymond 27, 28
Fayette Circuit, at Cane Ridge 27, 28
Warren 4, 5
North Warren 11, 12
G. H. CLINTON, P. E.

A meeting of the DISTRICT STEWARDS for the MOBILE DISTRICT, will be held on the 19th inst, at 12 o'clock M., at the St. Francis street M. E. Church, in this city. A full attendance is requested.

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Mobile, March 4th, 1867.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference

SECOND QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
Anacoco, at Holly Grove March 23, 24
Maay, at Fort Jessup 30, 31
Pleasant Hill, at San Patrice April 6, 7
Caddo, at Mt. Zion 13, 14
Bellefleur 20, 21
Springville, at Unity 27, 28
N. Rossier, at Walker's Chapel May 4, 5
Shreveport 11, 12
Mansfield, at 26, 27
B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Lake Providence District La. Conference

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
Waterproof & St. Jose, at W. proof Jan. 26, 27
Wesley circuit, at Wesley Chapel, Feb. 2, 3
Delhi circuit, at Floyd, Feb. 9, 10
Carroll circuit, at Hills Chapel, Feb. 16, 17
Oakley circuit, at Oakley, March 2, 3
Tensas & Sicly, at Tens, Chap., March 9, 10
Lake Prov. & Pecan cir, at Lake P. Mich. 23, 24

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New Orleans Dist. Quarterly Conference

Felicity Street, Jan. 20
Moreau Street, Jan. 27
Carondelet Street, Feb. 3
German Churches, Feb. 10
Hyades Street, Feb. 8
N. O. Circuit, Jefferson & La. Av., Feb. 15
at 6 P. M. at Advocate office, Feb. 15
Plaquemine & Gros Tete at Livonin, 23, 24
Baton Rouge, March 2, 3
Thibodaux, March 9, 10
Colored Churches, March 18th
J. C. KERNER, P. E.

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WOOD!! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

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The undersigned, for many years in the house of J. Marks & Co., has this day formed a Copartnership with Mr. J. H. Massey, 100 Common street, for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale Dry Goods Business, under the style and firm of
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D. V. BENJAMIN.
New Orleans, January 1, 1867.

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Says the Richmond Whig: "The writer is well known throughout the South as an author of Sacred excellence; a musical reputation rarely attained—at the head of Church Music; no one disputing the position with him, and besides is, and ever has been, one of us."
Says the Spartanburg (S. C.) Express: "After a careful examination of Tabor, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it a Musical Gem. Its original compositions give the work a distinctive character, while the selections embrace those good old tunes which have come down from our fathers as an invaluable legacy. Here, also, may be found a number of traditional melodies, which, for half a century or more, have been sung throughout the South and Southwest, and never before in print. We can heartily recommend it to Churches, Choirs, and all lovers of Sacred Music."

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SUNDAY SCHOOL VISITOR.

112 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Our readers will be delighted to learn

that this beautiful Sunday School Paper is

to be resumed the first of January. It will

be published by the S. M. Publishing House,

Nashville, Tennessee, and simultaneously at

112 Camp st., in this city.—THOSE DESIRING

THE NEW ORLEANS EDITION should forward

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

POWER OF LITTLES.

Great events, we often find,
On little things depend,
And very small beginnings
Have oft a mighty end.

Letters joined make words,
And words to books may grow,
As a little spark kindled,
Forms an avalanche of snow.

A single utterance may good
Or evil thoughts inspire;
One little spark kindled,
May set a town on fire.

What volumes may be written
With little drops of ink!
How small a leaf, unnoticed,
A mighty ship will sink!

A tiny insect's labor
Makes the coral strand,
And mighty seas are girdled
With grains of golden sand.

A daily penny, saved,
A fortune may begin;
A daily penny, squandered,
May lead to ruin and sin.

Our life is made entirely
Of moments multiplied.
As little streamlets joining,
From the ocean's side.

Our hours and days, our months and years,
Are in small moments given;
They constitute our time below—
Eternity in heaven.

Child's Paper.

Woodpecker.

Is it dry enough for a walk in the woods? Let us go. Hark! Tap, tap, tap! What noise is that? It is the tattoo of the woodpecker. Do you know him? There is one in black, with a red cap on his head; there is another in green; and here is a speckled woodpecker. They differ a little in dress, but all have straight, long, pointed bills—real pickaxes for work. Their feet have two toes behind and two before, good for climbing and holding on to the bark of a tree; besides, their feet are set further back than most birds', you will find. What is woodpecker doing? Chipping away the bark of a tree. Will it not injure the tree? Oh no; for if you examine the bits of bark which have fallen down, you will see it is old bark, which was already old and peeling off. Under this old bark there are ever so many bugs. It is these it is after for its breakfast; so we will not frighten it; it is doing no harm.

Does it build a nest like a robin? No. You never find one on the tree-tops, like robins'; on under the eaves, like swallows'; or in the grass, like bobolinks'. You will laugh to find its nest is a tunnel which it hollows out in a tree—a decayed tree, in whose soft wood it can easily work. The little wife helps her husband, first one and then the other pecking all the time, till their house is finished. Not only all day, but sometimes far into the evening, you can hear them hammering away, like carpenters at their bench. The nest is not a soft, nice, lined nest, like robins'. The bottom of the tunnel is covered with fine chips, and on the top of these the eggs are laid, four, five, or six, snow-white.

One would think such a snug nest was safe from all harm. The wind could not rock it away, if it blew ever so hard; and what robber could find it? A robber does find it. The wren, a fiery little bird, very fond of holes and crannies, sometimes comes, and liking the snug looks of the new nest, fights the poor woodpeckers and drives them off; and the woodpeckers, strange to say, never stand up for their rights, but go and build another elsewhere, not without being much troubled, however, I know. But they have a worse enemy even than the wren. It is the black snake, who lying in wait under the grass, spies the birds as they go in and out; and what does it do at the first chance, but wind up the tree, creep into woodpecker's house, eat up all the little ones, and as if it had not done the meanest and wickedest thing a snake could do, it coils itself up and goes to sleep, as if nothing had happened. Do you not pity the poor woodpeckers when they come home.—Child's Paper.

When I see a well-fed, dogmatic husband, who has a care-worn wife, I think of the steaks, the pudding, and the bonnet, and wonder if poor Mrs. Finley is the only woman who, to gratify a selfish husband, is made the victim of "saving in something else."

The next day there was a juicy rumpsteak for dinner, but no pudding.

"Why, how is this? No sweets today, when I like, as you know, my dear, some sort of sweets?"

"I thought I would save the extra money for the steak in that way," timidly answered the wife.

"Good gracious, no! I'd rather do without anything else," tartly replied the husband.

The tears came into the wife's eyes. But she knew her husband hated what he called a "scene," and so she choked down her emotion. There were few words spoken during the meal.

The third day, the meat course was again excellent, and the joint was done "to a turn." Mr. Finley was in capital humor, as he always was over good eating, till the pudding came in, which consisted of a plain rice one. At the sight of this the gloom gathered on his brow.

"Poor man's pudding, I declare! Really, Anne, one would think, from the fare you provide, that I was a bankrupt!"

"Indeed, James, I do try to please you," said the wife, bursting into tears. "But I can't afford to give you everything—provisions are so high; and I thought you'd rather have a cheap pudding than to do without your nice joint."

"Pshaw! don't cry," hastily replied Mr. Finley. "To be sure, I'd rather do without a good pudding than not have the other," he continued placably. "But there's really no necessity for it, my dear; for in so large a household as ours there are plenty of things on which the price of a good pudding might be saved."

No more was said on the subject that day. But a few mornings after Mr. Finley, on tasting his coffee, said, suddenly putting down his cup, "What is the matter with your coffee, my dear? Really, that grocer has cheated you. Why, tasting it again, 'this stuff is chocky, and not coffee at all.'"

"It is not the grocer's fault," Mrs. Finley mustered courage to say. "I knew it was chocky when I bought it. Our expenses are so high, my dear, that we must save in something; but I thought it would be felt least, perhaps, in the coffee."

"The very last thing to save," angrily said Mr. Finley, pushing away his cup. "I'd rather drink cold water than this stuff!"

And cold water he did drink, though his wife, almost ready to cry, offered to have some tea made.

Mrs. Finley is still endeavoring to "save in something else," for her husband will not deny himself in anything, and forgets to increase her allowance. Her last experiment was to forego a new winter bonnet. But her husband, on seeing her come down dressed for Church, on a bright, frosty morning, with her last year's faded bonnet on, grew very angry, declaring that "there was no need to make herself look like a fright—he wasn't a broken tradesman." But when "one of the children told him why the old bonnet was worn, he made no offer to increase his wife's stipend; but only grumbled, sulkily, that "she might have saved it in something else."

When I see a well-fed, dogmatic husband, who has a care-worn wife, I think of the steaks, the pudding, and the bonnet, and wonder if poor Mrs. Finley is the only woman who, to gratify a selfish husband, is made the victim of "saving in something else."

Text Enforced.

Many a troubled one has found comfort in those sweet words of Jesus, "Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy-laden, and I will give you rest." A monument in the Isle of Wight records how these words were the chief support of a princess in England, two centuries ago.

The Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I., lies buried in Newport church, in the Isle of Wight. A marble monument, erected by the gracious Queen Victoria, records in a touching way the manner of her death. She languished in Carisbrood Castle, during the unhappy Commonwealth wars, a prisoner, alone and separate from all the companions of her youth, until death set her free. She was found dead one day, with her head leaning on the Bible open at the words, "Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy-laden, and I will give you rest." The monument in Newport church records the fact. It consists of a female figure reclining her head on a marble book, with the text already quoted engraved on the book. Think, reader, what a sermon in stone that monument preaches. Think what a standing memorial it affords of the utter inability of rank and high birth to confer certain happiness. Think what a testimony it bears to the lesson before you this day—the mighty lesson that there is no true rest for any one excepting in Christ. Happy will it be for your soul if that lesson is never forgotten.

From Good Words.

THE DYING COITAGER.

My reaper lies beside the wall,
My fall hangs on the door.
Though now the yellow corn is ripe
I shall not want them more.
But, Roger, when will be
For thy old living father's sake,
Use them right lustily.

Thou hast been over-well as yet,
Sneer now thou wilt grow staid:
Give o'er thy foolish counting, lad,
Of Nell, the miller's maid;
And if thy head must have a wife,
Take Mary Hedges' word,
She's not so comely quite as Nell,
But modest and good.

Ah! Roger, I shall soon be gone;
Be a father then
To Jenny, and to Lark, and Sam,
But most of all to Ben.
And do not make him toll too hard,
Nor chide him when he's sad;
His mother read him tenderly,
He's but a weakly lad.

The doctor has been here to-day,
He need not come again,
He's done for me what man could do,
He's somewhat eased my pain.
The person came when he was gone,
That was a comfort too;
He told me I was like to die,
And now I feel it true.

Come, Jenny, dry thy foolish eyes,
We must die some day;
I've heard thee from the Bible read
We are made of clay.
Thou'lt be a good and loving child,
My blessing nod my pride,
And but for thee I sore had miss'd
My poor wife, when she died.

If God had will'd it, I would fain
Have stay'd with thee awhile
To guard thee from too bold a gaze,
And from the breath of guile;
For thou art very fair, my child,
Sweet as a rose, in truth,
And now the hardest thing I have
Is leaving thee in youth.

When the young Squire shall pass this way
Don't stand beside the door;
It looks so good when such as he
Smiles on a man in poor
But if a lad of thy degree,
And of a sober life,
Like Ralph, should woo thee honestly,
Then, Jenny, be his wife.

If sometimes I have seem'd too stern
When things have gone amiss,
Forgive me children, 'twas in love
I chid'd ye for this.
If ye should think upon my ways,
The right they'll seem to be;
When ye shall have your bread to win,
And children at your knee.

I little thought with all my toil
To live ye shining pearl;
But look with awe on your pouch
Our Jenny made herself.
Some hard-earn'd shillings there ye'll find
I laid by now and then,
There's one piece, and overmore
A silver groat for Ben.

But there's a treasure of more worth
Than silver, gold, or ought—
The Holy Bible, children, 'tis,
Your blessing, when ye brought.
She was a scholar, as ye mind,
And spelt it night and morn;
I will it with my dying breath
To Roger, our first-born.

Give Luke and Sam my garden tools,
They'll want them ere long;
There's little for them they should want
Through idleness or sloth.
Let Jenny be the endow-clock,
She loves to hear it strike;
Whatever else I leave behind
I'd have ye share alike.

Now gather round me all of ye,
I grow more feeble and weak,
And in a little while I wonder
Shall have the breath to speak:
The darkness settles on my sight,
I cannot see ye clear,
But I can feel your loving hands;
God bless ye, children dear!

Ye'll lay me in the churchyard nigh,
Your mother close beside,
The same green sod will cover both—
Death does not long divide;
We all shall meet again one day,
And better off than here;
Now round my bed kneel all of ye,
God bless ye, children dear!

JULIA HAUGHTON.

[From the New York Gazette.]

Fashions and Follies of Hair.

"A woman's glory is her hair" has been often quoted. If it be she is determined to dim it in these days of artificiality and fashionable folly. Now she twists not only her own hair, but as much as she can purchase, into the most unseemly and grotesque shapes, marring, as if with premeditated bad taste, every graceful curve and every line of beauty. A fashionable woman's head at present is a wonder of unsightliness. One would not think so many of the sex could, without positive genius for the hideous, so deform themselves as they do in a single sitting. They rise in the morning, and go from the bath comely and charming as nature created them. They appear two hours after, fresh from the hands of their maid, or their own manipulations, elaborately wrought out of all symmetry and attractiveness, especially in regard to their hair.

Ingenuity appears to have been exhausted of late years to make a woman's hair look like anything else; to give her head a size and form and proportion little less than repulsive. Curls, crimps, bands, waterfalls, and we know not what, vie with each other in destroying the fair semblance of the human head. The more homely a fashion, the more likely it is to be a favorite. The more unbecoming the more apt it is to endure. One cannot go into a company that pretends to be elegant without having his eyes pained by the uncouthness of the hair dressing and the distortion of all that good taste would suggest. He is reminded of stage goblins, or of his childish notions of the monsters of the Arabian tales. O, for a few brave, sensible women, who would dare to be natural, dare to defy the dictates of fashion, when fashion arrays itself against simplicity, fitness and grace. Those few could reform the foibles and insanities of dress. What they did, others would be bold to do, and the reign of reason and beauty would begin again.

The present style of wearing the waterfall on top of the head—it was bad enough behind it—is simply a deformity. It destroys the proportion of the head, and is an excrescence that no one can refrain from desiring to remove, even by violence. A woman might as well have a bump on her back, or walk on stilts, as it is said she did in the early days of Venice, or cover one of her soft cheeks with a black plaster, or wear rings in her nose. But she will not believe it; for no woman would consciously mar her beauty, or diminish the grace she had inherited. Who does not long for the simple arrangement of the hair, as we see it in Grecian statues, plainly put back from the face, or falling over the ears and cheek, with a neat coil behind, or a braid, if variety be needed?

No woman has a right to spoil her appearance for fashion's sake. She owes more to beauty and to nature than to the mantua maker or to caprice; and we must believe the time will come when the really fine woman will consider carefully the extent and sacredness of her debt, and discharge it conscientiously and religiously.

In What Respects the Situation has Changed.

In the New York World, of the 26th, we find a leading editorial in relation to the situation of affairs in the Southern States. The World takes the ground that the South would now be justified in resisting martial law, as established by the military reconstruction bill, but that resistance would be unwise and hopeless. We copy as follows:

We advised and approved of the rejection by the South of the constitutional amendment. If we hesitate, as yet, to give, similar advice respecting the reorganization proposed in Sherman's bill, it is because circumstances have, in essential respects, so totally changed, that a new and comprehensive survey of the situation is a necessary prerequisite to intelligent action. The two chief features of Sherman's bill are outrages which baffled foresight, because it was not supposed or supposed that such a stretch of perfidy and inconsistency could be ventured upon. Sherman's bill provides for the overthrow of the Southern State governments, and for putting the whole section under the rigors of martial law.

We had what seemed to be solid reasons for supposing that neither of these outrages would be perpetrated. In relation to the State governments, we supposed that the Republican party would be bound by its own recognition of those governments. The importance which they attached to the emancipation amendment, and the fact that they recognized the Southern ratifications of it as valid, precluded them, in logic and consistency, from afterwards calling in question the competency of the ratifying State governments. Congress has acknowledged the validity of the Southern ratifications of that amendment, in a dozen different ways. It has repeatedly made it the basis of legislation, and even in proposing the amendment now pending, it recognized its validity by numbering the proposed amendment as the fourteenth, which it could not be unless there was a thirteenth, and the thirteenth is precisely the emancipation amendment. It seemed against all antecedent probability, that a Republican Congress would displace this amendment from the Constitution, by declaring that the ratifying States which made up the three-fourths, were not competent to act upon it. Even the pending amendment was submitted to the Southern States and their ratifications asked. Was it to be expected that Congress would so stultify itself as to declare illegal the very Government it had thus recognized?

Putting the South under martial law was as little to have been expected, in any reasonable calculation. Martial law, by its very nature and definition, is a suspension of the *habeas corpus*; and the constitution declares, with as much emphasis as it says anything, that the *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended except in times of rebellion or invasion. There being no rebellion, it was not to have been expected that the South would be again put under martial law.

If these two outrageous and unexpected measures had not been reported to the South, would stand on strong vantage-ground for baffling the Radicals. The worst that could be done was to exclude the Southern members of Congress; an evil that might be borne with composure so long as the South held control of its internal affairs through State governments, freely chosen by its white citizens. The extent of the evil was payment of federal taxes without federal representation. But with the State governments abolished, and the whole people subject to martial law, the situation is changed, and the consequences of resistance so stupendously magnified, that it is important to take new

observations and hearings before deciding on the future direction of the voyage.

We suppose it will be found, when the South can abate its just indignation sufficiently for a careful survey, that it possesses no machinery or resources, either political or military, for fending off this atrocious oppression. If no such machinery or resources shall be discoverable, the practical question will then be, whether the South shall accept the situation under protest, or disinclinedly submit to it. Were it not for the negro element of the problem, the latter would undoubtedly be the true course, as alike consistent with safety and self-respect. But the negro element complicates the question, and renders the solution more difficult. It is possible that the Republicans may, through Government patronage and appeals to ambition, bribe and demoralize Southern whites enough to make, with the negroes, a majority of the inhabitants. If they can succeed in this, they will reorganize and admit the States, and the South will thereafter be under negro rule, and will become intolerable as the residence of white men. Admitting (at least by hypothesis) that this danger is not fanciful, the question arises (and a very grave one it is) whether it is not better to "fight the devil with fire," by accepting the negro suffrage which is inevitable, and controlling the negro vote, instead of allowing it to be alienated to the Republicans, as it would pretty certainly be by resistance. Whether the negro vote could be managed by the planters, and whether whites enough could be seduced to make the Radical plan work, are questions that cannot be answered without more local knowledge than we possess; but we suppose all intelligent Southerners must allow that these questions ought to be well considered before taking an irreversible resolution.

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BRITISH PERIODICALS.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory)

These foreign periodicals are regularly published by us in the same style as the original. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder: those who have not, we would urge them to apply the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them never yet met with them, but we assure them well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

For any one of the Reviews, \$4 per annum
For any two of the Reviews, " 6 "
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For all four of the Reviews, " 12 "

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For Blackwood and one Review, " 7 "
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For Blackwood and 3 of the Reviews, " 13 "
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A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for \$48.00, and so on.

When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but "Two Cents" a year for "Blackwood," and but "Eight Cents" a year for each of the Reviews.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.
New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be sent "Four Reviews" for 1867, and one of the Periodicals of 1867, viz: the "Four Reviews" for 1866.

These premiums will be allowed on all new subscriptions received before April 1, 1867. Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The North British from January, 1863, to the 11th number; the Edinburgh from 1866, inclusive; and the London Quarterly for the years 1865 and 1866, at the rate of \$3.50 a year for each or any Review; also Blackwood for 1866, for \$2.50.

Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is required direct to the Publishers.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

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The L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the FARMER'S GUIDE,

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REV. DOLBEAR, President.

Nov 17 ly

SOUTH-WESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Where is it located?—Its Depository and street, New Orleans, No. 163 Camp.

When was it established? 1850.

Who is its General Agent?—Whom can it be addressed?—Rev. J. Bayless.

What is the Society's field of labor?—All Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, south of the 33rd parallel of N. latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To explain and supply (gratis) where needed) the Bible, and to explain and supply (gratis) where needed) the Bible, and to explain and supply (gratis) where needed) the Bible.

What are the resources and whence the source of the Society? From the annual collections of its members. Collections of Churches and universities. Appropriations of the State and of its auxiliaries, the donations of numerous individuals, testamentary bequests, the annual donation in Books of the American Bible Society.

What is the Society's method of work?—By cultivating its own local work in the city and district of New Orleans; then through Auxiliary Societies established or to be established in every Parish and County in the field, and employment of them of such means as will accomplish the object of the Society.

What are the terms of membership?—The payment of \$30 at one time, constituting a life member.

The payment of \$150 at one time, constituting a life member.

The payment of \$1000 at one time, constituting a life member.

The payment of \$5 annually, constituting a member.

The taking up of a collection by a church, having the Pastor an honorary member.

Having the Society's work become and expending the Board of Directors for the current year, and to ask the aid of all others of the same rank, whether professors of religion or not.

By the hands of the S. W. B. S. in the field, and by the hands of the S. W. B. S. in the field, and by the hands of the S. W. B. S. in the field.

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AND JOB PRINTER,
77 Magazine Street,
NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has exhibited a fair degree of animation during the past three days. Sugar and Molasses have been in demand, at previous prices, and the movement in Western Produce has been to a liberal extent, attended with an easy feeling in Pork, and a better tone in Flour. Corn and Oats; while operations in our leading staples have been less restricted, and, notwithstanding unfavorable advice from Liverpool and New York, factors have succeeded, under the influence of very light receipts, in imparting an improved feeling to prices, the market closing yesterday at our quotations, with a tendency to increase tomorrow.

COTTON—On Saturday, the unintermitting telephony of the weather partially suspended outdoor operations, and consequently the sales were exceedingly light, comprising barely 2200 bales, at previous prices. On Monday, despite unfavorable advice from New York and Liverpool, increased stringency on the part of holders—the latter predicated on meagre receipts—and inadequate offerings, the demand was active throughout, resulting in sales of 5600 bales, at prices indicating, in some instances, a net gain of 1/10 per pound. Yesterday there was a continuance of the previous good demand, but, owing to the extremely limited character of the offerings as well as the enhanced views of holders, the sales were less liberal, footing up barely 2900 bales, at previous prices, the market closing at our quotations, with a tendency to greater firmness.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 11,700 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 646 bales, against 9543 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 3083 bales.

The receipts at this port, since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas), are 691,061 bales, against 524,742 bales to same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 38,002 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 40,331 bales to Great Britain, of 28,648 to France, and an increase of 11,216 bales to other foreign ports.

Low—Ordinary, 26 1/2 to 27 1/2
Good Ordinary, 27 1/2 to 28 1/2
Low Middling, 28 1/2 to 29 1/2
Middling, 29 1/2 to 30 1/2

TOBACCO—The demand continues very active, but the stock is too small for large operations. Supplies of the new crop would sell readily at high prices. There have been sales during the past three days of 150 hogsheads, of which 98 hhds, old Low to Medium Leaf at 6 1/2, 19 new Leaf at 10c and 18 at 12c per lb. We repeat our previous quotations for reference, although they cannot be considered better than inside prices:

Light—Ordinary, 3 to 3 1/2
Good, 3 1/2 to 4
Common Leaf 5 to 6
Fair, 6 to 7
Good, 7 to 8
Fine, 8 to 9
Choice Select, 9 to 10

FLOUR—The stock is light; the demand, though only local, is quite fair, and the market is steady and firm. There were sales on Saturday and Monday of 3000 barrels at \$9 25 to \$9 50 per bbl for Low Fine, \$11 to \$11 1/2 for Superfine, \$13 to \$13 50 for Double Extra, \$14 to \$15 for Triple Extra, and \$15 50 to \$16 50 per bbl for Choice Extra. Yesterday the sales embraced 2500 bbls at \$9 to \$9 50 for Fine, \$11 to \$11 25 for Superfine, \$11 95 to \$12 for Single Extra, \$14 50 for Double Extra, \$15 50 for Triple Extra, and \$16 to \$16 50 for Choice Extra. The choice grades of Extra are scarce and most in request, and command very full prices readily.

Cattle Market.
Wednesday evening, March 14, 1867.
Western Beef, choice per lb net, 10 to 15
Texas Beef, 2d quality, per lb net, 12 to 15
Texas Cattle Choice per head, \$45 to 70
Texas Cattle 2d qual, per head, \$40 to 60
Texas Cattle 3d qual, per head, \$35 to 45
Hogs per 100 lbs, \$12 to 15
Sheep in lots, per head, \$3 25 to \$4 00
Creole Sheep, per head, \$4 50 to \$6 00
Texas Sheep, per head, \$4 50 to \$6 00
Choice Sheep, per head, \$6 to \$8
Milk Cows, per head, \$50 to \$80
Milk Cows, with calves, \$12 to \$25
Yearlings, per head, \$10 to \$18
Calves per head, \$7 00 to \$12

HORSE AND MULE MARKET.
Saddle and light harness Horses, \$200 to \$400
Heavy draft Horses, 175 to 300
Common do, 75 to 100
Mules, 1st quality, broke, 200 to 225
Do 2d do, 150 to 180
Do 1st do, unbroke, 100 to 125
Do 2d do, 75 to 100
Mexican Mules, 40 to 60

Monetary.
The movement in Coin has been unusually restricted, and rates, assimilating to the course of the New York market, have been attended with further irregularity. On Saturday Gold opened nominally at 134, but evinced improvement later in the day, and closed firm at 134 1/4 to 135; it opened on Monday at 134 1/4 to 134 1/2, and after selling as high as 135 1/4, eased off, and closed steady at 135 to 135 1/4, and opened yesterday at 134 1/4, and after the transaction of a very limited business, closed at 134 1/4 to 134 1/2.

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Carefully corrected and revised weekly. (Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements	6 00	25 00
Cotton and Sugar Plows	12 50	15 00
Cotton Seraps	7 50	10 00
Cultivators	13 00	15 00
Shovels	10 00	18 00
Spades	11 00	20 00
Axes	15 00	19 00
Bagging, 1/2 yard	23	24
Barrel, Kentucky, 1/2 lb	1 10	1 11
Brass, 100 lbs	1 90	2 00
Bread, 100 lbs	9 00	10 00
Crackers	10 50	12 00
Brick, Lake, 1/2 M	20 00	25 00
English, Fire	45 00	50 00
Candles, 1/2 lb	42	43
Sperm, N Bedford	22	23
Tallow	16 1/2	17
Adamantine	18	19
Sugar	50	52
Chocolate, No 1, 1/2 lb	35	37
Sweet and Spiced	35	37
Cider, Western, 1/2 bbl	none	here
Northern	none	here
Coal, Cannel, 1/2 ton	16	17
Anthracite, 1/2 ton	16	17
Western, 1/2 barrel	55	60
Coffee, Rio, 1/2 lb	25 1/2	27 1/2
Havana	30 1/2	32
Java	43	44
St. Domingo	26	27
Cotton Seed	8 00	12 00
Road, 1/2 ton	42	45
Hulled, 1/2 bushel	42	45
Copper, Braziers, 1/2 lb	45	50
Sheathing	45	50
Copper Bolts	45	50
Yellow metal	none	here
Coring, Manila, 1/2 lb	22	24
Tarred, American	21	22
Russia	30	32
Corn Meal, 1/2 bbl	3 25	5 00
Dyes, 1/2 lb	5	6
Logwood, Campy	5	6
Road, 1/2 ton	3	4
Fustic, Tampico	5	6
Indigo, 1/2 lb	1 00	1 60
Madder	18	20
Eggs, 1/2 bbl, Western	24 00	27 00
Feathers, 1/2 lb	1 05	1 15
Fish, Cod, 1/2 box	1 75	1 87
Herrings	75	75
Mackerels, No 1, 1/2 bbl	21 00	22 00
No 2	20 00	21 00
No 3	16 00	17 00
Plaster, 1/2 bbl	11 00	12 25
Flour, 1/2 bbl	12 00	13 00
Superfine	12 00	13 00
Extra	12 00	13 00
Fine	9 00	10 00
Fruit, Prunes, 1/2 lb	18	20
Figs, Drum	23	24
Dried Apples	17	19
Currents, 1/2 lb	9	10
Almonds, soft shell	38	40
Raisins, M M, 1/2 box	4 15	4 25
Lemon, 1/2 hundred	4 20	4 30
Malaga, 1/2 box	3 50	3 60
Oranges, 1/2 box	3 00	3 10
Glass, 1/2 box of 50 feet	4 50	5 00
American, 8 x 10	5 00	5 50
10 x 12	5 00	5 50
Canada	0 00	0 00
Mail, Western	1 20	1 50
Canada	1 80	1 90
Oats	76	80
Corn, shelled, 1/2 bushel	1 10	1 20
Beans, 1/2 bbl	8 00	12 00
Hoppe, 1/2 lb	8 50	9 00
Gump, 1/2 lb	7 50	8 00
Gunny Bags, 1/2 bag	24	25
Hay, Western, 1/2 ton	45 00	46 00
Northern	none	here
Louisiana	none	here
Hay, 1/2 lb	13	17
Dry salted Mexican	10 1/2	11
Wet salted, city slaughter	10 1/2	11
Kip Skins	15	16
Dry country	15	16
Pelts, 1/2 piece	20	25
Country, 1/2 lb	45 00	46 00
English, 1/2 lb	8 1/2	9
Hoop, 1/2 lb	8 1/2	9
Sheet	8 1/2	9
Roller	10	10 1/2
Nail Rods	12	14
Iron Cotton Ties	12	14
Castings, American	7 1/2	8
Lime, Western, 1/2 bbl	1 50	2 00
Shell Lime	1 50	2 00
Rockland, 1/2	2 25	2 50
Cement, 1/2 gallon	2 75	3 25
Louisiana	72	85
Muscovado	55	57 1/2
Refinery, Reboiled	55	57 1/2
Moss, 1/2 lb	3 1/2	3 3/4
Black, do	4 1/2	4 3/4
Select, water rotted	4 1/2	4 3/4
Nails, Am, 400d, 1/2 lb	7	8
Wrought, German	15	20
English	18	20
New Stores, 1/2 bbl	4 00	4 10
Tar	5 00	5 10
Pitch	5 00	5 10
Rosin A No 1	5 00	5 10
No 2	5 00	5 10
No 3	5 00	5 10
Sublimed Sulphur, 1/2 gallon	65	80
Varnish, bright	1 00	1 25
Oil, 1/2 gallon	1 00	1 25
Coal Oil	55	60
In cases	70	75
Cotton Seed, Crude	90	1 00
Refined	1 20	1 25
Tanners' 1/2 gallon	1 25	1 50
Oil Cake, Lined, 1/2 ton	36 00	37 00
Cotton Seed	36 00	37 00
Meal	30 00	31 00
Provisions, 1/2 bbl	20 00	23 00
Beef, Mess, Northern	23 00	25 00
Carolina	20 00	22 00
North half bbl	15 00	16 00
Dried, 1/2 lb	16	17
Tongues, 1/2 doz	10 00	11 00
Pork, Mess	23 00	25 00
Prime Mess	20 00	22 00
Hox, round, 1/2 lb	none	here
Bacon, Hams, 1/2 lb	15 1/2	16 1/2
Shoulders	12 1/2	13 1/2
Green Shoulders	10	10 1/2
Lard, Prime, in tierces	13	14 1/2
in kegs	8	9
Fair, in tierces	30	35
Butter, Northern	30	35
Western	15	20
Potatoes, 1/2 ton	3 00	3 50
Onions	4 50	5 50
Green Apples	3 00	6 00
Rice, 1/2 lb, Louisiana	9	10
India	8	9
Saltpetre, refined, 1/2 lb	11	12 1/2
Crude	15	16 1/2
Salt, 1/2 sack	1 50	1 95
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2	2 05
from store	2	2 05
Coffee, cargo	1 60	1 80
from store	1 90	1 95
from warehouse	1 75	1 90
Turks Island, 1/2 bushel	none	here
Soap, 1/2 lb, Western	8	10
Northern	10	12
Southern	14	16
Cattle	8	10
Sugar, Louisiana, 1/2 lb	12 1/2	15 1/2
Havana, White	15 1/2	18 1/2
Yellow	13 1/2	16 1/2
Tobacco, in bulk	11 1/2	14 1/2
Balers & Cutters	15	20
Choice and Selections	15	20
Fine Leaf	7	10
Medium Leaf	7	10
Fair Leaf	10	12
Common Leaf	10	12
Good Refused	4	5
Combino Refused	3	4
Twine, Cotton, 1/2 lb	30	40
Wool, Washed, 1/2 lb	25	35
Barry	30	35
Louisiana, Native	12	15
Texas, 1/2 lb	20	23

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

MONTHS	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	MONTHS	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
JAN.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	JULY	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
FEB.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	AUG.	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
MARCH	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	SEP.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
APRIL	27	28	29	30	31			OCT.	28	29	30	31			
MAY	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	NOV.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
JUNE	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	DEC.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		26	27	28	29	30	31	

Gen. James Longstreet, W M Owen, E Owen
LONGSTREET, OWEN & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
37 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug 25 6m

B. S. HARPER, N. J. THAXTON.
B. S. HARPER & CO.,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 81 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
aug 18 1y

JACOB BURCKETT,
GROCER,
And Dealer in Fine Wines & Liquors,
a15 6m 110 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

CHENOWETH, CASEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For sale of Pork, Bacon, Beef, Flour, and
Western Produce generally,
53 Gravier street, New Orleans.
sep 15 1y

H M WRIGHT, C W ALLEN, J HINDLESTON
WRIGHT, ALLEN & CO.,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants
169 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug 25 1y

THOS. H. ALLEN, JAMES M. ALLEN, J NEW
Memphis, Tenn. PERRY NUGENT, J Orleans
T. H. & J. M. ALLEN,
(Successors to ROBSON & ALLEN),
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants
192 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug 18 1y

WILLIAM FELLOWES, JUN.,
(Successor to FELLOWES & Co.)
Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant
186 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
DAR. P. LOGAN, Agent. sep 15 1y

OVER, NANNON & CO., LEWIS, NANNON & CO.,
NEW ATWATER & CO.,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants
38 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
sep 15 1y

B. M. FENWICK, W. M. PERKINS,
N.Y., Intest Artin, Tex. D. L. KERNION,
PERKINS, SWENSON & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 48 Carondelet, corner of Union street,
NEW ORLEANS.
aug 25 1y

SWENSON, PERKINS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
26 Exchange Place, New York.
aug 25 1y

EDWARD NALLE, W. C. DAY,
NALLE, DAY & CO.,
Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants,
168 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug 13 1y

ALEX. P. STEWART, CHAS. S. STEWART,
Of Lebanon, Tenn. Of New Orleans, La
STEWART & BROTHER,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
General Commission, Receiving and
Forwarding Merchants,
NO. 124 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug 27 1y

S. H. ABY & CO.,
Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants
186 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
oct 13 6m

E. S. KEEF, I. CAULFIELD,
KEEF & CAULFIELD,
Western Produce,
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 77 & 79 Poydras street, New Orleans.
oct 13 1y

HENRY WARE, WM. H. WARE,
OF TEXAS,
H. WARE & SON,
Cotton and Wool Factors,
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 63 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
oct 13 1y

HARVEY, McMAHON & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
122 Carondelet street, Davidson's Row,
NEW ORLEANS.
R B Harvey, New Orleans.
Thomas McMahon, Madison county, Miss.
Wm. Forrestal, New Orleans.
oct 13 6m

ALEX. BRITTON, RICH'D F. BRITTON,
A. BRITTON & CO.,
General Steamboat Agents,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT,
No 7 Front street, New Orleans
aug 25 6m

J. R. POWELL, COTTON FACTOR.

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
190 Common Street,
W. R. STUART,
Late Stuart & James.
NEW ORLEANS
Represented by CAPT. J. A. BINFORD,
Duck Hill, Miss. oct 20 1y

SEYMOUR, YARBROUGH & CO.,
Cotton and Wool Factors,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
67 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.
jan 5 6m

R BLEAKLY & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62 and 64 Poydras street,
Corner Poydras and Tchoupitoulas sts.,
NEW ORLEANS.
All cotton consigned to us will receive the
personal attention of Mr. J. P. CHARTER (for
merly with the house of Messrs Wright & Allen)
who is specially charged with that department
of our business.
sep 23 1y

CAMPBELL, ECKFORD & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
Forwarding & General Com'n Merchant,
o13 No. 58 Camp street, New Orleans. 1y

SPEED, SUMMERS & CO.,
46 Carondelet street, New Orleans,
COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS,
General Commission Merchants,
AND COMMERCIAL AGENTS. aug 25 1y

J. H. CARTER,
Wholesale Grocer,
Nos. 8 and 10 Tchoupitoulas Street,
aug 18 1y

J. B. JENNINGS, J. W. WICKS, M. J. WICKS.
JENNINGS, WICKS & BRO.
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
a1y 39 PERDIDO STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

J J WARREN, T W CRAWFORD, F D FLINTAS
WARREN, CRAWFORD & CO.,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
45 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
sep 23 6m

ROBERT L. WALKER,
Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant
190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

STAFFORD & WILSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 66, Magazine Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
oct 27 1y

F. G. BARRIERE & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 135 Canal Street, New Orleans.
n10 6m

R. K. WALKER & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
75 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug 25 1y

J. O. ELLIS, W. O. CHAMBERLIN,
ELLIS & CHAMBERLIN,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
42 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS,
Are prepared to make cash advances on Cot-
ton, Sugar and other Produce consigned to
them, and solicit the patronage of their friends
and the public.
aug 20 1y

WM. EDWARDS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
27 Camp Street, New Orleans.
WM. EDWARDS,
Edw. J. GAY.
sep 15 1y

W A VIOLETT, R Y BLACK, S H SNOWDEN.
VIOLETT, BLACK & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
a15 6m 139 Gravier street, New Orleans.

W. R. LOTT, C. W. WOOD,
Madison County, Miss. Canton, Miss.
LOTT, WOOD & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers & Commission Merchants
65 COMMON & 46 CANAL STS., NEW ORLEANS.
Maj. G. C. Sebastian has charge of our sales
Department.
sep 15 6m

E A BANKS, W W LORING, G W VENAULE
BANKS, LORING & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
30 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug 22 6m

R ATKINSON & CO., JAMES HEWITT & CO.,
NEW YORK. Liverpool.
HEWITT, NORTON & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And Commission Merchants,
168 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
Cash advances made on consignments to
us by HEWITT, SWISHER & Co., Galveston,
Texas.
sep 15 1y

A. E. BLACKMAR,
MUSIC PUBLISHER,
Importer of Musical Merchandise, Wholesale
and Retail Dealer in the "Kraus," "Nauis,"
"Gould" and "Jensen & Bacon" Pianos,
"Prince" Organs and Melodeons, &c
o27 6m 161 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

J. W. BURBRIDGE & CO., COTTON FACTORS.

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
No. 190 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
sep 1 6m

J. W. CARROLL, JOS. ROY, CHAS. HADDENBROUGH
CARROLL, ROY & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 36 Perdido Street, New Orleans,
aug 18 1y

C. L. WALMSLEY & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
No 31 Perdido Street, New Orleans.
aug 18 1y

JOHN O. PARHAM, NEVERLY BLUNT,
OF New Orleans. OF Hinds Co., Miss.
PARHAM & BLUNT,
COTTON FACTORS,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants
and Purchasing Agents,
No. 75 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
aug 11 1y

S. H. KENNEDY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants and
COTTON FACTORS,
57 Poydras street.
Cotton Office—192 Common street—in charge
of RICHARD J. NUGENT. aug 4 1y

SAM'L DABRETT, CHS. L. BASSIER,
BARRETT & LESASSIER,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants
118 CARONDELET STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
aug 18 1y

JOHN A. STEVENSON, A. H. MAY
STEVENSON & MAY,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
No 40 Perdido Street, New Orleans.
aug 18 6m

A. D. GRIEFF,
Wholesale Grocer,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN SOUTH-
ERN AND WESTERN PRODUCE,
48, 50 and 52 Old Levee st., corner Blenville st.,
aug 25 6m NEW ORLEANS.

P. H. FOLEY,
Of the Firm of FOLEY, AVERY & Co.
Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant
No. 32 Perdido Street, New Orleans.
aug 18 6m

HARLOW J. PHELPS & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
No 142 Gravier Street, New Orleans.
aug 18 6m

W. C. TOMPKINS, H. R. ALBROOKE,
WM. C. TOMPKINS & CO.,

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES

VOLUME XIII—NUMBER 10.
WHOLE NUMBER 619.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1867.

(\$100 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.)
OFFICE—115 CAMP STREET.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.
LINES TO MY HUSBAND.
BY JULIA WESTWOOD.

Three fleeting years of sun and shade,
Have softly o'er us sped,
With wealth of love, and heart-content,
Since you and I were wed.

We've had no cloud to mar the hues
Of rainbow hints or flowers,
For God has been so good to bless
This wedded life of ours.

He gives us health and riches too,
Sweet home-joys all aglow,
Oh, may He lead us all the way
As side by side we go.

There must be thorns where roses grow,
And some notes out of tune,
But oh, our lives are bright thus far,
As laughing flowers in June.

There must be briars where berries grow,
And wheat and tares together;
But God has let the sun shine through,
Our all of life-time weather.

I look upon your manly brow,
And in your mild blue eye,
And sigh to think that you and I,
And all we love must die.

That in a few more passing years,
The willow-boughs will wave,
And violets and daisies grow,
Above our quiet grave.

Oh may we live, that after death,
Our beautiful abode,
May be where Christ and Angels dwell,
The City of our God.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.
THE CHURCH IN CHINA.

MR. EDITOR: The question is often

asked, "what of your Chinese con-

verts? What sort of Christians do

they make?" This is a question of

no ordinary interest to every intel-

ligent friend of the China Mission,

for upon the character of the native

converts, depends the future church

of China. What will that church

be? The individual and national

peculiarities of the foreign mission-

ary, made but little impression upon

the Chinese. They discriminate

readily and clearly between a man

and his creed; between the princi-

ples which he professes, and the

practices which characterize his

life; between what is essential, and

what is merely accidental. The

gospel is not to them a foreign sys-

tem of religion, but a system of re-

ligion, true or false, held to be the

only true religion by foreigners.

They will sometimes say, "I may

believe the Bible to be true, without

believing your interpretation of it."

The Insurgents declared that they

had discovered many errors in our

interpretation, both of the Old and

new Testaments. The native Chris-

tians show the same tendency. They

say, "truth is naked—you clothe it

to suit your taste. It is truth in

diffé costume, or in foreign dress.

You may put the ornaments of truth

on falsehood, but this does not

change its character, it is falsehood

still. A native may wear foreign

clothes, but it does not make him a

reignier." Again they say, "there

is no monopoly of truth. It is not

limited to time or space; is uncon-

quered and universal."

The gospel will, therefore, assume

immediately, a Chinese dress in our

active churches in China, and the

conventional peculiarities which

all distinguish the church there,

will be indigenous, and not

imported from the missionaries of

Europe or America. This peculiarity

Chinese character, is illustrated

in the remarkable fact, that though

jugated by the Tartars, and

conquered by them for more than

The future church of China, will
like every thing else in that strange
land, be distinctively Chinese. The
civil, social, and domestic institu-
tions, in all that is not essentially
antagonistic to the fundamental
principles of the gospel, will exert
a forming influence upon the new
church, giving to it social and
economical peculiarities, strangely
diverse from that of the West. The
indigenous system of philosophical
belief, both moral and metaphysical,
must also exert a prodigious influ-
ence over the native mind, in its
perceptions and comprehension of
Christian truth. To suppose other-
wise, we must disregard altogether
the history of our own theological
creeds. Any well read man can
trace in the theology of our schools,
fragments of Greek philosophy to-
day. The Socratic and Platonic
theories, had much to do in cor-
rupting the simplicity of the primi-
tive faith, and in bringing about
schism in the church. It will be so
in China. Their philosophy is not
the grotesque and lifeless mummy,
some imagine, but a commanding
power, which not only regulates
speculative belief, but enters into
the practical every-day life of the
multitude. Of the two predomi-
nant systems, one is materialistic,
the other atheistic. The materialis-
tic philosophy is a pleasing pan-
theism, inweaving itself with the
common forms of nature, and ex-
plaining the perplexing phenomenon
of life and death, growth and decay.
It boasts the proud distinction of
reason, and is thus extremely cap-
tivating to the self-admiring literary
amateur. The other is a profound
labyrinth of subtle metaphysical
dogmas, ending in barren atheism,
but possessing a ritual of surpassing
gorgeousness. The Asiatic imagina-
tion has always been fruitful of
idle abstractions, and bombastic
symbolism. It delights in the airy
regions of speculation, and in the
barbaric splendors of oriental
ritualism. Nearly all the heresies
which have disturbed the Christian
Church in the West, had their roots
in Asia. We cannot expect the
church planted in such a soil, to
escape.

My present limits will not permit
a further discussion of this interest-
ing question, as it relates to the
philosophy of China. I have barely
broached the subject. Had I space,
the effects likely to result from the
influence of Chinese philosophy
upon the theology of the coming
church, would deserve attention. I
must not however indulge this topic
at present.

Other causes will operate to
modify the church in China. The
constitutional peculiarities of the
people; their mental and emotional
temperament, must do much to
characterize the style of their piety.
They are by nature phlegmatic, and
their philosophical as well religious
systems, inculcate silence, and the
control of the passions. They ap-
pear to us destitute of feeling.
Their demonstrations of joy, are in
our eyes extremely moderate, and
the expressions of sorrow, except
formal and professional mourning,
almost heartless. There is, how-
ever, under this indifferent exterior,
often the deepest feeling. The
Chinese are not destitute of feeling,
though of a much less excitable
nervous temperament than Anglo-
Saxons. Their piety will of course
be less demonstrative.

A large majority of our converts
are from the lower and middle
classes of society, except in a few
instances, we have not yet reached
the cultivated mind of China. We
know the effect of education upon
the emotional temperament of men.
We must therefore conclude, that
the native church of the present, is
but an imperfect type of the future
church, in all those particulars, in
which education makes a difference.
We may infer these differences,

however, and anticipate the coming
character of the church. After a
ten years careful study of Chinese
character, and an intimate acquain-
tance with many native Christians,
I suppose the Christian Church in
China, will differ from the church in
our country, mainly in the following
particulars.

1. It will have a much more
elaborate creed, making distinctions
where we perceive none.

2. It will surpass us in ritualistic
observances. It will keep feasts
and fasts with great ceremony.

3. It will be less rigid in disci-
pline, but more uniform in practice,
less emotional, but perhaps not less
devotional.

4. It will have a zealous and la-
borious ministry. Pastoral labor
will be a prominent feature of the
native ministry.

I will now close these observa-
tions, by saying, that more earnest,
consistent, useful Christians, I never
saw, than some of our native mem-
bers in China. The church at
Shanghai, will compare favorably
with any Christian congregation in
this country. Does the Southern
Methodist Church appreciate that
little company of brethren and sis-
ters as it ought? The whole Chris-
tian Church was once as small a
company. God bless them!

Your Bro. in Christ,
W. G. E. CUNNINGHAM.
Abingdon, Va., March 2, 1867.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.
METHODISM AMONG THE GER-
MANS.

More than other countries has
Germany been the battlefield for
theologians. Nor was this mere
accident. Treat on bombastic
harangues of pettifoggish dema-
gogues, and the American's eye
glances with intense interest; dwell
on a cock-fight, and the Mexican is
all ear; elaborate on military
parade, and the finest cut of the Em-
press Eugenie's petticoat, and the
Frenchman's mind is altogether ab-
sorbed; but treat on theology, and
the Germans, erudite and illiterate,
are so many interested polemicists.
The Germans are a thoughtful,
serious people; and, though, among
them much scepticism is found, few,
if any, are such professed nihilists
as abound in this country. The
most inveterate German rationalist
would deem it an insult to be de-
nominated an infidel.

It was this seriousness by means
of which the popes, through Tetzel
Eck, and others, wielded such pow-
erful influence over the Germans;
this same characteristic trait of his
country-people came to the help of
Luther, in his efforts to counteract
the pernicious influence of Rome;
and by means of the same pecu-
liarity, Schleiermacher's scepticism
of the eighteenth century, became
the scepticism of his entire father-
land.

But, again, a reaction has taken
place in the minds of the Germans.
At length it has been discovered,
that rationalism, so-called, was very
irrational, and that the great teach-
ers of the same, were not so much
convinced of what they taught, as
they were actuated by a thirst for
fame. To bring about this reaction,
Methodism played a conspicuous
part. Not, indeed, so successfully,
because the M. E. Church, North
established in Germany, a mission
Conference under Dr. Jacoby, a
converted Jew—and which Confer-
ence numbers now some thirty-six
missionaries, scattered throughout
the land; but principally through
its literature, which in "the land of
love," found numerous translators;
thus, placing Wesley's and Fletch-
er's works in the hands of the hun-
dred cottager.

But in America, specially, has
Methodism found a genial home;
and that too, among the Germans.
It was in the year 1835, that the
subject of winning the immigrated

Germans over to Methodism, was
first agitated. Bishop Morris, then
editor of the "Western Christian
Advocate" was the first who
brought the subject. Very justly,
he remarked then, among other
things, that, if the Methodists
would not undertake to win the
foreign element over to their side, the
Catholics would soon celebrate its
entire absorption. This appeal was
not made in vain. In that same
year, the Ohio Conference, received
Dr. Wm. Nast, within its ranks—a
man of extensive erudite acqui-
sitions—laboring in Cincinnati with
eminent success. Soon, other mis-
sionaries were added, among whom
Peter Schmucker appears to have
been the most eminent. Thus the
work increased with unprecedented
rapidity. With the assistance of
his American brethren, Dr. Nast, in
1839, first published his "Christlicher
Apologete," a celebrated religious
periodical, ever since, making its
regular weekly appearance, and
numbering at present, over 20,000
subscribers. Already in 1854, there
were 187 effective German Metho-
dist preachers, representing 12,145
members of their denomination. At
present, the number of preachers
and church-members, is more than
thrice as large.

Until recently, the German "itin-
erants" of the "Church, North,"
were always members of those
Conferences, in whose bounds their
work was situated. But, now, they
are divided into three separate Con-
ferences, which are, however, pre-
sided over by an American bishop.

In the Southern States, the Ger-
mans are not so numerous, nor has
Methodism, even proportionately,
been so successful among them as
in the North. Indeed, among the
intelligent Germans in the South,
exists a deep-rooted prejudice
against Methodism. From child-
hood, they were accustomed to look
upon preachers as very learned
men—in Germany, the preachers
are learned men—and, hence, they
are filled with disgust, when from
the pulpit they hear in beautiful
meddles, the accusative confounded
with the dative, etc. No German
ought to be licensed to preach, until
he can give evidence conclusive
that he is a master of his fair
mother tongue.

In Texas, German Methodism is
most prosperous. Under the able
management of F. Vardenhammen
and C. A. Grote, it has assumed
quite a creditable tone.

J. B. A. AHRENS.

From the Baltimore Sun.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.

EPISCOPAL METHODIST CONFERENCE.

This body assembled yesterday
morning, at nine o'clock, at the
Trinity Episcopal Methodist Church,
corner of Preston street and Mad-
ison avenue. Bishop Pierce presided,
Bishops Early and Doggett being
present and taking part in the de-
liberations. After the religious exer-
cises, Bishop Pierce delivered a
brief address, and was followed by
Bishop Doggett, who gave much
sound advice to the ministers in at-
tendance. Rev. John S. Martin,
secretary of the last conference,
acted as secretary. During the
early part of the session Bishop
Pierce introduced to the Conference
the venerable Rev. Lovick Pierce, of
Georgia, his father; Rev. George
Smith, of the Georgia Conference;
Rev. Dr. Deems, of the North Caro-
lina Conference; Rev. Mr. McTeer, of
the Holston Conference, and the
Rev. Peyton Harrison, of the Pres-
byterian Church of this city.

On motion, the preachers in
charge of the churches in the city
attached to the conference were con-
stituted a committee on public
worship, with Rev. Mr. Register,
the presiding elder, as chairman.

The committees were then an-
nounced.

The various districts were then
called on for reports, and the presid-
ing elders then responded.
Baltimore District—S. Register,
presiding elder.—The report was
very favorable. Where there were
only hundreds of members of
the church at the commencement of
the year, there were now thousands.
A number of churches had been

erected, and either paid for or
funds gathered for the purpose, and
everything had progressed much
more satisfactorily than could have
been expected. Mr. Register fully
believed that what was now seen
was only the beginning of the
good work.

Washington District—John S.
Martin, presiding elder.—Mr. M.
said that the war had left his dis-
trict in great distress, but the
preachers went to work earnestly.
They were left mostly without
church property, but those in charge
had the will, and at the present
time matters looked prosperous. If
the privations suffered by the minis-
ters of the church could be known,
they would astonish the world.
Rev. Mr. Landstreet spoke in warm
terms of Rev. Mr. Martin, of whom
praise was like gilding refined gold.

Winchester District—E. R. Veitch,
(now deceased) presiding elder.—
Rev. Norval Wilson spoke in feeling
terms of the deceased, and at his
request Rev. W. E. Eggleston re-
sponded for the district, he having
been the former presiding elder, and
a warm personal friend of deceased.
He spoke of the wants and priva-
tions of his district, caused by the
war, and said that where a short
time since all was gloom, matters
now were assuming a brighter as-
pect.

The Rev. Joshua Register sub-
mitted a preamble of resolution con-
curring in the recommendations of
the General Conference changing
the name of the body to that of the
Episcopal Methodist Conference, and
also for admitting lay representa-
tives to the body, which, on his
motion, were made the order of the day
for Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

Bishop Pierce then read a tele-
gram just received from Nashville,
Tennessee, announcing the death of
Bishop Soule, in that city, at ten
o'clock this morning, and at his
suggestion the session was closed
with prayer by Bishop Early.

SECOND DAY.

The Conference was opened with
devotional exercises, after which
Bishop Pierce called the body to
order.

The annual report of A. H. Red-
ford, book agent at Nashville, Ten-
nessee, was presented and read.

The Bishop introduced to the
Conference the Rev. Dr. McFerrin,
of Nashville, Tenn., corresponding
secretary of the domestic board of
missions; Rev. Dr. E. W. Sehon,
secretary of the board of foreign
missions; Rev. W. W. Bennett,
editor of the Richmond Christian
Advocate; Rev. J. C. Granberry, of
Petersburg, Va.; Rev. Wm. B. Row-
zie, presiding elder of Fredericks-
burg district, Virginia Conference,
and Rev. Nelson Head, formerly of
the Baltimore Conference, but now
of Richmond, Va.; Rev. J. Lefevre,
of the Presbyterian Church; Rev.
T. D. Valiant, Rev. D. Bowers, Rev.
J. T. Murray, Rev. P. Light Wilson,
Rev. E. J. Drinkhouse, all of the
Methodist Protestant Church, and
Col. Johnson, president of Randolph
Macon College, all of whom were
invited to seats.

The committee on examinations be-
ing ready to report, the Bishop asked
the question, "Who are admitted
on trial?" The following were re-
ported as having favorably passed
examination and were admitted on
trial: Rufus H. Wilson, J. W. Jar-
dan, Walter W. Watts, of Balti-
more district; H. Monroe Strickland,
Rockingham district; Robert H. G.
Pecran and Alexander M. Cooper,
of Lewisburg district; William
Marshall Heimer, James T. Smith
and Silas R. Snapp, of South Branch
district.

On motion of Rev. S. Register,
the Rev. Alfred A. Eskridge, Rev.
R. P. Fraughton, Rev. J. Newman
Hank, Rev. Charles G. Linthicum
and Rev. H. D. Parrish, all former
members of the East Baltimore Con-
ference, but who had withdrawn
their connections with that body,
were admitted members of the
Episcopal Methodist Conference.
Rev. S. Register, in the course of
some remarks, said that he was
happy to see the members come
back to the true faith. All the test-
oath he would require was that they
should subscribe to Methodism as it
was in the days of the fathers of
the church, and to preach the gos-
pel as laid down by the Word of
God. He cared not for the date of
their repentance—whether it was
ten, five, or one year ago, or even
the present time—he looked upon
them all as welcome to the folds of
the mother Methodist Church.
On motion, the Rev. Sylvanus
Townsend, who had withdrawn from
the Philadelphia Conference of the
Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal
Church, he having refused to sub-
scribe to the creed of that branch

of the church, was admitted as a
member of the Episcopal Methodist
Conference.

The Rev. Bishop Early announced
that there was a committee present
from the Virginia Conference to
confer with a committee of the
Baltimore Conference in reference
to the division of the Baltimore and
Virginia Conferences into three con-
ferences, the privilege having been
granted by the late General Con-
ference at Richmond. The follow-
ing were appointed the committee
on the part of the Baltimore Con-
ference: Revs. Samuel Rogers, John
L. Gilbert, David Thomas and John
Landstreet.

The Rev. Bishop Early also
moved the appointment of a commit-
tee to confer with similar commit-
tees of the Virginia and Holston
Conferences in reference to extend-
ing patronage to Randolph Macon
College and Emory and Henry Col-
lege, which was carried, and the
chair appointed the following: S. S.
Koszel, John Poisel, R. R. S. Hough,
W. S. Baird, and John Landstreet.
The names of the superannuated
or worn-out preachers were then
called. Norval Wilson was changed,
at his request, from superannuated
to supernumerary. Elias Welty, at
his own request, was changed from
superannuated to effective. David
Trout and F. M. Mills were contin-
ued on the superannuated list.

THIRD DAY.

The Conference was opened with
religious exercises. On the body
being called to order by the Bishop,
and during the morning, the follow-
ing visitors were introduced: Rev.
A. H. Redford, book agent at Nash-
ville, Tennessee; Rev. Messrs. Lang-
horn, Judkins and Ware, of the
Virginia Conference; Rev. Mr. Wil-
son, of the North Carolina Con-
ference; the Rev. W. A. Harris, of the
Wesleyan Female Institute, at Staun-
ton, Va.; Rev. Dr. Leroy M. Lee, of
the Virginia Conference; Rev. M.
Finley, late of the Virginia Con-
ference, now of the Baltimore Episco-
pal Methodist Conference; the Rev.
Mr. Williams, of the Baptist Church,
and the Rev. Dr. Bullock, of the
Presbyterian Church. Both of the
last named gentlemen made some
suitable remarks on being intro-
duced, and tendered their churches
to the Conference on Sunday.

The Rev. Dr. McFerrin, of Nash-
ville, Tennessee, corresponding
secretary of the domestic board of
missions, on invitation of the Bishop,
delivered an address fully explain-
ing the working of the domestic
missionary work.

The order of the day, the resolu-
tion offered by the Rev. Samuel
Register, on the first day of the
session, proposing to change the
name of the Conference to "Episco-
pal Methodist," was taken up.
Without debate, the question was
taken by yeas and nays, and resulted
as follows—yeas 104, nays none.

On motion, it was ordered that
absent members be allowed to
record their votes on their appear-
ance in the Conference.

The second order, being the resolu-
tions offered by Mr. Register, to
admit lay delegates to annual con-
ferences, was then taken up. There
was no debate on the subject, and
the vote by yeas and nays resulted
as follows: yeas 104, nays none.

The Bishop announced Rev.
Messrs. Norval Wilson, Register
and Kepler as a committee on the
funeral services of the late Bishop
Soule.

To the question, "What local
preachers have been elected dea-
cons this year?" the following were re-
commended by their presiding elders,
and they were passed to deacons's
orders: Jas. Hobbs and Wm. H.
P. Hooper, of Baltimore district;
Samuel Brown, of Washington dis-
trict; Alex. M. Cooper and Wm.
Richardson, of Lewisburg district,
and Wm. Hodgson, of Winchester
district.

To the question, "What local
preachers are elected elders this
year?" the following were recom-
mended by their presiding elders:
Sylvanus Townsend, George M.
Lighner, William A. Wade and
James W. Bennett, and they were
passed to elders' orders.

The Rev. A. H. Redford then de-
livered a lengthy address on the
general interests of the publishing
house, giving a detailed account of
his connection therewith, from the
date of its evacuation by the Fed-
eral troops, who had destroyed
everything, up to the present time.
Col. Johnson, president of Randolph
Macon College, also made an address
in behalf of his institution, after
which the Conference adjourned.

From the Nashville Advocate.

DEATH OF BISHOP SOULE.

When the agitation of the subject of slavery so convulsed the Methodist Episcopal Church that a division was found necessary—though neither honor any member of his family was ever identified with the institution—yet believing the Southern Conference to be right, according to the platform of the Discipline and the word of God, Bishop Soule deliberately and firmly took his stand with the Southern brethren. At the first General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, May, 1846, he formally announced his adherence in the following communication:

"Rev. and Dear Brethren:—I consider your body, as now organized, as the consummation of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in conformity to the 'Plan of Separation,' adopted by the General Conference of the M. E. Church, in 1844. It is therefore in strict agreement with the provisions of that body, that you are vested with full power to transact all business appropriate to a Methodist General Conference.

"I view this organization as having been commenced in the 'Declaration' of the delegates of the Conference in the slaveholding States, made at New York, in 1844; and as having advanced in its several stages in the 'Protest'—the 'Plan of Separation'—the appointment of delegates to the Louisville Convention—in the action of that body—in the subsequent action of the Annual Conference, approving the acts of their delegates at the Convention, and in the appointment of delegates to this General Conference.

"The organization of the M. E. Church, South, being thus completed in the organization of the General Conference with a constitutional President, the time has arrived when it is proper for me to announce my position. Sustaining no relation to one Annual Conference which I did not sustain to every other, and considering the General Conference as the proper judicatory to which my communication should be made, I have declined making this announcement until the present time. And now, acting with strict regard to the 'Plan of Separation,' and under a solemn conviction of duty, I formally declare my adherence to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. And if the Conference receive me in my present relation to the Church, I am ready to serve them according to the best of my ability. In conclusion, I indulge the joyful assurance, that although separated from our Northern brethren by a distinct Conference jurisdiction, we shall never cease to treat them as 'brethren beloved,' and cultivate those principles and affections which constitute the essential unity of the Church of Christ.

"JOSHUA SOULE."

This admirable document evinces the clear head, the sound judgment, and the nobility of spirit, for which Bishop Soule was so distinguished. His act of adherence was the more remarkable, as he was a New Englander by birth, and resided at the time in the State of Ohio. All his antecedents and surroundings would seem to suggest an adherence to the Church, North. But he was always accustomed to view things in "a dry light," and not to swerve one jot or one tittle from what he considered the exact line of duty. To say that he was in his dotage, is a little too absurd. Does that document indicate dotage? He must have declined into dotage very vast, as it was not three years before the General Conference at which the Plan of Separation was adopted, that with so much credit and applause, he had represented the Methodist Episcopal Church in the British Conference. We feel safe in asserting that there was not a man in the world that understood the questions at issue between the North and the South better than Bishop Soule—no man in the world less likely to be influenced by any sinister consideration—and yet he deliberately adhered to the Southern Church, believing it to be altogether right, and the Northern Church altogether wrong, in this great controversy.

It is needless to say that he was received in his character as the Senior Bishop of the Southern Church, with gratitude and joy. The tens of thousands of our Communion have recognized him as their Joshua, indeed—the leader of the hosts of Israel. How he discharged the duties of his high office—what valuable services he rendered in his Episcopal visitations, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific—and the honors which he everywhere received—furnish agreeable and edifying topics for his future biographer.

A full-length portrait of Bishop Soule will not be expected in this place, even if we were capable of executing it. We can only glance at a few of his prominent traits.

That which was especially characteristic of Bishop Soule, was his moral grandeur. It seems impossible to imagine him capable of any thing trifling or puerile, not to

say mean and base. His conceptions were sublime. His mind moved on an elevated plane. He dignified even commonplace subjects, by the manner in which he handled them. This was seen not only in his sermons, and his demeanor in the Episcopal chair, but also in his familiar conversations.

This, too, was based upon an inflexible integrity. He would not swerve the breadth of a hair from what he considered exactly right. He was slow in coming to his conclusions; but when they were reached, he remained firm on them as a rock of adamant. He declined the Episcopate in 1820, because he could not exercise it under what he considered improper and humiliating restrictions. In 1824, when a pamphlet had been circulated by some of the leaders in the Baltimore Conference, of which he was then a member, impeaching his character on account of his opposition to the Presiding Elder question, the usual inquiry having been made by Bishop George at the calling of his name, whether or not there were any objections to him, and the answer being given, "There are none," he instantly responded, "Yes, there are!"—showing the pamphlet. He would not allow his own character to pass till the leader in the opposition was present, when he replied to the charges in a manner so triumphant, that the parties retracted their accusation, confessed that they had done him an injury. He was elected to the General Conference, while they were not. Two of them afterward were elevated to the Bench, and were glad to stand on his platform; with his characteristic generosity he overlooked the past, and recognized them as true yoke-fellows in the work of the Lord.

When he advanced certain opinions in a sermon to which some took exception, he published his discourse without fear, and stood the ordeal of a searching criticism with no apparent concern for the result.

When some of the leaders in what was called the Reform movement persecuted him with pamphlets, he remained firm and unmoved—making no reply to the unscrupulous assailant who was foremost in the assault. Another, of a better mould, who was betrayed into some bitter expressions toward him, met him afterward at Tuscaloosa, retracted his harsh censures, and regretted that he had not remained with the Bishop on the old platform. Another of his old friends who had been alienated from him, visited him when he resided in Lebanon, Ohio, and expressed himself to the same effect. These were good and great men, and they did homage to the integrity of one whom, after all their minor differences, they esteemed and loved.

After his adherence to the South, when traduced by some of his former friends, he felt, indeed, the assaults; but he went forward in the even tenor of his way, as if nothing had happened, being fortified by the brazen bulwark of a good conscience.

Admitting that, being but a man, he may have been mistaken in some of his views and opinions, yet he was conscientious in their adoption, and as no bribe or sophistry could cajole him, so no power on earth could drive him from his position.

With all this he possessed a remarkably benevolent spirit. He was one of the most catholic Christians we ever knew. We have been in familiar intercourse with him for about a quarter of a century—staying with him weeks at a time, and our intimacy was of the most confidential character—and yet we cannot recall a single expression of bigotry, or uncharitableness, that ever fell from his lips. He was condescending and gentle to all, including little children and servants; he was sympathizing with all those who were in any trouble or affliction, whether of mind, body, or estate; and he was liberal to the full measure of his ability—if not really beyond it.

He was simple in his tastes, plain and frugal in his domestic habits—having this peculiarity, that he would eat no swine's flesh. He was very fond of horticulture, and spent considerable time, after his superannuation, and while his strength permitted, in his garden and orchard.

He was much devoted to reading, while his sight permitted. Though his education had not been a liberal one, yet by devoted study he acquired a vast amount of knowledge, which he turned to excellent account. He studied the ancient languages, and the great English classics, with which he retained a familiarity to the last. We have heard him quote long passages from Pope's Homer, with surprising correctness and force. The grandeur of the great Epic was in keeping with the lofty grade of his mind.

His patience under the severe afflictions of many years would put a Stoic to shame. He suffered incessantly from asthma, sciatica, erysipelas, and other severe and painful ailments, but he never complained, was always cheerful, and when others would have retired to their homes, he pursued his labors

under the grievous embargoes of his sufferings, until accumulating years and infirmities forced him to desist. During what he seemed to consider his "inglorious ease," how often did he smell the battle afar off, and wish to mingle again in the thunder of the captives, and the shouting!

We ought perhaps to say that there was a courtliness, not to say, a courtliness, in his bearing and manner, in the pulpit, chair, parlor, stage-coach, or elsewhere, so that all who saw him, or had any intercourse with him, were peculiarly, and singularly, and lastingly impressed with it. When he was in England in 1841, before the strong man bowed himself, the English recognized a striking resemblance between him and the Duke of Wellington. When, by order of the British Conference, his likeness was drawn by the royal artist—a magnificent portrait, which, with the portraits of Bishops Asbury and McKendree, he has presented, with a portion of his library, to the Southern University—the likeness, while hanging in the artist's gallery, was taken by many to be that of the Duke himself. His tall and majestic form—finely chiseled features, with expression in every line—his slow and deliberate utterance, in the orotondo style—could not fail to arrest attention and fasten regard. How many thousands are there who have considered him a model Bishop—a model man!

The elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, This was a man!

Perhaps no one was ever more thoroughly attached to the Methodist system of doctrine and discipline, than Joshua Soule. He loved Methodism because of its grand Scriptural character, its aggressive power, and its diffusive spirit. He loved its simple theology, its sublime psalmody, its decent forms—for which, indeed, he was somewhat of a stickler—and its elevated standard of experimental and practical piety. His own personal religious character was formed upon it. And when he drew near his end, he rejoiced in the belief that it is renewing its youth, and going forth afresh like a strong man to run a race, and he bequeathed to the Church his dying testimony in favor of its truth and power! He told us especially and emphatically on his dying bed, that he considered the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as the fairest and fullest exponent of Methodism now in existence. With what beautiful and edifying emphasis did he endorse the language of the sweet singer of our Israel, which we quoted to him—the swan-like notes with which Charles Wesley glided to the upper choir:

In age and feebleness extreme,
Who shall a helpless worm redeem?
Jesus, my only hope thou art.
Strength of my failing flesh and heart!
O, could I catch a smile from thee,
And drop into eternity!

He caught that smile; and so he dropped from our sight, crossed the flood, and joined his old companions, who had been long expecting his arrival; and we are left to exclaim again: "My father! my father! the chariot of Israel, and the horsemen thereof!"

From the Nashville Christian Advocate.

FUNERAL OF BISHOP SOULE.

The funeral of Bishop Soule took place at McKendree Church, at 10 o'clock, A.M., Thursday, March 7. The cortege moved from his late residence to the church, while the tones of the tolling bell sounded solemn and slow. The corpse was met at the entrance of the church by the pastor, Dr. Young, who preceded it, reading the Sentences. After it was deposited on the altar, the organ and choir performed a solemn and appropriate dirge—

which was succeeded by the Funeral Psalm, read by Dr. Sawrie, the Lesson by the Rev. C. C. Mayhew—part of the hymn, "Servant of God, well done," read by Bishop McTyeire—and an extemporaneous prayer by the Editor of the Christian Advocate. Bishop McTyeire then delivered a most excellent address, which we will not further characterize, as we have the pleasure of laying it before our readers. When we buried Mrs. Soule, the Bishop especially requested that no funeral sermon should be preached, as he did not much affect discourses of that sort; so in deference to his sentiment on the subject, an address was substituted for a sermon. A part of that grand hymn which the Bishop so much admired, ("Come, let us join our friends above,") and which he assisted in singing at the grave of his lamented wife, was then read by the Rev. Felix R. Hill, and sung with good effect. An appropriate prayer followed by the Rev. Mr. Bunting, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. The congregation—including the colored people, who wept for their departed Bishop, as for a father—came forward and looked at the features of the venerable man, expressive even in death. The scene was truly solemn and impressive—the old church being suitably draped in mourning, while the tones of another dirge, "Thou art gone to the grave," rolled over the congregation, as the precious re-

mains were removed to the hearse by the bearers—Wm. R. Elliston, Esq., Rev. John Morrow, Isaac Paul, Esq., Henry Hart, W. B. Ewing, M. Hamilton, Dr. W. H. Morgan, N. Hobson, Irby Morgan, and Prof. A. B. Stark. The cortege then moved to the old city cemetery, where they were deposited by the side of those of his wife and daughter—the Editor of the Christian Advocate reading the full Burial Service, substituting father for brother, in committing the body to the grave. There it rests in hope. Over it we would place an obelisk, not of marble, but of granite, the hard unstratified rock, symbolic of the unyielding firmness, stability, and grandeur of his character. The coffin, we may just say, was of rich rosewood—we would prefer solid live-oak—mounted with simple elegance, with a breast-plate bearing the inscription, "REV. JOSHUA SOULE, SENIOR BISHOP OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH." Our readers will be laid under obligation, as we are laid under obligation, to Bishop McTyeire for a copy of his address—which, it is proper to say, was introduced with a few remarks stating the reason, that a sermon was not preached. We may just say that our sketch of Bishop Soule was in type before the Bishop delivered his address, and as neither of us had seen the other's MS., there is some repetition which the editor would have avoided had he been aware of what the Bishop was preparing. However, the independent statements corroborate each other. In both cases they were derived from Bishop Soule's own lips. In delivering the address, Bishop McTyeire confined himself to the more strictly biographical passages.

Address of Bishop McTyeire.

George Soule came over in the Mayflower. From him descended all of that name in New England. George is a favorite name among them. They bear a striking family likeness. As a family, they have been fond of seafaring life.

Joshua Soule was born Aug. 1, 1781. His father, while he was an infant in his mother's arm, moved to Avon, a recent settlement on Sandy River. He remarked to a friend, inquiring on this point: "They say I was born in the State of Maine; but I was a Presiding Elder before Maine was erected into a State. I was born in the State of Massachusetts—providence, or district, of Maine."

His father had been for many years master of a merchant vessel, but later in life retired to and remained on his farm. He and his wife had been raised strict Presbyterians, and were rigid Calvinists. Joshua feared the Lord from his youth. Among his playmates and school-fellows he was called "the deacon." He never knew when he could not read. He read the Bible much, which, more than any preaching he heard, kept alive those awakenings of which he never knew the beginning. He never uttered an oath, and was ever horrified at such wickedness in others.

From about 1793 Jesse Lee, and other pioneer preachers in New England, had preached in the neighborhood. Lee formed the first circuit in those parts. It "extended from Hollowell to Sandy River," and was called "Readfield." There being no meeting-house of the Methodists then, and for a long time after, a private house, about a mile-and-a-half from the Soule residence, was both the preacher's home and chapel.

There Joshua attended, and heard Jesse Lee, Thomas Cope, (who fell miserably afterward,) the Hulls, (two brothers,) Philip Wagger, and their successors—and Methodist preachers succeeded each other oftener than once in two years, in those days. Joshua found in their preaching what he could assent to. His mind had revolted at Calvinism. The opposite doctrinal view and its experience suited him. He found it in his intuitions, drew it from the Bible, and had met with it in books.

One morning, before sunrise, he arose, and, as usual, went out to pray. For the first time, the witness of the Spirit was vouchsafed to him. The sun arose on his joy. A new heaven and a new earth smiled around. The peace that passeth all understanding overflowed his soul. This was a clear, specific date—an era in his spiritual life. But the time of his conversion was not. "Do you think you could come within three days of the exact time of justification?" "No," was his reply. "Within a month?" "Yes, nearer than that." "Within a week?" "Yes, within that space of time I could fix the gracious change."

He was now minded to join the Church, and felt inclination, and duty draw him to the Methodists. As a dutiful son—in his sixteenth year—he consulted his parents. His father was mortified, and tried to dissuade him from ever going among the Methodists again. As for his mother, she wept sore and remonstrated, declaring that if he took that step she regarded her son as ruined—she wished he had never heard of a Methodist.

Without acting hastily, he reviewed the matter, but abode in the same conclusion. Duty seemed to be clear, though the way was painful. His own account is:

"Before taking the final step, I had my father and mother apart, and laid the whole matter before them. With much respect, and many tears, I told them my convictions; and besides, requested them to name a single instance in which I had ever disobeyed them. But now I felt it my solemn duty to unite with the Methodist Church, and to gain their consent and approval would afford me more happiness than any thing else in the world."

His father's mortification grew toward indignation at the firm proposal; and as for his mother, she pleaded with him in tears, and used every entreaty to turn him aside.

"It cost me something," he continued, "to be a Methodist—I became one fully expecting to be an exile from my father's house. Twice in my life have I been brought to a stand. Twice have my faith and resolution been put to the test—but I decided in both cases—in the fear of God, and with reference to my accountability at his bar."

His heart was fixed, and the step was taken. Contrary to his expectations, his parents ceased to oppose him; but he went alone to his meetings. Scarcely any thing was ever said about them. He joined the Church, under Thomas Cope, at one of the week-day meetings, to the joy and surprise of the neighbors.

One day, as the plow-teams were resting at a turning-place, his father passing near him, Joshua said, "Father, a distinguished man is to preach this afternoon. Will you go and hear him?" The father answered, "No—I have heard one or two of them; they are all alike; enthusiasts, and don't know how to preach." The son looked up at him, and said plainly, but with deference, "Does your law judge a man before it hears him?" To which there was no answer.

But evidently the old Captain was put to thinking. He was a man of decision, and had taught his children to be so too—but first to be right.

The noon hour, the unhitching and feeding time, came. After dinner, quite to Joshua's surprise, his father ordered two horses to be saddled, and went with him to the meeting.

Cyrus Stebbins was there. Stebbins excelled himself that day. Great as were the issues pending, and the solicitude felt by one of his hearers, at least, the preacher rose equal to the occasion. His text was Ezek. xxxvii. 1-10. The elder Soule was all attention. There was power in the word. Preaching over, and the congregation dismissed, Joshua asked his father if he would allow him to introduce him to the minister. He assented, and to Joshua's equal astonishment and delight, asked the preacher to go home with him; and the invitation was accepted.

"Knowing my father's prejudices, I had my fears. He was a thoughtful man, and had read much in theology, and he considered the arguments for Calvinism unanswerable. Already I saw a controversy in store; so I made it convenient to drop behind as the company rode along, and have a word with the preacher, putting him on his guard, and let him know what was required and expected of him."

Supper over, the debate began in earnest; Joshua was not an inattentive listener. It was prolonged till one o'clock next morning. He trembled for Stebbins once or twice, but Stebbins brought forth truth unto victory. "With pleasure I saw my father hemmed in: he could go no farther. He was a candid man, and confessed himself foiled."

Prayer had been offered evening and morning, and, as the preacher was taking leave, the solitary young Methodist could hardly believe his own ears when he heard his father invite him to make his house a stopping-place, and, as it was larger than the one where meetings had been held, to move the circuit-preaching to his house! It was done. The notice was given, and the next appointment was a crowded one. Stebbins again was equal to the occasion. All the neighbors were there, and it was a day of the Son of man.

In less than six months after Joshua had joined the Methodists, his father and mother, and two older brothers, and two sisters, were numbered with them. His father was an official member till the day of his death.

So early did he begin to show those qualities that made him a leader among men, a captain of the Lord's host.

His call to preach was not attended by that long siege of conflict, reluctance, doubt, drawing back, and darkness, which is so common. He believed in the doctrine of a call to the ministry, by the Spirit. His account of his own case was brief: "The Lord called me to preach, and I went."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE MILITARY BILL.

VETO MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.—SCORCHING REVIEW OF THE PROPOSED MEASURE—IT IS IN CONFLICT WITH THE PLAINEST PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION—IT IS SUBVERSIVE OF THE PRINCIPLES OF OUR FATHERS—IT GIVES ABSOLUTE POWER TO AN IRRESPONSIBLE OFFICER—ALL LAW SUBVERSIVE TO HIM WILL.

The following is the message of the President of the United States, returning to the House of Representatives a bill "entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States."

To the House of Representatives:

I have examined the bill to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States with the care and anxiety, which its transcendent importance is calculated to awaken. I am unable to give it my assent, for reasons so grave that I hope a statement of them may have some influence on the minds of the patriotic and enlightened, with whom the decision must ultimately rest. The bill places all the people of ten States therein named, under the absolute domination of military rulers, and the preamble undertakes to give reasons upon which it is justified. It declares that there exists in those States no legal government and adequate protection to life and property, and asserts the necessity of enforcing peace a good order within their limits.

It is true, as a matter of fact, that is not denied—that the States in question have each of them an actual government, with all the powers, executive, judicial and legislative, which properly belong to a free State; they are organized like the other States of the Union, and like them they make, administer, and execute the laws which concern their domestic affairs. An existing *de facto* government, exercising such functions as these, is itself the law of States upon all matters within its jurisdiction. To pronounce the supreme law making the power of an established State illegal, is to say that law itself is unlawful; and the provisions which these governments made for the preservation of the order, for the suppression of crime and the redress of private injuries, are in substance and principle the same as those which prevail in the Northern States and in other civilized countries. They certainly have not succeeded in preventing the commission of crime, nor has this been accomplished anywhere in the world. There, as well as elsewhere, offenders sometimes escape for want of vigorous prosecution, and occasionally perhaps by the inefficiency of courts or the prejudice of jurors.

It is undoubtedly true that those evils have much increased and aggravated the North and South, by the demoralizing influence of civil war, and by the rancorous feeling which the contest has engendered; but that those people are maintaining local governments for themselves, which habitually defeat the object of all government, and render their own lives and property insecure, is in itself utterly impracticable, and the avowment of the fact to that effect is not supported by any evidence which has come to my knowledge. All the information I have on that subject convinces me that the mass of the Southern people, and those who control the public acts, while they entertain diverse opinions of federal policy, are completely united in the effort to reorganize their society on a basis of peace, and restore mutual prosperity as rapidly, and as completely as their circumstances permit.

The bill, however, would seem to show upon its face that the establishment of peace and good order is not its real object. The fifth section declares that the preceding sections shall cease to operate in any State where certain events have happened. These are:

1st. The selection of delegates to a State convention by election, which negroes shall be allowed to vote.

2d. The formation of a State Constitution by the convention chosen.

3d. The insertion into the State Constitution of a provision which will secure the right of voting in all elections to negroes and white men as may not be disfranchised for rebellion.

4th. The submission of the Constitution for ratification to negroes and white men not disfranchised, and its actual ratification by the vote.

5th. The submission of the State Constitution to Congress for examination and actual approval of it by that body.

6th. The adoption of certain amendments to the federal Constitution by the vote of the legislature elected under the new Constitution.

7th. The adoption of said amendments by a sufficient number of other States to make it a part of the Constitution of the United States.

All of these conditions must be fulfilled before the people of any

these States can be relieved from the bondage of military domination; but when they are fulfilled, then the pains and penalties of the bill are to cease, no matter whether there be peace or order, or not, without reference to the security of life and property. The excuse given for the bill is not to be real. The military rule which it establishes is plainly to be used not for any purpose of order and for the prevention of crime, but solely as a means of coercing the people into the adoption of principles and measures to which it is known they are opposed, and upon which they have an undeniable right to exercise their own judgment.

I submit to Congress whether this measure is not, in its whole scope and object, without precedent and without authority, and in palpable conflict with the plainest provisions of the Constitution, and utterly destructive to those great principles of liberty and humanity for which our ancestors shed so much blood and expended so much treasure.

The ten States named in the bill are divided in five districts, and for each district an officer of the army, not below the rank of brigadier general, is to be appointed to rule over the people, and he is to be supported with an effective militia force to enable him to perform his duties, and the authorities, as defined by the third section of the bill, are to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace or criminals.

The power thus given to the commanding officer over all the people of each State is that of an absolute monarch. His mere will is to take the place of all the law of the States, and is the only rule applicable to the subject placed under his control, and that is completely displaced by the clause which declares all interference of the State authority to be null and void. He alone is permitted to determine what are the rights of person and property. He may protect them in such way as in his discretion may seem proper, and places at his free disposal, all the lands and goods in his district. He may distribute them without let or hindrance to whom he pleases, being bound by no State law; and there being no other law to regulate the subject, he may make a criminal code of his own, and he can make it as bloody as any recorded in history, or he can reserve the privilege of acting upon the impulse of his private passions in each case that arises.

He is bound by no rules of evidence. There is indeed no provision by which he is authorized or required to take evidence at all. Everything is a crime which he chooses to call so, and all persons are condemned whom he pronounces guilty. He is not bound to make any report or keep any record of his proceedings. He may arrest them, without accusation or proof of probable cause. If he gives them a trial before he inflicts the punishment, he gives of his grace, and mercy, not because he is commanded so to do. To a casual reader of the bill it might seem that some kind of a trial was secured to persons accused of crime; but such is not the case. The officer may locate civil tribunals to try offenders, but of course this does not require that he shall do so.

If any State or federal court presumes to exercise its legal jurisdiction by the trial of a malefactor, without his special permission, he can break it up and punish the judges and jurors as being themselves malefactors. He can save his friends from justice and despoil his enemies, contrary to justice. It is also provided that he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals, but this power is not commanded. To do it is merely permissive, and is to be used only when, in his judgment, it may be necessary for the trial of offenders. Even if the sentence of a commission were made a prerequisite to the punishment of a party, it would scarcely be the slightest restraint upon the officer, who has authority to organize it as he pleases, prescribes its mode of proceedings, appoints its members from his own subordinates, and reverses all its decisions.

Instead of mitigating the harshness of this single bill, such tribunals would be used more probably to divide the responsibility of making it more cruel or unjust. Several provisions dictated by the humanity of Congress have been inserted in the bill apparently to restrain power of the commanding officer, but it seems to me that they are of no avail for that purpose.

The fourth section provides that the trial shall not be unnecessarily delayed, but I think I have shown that the power is given to punish without trial, and if so, this provision is practically inoperative. Cruel or unusual punishment is not to be inflicted. But who is to decide what is cruel? and usually the

words have acquired a legal meaning by long use in the courts. Can it be expected that military officers will understand it and follow a rule so purely technical, and not pertaining in the least degree to their profession? If not, then such officer may define cruelty according to his own temper, and if not usual, he will make it usual corporal punishment; the gags, the ball and chain and other almost insupportable forms of torture invented for military punishment; would be within the range of choice.

3d. The sentence of a commission is not to be executed, without its approval by the commander, if it affects life or liberty, and a sentence of death must be approved by the President. This applies to cases in which there has been a trial and sentence. I take it to mean under the bill that the military commander may condemn to death without form of trial by a military commission so that the life of the condemned may depend on the will of two men instead of one. It is plain that the authority here given to the military officer amounts to absolute despotism, but to make it still more unendurable the bill provides that it may be delegated to as many subordinates as he chooses to appoint, for it declares he shall punish or cause to be punished.

Such a power has not been wielded by any monarch in England for more than 500 years. In all that time, no people who speak the English language have borne such servitude. The whole population of the ten States; all persons of every color, sex and condition, and every stranger within their limits, are reduced to the most abject and degrading slavery; no master ever had a control so absolute over his slaves as this bill gives to military officers over both white and colored persons. It may be answered to this that officers of the army are too magnanimous, just and humane, to oppress and trample upon a subjugated people. I do not doubt that army officers are as well entitled to this confidence as any other class of men, but the history of the world has been written in vain if it does not teach us that unrestrained authority can never be safely trusted in human hands. It is almost sure, more or less, to be abused under any circumstances, and it has always resulted in gross tyranny where rulers, who are strangers to their subjects, come among them as the representatives of a distant power, and more especially when the power that sends them is unfriendly.

The governments closely resembling that here proposed, have been fully tried in Hungary and Poland; and the suffering endured by those people roused the sympathies of the entire world. It was tried in Ireland, and though at first tempered by the principles of English law, it gave birth to cruelties so atrocious, that they are never recounted. Without just indignation, the French convention armed its deputies with this power, and sent them to the southern departments of the republic. The massacres, murders, and other atrocities which they committed, show what the passions of the ablest men in the most civilized society will attempt to do when wholly unrestrained by law. The men of our race in every age have struggled to tie up the hands of the governments and keep them within the law, because our experience of all mankind taught them that rulers could not be relied on to concede those rights which they were not legally bound to respect.

The head of a great empire has sometimes governed with a mild sway, but kindness of an irresponsible officer never yields what the law does not extend. Between such a numerous people subjugated to his domination there can be nothing but enmity. He punishes them if they resist his authority; and if they submit to it he hates them for their civility.

I come now to a section which, if possible, is far more important. Have we the power to establish and carry into execution a measure like this? I answer, certainly not, if we derive our authority from the Constitution, and if we are bound by the limitations which it imposes.

This proposition is perfectly clear, that no branch of the federal government—executive, legislative or judicial—can have any just powers except those which it derives through and exercises under the organic law of the Union. Outside of the Constitution we have no legal authority more than private citizens, and within it we have only so much as that instrument gives us. That broad principle limits all our functions and applies to all subjects. It protects not only the citizens of the United States which are within the Union, but shields every human being who comes or is brought under our jurisdiction. We have no right to do in one place more than in another that which the Constitution says we shall not do at all. If, therefore, the Southern States were in truth out of the Union, we could not treat with their people,

while the fundamental law forbids. Some people assume that the success of our arms in crushing the opposition which was made in some of the States to the execution of the federal laws, fed those States and all their people—the innocent as well as the guilty—to a condition of vassalage, and gave us a power over them which the Constitution does not bestow, or define or limit. No fallacy can be more transparent than this. Our victories subjected the insurgents to legal obedience—not to the yoke of an arbitrary despotism. When an absolute sovereign reduces his rebellious subjects, he may deal with them according to his pleasure, because he had that power before; but where a limited monarch puts down a rebellion, he must govern according to law.

If an insurrection were to take place in one of our States against the authority of the State government, and end in the overthrow of those who planned it, and would take away the rights of all the people of counties where it was avowed by a part of a majority of the population, could they for such a reason be wholly outlawed and deprived of their representation in the legislature? I have always contended that the government of the United States was sovereign within its constitutional sphere; that it executed the laws of the States themselves, by employing its coercive powers directly to individuals; and that it could put down the insurrection with the same effect as a State, and no other opposing doctrine. It is the worst heresy of those who advocate secession, and cannot be agreed to without admitting that hereby to be the right of insurrection.

Insurrection, rebellion and domestic violence were anticipated when the government was formed and the means of repelling and suppressing them were wisely provided for in the Constitution; but it was not thought necessary to declare that the States in which they occur should be expelled from the Union. Rebellions, which are invariably suppressed, occurred prior to that one to which these questions referred, but the States continued to exist, and the Union remained unbroken. In Massachusetts, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, at different periods in our history violent and armed opposition to the United States was commenced on but the relations of these States with the federal government were not supposed to be interrupted or changed after the rebellious portions of their population were defeated and put down.

It is true that in these earlier cases there was no formal expression of a determination to withdraw from the Union, but it is also true that in the Southern States the ordinance of secession was treated by all the friends of the Union as mere nullities, and are now acknowledged to be so by the States themselves. If we admit that they had any force or validity, or that they did in fact take the States in which they were passed out of the Union, we sweep from under our feet all the grounds upon which we stand in justifying the use of the federal force to maintain the integrity of the government.

This is a bill passed by Congress in time of peace. There is not in any one of the States brought under its operation either war or insurrection. The laws of the State and of the federal government are in undisturbed and harmonious operation. The courts, State and federal, are open and in the full exercise of their proper authority; over every State comprised in the five military districts, life, liberty and happiness are secured by State and federal laws, and the national Constitution is everywhere in force and everywhere obeyed.

What then is the ground on which this bill proceeds? The title of the bill announces that it is intended for the efficient government of these ten States. It is recited by way of preamble that no legal State government, nor adequate protection for life or property exists in those States, and that peace and good order should thus be enforced. The first thing that arrests attention upon these recitals which prepare the way for martial law is this: That the only foundation upon which martial law can exist under our form of government, is not stated or so much as pretended.

Actual war, foreign invasion and domestic insurrection; none of these had the effect, and none of these in fact exist. It is not even recited that any sort of war or insurrection is threatened. Let us pause here to consider upon this question of constitutional law, and the power of Congress, and the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in *Ex parte Milligan*. I will first quote from the opinion of the majority of court martial law, that it cannot arise from threatened invasion, the necessity must be actual and present, the invasion real such as effectually close the courts and depose the civil authorities.

We see that martial law comes in only when actual war closes

courts and deposes civil authority; that this bill in time of peace makes martial law operate as though we were in actual war, and becomes the cause, instead of the consequence of the abrogation of civil authority. One more qualification. It follows from what has been said on this subject that there are occasions when martial law can be properly applied; if in foreign invasion our civil courts are actually closed, and it is impossible to administer justice according to law, then, on the theater of military operations.

Where war really prevails there is a necessity to furnish a substitute for the civil authority thus overthrown, to preserve the safety of the army and society, and as no power is left but the militia, it is allowed to govern by martial rule until the laws can have their free course. I now quote from the opinion of the minority of the court delivered by Chief Justice Chase—"We by no means assert that Congress can establish and apply the laws of war where no war has been declared or exists; where peace exists, the law of peace must prevail." This is sufficiently explicit.

Peace exists in all the territories to which this bill applies. It asserts a power in Congress—in time of peace, to set aside the laws of peace and substitute the laws of war. The minority, concurring with the majority, declares that Congress does not possess that power. Again, and if possible, more emphatically, the chief justice, with remarkable clearness and condensation sums up the whole matter as follows:

There are under the Constitution three kinds of military jurisdiction—one to be exercised both in peace and in war; another to be exercised in time of foreign war without the boundaries of the United States or in time of a rebellion and civil war within the States of the district occupied by rebels treated as belligerents; and a third to be exercised in time of an invasion or insurrection within the limits of the States maintaining adherence to the national government when public danger requires its exercise.

The first of these may be called jurisdiction under military law, and is found in acts of Congress prescribing rules and articles of war or otherwise providing for the government of the national forces.

The second may be distinguished as a military government, superseding as far as may be deemed expedient, local law, and exercised by a military commander under the direction of the President, with the express or implied sanction of Congress.

The third may be denominated martial law proper, and is called into action by Congress, or temporarily, when the action of Congress cannot be invited, and in case of justifying or existing peril by the President in times of insurrection or invasion of civil or foreign war in districts or localities when ordinary law no longer adequately insures public safety.

It will be observed, then, that of the three kinds of military jurisdiction which can be exercised under our Constitution, there is but one that can prevail in time of peace, and that is the code of laws enacted by Congress for the government of the national forces; that the body of the military law had no application to the citizens, nor even to the citizen soldier, enrolled in the militia, in time of peace.

But this bill is not a part of that government of military law, for that applies only to the soldier, and not the citizen, while contravise, the military law provided by this bill applies only to the citizen and not to the soldier. I need not say to the representatives of the American people that the Constitution forbids the exercise of judicial power in any way but one—that is, by the ordained established courts. It is equally well known that in all criminal cases a trial by jury is made indispensable by the express words of that instrument.

I will not enlarge on the inestimable value of the right thus secured to every freeman, or speak of the danger to public liberty in all parts of the country which must ensue from a denial of it anywhere, or upon any pretense. A very recent decision of the Supreme Court has traced the authority, indicated the dignity and made known the value of this privilege so clearly that nothing more is needed.

To what extent violence may be excused in time of war or public danger may admit of discussion, but we are providing now for a time of profound peace, when there is not an armed soldier within our borders, except those who are in the service of the government. Is it in such a condition that an act of Congress is proposed which, if carried out, will deny a trial by lawful courts and juries to nine millions of American citizens, and to their posterity for an indefinite period?

It seems to be scarcely possible that any one should seriously believe this consistent with a Constitution which declares in simple,

plain, unambiguous language, that all persons shall have that right, and that no person shall ever in any case be deprived of it. The Constitution also forbids the arrest of citizens without a judicial warrant or foundation for probable cause. This bill authorizes arrest without warrant at the pleasure of a military commander.

The Constitution declares that no person shall be held for a capital or other infamous crime, unless on presentment by a grand jury. This bill holds every person not a soldier answerable for all crimes and all charges, without any presentment. The Constitution declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

This bill sets aside all process of law and makes the citizen answerable in his person and property to the will of one man, and to owe his life to the will of him. Finally, the Constitution declares that the privilege of the habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when in the case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it; whereas, this bill declares martial law which, of itself, suspends this great writ in time of peace, and authorizes the military to make the arrest and gives to the prisoner only one privilege, and that is a trial without unnecessary delay.

He has no hope of release from custody except the hope, such as it is, of release by acquittal before a military commission. The United States are bound to guarantee to each State a republican form of government. Can it be pretended that this obligation is not palpably broken if we carry out a measure like this, which strips away every vestige of republican government in ten States, and puts the life, property, liberty and honor of all the people in each of them under the domination of a single person clothed with the authority?

The parliament of England, exercising the omnipotent power which it claimed, was accustomed to pass bills of attainder—that is to say, it would convict men of treason and other crimes by legislative enactment. The person accused had a hearing—sometimes a patient and fair one—but the federal party, who were prejudiced, prevailed instead of justice, and it often became necessary for parliament to acknowledge its error and reverse its own action.

The fathers of our country determined that no such thing should occur here. They withheld the power from Congress, and thus forbade its exercise by Congress; and they provided in the Constitution that no State should pass any bill of attainder. It is, therefore, impossible for any person in this country to be constitutionally convicted or punished for any crime for a legislative proceeding of any sort.

Nevertheless here is a bill of attainder against nine millions of people. It is based upon an accusation so vague as to be scarcely intelligible, and found to be true upon no creditable evidence. Not one of the nine millions was heard in his own defense. The representatives of the doomed parties were excluded from all participation in the trial. The conviction is to be followed by the most ignominious punishment ever inflicted on large masses of men. It disfranchises them by hundreds of thousands and degrades them all—even those who are not admitted to be guilty—from the rank of freedmen to the condition of slaves.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S LAST VOTE.—The farther of his country was conscientious in the discharge of every duty as a citizen, and never failed to vote. The last occasion of his doing so was in the spring of 1799, in the town of Alexandria. He died on the 11th of December following. The court-house of Fairfax county was then over the old market-house, and immediately fronting Gadsby's tavern. The entrance into it was by a slight flight of crazy steps on the outside, and while the election was progressing several thousands of persons being assembled around the polls—Washington drove up in his old and well-known family carriage. The crowd spontaneously gave way and made a lane for him to pass through as he approached the court house steps. A gentleman who was standing at Gadsby's door saw eight or ten good-looking men immediately spring forward and follow the general up the steps, in order to uphold and support him if necessary. According to the custom of that time, the five or six candidates were sitting on the bench, who rose in a body and bowed profoundly on the entrance of Washington. Very gracefully returning their salutation, the register of the polls said: "Well, general, how do you vote?" (It was then by *clerk*.) He looked a moment at the candidates and replied: "Gentlemen, I vote for measures, not men;" and having audibly pronounced his vote, he made another graceful bow, and retired. He was loudly cheered by the outside crowd on returning to his carriage.

HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT

APPLE CAKES.—Put three table-spoonfuls of flour in a vessel with two yolks of eggs, and one and a half gills of cold water, and mix. The two whites are beaten to a stiff froth, and mixed with the rest. Then cut apples into slices and put them in the batter, and drop into hot fat and fry. Sprinkle the slices of fruit with sugar before dipping them into the batter. Fritters must be served hot. Turn in a colander, and then place them in a dish and powder with sugar.

OYSTERS.—To fry oysters, turn them into a colander to let the juice drain off, and dip them into egg which is beaten, then roll them in bread crumbs, and press a little with the hand. Have the fat on the fire, ready to drop the oysters into, and they will be done in a few minutes. Beef suet is better than lard for frying them. Cut it in small pieces and melt it on a slow fire. Always strain it before using. To roast oysters in the shell, put them on the fire, and as soon as the shell opens serve them with a little butter. To broil oysters, dip them in the batter for fried oysters, and put them on the gridiron.

Mock Turtle Soup.—Take one ounce of butter, set it on the fire in a sauce pan. When melted add a small tablespoonful of flour. When turning brown add some broth. You may use either broth made of the calf's head or beef. To about a quart of broth add a few drops of burnt sugar to give it a color. Add liquor to flavor it according to taste, either Madeira wine or rum. When done cut the calf's head in dice and put it in the sauce pan.

BEEF A LA MODE.—Take a piece of beef from the round or the ribs, and lard it with salt pork. Always lard it contrariwise to the grain of the meat. Use a larding needle, and cut the strips of pork and run them in. If the beef is a very thick piece, lard on both sides. For a piece of eight pounds six hours are necessary for cooking. Put in a pan with a cover two ounces of butter, a few pieces of salt pork, a few slices of carrot, as much onion sliced, and then the meat, which weighs two and a half pounds. Put in another pan two carrots, sliced, to be served with the beef; set them on the fire, with cold water and a pinch of salt; boil gently, and drain when done. When the beef has been on fifteen minutes, add of cold water two or three tablespoonfuls. When the beef has boiled for twenty minutes add more water and turn the beef. Water is added from time to time. When brown on all sides (the beef is covered about two-thirds with water) put it in a slow oven for five hours. Add a bunch of seasoning, one bay leaf and one clove, and mix a little flour and water to thicken the gravy. When the beef is done turn the gravy from the meat over the carrots, through a strainer, and serve with beef. If you want to warm up the beef next day take a little butter and flour, and when melted, add some broth, and cut the meat into slices, and cover with the gravy. You may add a little mustard to taste.

CHICKEN STUFFED.—A small onion chopped fine is put on the fire, with one ounce of butter, and fried; when nearly done add some sausage meat, to which, if not seasoned, add salt and pepper and a little cinnamon, with one yolk of egg; stir rapidly, adding three or four mushroom or truffles, and one teaspoonful of parsley chopped fine; cook this for three minutes. Always open the skin on the top of the back to extract the crop; break the breast bone; fold the wings under, putting the stuffing in, and truss it. Then put it in the oven and bake.

HINTS ON BOILING.—Soak your beans for 24 hours before boiling. The only pieces of meat that should be boiled are a leg of mutton, an old turkey, cured beef or ham. You lose the best qualities of good beef in boiling. When we boil corned beef, put in into cold water and boil gently; always throw green vegetables in at the first boil of the water, but put other vegetables into cold water for boiling.

To BOIL A HAM.—Cut or scrape the black part from the ham, and if very salt, soak from six to eight hours; tie it in a cloth, and cover with cold water; add two bay-leaves, two carrots, sliced; four to six onions, four cloves and four cloves of garlic, six stalks of parsley, two of thyme, two stalks of celery, half a bottle of white wine. A handful of timothy hay improves it very much. For a ham of twelve pounds, from four to six hours is necessary for boiling; then take it out of the water and remove the small bone from the large end, then remove the rind and decorate with jelly, when done the bone is tender and easily bent.

Drop Cake.—Take one quart of flour, three teaspoonfuls baking powder, two eggs, half a cup of butter. Bake in cups or rings.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 23d, 1867.

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TO AGENTS.

Our agents will please, whenever practicable, forward money by draft on Mobile, or New Orleans, payable to our order. We have reason to believe that of all the monies forwarded to us by mail but a very small amount has failed to reach us: whenever the letters have been registered.

A DISTRICT MEETING of all the ministers and official members of the New Orleans District will be held on the fourth Saturday and Sunday in April in the Carondelet street Church in this city. We hope that all of our brethren from each appointment, or as many as possible, will be present. There will be at the same time a Monthly meeting of the Stewards. All in attendance will be entertained, as usual at our Conferences.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

THE AMERICAN ARTIZAN.—The March number is replete with most valuable matter. It is accompanied by a Record of Recent Patents. It is illustrated by engravings of valuable improvements and Patents—Brown, Combs & Co., No. 189 Broadway, New York, Publishers, \$2 50 per annum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Messrs L. W. Lyon & Co., Clothing Establishments, at the corner of St. Charles and Common streets. Mr. L. has reaped the fruit of enterprise, and close attention to business as largely as any merchant in the city, during the last twelve years.

TOO WEIGHTY.

We never expected to see the day when this ADVOCATE would be charged with being "too weighty." But so it is—absolutely too strong. "Something lighter" is called for, on several sides. Having always had a tendency to lightness, and having suffered some self-reproach therefor, it will quite suit our natural taste to offer a repast after the more approved style of high life: consisting of considerable cut-glass, very white napkins in rings, a little clipped beef, some wafer-like slices of bread and butter, weak tea, a silver service, together with several well mounted sperm candles. Nothing we have ever met with is lighter.

But what then is to become of this drawer-full of strong sermons and good articles from correspondents, that we have been looking to as a never failing resource—which we brought into action, with a feeling of pride, not unlike that which an artilleryman had in his best piece? Well, we must hold on a while. We have noticed that people get tired, after a time, even of peach-cobblers. Then they will be glad enough to come back to "bacon and greens." This week it is too late to change: we insert several long, strong articles; but presently promise relief.

This word "weighty" may mean dull—it is supposable. For some readers reckon that great wisdom is far above them, and has an unsolved nebulous grandeur of its own, not to be penetrated. To solve it is to dissolve it. And some writers leave the reader to comprehend that which they in their own mental processes have never realized. They have too much conscious genius to go painfully over the track of their first glimpses, and hold themselves to the hard work of clearing up their own first hazy conceptions. They have hit sufficiently round the mark to give a tolerably correct notion of the unpierced centre. Sentences follow each other with some variation in language, but without progress in thought. Things that have no novelty are reproduced as regularly, and remorselessly, and promptly as the Phoenix.

To write a sentence on a clean sheet, and then to deliberately scratch it out, is something these idolaters cannot get their consent to do. They forget that every particular word of Goldsmith's "Traveler" was altered from its first cast, and yet the poem is immortal. To young writers we would give as a general rule, go over your MSS. three times. The first time, reduce it one-half, that is the language, preserving the thought. The second time, reduce that one-half again, still holding on to the thought. And the third and last time, with pain extreme, hold on to the thought, by all means, but reduce the volume again exactly one-half. It will then become Sibley and be re-read with pleasure by all others; as well as by the author. Unpracticed writers are very apt to fall into the mistake of our Irish milk-woman, who assured us that her cow gave milk too strong for use: but we insisted that the milk could be used without water.

In these telegraphic days people can stand a good deal of undiluted thought. The fear that new ideas, strong ideas, or beautiful ideas will be lost for want of display, is ill-founded. The labor spent upon a sentence in strengthening it, and in perfecting its parts, pays as well as any other labor. One single sentence can be traced back, from Daniel Webster, through Lord Erskine, to Milton. Each one contributed to it; no wonder that it fell from the lips of the great orator, like a thunderbolt in the Senate chamber. Bishop Bascom did his

great work with single sentences—weighed, pointed, poised, and hurled, as if the whole effect was suspended upon one blow. His powerful sermons were simply an aggregation of sentences—every one a thirteen inch shell. It is difficult to see the connection between them, but each had its mission, and accomplished it. The call for "something lighter," will, we trust, prove of service to both, Editor, readers, and the contributors of the ADVOCATE.

CHANGE OF NAME AND LAY DELEGATION.

The following is the state of the vote on these questions:

Conferences.	Change of Name.	Lay Delegation.
Missouri	28	30
St. Louis	26	12
Arkansas	24	10
Louisville	35	31
Kentucky	45	7
West Virginia	51	2
Illinois	28	1
N. W. Texas	55	48
Tennessee	78	43
McDonough	69	3
North Carolina	37	8
Pacific	64	47
Virginia	18	42
Mobile	36	52
Mississippi	109	3
Georgia	57	10
Montgomery	23	23
West Texas	27	6
East Texas	102	7
Columbia	15	19
South Carolina	24	19
Louisiana	104	2
Florida	104	104
Baltimore	104	104

The following up of the above vote shows:

For change of name	1153
Against " "	418
Total vote on change of name	1571
Three-fourths of total vote	1178
Total vote for change of name	1153

Wants of being three-fourths
And therefore lost.

For Lay Representation

Against " "	400
Total vote on Lay Representation	1565
Three-fourths of total vote	1173
Total vote for Lay Representation	1165

Wants of being three-fourths
And therefore lost.

This supposes, of course, that our figures of the voting of the several Annual Conferences are correct.

The Secretary of the General Conference is, of course, the one competent to decide, as he only will have the certified statement of the vote from the several Secretaries of the Annual Conferences.

The Richmond Christian Advocate says:

On yesterday the Baltimore Conference voted on the question of changing the name of the Church, and lay delegation. The vote was 1165 in favor of both measures. It is thought that this vote, which would be increased a little by members who were absent coming in to the Conference room, will be sufficient to carry the question of lay delegations but we are still in doubt, and the decision cannot be definitely made until the official returns from all the Conferences are known. According to the returns we have seen, including all the Conferences except the Indian Mission, which is a very small body, the vote stands thus: the whole number of votes cast for change of name is 1,153, against it 418—aggregate 1,571—of which three-fourths is 1,178. For lay representation 1,161 votes have been cast, against it 400—aggregate 1,561, of which three-fourths is 1,173. So that, according to this calculation, the change of name lacks 26 votes of being a law, and lay representation lacks 0.

The "Baltimore Episcopal Methodist" says: "It will be seen that the Baltimore Conference voted unanimously for the change of name and for lay delegation. It is commonly believed that by this vote, lay delegation is secured, though the majority must be very small. It is feared, however, that the change has not been effected; but until the meeting of the Bishops at Nashville, the result cannot be certainly determined. In any event, the Baltimore Conference will have the satisfaction of knowing that they did what they could."

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Chicago Tribune makes the following remarks, upon this important subject:

"The principal of no part of the funded debt, save the 10-40 five per cent loan, is specially made payable in gold. No provision is contained, either in the law or in the contract, as to the currency in which the other bonds are to be paid. [Laws of 1862, chapter 33, p. 23]. The principal, therefore, is payable in whichever class of legal tender the payer prefers. The whole funded debt, except the 'Sixes of 1861, and the 10-40s, becomes payable at the option of the Government, 'in or before the year 1873. As it matures it ought to be paid in greenbacks. The currency to make these payments could be obtained, if necessary, by a free use of the printing press. Government would then be in a condition to make its own terms. Two courses would be open: 'Either to fund the notes, at their current value in gold, into a bond-bearing, say 'five per cent interest; or to fund them, 'at their face value, into a three per cent bond, payable, principal as well as interest, in coin."

The liquidating the obligation of the government to the bondholders would relieve the country of taxation, excepting—for the interest for the 10-40 five per cent loan, which is specially made payable in gold, and for the amount necessary to defray its current expenses. The issue of 2000 millions of legal tender notes in addition to the present currency, would of course reduce it to one-third the present value. This

was its rate when the debt was incurred. Gold was then worth 2 to 300. No one can complain of being promptly paid, a debt which was contracted during a war, when he gets back full as much as he gave. By this course, the Government will save the interest of 12 to 20 years, a sum fully equal to the principal, that is: two billions of dollars. Otherwise, the burden of the tax in this country, will for generations to come, equal that of Great Britain.

THE FLOODS.

By the extracts below from the Louisville, Memphis, and other papers, it will be seen that a disastrous overwhelming volume of water is coming down the great river. It is represented as equal in the Ohio, and the Tennessee, Cumberland, and other large tributaries, to any previous rise, bearing before it the strongest levees that have been made since the war.

In this prospect, our friends who are planting in the swamplands of the lower Mississippi should prepare the best they can for preserving their cattle, fences, outhouses, and food. The Editor of the Planter's Banner suggests that nothing better can be done than to select a piece of land likely to be covered with water, prepare it with a good ploughing, and plant it in rice. No better crop can be put in, in any event. Land should be selected, which will be covered to the least depth. We hope that many will act promptly upon this practical suggestion. Plant in drills, and then the labor need not be lost, if the water does not come. If it does, so soon as it disappears, the farmer will see the fruit of his wise precaution, in the safest and the most valuable crop that can be cultivated in lower Louisiana.

The present flood promises to exceed all the floods we have had since 1832, both in the height of water and the amount of destruction wrought by the resistless tide. The vast expanse of water, spread out as it is like a sea, and rushing forward with impetuous current, fills one with awe as he contemplates with immensity, and the question is asked on all sides, "are we all to be wasted away?"

From Louisville to Cairo is one vast sheet of water, in many places full thirty miles wide. Houses have been overturned and swept away; the dwellers in the low lands have been driven by the encroaching torrent to the hills for refuge; cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs have been drowned because they could not escape the flood; hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain and potatoes have been washed away or so badly damaged as to be of no value; stacks of hay and oats and wheat have been swept off; and still the tide increases in volume and destructiveness. — New Albany Ledger, March 13.

The Louisville Courier of the 13th says:

The city, seen from the river, presents a curious appearance. The water is in the second stories of most of the houses along the levee, while Shippingsport, the Point and other localities are entirely submerged, and their positions only to be defined by the rapidly flowing stream.

The Evansville (Ind) Journal, of the 13th, says:

All the low lands on both sides of the river are an illimitable waste of water, which sweeps from near Newberg to West Franklin, so deep that were it not for the timber, the largest class of boats could run straight across all points. At Shawneetown and Caseyville the river is now higher than ever before known. Shawneetown is perfectly inundated, and a steamboat of medium size, such as the Armada, for instance, could run through the main street of the village. From the Wabash to Cairo the river is higher than in 1832, and the suffering along the borders is very considerable.

Green river is unusually high, and much property has been destroyed. A tobacco warehouse at Ramsey was washed away, and another at Calhoun has been undermined and caved in.

The Memphis Avalanche has the following:

Business on the wharf is much restricted on account of the weather and mud. The Vicksburg trade is cut off on account of the overflow. The Dan. Able found only two dry

landings between here and Vicksburg. The new levees are broken and washed away at Ashton, Miller's Bend and Grand Lake; the latter is broken in three places, and was considered one of the finest levees ever built. Friar's point and Helena are inundated, and the denizens are forced to seek refuge on flatboats and water crafts of various descriptions. The lower country is partially destroyed; fences, cattle and houses have been swept away by the angry current. Hopefield, opposite here, is also under water. The river is up to the high-water mark of 1862, and keeps no longer than has been known for years. The river came to a stand yesterday, but we much fear the Ohio and Cumberland also will have a tendency to keep the river at high tide.

GRATITUDE—POLITICAL, ECOLOGICAL, AND MIXED.

BOTTS TO CHARLES SUMNER.—

The following is the letter from Mr. Botts, lately read by Senator Sumner, in support of his proposition to make additional demands on the Southern States. Mr. Botts, it seems, was particularly gushing in his thanks to Mr. Sumner for devising new tortures for the people of Virginia:

Richmond, March 8, 1867.

My Dear Sir—Thank you, Mr. Sumner, thank you with all my heart, not only for myself, but in behalf of every Union man in this State, for your effort to protect the loyal men of the South, not one of whom have I yet seen or heard of that does not protest against this Sherman bill, as it is called, which does not rise to the dignity of an abortion, but is what, in medical terms, is called a "false conception." Kelly's resolution, offered in the House, mends the matter a good deal; but let me beseech you not only to give us registration, but a vote by close ballot, instead of viva voce, as we have it in this State. Unless this is changed we cannot bring one-fourth of the loyal white vote to the polls for fear of the social effect on themselves and families, and this effect also on their business pursuits. I suppose it would hardly be worth trying to limit the vote on the election of members to the convention and on the adoption of the Constitution to those who can take the congressional test-oath. Why should we run the risk of letting the rebels out-vote us on either?

I am, respectfully and truly, yours in haste,

JOHN MINOR NOTTS.

[From the Western Christian Advocate.]

The convictions of loyal men in the South in respect to the bill, are fully reflected by the action of our own little Mission Conference last week, in session at Charleston, S. C., under the presidency of Bishop Scott. The Speaker of the House on Thursday received from it the following dispatch:

CHARLESTON, March 4th.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Fortieth Congress:

The members of the South Carolina Mission Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session, send greeting to Congress, and devout thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the passage of a reconstruction bill to protect in their rights all classes in the South. [Signed] LEVI SCOTT, President. A. WEBSTER, Secretary.

It may seem excessive, but to these we add the gentle breathings of the Editor of the New Orleans (Northern) Advocate:

THE NEW ERA.—Loyal men breathe freer. The long night of their social and political ostracism is past. The rays of freedom's dawn have touched the mountain tops. The patriot's patience is rewarded, his sentiments are honored, his fidelity is vindicated. The victories of the sword are assured by the law of the land. Congress has acted nobly, wisely, and the Secretary of State has affixed the seal of his office to the law by which four millions of people are elevated to the rights of citizenship. Such grand events are centennial; they require centuries of preparation. They are the indices of the triumphal march of civilization; they are the corners of history, around which progress sweeps in her onward course.

With what spirit should we hail such glorious events? Certainly neither with pride, nor haughtiness nor contempt for others, but rather with that gratitude which bespeaks dependence on God; with that meekness, which ever becomes true greatness; with that kindness, which "works no ill to his neighbor." Decisive for the right, steadily pursue it; strong in convictions of duty, boldly avow them; conscious of success, meekly wear the honors Heaven hath awarded.

We cannot but think that these meek ones greatly mistake their mercies. They have always had a constitutional inclination to get

out of the way of danger, which renders superfluous any particular security extended to them by the Military Reconstruction Bill. We have no greater notion of safety, than the immediate atmosphere of these persons. It is in the bosom of parties, who were too religious themselves to go down into the battle, that the fires of an unquenchable hostility still burn. They furnish the fuel for keeping up the spirit of strife. They profess alarm before danger, and gratitude before deliverance—"Breathe freer," indeed! The only danger we can imagine the birly, florid brother to have ever been in is from an apoplexy.

POPULAR SCIENCE.—The Scientific American Greatly Enlarged.

The widely-circulated and popular Journal of the industrial Arts and Sciences entered its twenty-second year on the 1st of January last. The Publishers have enlarged it to the size of the most costly Scientific Journals of Great Britain, without, however, increasing the subscription price.

The engravings of New Inventions, Tools, Implements for the Farm, Workshop and Household are very numerous, and are splendidly executed by the best artists in the world. This feature of the paper is very striking, and has won the praise of the united press of this country and Europe.

Another feature peculiar to the Scientific American is the Official publication of every Patent granted by the Government Patent Office. Each number contains the weekly issue of Patent Claims, with copious notices of new inventions, together with Reviews of Foreign Inventions and Discoveries in every department of Science.

The numbers for a year make up a splendidly illustrated volume of 832 pages. Terms: \$3 per annum; \$1 50 for six months; \$1 for four months; Clubs of ten and upward, \$2 50 each; Canadian subscribers, \$3 25 per annum, always in advance. Specimen numbers sent free; also, a pamphlet of advice to inventors. Address

MUNN & Co.,
No. 37 Park Row, New York City.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.
MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE QUARTERLY CONFERENCE, OF RICHLAND CIRCUIT, YAZOO DISTRICT.

WHEREAS, a lax morality hangs like a cloud over our moral sky, and many who "did run well for a season, are now halting by the way; and whereas, we believe "Holiness to the Lord," to be the only safe watch-word for a "soldier of the cross;" and whereas, we further believe, that the general use now made of ardent spirits, as a beverage, in and out of the church, and a prevalent spirit of individual selfishness abroad in the land, are two very great hindrances to the spiritual growth and development of the church; therefore,

Resolved 1. That we, as official members in the church of God, will earnestly and prayerfully seek higher attainments in divine life, and urge our brethren to do likewise.

Resolved 2. That we will exert ourselves by all means legitimate thereto, to heal the membership of the vice of dram-drinking, as well as the vile practice of affording intoxicating liquors, to the masses gratis or for pay.

Resolved 3. That we will practice ourselves, and commend to our brethren hereafter, a habit of contributing more liberally to the support of God's cause and ministry.

Resolved 4. That our Presiding Elder be requested to present the foregoing preamble and resolutions, to the various Quarterly Conferences of his District, for their consideration and adoption; and that he preach, or cause to be preached, a discourse in each charge, on each of the subjects embraced in these resolutions.

J. M. PUGH, P. E.
G. MYERS, Sec.

Feb. 11, 1867.

FROM OTHER CHURCHES.

NORTHERN METHODIST.
PROGRESSIVE.—The ministers of the New York District of the New York Conference recently held a meeting to consider the question, "Who shall we have for our presiding elder the next four years" in place of Rev. Morris D. C. Crawford, the present worthy incumbent. After an earnest canvassing on the part of thirty-five ministers present, they unanimously agreed to name one man to the appointing power, who, it is thought, will probably be the appointee of the Presiding Bishop. This is a new feature in the itinerancy, but the sun rises in the East.—*Pittsburgh Adv.*

The Rutland Herald says: "The venerable Rev. Daniel Tinkham, of White Creek, N. Y., was found dead at his residence on Sabbath morning. His age was eighty-four years, and he had been a preacher of the Gospel over half a century."

A summary of the pastoral labors of Rev. Asa Brouson, who lately died at Fall River, includes 8,000 sermons, 1,500 baptisms, 1,000 marriages and 3,000 funerals.

PRESBYTERIAN.
 Rev. Dr. Guthrie.—The Presbyterian says: "Through a friend we learn that the Commission of the Free Church of Scotland has appointed the Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D.D., a delegate to the Presbyterian bodies of America, and that he has accepted the appointment, and expects to sail for this country some time in the month of April."

CONGREGATIONAL.
 A LANDMARK TO BE REMOVED.—Dr. Cheever's church, corner of Broad way and Fifteenth streets, New York, has been sold, and the ground leased for twenty-one years to Tiffany & Co., jewelers. They intend to build a large fire-proof store. The church will probably be rebuilt upon.

UNIVERSALIST.
 UNIVERSALISM.—Boston has been the "hub" and headquarters of Universalism, and almost every other city opposed to the truth. Here Ballou, Dean and Streeter, as well as Murray, the founder of the order flourished. It had its day, and then began a decline that has affected all the societies of its name in all New England. The society of fifty years standing, in Portland has disbanded, and no organization arises to take its place. In Boston, the old Murray society, the mother of them all, has gone down, and the house is occupied as a Baptist Bethel. The church of Mr. Deane, Murray's colleague, has passed into other hands, and the society has ceased to exist. Below Dover street, which embraces all Cosins there is, but one society of this sect, though at one time it numbered five.—*Presbyterian*

FOREIGN.
 The Archbishop of Rennes thinks the Papacy will stand for ages yet, because the Virgin has a debt to pay *per Pius*, on account of his having kept her immaculate conception an article of faith. His language is, "The divine Mary conceived without sin, has become the mother of the pontiff. She will be faithful to her obligation."
 The universal Israelite Alliance met in Paris on the 20th of November, the delegations making a body of about 4,500. They are said to represent about 7,000,000, scattered all the earth. In some portions, as in Persia, the Jews are greatly persecuted, but their general condition, socially and physically, throughout the world is far better than it was a few centuries ago.

Sixteen missionary societies are springing on the western coast of Asia, of which six are British, an American, two German and West Indian.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE adjourned on Wednesday, March 13th. We notice that Rev. L. D. Huston is stationed in the city, at Winans chapel. We extract from the "Episcopal Methodist":

The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, adjourned to-day. The session has been one of remarkable harmony. Matters of great interest were considered and passed without excitement or lengthened debate. So perfect was the unanimity of the body, that the two questions of lay delegation and the change of the name of the Church were adopted without discussion, and without a negative vote. A unanimous vote of one hundred and seven names was cast in favor of each measure. The Sabbath School interest was considered, and a convention to further this enterprise of the Church was called to meet in the city during the year. Randolph Macon College, Mecklenburg County, Va., was taken, conjointly with the Virginia Conference, under the patronage of this body. Missionary meetings were held during the session, in Trinity and Chatsworth Methodist churches, and in the Baptist church, of which Dr. Williams is pastor. The amount raised will approximate two thousand dollars. The day preceding the close of Conference was devoted to funeral services, on the occasion of the death of Bishop Soule. Dr. Lovick Pierce preached one of his great sermons on the occasion, and was followed by Dr. A. L. P. Green, who gave an inimitable sketch of the personal appearance and character of the Bishop, as well as the circumstances of his last sickness. The sublime death of the Bishop, as detailed by Dr. Green, moved every heart, and the sermon and the sketch that followed it, will long live in the memory of the large assembly who were present. At the close of Conference, the usual complimentary resolutions were passed, but with more than the usual feeling. Bishop Pierce came in largely for a share in the kind wishes of the brethren, as did the Ven. Bishop Early and Bishop Doggett. Dr. Lovick Pierce, whose sweet and fatherly spirit won all hearts, bore away with him expressions of sincerest regard. The session of the Conference closed with the same harmony which had marked its proceedings. Its moral influence in the community was felt daily, and large crowds of visitors bore continual testimony to the interest excited in the community.

The increase during the year is over seven thousand. Rev. S. S. Roszel, Rev. J. Poissal, Rev. S. Register, and Rev. J. Landstreet were appointed Trustees of Randolph Macon College. C. H. H.

The Order of Gen. Sheridan.

The expected order of the District Commander, appointed under the military bill for the government and reorganization of this State and Texas, will be found below. It declares that existing civil functions will be continued, but simply as provisional, and subject to removal, should their conduct in office not comport with the Military Commander's views of their duty. Again, as it was announced by Gen. Banks, when he was about to "reorganize" the State under the administration of President Lincoln, "the supreme law of the State is martial law."

HEADQUARTERS 5TH MILITARY DISTRICT.
 N. O. La., March 19, 1867.
 General Order No. 1.

1. The act of Congress entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," having been officially transmitted to the undersigned in an order from the Headquarters of the Army, which assigns him to the command of the Fifth Military District created by that act, consisting of the States of Louisiana and Texas, he hereby assumes command of the same.

2. According to the provisions of the 6th section of the act of Congress above cited, the present State and Municipal governments in the States of Louisiana and Texas are hereby declared to be provisional only, and subject to be abolished, modified, controlled or superseded.

3. No general removals from office will be made, unless the present incumbents fail to carry out the provisions of the law, or impede the reorganization, or unless a delay in reorganizing should necessitate a change. Pending the reorganization, it is desirable and intended to create as little disturbance in the machinery of the various branches of the Provisional Governments as possible, consistent with the law of Congress and its successful execution; but this condition is dependent upon the disposition shown by the people, and upon the length of time required for reorganization.

4. The States of Louisiana and Texas will retain their present military designations, viz: "District of Louisiana" and "District of Texas." The officers in command of each will continue to exercise all their military powers and duties as heretofore.

fore, and will, in addition, carry out all the provisions of the law within their respective commands, except those which specifically require the action of the Military District Commander, and except in cases of removals from, and appointment to, office.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
 Major Gen. Commanding.
 Official: GEORGE LEE,
 1st Lieut. 21st U. S. I. A. A. G.
 Existing State Organization and the Sherman Bill.

THE AUTHOR'S EXPLANATION OF THE LAW.
 As some persons are impressed with the belief that the Sherman bill overthrows existing State governments, we copy for general information, the following telegraphic correspondence from the Greenville (Ala.) Advocate:

To Hon. John Sherman, Senator of the United States:
 Can officers of the State, ineligible under the constitutional amendment, now perform their functions under your bill, etc.?

To Reaj. F. Porter: BENJ. F. PORTER.
 Your State officers can still perform their functions until superseded by State Governments, organized under the new law.

JOHN SHERMAN.
LATEST NEWS.

GALVESTON, March 21.—Rio Grande dates of the 16th inst. from the Mexican seat of war to the 10th inst., being eleven days later, state that a battle had been fought at Catabualpan. It appears to have been between a small part of the forces, not more than 1500 being engaged on either side. Maximilian took part in person. Accounts of the result differ, but appearances are that Maximilian was victorious. Porfirio Diaz is about to besiege the capital. A general battle is impending.

Juarez will shortly order the French residents to leave the country or be naturalized. The general appearances are more favorable to Maximilian's success.

Santa Anna proposes to join him. Maximilian is expected daily at Matamoros with a large army. There are only about 1000 Mexican troops in the city. The citizens are wild with excitement. Business is entirely suspended in consequence of the citizens being under arms. Dispatches received there report the ports of Tuxpan and Nautla blockaded by the imperialists.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The stock market is excited and lower. Five-twentieths of '64, coupons, 107½; ditto of '65 107½; new issue 107½; 10-40's coupons, 97½; 7-30's, first series, 106, other series 105½; Missouri State sixes 71½; money 6 to 7 per cent.; gold closed stronger at 134½; governments steady; stock market heavy at the last open board and lower after call.

NASHVILLE, March 21.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision sustaining the franchise law adopted at the last session of the legislature.

NEWBURN, N. C., March 21.—Major George Hughes, the Southern candidate for State senator, was elected unanimously. Negroes voted.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—The Maryland Senate has appropriated \$100,000 for the relief of the poor of the South.

MARRIED.

Married, at the Brooks House, Shreveport, on the 4th of March, by Rev. R. S. Trippett, R. C. Rat, Esq., of Marshall, Texas, to Miss FANNIE ELEY, of Shreveport, La.

Married, on the evening of the 18th, at Hlandsboro, Miss., by Rev. J. J. Clark, Rev. W. W. GAYNES, M. D. of Mississippi Conference, to Mrs. MARY M. HENRY.

OBITUARIES.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Adopted by the first Quarterly Conference for the Black's Bend Circuit, Montgomery Conference, for 1867.

WHEREAS, The great Head of the Church, has moved from our midst to his reward, the Rev. H. B. Farish, who, from his youth was a preacher in our Church, and a member of this Quarterly Conference, from the formation of this Circuit, therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That while we bow submissively to this dispensation, and while we rejoice in the assurance, that his death was triumphant, and his end was peace, we feel that we have suffered a great loss, and his memory is precious to us.

Resolved 2nd. That, by this providence we are admonished to set our houses in order, that we may be ready when the Master calls for us.

Resolved 3rd. That, we sympathize deeply with his family in their sad bereavement.

Resolved 4th. That, a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family, and that they be published in the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE in New Orleans, and also in the *Walden Times*.

ANSON WEST, P. E.
 J. P. JONES, Sec.

The Christian faded to bloom again. So has faded one of the brightest jewels of Tallahassee Circuit. SISTER MARTHA M. WILLIAMS, wife of Bro. Geo. W. Williams, (who was born Jan. 22, 1847,) breathed her last on the evening of the 16th of Feb. 1867. Sister W. found peace, and joined the M. E. Church, South, during the year 1863. From that time until the day of her death, she proved by her walk and conversation that she was the "salt of the earth, and the light of the world." She was a model Christian, for her christian life was a consistent one.

Her deep piety, lovely disposition, and winning manners, always commanded the love and respect of all who knew her. Her husband led her to the marriage altar only twelve months prior to her death. Though she was not able to articulate a word for several hours before she died, yet her pious walk, since her conversion is satisfactory evidence of her safe retreat from earth to heaven. We thank God, for that grace that enables us to believe, "that all things work together for good to them that love God." While we weep, we can but say, "Thy will, O God, be done and not ours." And though this is a sad affliction to the surviving relatives, they can look forward with bright anticipation to the resurrection morn, when she, with all the dead in Christ, will come forth to fade no more.

R. A. STUMPKERS.
 Tallahassee, Ala., March 6th, 1867.
 Southern Advocate please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Tuskaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Hamburg, March 9, 10
 Marion & Hainburg, Quar. Meet'g at M. 16, 17
 Brush Creek circuit, Mt. Nebo 20
 Mt. Zion 21
 New Providence 22
 Quarterly Meeting at Mt. Herman, April 6, 7
 Greensboro Quarterly Meeting, March 23, 24
 N. Berne & Oak Grove Q. M., at N. B. 30, 31
 Scottsville and Carthage Circuit.

Avery April 10
 Scottsville 11
 Pleasant Hill 12
 Willingham 16
 Salem 17
 Carthage 25
 Quarterly Meeting at Centre April 13, 14
 Tuskaloosa Q. Meeting 20, 21
 Havana circuit, Havana, 7 o'clock P. M. 25
 Q. M. at Spring Hill May 4, 5
 Entaw Q. M. April 27, 28
 Forkland at Trinity, May 11, 12
 Dist. Stewards Meet'g at Greensboro, March 23
 J. L. COTTON, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington at Enlow, March 23, 24
 Black Hawk, at Jordan Chapel 30, 31
 Greenwood, at Greenwood April 6, 7
 Carrollton, at Eden 13, 14
 Emory, at Midway 20, 21
 Holmes, at Shady Grove 27, 28
 Richmond, at Ebenezer May 4, 5
 Goodman, at Goodman 11, 12
 Yazoo, at New Hope 18, 19
 Mount Olivet, at Short Creek 25, 26
 Yazoo City, June 1, 2

I hope the Preachers will find it convenient to have religious services on Friday, before each appointment, as it is the stated last day. All the official members are earnestly requested to be present at Quarterly Conference.

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul's March 23, 24
 " Franklin street 30, 31
 " St. Francis April 6, 7
 Whistler & Cottage Hill, at Hayndeville 13, 14
 Eastern shore & Fish River, at Grice's 20, 21
 Pascagoula and Bay shore, at Antioch 27, 28
 Ocean Springs May 4, 5
 Citronelle, at Beaver Meadow 11, 12
 State Line & St. Stephens, at St. Stephens 18, 19
 Waynesboro, at Winchester 25, 26
 THOS. W. DOWMAN, P. E.

Vioksburg Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Port Gibson Station, March 9, 10
 Rocky Springs 16, 17
 Cayuga Circuit, 30, 31
 Vicksburg Station, April 6, 7
 Burtonton Circuit 13, 14
 Raymond 20, 21
 Fayette Circuit, at Cane Ridge 27, 28
 Warren May 4, 5
 North Warren 11, 12
 G. H. CLINTON, P. E.

Southern Methodist Publishing House.

The branch of the above House, at 112 Camp street, in this city, is in successful operation—all the publications of the Catalogue can be had here on the same terms as at Nashville. Catalogues will be sent when requested. Single copies of books will be sent by mail to those who wish them, on remitting in addition to the price of the books, 4 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction of 4 ounces. Address:

R. J. HARP, Agent,
 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

SECOND QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Anacoco, at Holly Grove March 23, 24
 Many, at Fort Jessup 30, 31
 Pleasant Hill, at San Patrice April 6, 7
 Caddo, at Mt. Zion 13, 14
 Belle Bowser 20, 21
 Springdale, at Unity 27, 28
 N. Rosier, at Walker's Chapel May 4, 5
 Shreveport 11, 12
 Mansfield, at 26, 27

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BOOKS.

DIANCIH

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 AN APPEAL TO ALL CHRISTIANS, ESPECIALLY TO MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH, AGAINST THE PRACTICE OF SOCIAL DANCING, by Rev. J. G. Jones 50c
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 march 23 1m

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 Parents, guardians, and others will find a large and fashionable stock of Youth's, Boys' and Children's Spring and Summer CLOTHING, Shirts and Furnishings Goods for sale at low prices.
 L. W. LYONS & CO.,
 march 23 corner St. Charles and Common.

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 "Indispensable for the ease and neatness with which they can be used."—*Detroit Tribune*.
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For 1867.

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J. H. MASSEY & CO.,
 and respectfully solicits the patronage of his old friends.
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 New Orleans, January 1, 1867.

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mar 2-67

THE DIVINE CALL TO THE MINISTRY.

This essay by the Rev. R. Abney, is published at the request of the Mississippi Conference, and may be had from the author, at Canton, Miss., by mail, six copies for a dollar, on receipt of the money. Retail price, 25 cents. 73 4t

J. T. SAWYER, C. H. MCKNIGHT, R. GRAY,

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 GROCERIES, PRODUCE, ETC.
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 OF PLANTATION AND FAMILY ORDERS.
 Our friends would do well to call and examine our GOODS and cheap PRICES, before going elsewhere.
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Call for
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DUPLIX ELLIPTICAL
[Or, Double Spring]

SKIRT!

THEY WILL NOT BEND OR BREAK
Like the Single Spring, but will preserve their perfect and graceful shape when three or four ordinary Skirts are worn as one—because are the CHEAPEST.

Each Hoop is made by braiding two springs together, edge to edge, forming the STRONGEST, most FLEXIBLE, and still the LIGHTEST Hoop made.

In fact, for promenade, or the house, or the church, the theatre, or for crowded assemblies, railroad cars, carriages, etc., they are superior to all others, affording COMFORT TO THE WEARER, with that ELEGANCE OF SHAPE which wins favor with all, and has made the "DUPLIX ELLIPTICAL"

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The Duplex Skirt will admit a pin being run through the centre of each Hoop, thereby proving there are TWO SPRINGS braided together therein, which is the secret of their remarkable STRENGTH and FLEXIBILITY—a combination not possessed by any SINGLE SPRING Skirt.

The red ink stamp, viz: "J. W. BRADLEY'S Duplex Elliptical Springs," will be found upon the waistband of every Skirt; none other are genuine.

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The next Spring Session of this well known institution will commence on the 10th day of February, 1867. It is owned and controlled by the Louisiana Conference, is thoroughly organized, and in the enjoyment of an extensive patronage. The institution can present greater advantages in the way of a healthy situation, refined society, commodious buildings, thorough instruction, efficient government, and reasonable charges.

TERMS:
For a session of four and a half months, (one-half to be paid on entrance; the remainder on the 15th day of April.)
Board, including Washing, Fuel, and Room Rent, payable in gold \$67 50
Regular Tuition, currency 25 00
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Music on Piano or Guitar, with use of instrument, each 37 50
Ornamental branches at usual prices.

Each boarding pupil will furnish a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow cases, a coverlet or spread, and her own towels and lights.

After admission, no reduction will be made for the charges for board and tuition, for the session, except in cases of sickness protracted at least to the period of a month.

For further particulars, address

CHARLES B. STUART, President,
Mansfield, La.

Jan 12, 7m

CENTENARY COLLEGE,

JACKSON, Louisiana,
was established by the State of Louisiana in 1855, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, \$75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.
Boarding can be obtained at from \$20 to \$25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, all unsurpassed by those of any institution in the Southern States.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY,

GREENSBORO, ALA.
The exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first Wednesday in October next. Instruction will be given in the Schools of Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Biblical Literature. Civil Engineering and Analytical Chemistry will also be taught.

TERMS:
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Incidental fee.....5 00
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W. M. WIGHTMAN, Chancellor

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AT

BATON ROUGE.
The fifth session of this school will begin on Wednesday, 31 October, 1867.

The object of the school has ever been to afford a good classical and practical education, or a complete preparation for any stage of a College or University course.

TERMS: Tuition and board, per month, \$40.—Payable \$200 in advance, balance on the 1st of March.

Every student who enters the school is expected to remain to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless previously released shall compel his removal.

Pupils are required to furnish their own bed clothing, towels, wash-basin, mosquito-bar, etc. at Baton Rouge, or Rev. J. C. Keener, D.D., New Orleans, La.

As the number of students is limited, it is earnestly requested that application be made as soon as possible.

W. H. N. MAGRUDER,

Baton Rouge, La., August 24, 1866.

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Which we are now daily receiving from our Factory. These goods are made here, of Louisiana Tanned Leather, and we flatter ourselves fully demonstrate that manufacturing in the South is no longer an experiment, but with the proper encouragement from all who are interested in such enterprises, we promise better stock, more faithful workmanship and superior goods every way, to any Eastern goods, and for the same class of work at as low prices.

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Jan 26

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Successor of the well known music houses of Ph. P. WERLEIN and P. P. WERLEIN & HALEY, Dealer in.

PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS,

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And other musical instruments. Also, Music and Instruction Books, Music Colos, Note Paper—in fact everything belonging to music trade.

The repairing and tuning of Pianos will be attended to, arrangements having been made with that well known Piano Maker, M. BURCH.

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oc 20 6m

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The House itself may be said to be entirely new and fresh. The undersigned will spare neither labor or expense to merit a continuance of the liberal support with which he has thus far been honored.

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Send for descriptive circulars and price lists.

oc 13 6m

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Agent for the sale of R. Hoe & Co's Printing Presses; the "Liberty" Job Press; Adams' Cottage Presses; and Jas. Conners & Sons Type.

ap 7 1

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oc 13 1y

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We beg to inform our friends and the public that we have established a complete BOOK BINDERY in connection with our business, and will hereafter be enabled to execute all orders with promptitude and dispatch.

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oc 20 3m

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BY E. DEGINNOTHAM.

High his praise ascending
In the vaulted sky ;
Angel's music blending,
Sweetest melody.
Zion's praises singing
With the heart and voice.
Hallelujahs ringing,
And all heaven rejoice.

Mr. Editor: Do not Christian people err when they settle down into the idea that religion is something which is calculated only to arouse the sympathies, and to excite the emotions of the human soul? We think that all who have read the Scriptures carefully, must give an affirmative answer to this question. We are inclined to believe, that this false and imperfect view of the design of religion, is on account of the apathy that prevails to such a large extent in the church. The man, who considers religion as mere feeling, is satisfied to devour, without digesting the truths of religion; to receive, without giving out any of its favors. Now, we think, this habit unfits a man for the noblest and most beautiful sphere of Christian life; and that Christian action. Does not the untimorous gormandizer unfit himself for any labor that requires rapid and earnest physical action? Does not the book-worm, who devours whole cargoes of newspapers, books, and magazines, dissipate his mental power, and hinder its healthy development? So we think the man who is always receiving spiritual lessons without acting upon them, unfits himself for the best Christian life. The highest Christian life is to give, as well as to receive. It is not only to be passive under the influences of God's grace, but also to be active under the constraining power of Christ's love. No matter what may be a man's feelings; no matter how many pleasant emotions may bubble up in his soul; no matter from what depths of the heart his joy may issue, he does not reach the highest Christian life without implicitly obeying the commands of the Father. His power to accomplish all depends upon his obedience to the precepts of the gospel, and not upon the feelings originated in his heart by those precepts. And this arduous effort to do good to all—especially to them that are in the household of faith," constitutes the highest Christian life, and the success of the effort depends, upon what a man feels, but upon what he does, and how he does it. It is a lamentable fact, that Christians not only live behind their duties but far below their privileges, hence, they need to be "stirred up to both."

now, if the brightest and noblest
 christian life, consist in energetic
 christian action for the cause of
 we would urge upon all Chris-
 tians, the duty and the high privi-
 lege of putting forth individual ef-
 fort to insure the progress of that
 cause. It is a great misfortune,
 when an individual suffers his in-
 dividuality to be merged and lost in
 the body of the Church. It is a
 mistake to suppose that the
 Church, as a body, can do more than
 the individual member thereof. The
 reverse is the fact. But some
 people have fallen into this
 error, and come to the conclusion
 that all the work for the cause of
 Christ ought to be done by the
 Church in its corporate capacity. If
 Christians should settle down
 to this notion, the progress of
 the Gospel would be very effectually

stopped. Corporate bodies, as such, never do accomplish anything. It is the individual exertion of every one engaged in the work, that propels the scheme. And so it is in the Church. The progress of the cause of Christ is suspended upon the personal effort of each member of his church. And when any single member merges his identity in the body of the church, and divests himself of his individuality in working for the church, the church loses that much power in action. The great lesson of the New Testament, in regard to Christian action, is, that it must be a personal effort. And as each one is required to work, so we think each one has a certain "gift," which qualifies him for working in some department of the Christian enterprise. Does not the Apostle Peter teach this, when he says: "As every man hath received the gift, even so minister the same one to another, as good stewards of the manifold grace of God?" We do not suppose that any one hath received the same "gift," or in the same degree. Paul tells us that, "there are diversities of gifts," and our Saviour has taught us, in the "Parable of the Talents," that God has distributed his "gifts" to men "according to their several ability," to use and improve the same. And we see here, that there is, in the Divine Economy, a "division of labor," and each class is required to work, and work only in its own proper department. When any one passes over the boundaries of his own proper sphere, he not only leaves his own place vacant behind him, but he enters a department where the work is not adapted to his capacity, and for which he is not qualified. And such action, instead of conferring a benefit, always works mischief, because it is in opposition to that beautiful harmony which characterizes all the works of God, in nature, and in grace. To one is given the "word of wisdom," to another, "the word of knowledge." One has received the "gift of tongues," another, "the interpretation of tongues." There are "diversities of gifts;" "diversities of administrations," and "diversities of operations." And, says the Apostle, "all these worketh that one and the self-same Spirit, dividing to every man severally as He will." We think the distribution of different gifts, and of the same gifts in different degrees, to different persons, shows the wisdom of God in the arrangements of the plan of salvation. The human mind is so constituted, and society is so constructed, that the influences which move one class to act, have no perceptible effect upon another class. And, hence, says Paul, "God hath set one in the church, first, Apostles; secondarily, Prophets; thirdly, teachers; after that, Miracles; then gifts of healings; helps, governments, diversities of tongues;" that every different class of humanity may be acted upon, and brought under the influences of the gospel. Men, as little as church members, sink of it, their individual efforts for Christ's cause, constitute a part of the Divine arrangements for the salvation of men. These efforts have been incorporated into the plan for raising men up from the gradation of sin, to the heights of glory above. Can a man, then, be different to this great thought, to this sublime mission which God has marked out for him? Alas! many have already ceased to work, as individuals, in the cause of God. They are not "careful to maintain good works," and the consequence is, they have sunk down into a moral slumber, from which they may never recover. Oh! how long shall it be so in the church, everywhere, that men are not up to a sense of its duty and its privileges, in working as individuals in the cause of the Saviour?

B. BRITON.

March 7th, 1867.

For the N. O. Christian, 19

Mr. Editor: I conceive this to be one of the greatest means of promoting a revival of religion, and not only does God require it, and the church, and religion demands it, but the world expects it. And, indeed, the minister cannot have free access to the hearts of sinners, unless his members discharge this duty. And when the church members do their duty in this respect, they are not only prepared to hear the word themselves, but the gospel will prove what it is in truth, "the power of God unto the salvation of souls." And in this way, the church will be blessed, and God's name glorified. How are we to get out of our lukewarm state? is a question of no little importance, and I would suggest a few thoughts as to the best means.— First, plain, well-timed preaching on the necessity of family religion is necessary. I have observed that our preachers do not urge the importance of family prayer, on the heads of families, as much as our fathers did in the early days of Methodism; and the neglect of this has proved fatal to vital religion among us. Secondly, let the preachers in charge of circuits, rigidly enforce the rules of the church respecting family prayer, until our members learn that we are determined to have no drones in the hive. Then, and not till then, may we expect the church to come forth from the wilderness, as "fair as the sun, as clear as the moon, and terrible as an army with banners." In the third place, let our church meetings be organized in all our churches, and the subject of prayer-meetings be taken into consideration, and insist on the members, to meet weekly in prayer meetings, to pray for the prosperity of Zion.

The church needs to be stirred up on this subject. And I think, when the membership of the church is thereby aroused, we may look for such a revival as we have never witnessed over these lands. I have held meetings in the Arbacocho circuit, and I think with good results. I think it will prove successful in the accomplishment of the object had in view by the General Conference.

Yours in the bonds of the gospel.

J. C. A. BRIDGES.

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

or the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Mr. Editor: Having explored my work—Milton—and having made partial arrangements to keep house, I returned to Pine Level, Ala., for my "better half" and Oscar. For when I left them in January it was almost impossible to travel across the prairie country. But now having returned, a new difficulty had to be met in the shape of pocket strength, as my pocket-book was minus all but four (4) dollars. And I had to address myself to this task as best I could, realizing the truth of Dr. Franklin's remark, "*He that goes borrowing goes sorrowing.*" With great anxiety, and after some disappointments, I succeeded, by the help of friends, in raising the needed sum. Also, having made arrangements to be sent through from Troy, Ala., to Milton, Florida, we took a tearful adieu of home and loved ones, and set out to "strike a streak" of lucky bad luck: This began the first day; for, upon reaching Troy, I learned that the whole chain of preparation had been broken by knocking out an important link. Hence a new one had to be improvised, which, luckily, was soon accomplished. Next morning, though a cloudy and threatening rain, our trusty driver, with his wagon and two little mules, started with us for Greenville, Ala., and after two days of hard pulling and hard riding, over slippery bridges, bad creeks, and up and down muddy hills, jaded and sleepy, we reached G. in the night. Soon

however, our baggage was stored, and we were pleasantly located in a rather poorly furnished room, at the moderate price of \$2 for simply a bed. Having charged the servant on our minds to wake us at two o'clock A. M., to be ready for the down train, we were soon wrapped in "balmy sleep." In the morning, the mind proving more faithful than the servant, we awoke in due time, and by the kindness of Mr. Wilson, Railroad Agent, succeeded in getting everything on board the cars, and away we thundered. But the mind was soon arrested by a folksome company on board for New Orleans. Really I thought some of them rendered themselves ridiculous as well as conspicuous, by foolish talk and sharp-sayings. A due proportion of modesty is becoming a gentleman, and much more a lady, in public society. However, at the right time we reached Pollard, our point of destination on the railroad, expecting to get conveyance forthwith for Milton. But here comes disappointment again. The flatboat on the Conecuh river having been sunk for sometime, and a new one, as yet, not finished. Being detained a whole day in P., I devoted a portion of the time to reading the "Lost Cause;" and, although I began with 'prejudices against the work, I now believe, as far as read, that its theory of origin, development, and division of this government, not only an able vindication of the South, but a complete and unanswerable triumph.

After considerable delay and expense we reached M., believing that the appointments and the neglect of the Church in the financial department have broken the bond of connection, and located many an itinerant minister, particularly the later item. Oh! how many a minister's heart has bled and grown weak by this criminal neglect. Why, I have known a minister of distinguished ability, filling the second highest position in the gift of the Church, living—no, making out—for sometime upon bread, peas and coffee, with but little else. Nevertheless, our people expect the preacher to be punctual and faithful. Many of them never think of the embarrassment to which the preacher is thus subjected. In some cases it costs a fourth or eighth of the year's wages to get to the next charge. In my case: last year I received \$268, and paid out \$95 in getting to my work this year. In such cases the statement is met by saying, "These are hard times." That is true, but these hard times fall most heavily upon many of the preachers.

A. DOWLING.
Milton, March 4, 1867.

THE M. E. CHURCH IN YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI.

When the late war closed there was a large class of colored members in communion with the M. E. Church, South, in Yazoo City, Miss., many of whom were intelligent and pious. These members had been brought to repentance through the instrumentality of Southern Methodist ministers, who had also gathered them into the fold of Christ, and had instructed them in "the things which belong unto their peace." They had for many years enjoyed the free use of our church, and the pastoral care and ministrations of our preachers; and all this while they were contented and happy.

hour after the surrender of the moderate forces the Rev Mr. McKinnin, of the M. E. Church, came to Yazoo City, in the capacity of a Presiding Elder, to look after the religious interests of the colored people. He came with his pockets well filled with Missionary money, and he opened to him the way to success, as the sequel indicates.

With a very few exceptions the colored people left their old and long-tried friends and followed the stranger. Our congregation was suddenly reduced from a crowded house to a mere handful, inasmuch we contemplated desisting our labors amongst them, and were prevented from so doing only by the remonstrance of the faithful few.

Mr. Brakeman organized his church and quarterly conferences, licensed our old class-leader to preach, and gave him the pastoral charge of the society. After this he visited them quarterly, and paid the colored preacher for his services out of the Missionary fund in his possession.

Time rolled on. The colored people became dissatisfied with their church relations, and sent for the Rev. Thos. Stringer, of the A. M. E. Church, who was at that time stationed in the city of Vicksburg. He came, and they all went over to him. He re-organized them, re-appointed their officials, and re-licensed their preacher. They went so far as to attempt to transfer the church property to the A. M. E. Church. Mr. Stringer deported himself like a Christian minister, and won the confidence and esteem of all, both white and colored, who formed his acquaintance. Having finished the object of his mission, he returned to Vicksburg.

Mr. Brukeman returned and saw what had been done. He went to work industriously to bring back his prodigal children, and with success. The following is a true copy of a letter he then wrote for them to the "disturber of their peace:"

"YAZOO CITY, Miss., July 3, 1866.

"BROTHER STRINGER—Sir," OUR Presiding Elder, brother Brakeman, has been here, and we learn that you are not of his church. And we say to you that we intend to stand upon the first foundation, and remain with him and his church who first came to us and have done so much for us; they have built us a church and given us a free gospel. And brother Brakeman does not take money from us, but gives us money to help us.

You have deceived us, and have done wrong in so doing. We do not want your license to preach, and will not use it, nor labor to build up your church, which has done nothing for us, but to ask us for money. We are obliged to you for preaching to us, but say to you, you need not come any more, nor send any one to divide us or try to separate us from the mother church. We are living in peace and getting along well enough, and do not need to be disturbed. We think a good Shephard will seek for the sheep that are lost and without a father, not for the sheep already in the fold.

"Your brothers in Christ, . . .
 "TOLBERT GIBBS,
 "RICHLARD BRISTER, and
 "MARY AUTHURS."

comment is unnecessary. Only compare the letter with the following facts, which can be substantiated. I received it from the lips of men whose signatures are affixed, to Mr. B., and not they, was the author of the letter, and a part of it I denied ever having heard before. But mark the last sentence: "I think a good Shepherd will seek for sheep that are lost and will not consider, not for the sheep already in the fold." We agree with him here, wonder why he did not think of sooner! Mr. Brakeman, on his principles, is not a good Shepherd. The difference between his rise with the colored people in New York City, and Mr. Stringer, is this: Stringer came to them pursuant to an invitation from them, and while they were dissatisfied; and Mr. Brakeman came uninvited while they were contented and happy in the M. A. Church, South.

W. B. LEWIS.
Leavenworth, Miss. March 20 1867.

We extract the following from a letter written by Rev. Dr. NEWMAN to the New York *Methodist* :

Political movements in our city and State are in confusion; but it is the confusion which precedes form and order. There are now in New Orleans four Union organizations—the Army of the Republic, 3000 strong; the Ben Butler Clubs, composed of citizens; the Republican Central Committee, the members of which are men of color; and the National Union Club, to which many of our lawyers and merchants belong. These may all unite, but the Army of the Republic will likely control the whole, and give form and direction to coming political events. But there is danger of a division among the blacks. There is but little sympathy between the free-born negroes and the freedmen. Many of the former are wealthy, intelligent, and aristocratic. They are opposed to the disfranchisement of rebels, and it is thought they will join the party of the South. It is to be feared that some have counted too largely on the black vote. The negroes are men, and, like the whites, may vote against each other. What Louisiana needs most, and now is a competent leader to unite the loyal elements and marshal them in solid phalanx. Durant is the man, were he here. His purity of character, eminent abilities, great wealth, and controlling influence, combine to qualify him for a leader.

From the Memphis Appeal.

Petroleum.

THREE COMPANIES AT WORK IN NORTH ALABAMA—A BRIEF STATEMENT OF THEIR OPERATIONS AND SUCCESS.

We are indebted to a reliable gentleman, who has lately returned from the oil district near Courtland, Ala., for information in regard to the operations and probable success of the oil borers in that vicinity.

It appears that for some time past a number of companies have been engaged in the region of Courtland, boring for oil. Lands on Town creek, Big Nance and other streams, were secured last spring, and arrangements made for operating. Three companies are actively at work, and one of them, the West Tennessee Oil and Manufacturing Company, organized in Memphis, succeeded in actually striking oil about two weeks ago, at a depth of 338 feet. The well is on Crooked creek, a tributary of Big Nance, and about six miles from this place.

The news of striking oil spread rapidly, and created considerable excitement. The quantity of oil obtainable could not be ascertained except by pumping, but sufficient made its appearance on the surface of the water brought up by the sand pump to place beyond doubt the fact that petroleum exists in quantities sufficient to justify extensive operations. The quality brought to the surface is said, by experienced persons, to be greater than that at first found in many wells in Pennsylvania, which after pumping so as to exhaust the water, yielded hundreds of barrels of oil per day.

The company commenced preparations for tubing and pumping the well, but meanwhile continued boring, and on Saturday again struck oil, this time at the depth of 283 feet. Here, too, strikes indicate the existence of petroleum in considerable quantity, and parties interested in enterprises in this region are excited with the prospects. The well is now being tubed, and pumping will be commenced in a few days.

The result will be awaited with great interest as the success of this well would give a new impetus to petroleum operations in this vicinity. The Alabama and Mississippi company has a well about one and half miles from the above. They had reached a depth of over three hundred feet, when one of the boring tools broke off in the well, and has not yet been extricated. The indications were favorable. The same company is boring another well near the Tennessee river.

the microscope reveals to us the existence of a small black spot of diameter of a pin's head in the potato. In this small space can be detected some two hundred ferocious animals of a coleopterous form, which bite and tear each other with untamed fury. It is easy to comprehend the potato disease when an intestine war is raging.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE—
CAMDEN DISTRICT.

Mr. Editor: Here are a few items from the Camden District, pertaining to the Methodists and Baptists within its bounds. There are two Associations in the territory of this District, one called "the Bethlehem Baptist Association," and the other, "The Pine Barren Baptist Association." I have before me the minutes of these associations, and, also, the Minutes of the Montgomery Conference—from these I gather my items.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has in this district 1708 white members, 1229 colored members, and 27 local preachers. There are reported in the Minutes for 1865, in this District, 1704 white members, 1257 colored members, 323 white probationers, 323 colored probationers, and 21 local preachers. Here is shown a decrease of 306 white members, 28 colored members, and the entire number of probationers! I cannot comprehend this. The Quarterly Conferences held last year on nearly all the stations and circuit, received reports of accessions, while there were not more than the usual number of expulsions, withdrawals, and deaths reported. Do the preachers get their statistics from the Church Records? There is certainly a spiritual dearth in this work, and a failure in zeal and labor. The preachers and members must renew themselves in every good word and work.

The Minutes of the Baptist Associations, embraced in this district, show, 2110 white members, and 1621 colored members. They report a decrease of 205 members, white and black. In the report adopted by one of the Associations on "the state of religion," is this language: "It is with pain that your Committee notice the declension, the coldness and barrenness in religious matters, generally complained of in the church letters." In the report adopted by the other Association, they say: "We rejoice to know that peace seems to prevail throughout the churches, but we regret to find that the state of religion seems to be in a cold and languishing condition in almost every church."

The Baptists have in this district, 402 white and 352 colored members more than the Methodists. The Methodist decrease in members, the last year is greater than that of the Baptist. Why is this?

We report from this district, for Missions, \$333 15 and for Conference fund \$295 35. The Baptists did not do any thing for foreign Missions; but reported for Missions in their bounds \$446 40; and for publishing the Minutes \$126 90; and for general purposes \$7.

The Methodists have in the District 11 pastors and 57 churches, and the Baptists have 22 pastors and 74 churches.

In the Pine Barren Baptist Association, they appear to be on good terms, and in christian-fellowship with their colored members, and anticipate a mutual benefit, but in the Bethlehem Association, they are somewhat divided, and a little troubled. In Pensacola and at Milton, the colored membership have taken their church-houses, and left the white members without places to worship. They, however, let them occupy the house in part, at Milton. Seeing the results, which may, and do, follow from their republican and democratic church principles, and voting privileges, some preachers and members are exceedingly anxious to get rid of their colored brethren. They contend that when the colored members are in the majority, which is often the case, they may call a colored preacher to the pastorate of the church, etc. This is certainly true, and according to Baptist theology, is right. I have been informed, that in some places within the bounds of this Association, they have expelled the colored membership en masse!

But others in this Association are quite as anxious to retain the negroes, in connection with them. The report adopted by this Association was only signed by a majority of the Committee. As this report

is a curious and presumptuous document, I give it in this connection: "Your Committee to whom was referred the responsible duty of reporting on the condition of the colored people, regret that the time is too short to do justice to so important a subject. We venture, however, to recommend to the Association, the adoption of the following resolutions, viz:

"Resolved: 1st. That the Christian obligations due from the whites, to the blacks, are not changed by the revolution through which our country has passed, and that there should be no change in church relations; the black members still should remain under the government of the whites; but, as the blacks are made citizens, by the laws of Congress, and hence, all state restrictions removed to their education, it is our duty to aid these unfortunate people, all we can in their religious, moral and literary improvement.

"2nd. This, in a religious point of view, can best be effected by holding separate services with and for them, in which not only the gospel in its purity, be preached, but also a sound and wholesome scriptural discipline exercised. These services to be conducted under the supervision of a judicious committee, appointed by the church, allowing colored members to vote in matters only pertaining to themselves, in these meetings, let Conference be held, and all matters of discipline transacted, and when adopted by the Church, become a part of the statistics.

"3rd. Believing, that in the uncultivated state of the negroes, a separation would be fraught with evil to the white members, and destructive to the black membership, we recommend, that where separation has taken place, a reconciliation be effected if practicable."

"This course is indicated from the following reasons:

"1st. Should the Baptists, the only conservators of the whole truth as it is in Jesus, turn away from these people, they may 'wrest the Scriptures to their own destruction,' falling into the wildest fanaticisms, and diminish the number of witnesses for the truth, and swell the ranks of error and superstition.

"2nd. This is our duty, as God required us to do all the good we can.

"3rd. It is our interest, because the more they are elevated in point of morality, the safer will be our persons and property."

Out of the Baptist Church "the whole truth as it is in Jesus" cannot be found! They are the only "witnesses for the truth!"

All others belong to "the ranks of error and superstition!" Such arrogance! Other denominations certainly can, and ought to, do something in the education, evangelization, and elevation of the colored people in this country.

Our colored membership are doing better in this District, than the white members.

The sale and use of ardent spirits are causing more injury, and scandal to the church than anything else. The members of the church, many of them, sell and drink it to intoxication. They claim that there is nothing in the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors; and that there is nothing wrong in it.

A revival of pure religion is much needed.

Yours Truly,
ANSON WEST.

Camden, Ala. March 3, 1867.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SCRIPTURAL NUMBERS.

It is a singular fact that while we expect and allow small discrepancies in all ancient works, we cannot permit the least variation in the Bible. We know that it is but reasonable to suppose that a work, especially if voluminous, transcribed and handed down through the changes and casualties of some thousand years, would be liable to occasional small discrepancies; and yet, in the Scriptures, we blend the idea of their original inspiration with a false notion that every transcriber since, must have been guarded by a miraculous power.

There is no part of the Divine Record, perhaps, that has been handled with more severity, or produced a greater subject for skeptics, than the apparent disagreement in the numbers of the returned Israelites, which exists between the accounts in Ezra and Nehemiah, as if a trifling disagreement of two scribes, respecting the numbers of a few families, could invalidate the whole body of Divine Truth.

This will show us, too, how dangerous it is for persons unskilled and almost entirely unacquainted with the Scriptures, to judge too hastily respecting those things on which such tremendous issues are involved; and yet Paine has made more unbelievers through this little circumstance, not understood, than any other in the Bible. Bishop Watson's answer that it may have occurred through the similarity of the Hebrew letters or numerals, is scarcely satisfactory; but Dr. Clarke gives a better solution of the difficulty.

While he shows that Ezra wrote a hundred years later than Nehemiah, and consequently many families may have diminished, and many others have come in from Babylon by his time; yet, says Clarke; we find that if we put Ezra's surplus to Nehemiah's sum, and the surplus of Nehemiah to the number in Ezra, the numbers will be precisely the same to a unit.

Thus: The number in Ezra 29,818
Surplus in Nehemiah 1,765

31,583

The number in Nehemiah 31,089

The surplus in Ezra 494

Sum total..... 31,583

G. T. V.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

FIRST SESSION OF THE MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Mr. Editor: I send you a short account of the first Mississippi Annual Conference, which met at Bro. Wm. Fosters on Pine Ridge, six miles from Natchez, the 10th of October, 1866. And as it has been fifty years last October, since it met, and only three of the members are now living, and as there have been some mistakes about the Conference, I will quote from my Journal, which I kept at the time of the Conference, which I believe to be correct, beginning two days before it met: "Tuesday, 8th of October, 1866. Early this morning, I start to Conference, from Bro. Selk's, in company with Bros. Winans, Sellers, and Whitton. At Bro. Hodges', Bros. Booth and Cotton joined our company. We conversed on a variety of subjects. Bro. Winans was our chief speaker. Wednesday 9th. We rode into Natchez—purchased a few articles, then rode to Bro. Wm. Fosters, where our Conference is to meet to-morrow. Thursday 10th. We look in vain for the Bishop. I preached at 12 o'clock, from Math. 1. 21st. Conference met at 3 P. M. Dr. Sellers in the chair, Bro. Menefee is our Secretary. Conference adjourned at 5 o'clock to meet to-morrow at 8 o'clock. Friday 11th. Conference met according to adjournment, Bro. Sellers in the chair. We proceeded to business. At ten minutes after 10 o'clock, Bro. Winans advanced slowly up the steps, (for our Conference was in a room up stairs,) and with a pleasant smile, asked pardon for interrupting us, and to our great joy, announced the arrival of Bishop Roberts. But as the Bishop was much fatigued, in consequence of his long, lonesome journey through the Indian nation, (for he came alone,) Conference adjourned until 2 o'clock. At 12 o'clock Bro. Menefee preached to a serious audience, from Heb. IV. 9. Conference met at 2 o'clock, Bishop Roberts in the chair. We now feel like we are in order for doing business. Adjourned at 5 o'clock. Saturday 12th. Conference met at 8 o'clock, Bishop Roberts in the chair, proceeded to business. Adjourned half after 11 o'clock. At 12 Bishop Roberts preached from Heb. XII, chap. first verse. His sermon carried everything before it. The big tears rolled down the Bishop's manly face, and there was scarcely a dry eye in the congregation. His word

was attended by the power of the Holy Spirit. He is truly a good and great preacher. That sermon will never be forgotten. In the evening, we met and attended to some business, and adjourned until Monday, 8 o'clock.

Sunday 13th, Bro. Sellers preached at 10 o'clock, from Cor. I. 28, after which the Deacons were ordained. (Bro. Thomas Owens was one of them.) Bishop Roberts preached from Jer. IX. 23, 24. The elders were then ordained. (I was ordained Elder to-day, the first elder the Bishop had ordained, so he told me afterwards.) At night Bro. Hewitt preached from Rom. VI. 21-22. Monday 14th, Conference met at 8 o'clock, and after attending to some business, our appointments were read out, viz: Mississippi district—No. P. E., (but by the unanimous request of the Conference, Rev. Thos. Griffin, was sent from the Tennessee Conference, to preside on the district.) Natchez and Claiborne, John Menefee; Wilkinson, John Lane (Samuel Sellers); Amite, Thos. Owens; Pearl River, Peter James; Tombigby—to be supplied; Chickasaw Bay—Elijah Gentry; Louisiana district—Ashley, Hewitt, P. E., Rapide—Alexander Fleming; Attakapas—Thomas Nixon; Ouachita—Ashley Hewitt." (The Tombigbee circuit was supplied from the South Carolina Conference.) As there has been some mistake respecting the names of the members of this Conference, I will here give a correct list: Samuel Sellers, John Menefee, John Lane, Ashly, Hewitt, Peter James, Thos. Owens, Elijah Gentry, James Dixon, Thomas Nixon. Bro. Winans was there, but was local, and not allowed even a seat in the Conference room, while we were in session. Very different from the present time. As I continued with Bishop Roberts, several days after Conference, I will again quote from my Journal:

"Tuesday, 15th—Bro. Lane and I, accompanied the Bishop to Esq. Chews, where we spent the night. Wednesday, 16th—We rode into Natchez, and at night, the Bishop preached to a large audience, from Heb. II. 3., many wept, and all were serious and attentive. Thursday, 17th—The Bishop preached at Washington, to a large assembly, from Luke XVI. 31. We dined at Dr. Rollins', spent the night at Dr. Toolys. Friday, 18th—We rode to Mr. Sejourners. Saturday, 19th—Dined at Dr. Hodges, then on to Major Richardson's. (Bro. Winans' brother-in-law.) Sunday, 20th—At Midway church, Bro. Lane preached the first sermon, from I. Peter II. 4, after which Bishop Roberts preached from John I. 29. All was attention and order, the Bishop preached one of his best sermons. After preaching, an old gentleman, who thought Bro. Lane was the Bishop, said, 'the Bishop preached us a good sermon, but that old man that preached after him, (which was the Bishop,) I think beat the Bishop.' When we told the Bishop, he enjoyed the mistake finely, and said, 'see what a name can do.'

I traveled with the Bishop more than a week, and could relate several events, which I noted in my Journal, which might, probably, be interesting to some of the readers of your paper. I kept a journal from the fall of 1815 to 1818, part of which I have revised and copied off for my own use, I may send you a few scraps of this Journal hereafter. Your Bro. in Christ,

Thos. Nixon.

Ends Co., Miss., March 10, 1867.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Mr. Editor: Pardon me, for asking a few questions, which I presume almost any of your correspondents can easily answer.

I read, referring to the time of John the Baptist and the Saviour, that "Synagogues were the Jewish places of worship."

In what sense were they Jewish? Or, they were Jewish, in contradistinction to what? Not to Christian, because there could be no such distinction until some time after the crucifixion. I understand that it was the rejection of Jesus as Christ, by those Jews who did reject him, which alone creates the contrast between Jews and Christians. And

as this rejection could not be finally made until after the death of Jesus, then in the period alluded to, how could there be Jewish places of worship which were not also Christian places of worship?

Again, we read—referring to Luke 22. I. 2. "The Jews conspired against Christ." Now, first, the text in question, certainly does not hold out the idea that the Jews, meaning any considerable number of them, much less the great body of the Jewish people, conspired against Christ; but, it does clearly incite the very opposite idea, viz: that a little handful of priests and others conspired against him, but that the Jews, the mass and body of the Jewish people, were decidedly hostile to such conspiracy.

Secondly, I am not able to find any history, which, by any fair construction, inculcates the doctrine, or necessitates the belief, that any considerable proportion, say a majority, of the Jews living at the time of the crucifixion, conspired at any time, against Christ, or opposed him or his messiahship. Much less do I find that the Jews did so. May I ask to be informed?

Proselytes are said to be "Gentiles who had been converted to the Jewish religion." And what religion is that? There is a religion well known to every body as the Jewish religion. It is even now abundantly in many parts of the world. It may be traced back, historically, to nearly the period of the crucifixion, where we find its origin. But I never heard of anybody being converted or proselyted to that faith. But, the remark quoted above, has reference to a period, anterior, to the origin of this Jewish religion. And in this period of the world, I am not able to find any religion—that is, any established, written, or distinctive faith—which, with any propriety could be called Jewish, except the simple common christianity of the Bible. And so, the proselytes I read of, were converted to the revoked religion—to christianity.

Am I right? If not, please let me be corrected.

And again The "certain men" referred to in Acts 15. 1, and said to be "Jews who had become Christians." How can it be said at that day, of Jews, against whom there is no evidence, that they had ever denied that Jesus was Christ—that they became Christians from being Jews? Whatever errors they may have imbibed about their own religion, is there any evidence that they had not been Christians or might not have been, from their boyhood, which might have been, so far as I know, as early as the Saviour's boyhood? I can understand the words Jews who had become Christians, to mean only such persons as had once been Jews in opposition to Christianity, and who renounced this opposition and became Christians.

And again. Referring to act 23. 6. it is said that "Paul agreed with the Pharisees in believing that the soul lives after the death of the body, and that there will be a resurrection; points on which they differed from the Sadducees." But this is a very different thing from what Paul said. He did not say he agreed with the Pharisees on some points, but that he was a Pharisee out and out. Did not Paul live and die a Pharisee?

And there are several other points on which I greatly desire information.

A SUBSCRIBER.

What the Men of the Northwest Ask Themselves in Their Own Minds, and What They Answer.

Question. What is the name of the skeleton in Eastern closets?

Answer. Repudiation of the national debt.

Q. Why does the prospect of Repudiation frighten them so?

A. Because they are the receivers, and the Northwest, West and South are the payers of the debt.

Q. How did Eastern men manage to have it so arranged?

A. By bringing on the late war.

Q. Why did they bring on the late war?

A. Well they saw that negro slavery was profitable to the South, and they conceived the grand idea of reducing all the people of the United States, white and black, to a state of slavery to themselves.

Q. What is slavery?

A. Slavery is that state of society in which the

surplus earnings of the slave are applied to the sole use and benefit of the master.

Q. What is the amount of the surplus earnings of the people of the Northwest, West and South annually?

A. They amounted last year to the sum of about \$575,000,000.

Q. What became of those surplus earnings?

A. After deducting a small amount to support the Government, the balance went into the pockets of foreign and Eastern bond-holders.

Q. What proportion of the debt of the United States is held by foreigners?

A. About one-fifth.

Q. Who owns the balance?

A. Eastern men.

Q. How did they come to own it?

A. During the war they did the contracting, while the West and Northwest did the fighting. The East furnished the shoddy, the bad pork and beef, the wormy bread, the guns that burst, the old rotten transports, in which so many soldiers were drowned, the fire-proof whisky, the Yankee notions, the negro substitutes, the hollow talk about loyalty, "the life of the nation," and all that; they gathered home all the silver spoons and other portable property, and so became rich, while the West and Northwest furnished the food for powder, and are gathering their dead from a thousand battlefields, and with the South, are now called upon to pay the national debt.

Q. What is a summary of the result of the war?

A. Why, the negroes are to be paid for at a very high valuation; but instead of their owner getting paid, the price goes into the pockets of the shrewd Eastern Yankee, and comes out of the surplus earnings of all the other sections.

Q. Why are the surplus earnings of the people of the Northwest, West and South so small?

A. Because of the enormous amount of indirect taxation they are compelled to pay to Eastern manufacturers.

Q. Explain?

A. Eastern men have so arranged the legislation in Congress that the tariff on foreign manufactures is so high as to exclude them from the country; so that Eastern men charge what profit they choose on their own manufactures; all of which profit comes out of the consumers, goes into the pockets of the Eastern manufacturer and so lessens the surplus earnings of the other sections.

Q. Now that the negroes are free, why do the Yankee fuglemen, Butler, Sumner, Stevens, etc., keep up such a howl about them?

A. By this they expect to keep the people of various sections of the country by the ears, and thus prevent them thinking about repudiation.

Q. Will they succeed in doing so?

A. No.

Q. Why?

A. Because the people are beginning to think.

Q. Why do the people begin to think so very hard?

A. Why, they know and feel that everything they use costs about three times as much as it used to, and they are thinking where all the money goes and what becomes of it.

Q. What is to come of all this hard thinking?

A. The people are going to act.

Q. How?

A. Why, somebody out West will run for Congress on the repudiation ticket, and, if elected, then several others will run for Congress on the same ticket, and be elected; then somebody will run for President on the same ticket, and be elected; then they will reconstruct the Supreme Court on the same ticket, and then comes repudiation.

Q. What! repudiate a debt to which the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged?

A. Yes; it was a Yankee trick getting the pledge, and it is Yankee chicanery that keeps up the talk about the pledge.

Q. To what other institutions was the solemn faith of the United States pledged?

A. To the great United States Bank and to the institution of negro slavery.

Q. What became of those institutions?

A. The first was repudiated by Gen. Jackson, and the other by Mr. Lincoln.

Q. Who is the coming man for whom the people of the Northern States anxiously look?

A. The man who will make a dollar be a dollar; who will bring free trade and cheap goods; who will abolish the Internal Revenue and paper money; who will utterly squelch the hordes of tax gatherers who now consume the substance of the people; in fine, the man who will bring about repudiation of the national debt.—*Dagton Empire.*

BISHOP WIGHTMAN.—The Greenville, Ala., Advocate, exhorts Alabama Methodists to purchase an Episcopal residence for Bishop McTear at Montgomery, and bring him back from Nashville—partly on the ground that Bishop Wightman has determined to make South Carolina his home. The Charleston, S. C. News commenting on this statement says: "Bishop Wightman will take up his residence in this, his native city, and is expected with his family about the first of next month."

From the Nashville Christian Advocate.

FUNERAL OF BISHOP SOULE.

ADDRESS OF BISHOP M'YRE CONTINUED.

Rev. Enoch Mudge, one of the successors of Lee, says of him: Joshua had a precocious mind, a strong memory, a manly and dignified turn, although his appearance was exceedingly rustic. In June, 1797, he was made a partaker of precious faith, and had peace with God.

In 1798, when only seventeen years old, he was encouraged to travel with the Presiding Elder, and accompanied him round the district. In this tour he not only helped in the public services of religion; but his exhortations were earnest and lively, attracting general attention, and giving promise of a future of great usefulness, and commanding influence. At the ensuing Conference, held in the city of New York, on the 19th of June, 1799, he was admitted into the traveling connection, and appointed to the Portland Circuit, in Maine. In 1800 he traveled the Union River Circuit, which lay in the district of Maine, near the British line. In 1801-'2, and '3, he labored in Massachusetts, filling respectively the appointments of Sandwich, Needham, and Nantucket. He was returned in 1804, as Presiding Elder of the district, which embraced the whole territory of the present State of Maine. He filled this office two years; and so successful was the Church during this period, that in 1806 a new district was formed called Kennebec. On this district Mr. Soule was employed in 1806 and '7. The succeeding four years were spent on the Portland District, in the same State. In 1812, he was stationed in Lynn, Massachusetts; but the following year he was reappointed to the Kennebec District, and continued to travel it until the General Conference of 1816.

He was elected to Deacon's orders in 1800, at the close of the year, when Conference was held in Boston. His circuit that year was the farthest one east. He started by ship—a storm arose—with bare poles they were driven far out, and did not reach the seat of Conference till it had closed. Next year (1801) he was ordained deacon by Bishop Wheaton, and one year after, elder by the same apostolic man. In 1816 he was elected, with Thomas Mason as assistant, to conduct the Book Concern in New York. His general force of character, expanding itself to fill every position, must have induced this call, for he had no mercantile education, was no regular accountant, and had no wish for the place. He boxed all the books himself—had few or no losses by transmissions or letters—did his own packing. The hymn-book and Discipline were the principle publications. He was his own book-editor; edited the Magazine also from 1818; went home at 9 p. m. and worked on the Magazine till 12 or 1 o'clock. Hence it was pleasantly called "the work of darkness."

The wear and tear, the drudgery and worry, the anxiety and responsibility of those four years in the Book Concern, he would not endure again, or go over, for all of 200 Mulberry street. He frankly told the General Conference upon his unsolicited election, that he knew nothing of the business. If they laid the duty on him, he would undertake it and do it to the best of his ability; but he considered they ran a very great risk indeed. But he succeeded.

In 1816 he took part in organizing the American Bible Society, for circulating the word of God without note or comment. And it was ever a satisfaction to him to reflect that his hand had been on the cornerstone of that great and Christian institution.

"I never told you of my conflict with infidelity."

"What, bishop—before you were converted?"

"No; afterward. After I became a preacher, sir. It was my third year in the ministry. I was stationed or appointed to Needham Circuit, near Boston. About Boston, then, infidelity was very bold and organized. On my circuit they came to church and raised questions with the Methodist preachers, even in the pulpit, disputing and gaining. No uncommon thing for the preacher to be contradicted in the pulpit.

To prepare myself, I read infidel books, and took rather a strong dislike. Read Paine's Age of Reason—much in vogue then—but easily disposed of that; that was not much. Read Voltaire, Bolingbroke, Gibbon, and others—resolved to know their ground.

"My mind got deeply involved in difficulties. Every spare moment I was at work, often burning midnight oil. I took to my and the doubts and the answers the best. My Bible was near me. I longed for a conversion, beyond doubt, that my Bible was true; for a heavenly conviction. One night, about midnight, alone in my room, these books spread out and my Bible in the center, as I prayed and pondered, an impression—strong, clear, com-

forting as, the Spirit—was made directly on my soul—my Bible is of God—is true. Then, for the first and last time, I shouted aloud, with both hands on the opened book, 'My Bible is true! my Bible is true!' [Tears were in his eyes, as he told this.]

The occasion of his telling me was, I held in my hand the first volume of the old Methodist Magazine. Opening at the introduction or salutation, he confessed to the authorship of it. One word, sentimentally, in that salutatory, pointed to him, as well as the general style. It seemed to be his own word, and well did it fit his lips as often it fell from them. I remarked that the first article was on the Evidences of the Christian Religion, and extracted from the Edinburgh Encyclopedia. He replied:

"Yes, and there is nothing better on that subject. Paley helped me much, but the Edinburgh Encyclopedia was of vast benefit to me. I had tried it, and, therefore, the leading article in the Magazine was taken from it, and continued through many numbers. I knew its value, sir, from experience."

"The Sunday after the triumph in my own mind, and my Bible was given to me as a true book, I had an appointment to preach in a nest of these infidels. I knew they would be on hand. Sure enough, my eye rested at once upon the chief one—P.—in the congregation. My text was—'Now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first-fruits of them that slept.' If ever I had help from the Spirit in preaching, I had help that day. I eyed my man, but neither he nor any one else offered me a conflict that day. To my astonishment, he came up and asked me home with him. I saw he was broken up. To make the story short, I went home with him. He was converted. I baptized his household before leaving. And when I left, as my way lay toward Boston, he requested me to procure a neat family Bible—for though he once had one, he had burnt it. He and his whole family I left in the Church; good and staunch members they were. That was a triumph of gospel truth, sir."

It is noteworthy, and, though anticipating the regular order of the sketch, may be stated here, how powerfully this man and his contemporaries preached the resurrection. It was a stock theme of Peter and the other apostles, and with great power such preaching was accompanied. The resurrection is not a mere speculation, a subject for entertaining disquisition; but it carries conviction to the heart of sinners, breaks down infidelity, silences gainsayers, and removes the last doubt of doubting men. It is a *live* argument, and one that has great and evident corollaries.

When afterward Joshua Soule, as a bishop of the Church, made his first tour of Southern Conferences, a writer known to fame thus describes him:

"Wherever he traveled he made the profoundest impression, stamped the great outlines of his heroic nature indelibly, and planted the cross so firmly that living souls clung to it with the tenacity of a faith that never relinquishes its grasp. He visited Tuscaloosa when that city was the seat of government for Alabama. It so happened that the Conference was held while the Legislature was in session; and on the Sabbath a vast concourse of the most cultivated people, including members of the Legislature, assembled to hear Bishop Soule preach. His text was: 'Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you, that God should raise the dead?' Acts xxvi. 8. The discourse was of the very highest order, and the effect upon the vast audience was such that it will never be forgotten. When the Bishop, advancing in the great argument, portrayed the assembled multitude which no man can number, raised from the dead and standing before God, a large proportion of the congregation rose to their feet, and stood fixed in wonder and awe as they beheld the sublime picture."

He was in every General Conference since 1808. In that of 1804 he was entitled to a seat, but failed to be present because, stationed in Nantucket, he had to travel by water, and was driven back by head-winds.

Up to 1808, the General Conference was composed of all the traveling elders. Thus this highest tribunal of Methodism had grown up. It had served its purpose well, but amendment and new adaptation was needed. Every General Conference was like a convention—the whole system of doctrine and discipline was quadratically open to its revision. There were no checks nor limitations; in fact, no constitution defining and guiding the legislative, judicial, or executive powers of the Church. Bishop Asbury wished that he might not die before Methodism was bounded and established in her forms and foundations. Besides the dangers arising from uncontrolled legislatures and mere majorities, the General

Conference must be unwidely if all took their seats who were entitled to sit. The expense and difficulty of travel made it next to impossible that every traveling elder could attend from every part of the Connection. Then a greater evil ensued: the Annual Conferences bear which the General Conference met would have more than their proportion of members and influence in its deliberations. It had become evident that there must be a delegated General Conference, working under a constitution.

At the session of 1808, the present delegated body was settled upon, with its powers and constitution. Seven Annual Conferences then made up American Methodism. A committee of two from each was appointed to draw up a plan. This committee of fourteen then met, and detailed three of their number as a sub-committee, viz. Ezekiel Cooper, of the New York Conference; Philip Bruce, of the Virginia Conference; and Joshua Soule, of the New England Conference. This sub-committee agreed that each should make out a draught, and separated. When they met, Cooper and Soule had theirs; but Bruce had not. He sent to paper. This made him an umpire between the other two.

Ezekiel Cooper was a very able man, the senior of Mr. Soule. At an early day he had been at the head of the publishing interests of the Church, for "Concern" it could hardly be called. The words, as they now stand in the Discipline, were in Mr. Soule's paper—providing for a general itinerant superintendency. Cooper's ran thus: "The General Conference shall not do away with Episcopacy, nor reduce our ministry to a Presbyterial parity." The issue was made there. Finally, Bruce voted with Soule, and his plan was submitted to the committee of fourteen, and adopted without change, and by it submitted to the Conference. The constitution, for so we may call it, was debated, and laid on the table for three days. Cooper and others labored hard to have seven bishops—one for each Annual Conference. That his policy might not have been a good one, and successful, is still an open question. But there was a squinting at a third order in the ministry in his doctrine. Had the primitive and scriptural Episcopacy of Methodism been so multiplied in its members as to give to each a narrower and closer supervision, it might have been to the interest of the Church. The territorial extent of a bishop's labors has no necessary connection with the theory of ministerial parity. The Episcopal care of one Annual Conference or of seven has nothing to do with High Church pretensions, prelatic assumptions, or the figment of the succession. By cultivating the field more closely, it might be better cultivated, and its fruits conserved.

One obvious advantage of Mr. Soule's theory will be accepted as an offset to many disadvantages: It promotes connectionalism. It ties and bands the churches and Conferences together. He succeeded in getting adopted the practice and rule which still holds in the Church—of being scarce of bishops, making but few and giving them a wide and equal interest in all the Conferences, and all the Conferences an equal interest in them. It was a breadth of mission which suited well his own elevated nature and ample powers, when, in time, he was called to it. The field was not too large for such a laborer, who could be seen all over it, and felt all over it. From the northern lakes to the Gulf from the eastern cities to the Indian settlements and pioneers of the West, his diocese extended.

Jesse Leo was strenuously opposed to one feature of the plan; he did not like the election of delegates; wished them indicated by seniority, to prevent all electioneering. Lee's hobby was, Annual Conference rights. The author of the plan knew this, and met it by proposing to amend the part providing for the appointment of delegates by leaving it to the Annual Conferences to appoint by seniority or by ballot. The Virginia could no longer oppose, and thus the object was maintained while the objection was removed. Who ever heard of an Annual Conference appointing its delegates by seniority? Jesse Lee moved the adoption of the article on the general superintendency; hence the error in his life and Times, which attributes the article to him as its author. The Plan was voted on separately, and then as a whole, and adopted by a large majority.

It is a fact giving us a gauge and a key to the man that he was one of that carefully selected committee of fourteen, associated with the chief men, the princes of Israel; that he was one of the sub-committee of three, to which its business was turned over for shape and suggestion; and that he was the author of that organic chapter in our Discipline, *Of the General Conference*, at the age of twenty-seven.

There was a vexed question in our executive system. The plan

of electing Presiding Elders by the Annual Conferences, and making them a council to fix the appointments—the Bishop being little more than moderator of the council—was favored by many and prominent men in the ministry and laity. So perfectly, and satisfactorily, and universally has this matter been settled in Methodism for forty years, that the excitement of 1812 and 1816—can hardly be realized.

Mr. Soule's theory was that the Presiding Elders were, in their executive character, the officers and vicegerents of the Bishop; and the Bishop must have the untrammelled selection of his staff. As preachers, our itinerant system could no more allow the Annual Conference to give the Presiding Elders their appointed fields of labor, than to the itinerant preachers theirs. Under such administration he held that the Episcopacy and the itinerancy would both break down. Good and great men were on the other side: Ezekiel Cooper, John Wilson, Hedding, and Waugh, (afterward Bishops), and others. Bishop Roberts was understood to favor their views. In 1816 Mr. Soule took a prominent part in the discussion. The friends of this species measure happily did not succeed.

In the General Conference of 1820, before the old question was sprung, the election for an additional Bishop was held. Though knowing his antecedents, a large majority cast their votes for Joshua Soule. Before his consecration, the Presiding Elder subject came up. He was placed in a delicate relation he could say nothing in debate. The friends of the measure carried it by a decided vote—only twenty-five voting against it, he one of them. With his views of the Episcopal office and responsibility, to accept, under such circumstances, was the least of his thoughts. "Nothing on earth could have induced him to do so." He sent in his resignation or declination to the General Conference, with his reasons. Bishop McKendree made his solemn protest against the action of the General Conference, as unconstitutional and subversive of the General Superintendency. There was a stand, and a pause. The Conference resolved to suspend the operation of the new rule for four years. In view of this, many pressing requests were made of Mr. Soule to withdraw his refusal to be consecrated. "No, never, while such a measure trammels or hangs over the Episcopacy."

In 1824 the thing had died out, and he was re-elected, and ordained by Bishop McKendree on 27th May, to the Episcopal office, at same time with Elijah Hedding. No doubt his unyielding advocacy of our Executive system of 1820, and his firm stand then made, saved it; and in saving it, clearly and without compromise, the working energy and evangelism of the whole Church were maintained. His old and beloved colleague, Bishop Hedding, afterward told him that he looked on his decisive action, especially in 1820, in this light.

By the very nature, the look and carriage of the man, he was one to make a stand. He could take a position with the highest moral effect. There was something sublime in his style of planning himself on a great principle. His courage was calm and great, his perceptions clear, his convictions firm, his survey of the situation thorough. He was not impatient. He had faith in truth and right, that in due time they would be vindicated. He could afford to bide his time. Wisdom is justified of her children. Poised on his own center, self-possessed—let others waver; he marked out his course and kept it. He took his ground and held it. Things came round, after a while; and what if they never came round—he was satisfied to be right.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Professional Students and Mechanics in the South.

Are we—under the new order of things, as we were under the old—to be overstocked in Virginia with "professional" men? There is some ground to apprehend that we shall. We have seen it stated that an undue proportion of the students in some of our leading colleges are taking the law and medical tickets. We do not set ourselves up as advisers and directors, and would not arrogantly interfere with the rights or with the private affairs of our fellow-citizens, but we feel it to be our duty as journalists and patriots to combat any practice, any principle, or any idea that may prove prejudicial to the interests of the Commonwealth. We have now more lawyers, doctors, and other non-producers than are needed; there are enough to last for twenty or thirty years. Our great wants are *producers and men of practical science*, to aid in developing the resources of the State, and to turn them to account when developed. Agriculture, the mechanic arts, and manufactures—the honest, manly industries—are the great sources of wealth. We want to see our young men turn their attention and devote their

talents to them, and to let law and physic alone. The competition in these professions is now so great, and will be for the next quarter of a century, that few comparatively can attain the distinction and prosperity which so many covet; most of them will be but poor and proud gentlemen as long as they live. Take an intelligent, industrious young man; put him in an iron manufactory, for instance, and let him learn the business thoroughly; then start him in life with a licensed lawyer or medical graduate; and ten to one he will, in fifteen years, be rich or in a fair way to make a fortune, when the lawyer and the doctor will be without any considerable practice, or at best with only income enough to supply their commonest wants. The same result will be attained, if instead of the iron business, any of the great branches of practical industry are selected. The fortunes are not made by the professional men; the great influence that propels the business of life, and controls society and the destinies of communities and countries, does not emanate from them. *The influence of the commercial, mechanical, and agricultural classes is every year growing more potent.* Formerly they were, as compared with professional men, ignorant and uncultivated; but at this epoch they are the men of expansive views, and the projectors of those great enterprises that build up cities, and confer wealth, power, and grandeur upon nations. The men of ideas, of real intellect, and of supreme influence belong, in this age, to those classes. They are the men who wield the mighty influences of steam, the telegraph, and all those other practical agencies that control the affairs of life—the destinies of men and nations. If called upon to define this power, we would describe it as "educated labor." It is that which has built up the wealth and prosperity of England, and that has placed the Northern States so far in advance of the States of the South. Labor was not honored here, under the old order of things, as it deserves to be honored. Almost every young man of any pretensions studied law or medicine; or, being a landed proprietor, turned his attention to farming; or, if the son of a merchant, to merchandise. Only those who had no choice between pursuits became mechanics and artisans. There were really not enough of them for the necessities of the country; and of the comparatively small number a large proportion were ignorant and unskilled; many came from the North—some from abroad. There was in those days an indisposition among the educated young men of the South to engage in business of any sort that was not connected with the learned professions. The mistaken notion prevailed that labor was degrading—a delusion that, more than all other things combined, retarded the growth and development of Virginia. We fear that our young men are not yet emancipated from the fatal influence of this delusion, and that too many of the present generation will follow in the footsteps of those of the past generation only to reap a harvest of disappointment—for the paternal wealth that supported so many in respectable idleness no longer exists.

We rejoice to see so many schools and colleges, and to know that such large numbers of our young men and boys—much larger than we had ventured to hope for—are attending them. One chief object of education is to instill correct ideas into the minds of youth and to eradicate false ideas and opinions. We hope that our professors and teachers will not forget to combat that pernicious and too prevalent error that labor is not honorable, and that the mechanical occupations of life are unworthy of educated young men. We have known many instances of boys who manifested remarkable mechanical genius, and who, if put into the workshop, would have made their mark in the world, but who, under the fatal influence of that delusion, have been made ciphers and nonentities for life, in consequence of the attempt, against their natural bent, to make lawyers or doctors of them. Every parent should give his children as thorough an education as he can afford. The more thoroughly they are educated the better they are fitted for all the pursuits and business of life, no matter what those pursuits or that business may be. The educated mechanic or artisan dignifies labor, and removes the reproach of ignorance which so long existed. Education should embrace the whole range of physical science, for in the new era that will soon dawn upon Virginia (we speak of our own State especially,) her hitherto undeveloped resources—minerals, and water-power—will be brought into requisition. Our young men should be prepared to take the lead in this great work and profit by its rewards. *The time is not distant when Virginia will be filled with workshops and manufactories of every kind; and if our own people are not qualified to take charge of*

them, strangers will come in and reap the harvest of fame and profit which they will surely yield.—*Richmond (Va.) Whig.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

ON THE APPLICATION OF GUANO.

The following suggestions from the Maryland Farmer on the proper application of guano are timely. Guano has been very extensively used in Maryland for the renovation of soils exhausted in the tobacco culture. The writer some years ago visited farms in that State, the proprietors of which assured him that they applied from forty to sixty dollars' worth of guano and chemical manures to every acre of their soil in cultivation, besides large amounts of animal manures; but the Peruvian guano was their principal reliance. The results were wonderful, but we will not strain the credulity of the reader by attempting to narrate what was told us, and the truth of which we have every reason to believe. But we doubt whether pure Peruvian guano, unless handled with intelligence and skill, is well adapted to the sandy and arid soils of Middle Georgia.

1. As we have already stated, guano is best applied in damp or showery weather.

2. When applied to land just plowed it should be immediately mixed with the soil by harrowing, or, as Mr. Mosely states, by brushing it with birches or other bushes.

3. When grain is sowed early in the Autumn, only a portion of the guano intended to be applied should be then used, but the balance should be put on in the Spring. If the whole is applied in the Fall the grain sometimes becomes too luxuriant and is liable to be injured by the frosts.

4. Guano should be applied with reference to the present crop, only, and not with the purpose of benefiting succeeding crops.

5. Guano, before application, should be mixed with five or six times its weight of charcoal, fine soil, or dried muck. We once caused four tons of Peruvian guano to spread upon a floor and mixed with six times its weight of fine black muck in layers of the two articles. After it had remained in this condition two weeks, it was overhauled and the pile evenly covered with clean muck. The same operation was repeated in two weeks more. At planting time, after the second overhauling, it was shoveled into carts, taken into the field, and a moderate handful thrown into each hill.

DRAINING WITH WOOD.—We transfer the following to our columns from the Cultivator. It is written by a Virginia gentleman, and gives considerable information on the subject of under-draining with wood. The little farm I own is now being worked by an old gentleman and his sons, who owned the place when he was "a young man, just grown up and married." When he was 30 years old he did, like many of our generous Southerners, "went security for a friend who wanted to raise some money," and was ruined thereby, being compelled to sell his farm, servants, and everything he owned, to pay out of debt. Since then he has been around from one place to another, and got along "tolerable well," until the war broke him up, and he now returns again in his old age to work the farm which was the home of his boyhood, and where rests the remains of his ancestors and relatives. In conversing with him, some weeks ago, in reference to some cross-ditches which I had dug in the meadow in 1863, I spoke of having dug up in several places, pine logs which I thought had been put there for the purpose of draining, and that I had found them in a perfect state of preservation. He replied, "Mr. M., I put them down myself more than forty years ago, when I lived here and owned the place; they worked well while I was here, but they failed to draw for some cause after I left." When I called his attention to the fact that I had found around the logs a substance resembling bark, and that I supposed that the bark from the inner side of the logs had fallen in the drain and choked it up, he said "that he had no doubt but the supposition was fully correct; that the saplings had been put down in the ditches with the bark on, he not thinking then that it would make such a difference, as he was now satisfied it had occasioned." His recollection is clear upon a very natural point, and that is that the saplings were put down perfectly green, without being seasoned any winter.

In an adjoining meadow, formerly owned by Mr. H. A. Winfield, (now sixty-six years of age), there were some old wood-n-drainings in 1859, which he put down over thirty-eight years before. They were in a perfect state of preservation, except where air had come in contact with them through holes made by mask-rats.

All of the foregoing drains were made with old field pine saplings, and were in a green state.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 30th, 1867.

TO ADVERTISERS.

This paper has for many years been well known in this community as the very best advertising medium by which the business men of the city could bring their merchandise, trades, professions, and the like, before country readers. This is easily understood when it is remembered that the four hundred preachers who are scattered throughout these States in the Rio Grand, East Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montgomery and Alabama Methodist Conferences, are all, more or less active agents for the paper; and when it is also remembered that our paper circulates among a large class of people who seldom see any other New Orleans paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

TO AGENTS.

Our agents will please, whenever practicable, forward money by draft on Mobile, or New Orleans, payable to our order. We have reason to believe that of all the monies forwarded to us by mail but a very small amount has failed to reach us: whenever the letters have been registered.

A DISTRICT MEETING of all the ministers and official members of the New Orleans District will be held on the fourth Saturday and Sunday in April in the Carondelet street Church in this city. We hope that all of our brethren from each appointment, or as many as possible, will be present. There will be at the same time a Monthly meeting of the Stewards. All in attendance will be entertained, as usual at our Conferences.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

FAMILY BIBLES.—Our Publishing House is publishing most beautiful editions of Quarto Bibles—for families with photographic leaves inserted—bound in the best Turkey Morocco and elaborately gilt. Price \$16. For sale by Rev. R. J. Harp, 112 Camp street.

AMERICAN FARMER.—March number: Baltimore; 52 South Gay street. \$2. Farm and Garden work, Improvement of Poor Lands, Comparative Profit of large and small Farms, Farm Wages, Drainage, Phosphates, Hop and Basket Willow Culture, Barley, Artificial Manures, Uses of Lime.

"A SEA OF TROUBLES."

We cannot dismiss from our mind the belief that the Dominant Party of the North intend to prostrate the entire South beneath their feet, that is beneath the Negro. To put it under the control of a class of human beings who can be controlled. Who are indebted much, and will be further, to the Republican Party policy, for freedom, and present position. This phalanx of African voters will be drilled and dragooned into a discipline as available for holding the country as is the *Corps D'Afrique*. It is not unlikely that an "inalienable homestead," will effect that which fails to be secured by other means. All the ordinary means for dividing between the white and the colored races will be resorted to, and all the extraordinary. To stir up animosity, as bitter and as incurable as death, between the freedman and his former master, has been and will be the continued aim of the men who are determined to keep in power. So far the efforts to incite the negro to servile insurrection, open war, or midnight and indiscriminate murder, have failed. Thanks to that abundant and faithful religious teaching which our church and other churches in the South for long years persistently urged upon master and servant. But how far evil counsels may at last prevail, and awaken evil passions in the mind of the colored man is the question. He is easily raised to an undue estimate of himself when placed in a position of power, or responsibility. The old adage of "a beggar on horseback" will in his case prove true, at least, in regard to the horse. We know that, after a great deal of teaching, the population of Jamaica has steadily relapsed. Each year the race has become more thriftless and ungovernable. The smaller proportion of whites living there may modify the calculation. But, on the other hand there is to be reckoned as an offset, the constant presence and teaching here of white men who are interested in forcing the passions of the negro to a rapid development; men who have prophesied, argued, or it may be preached evil until they are pledged to its accomplishment.

The number of votes White and Black in the Southern States, according to the census of 1860, may be set down as follows, leaving out West Virginia:

States	Whites	Blacks
Virginia	794,743	119,212
N. Carolina	531,100	94,065
S. Carolina	291,388	43,703
Georgia	591,668	88,740
Florida	77,768	11,662
Alabama	526,431	78,965
Mississippi	358,901	58,085
Arkansas	324,191	48,429
Louisiana	357,029	53,645
Texas	421,294	63,194

We suppose that there will be an equal falling off in both classes from the effects of the war.

It will be seen, then, by the above that in six of the Southern States there are more black voters than white. So far as it can, the Military Bill has Africanized these States. We cannot conceive of any higher degree of vengeance than that which finds satisfaction in the utter ruin of the finest and most fertile regions of the Western World. The "tender mercies of the wicked are cruel," but save us from those of this singularly christian people. The only possible way to remedy this great calamity is for our people to act before the Republicans can thoroughly drill their allies. What we fail to do now, we shall not do at all. Let every man who can, register and qualify himself to vote. Let him direct, as far as possible, those freedmen who are the true friends of the South, in resisting a policy which ultimately must ruin this whole country.

But there are other evils and other "floods" at hand, besides those of "ungodly men." The River, more violent even than

those turbid waves, is pouring on relentlessly, seeking new channels, and threatening a terrible reconstruction of the entire Delta. The Grand Levee has crevassed, and opened a highway to the River, over the whole of its right bank, from Morganza to the Gulf. This levee was completed at a cost of half a million. Upon its strength was suspended the livelihood of thousands of people. But this vent does not sensibly relieve the pressure upon other levees. Everywhere the River is rising, rising, and far above, its tributaries are swelling from the snow-meltings of the mountains. The levee system of former years will prove quite inadequate now. A thousand "hands" then came at the blast of a horn, to resist the encroachments of the water. The prospect at present is that the swamp lands of Louisiana will be given up to the squatter and wood-cutter.

Our people have under all these calamities the calmness of a great trouble. The consciousness of having done all that human foresight, human courage, and human energy could do to meet and avert the evil, sustains them. We have seen the first great flood of a Government of the People rushing madly in one direction. Our children may live to see it with equal destructiveness pour itself in another. And this very hour that region which alone has not suffered by the war is bidding for the white vote of the South. The 2500 millions, which in the form of slaves ministered more or less to the support of the whole country, has disappeared to reappear, by the alchemy of war, in New England, in the shape of untaxable U. S. Bonds; for the support of which the strength of the whole country is drained. The South is no longer worth attacking, but this great monster of self-government already looks around for some new victim. Hence the bid. But woe betide those who, from either necessity or blindness, shall unite their fortunes with men who have shown themselves devoid of those great qualities which constitute a truly great spirit. God is "King of the floods," we wait in hope.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BISHOPS' COUNCIL; WITH REMINISCENCES OF AN ANNUAL CONFERENCE, by an Ex-Presiding Elder. St. Louis: P. M. Pinkard: 1867: 12 mo. Price \$1.50.

The writer of this volume has evidently seen all the mysteries of "Cabinet" work. He knows the quality of men that compose an annual Conference. The various cases that come up at its sessions, and the usual treatment thereof are here graphically and minutely portrayed. We should not be surprised if Mississippians could recognize the characters that appear in its pages. Many a choice scrap of biographical and local church history is doubtless here preserved which will lighten and enliven the labors of the future historian of Methodism in the Southwest. Every Methodist library should hold a copy of this entertaining book. We are glad to see that our Southern people are turning their attention to departments of intellectual labor as yet scarcely attempted by them.

THE DIAMOND DICKENS.—We have received the *Pickwick Papers* of this edition from Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. The chief merits of this edition are its cheapness, (\$1.50) distinctness of type, and tinted paper. The illustrations are original. The complete work will be issued in thirteen volumes at the rate of one per month. The admirers of Mr. Dickens will welcome this portable form of his works.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—Republication of L. Scott: 38 Walker street, New York. February number.

Contents: The Army, Ayrshire Curling Song, The Gay Science, Colonel Gordon's Chinese Force, Eavesdropping at Biarritz, The Turret-Ships of England and America, The Working Classes, Democracy in America, True Regimen for Irish Ills, Brownlows, Note.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME.—T. S. Arthur & Son: 809 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. \$1.25.

The April number of this interesting little magazine is on the table looking more than commonly attractive. Beautiful in type, thought, engravings and paper.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

Rev. J. N. Dupree, writes from Dadeville, Alabama.

The Northern church has obtained a little hold in places through Tallapoosa county. But, as yet is confined to the most obscure corners, and is among those who were disaffected during the war. I do not think it will suit the people generally, there is too much of the negro equality in it. Some ministers who thought they were not properly appreciated in our church, have gone. For you know there are some who over-rate their own talents, and are the best judges themselves of their suitability to fill certain positions in the church; of this class, we have lost some in this country. There may be other influences which have carried off some. The Southern people are very much impoverished, the church poor, and the preachers fare badly sometimes. The Northern Church is rich in means, and the temptation of a large salary, has perhaps had its influence, and cause them to leave the old ship.

A letter from Rev. T. P. Roberts, Jonesboro, Ala., containing a number of subscribers, says:

"I have been here, this makes the third year, my people are kind and clever to their preacher, they care for his body as well as his soul, as far as they can, with the limited means at their command, they were once wealthy, but the freeing of the negroes, and severe droughts the past two years, have greatly reduced them; but still they resolve to do something for God and his cause. This circuit has been greatly wanting in some respects, judging from their houses of worship; scarcely a house fit to preach in, in a dry day, to say nothing of cold and rainy days. But, with all the losses, sustained in the past, we have appointed a committee to superintend the building of a good frame church, at Pleasant Hill, five miles from Jonesboro, which we hope to dedicate by the last of August. We look upon this as but the beginning."

THE RIVER.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY.—The following telegram to the Governor from a highly respected citizen of Pointe Coupee parish, brief as it is, tells a fearful tale of destruction and ruin, privation and suffering:

Pointe Coupee, via Bayou Sara, March 27.
To His Excellency J. M. Wells, Governor:
Big crevasse at Grand Levee. No chance to close it.
F. L. CLAIBORNE.

This levee, an immense work, costing thousands upon thousands of dollars, has but recently been completed, and it was considered by the State Engineer capable of resisting any pressure from the mighty stream. It is situated on the right bank of the river, in the parish of Pointe-Coupee, and the escaping flood will inundate an exceedingly rich agricultural section of the State, making the third or fourth year (consecutively) that it has been overflowed. Great must be the loss, suffering and privation that this crevasse will cause. The subject is heartrending to contemplate.

The whole of the country on the left bank of Lafourche is overflowed. The waters from the Lafourche crevasse and from the Roman River crevasse have met.

At a point one-quarter of a mile above Carrollton the levee is in a critical condition.

The levee just above Camp Parapet—half mile above Carrollton—will require immediate attention.

The Saucere crevasse (twelve miles above Carrollton) is in very bad condition, 800 feet of it requiring immediate attention.

Unless immediate measures are taken toward securing the above levees, a large portion, or perhaps the whole of New Orleans is liable to be submerged. Very respectfully,
J. A. PORTER, Chief Engineer,
Second Division Levees.

From the N. O. Times.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 5.

The following important order, from Headquarters, Fifth Military District, was received at the Times office yesterday afternoon. As it would but have added to the excited state of feeling already prevailing, we refrained from issuing it in an extra edition:

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., March 27, 1867.
General Orders, No. 5.

Andrew S. Herron, Attorney General, State of Louisiana, John T. Monroe, Mayor city of New Orleans, and Edmund Abell, Judge First District Court, city of New Orleans, are hereby removed from their respective offices from 12 m. to-day, and the following appointments made, to take effect from the same date viz: B. L. Lynch to be Attorney General State of Louisiana, Edward Heath to be Mayor of the city of New Orleans, and W. W. Howe to be Judge of the First District Court, city of New Orleans.

Each person removed will turn over all books, papers, records, etc., pertaining to his office, to the one appointed thereto, and the authority of the latter will be duly respected and enforced.

By command of Mayor General P. H. SHERIDAN.
Geo. L. HARTSUFF, A. A. G.

No Elections in Louisiana.

The following order was issued by Gen. Sheridan yesterday. It is more especially designed to suspend certain municipal elections in Baton Rouge and one or two other places throughout the State:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., March 28, 1867.
Special Orders No. 7.

[Extract.]
2. It is hereby announced for the information and guidance of all concerned, that no elections for State, parish, municipal or judicial offices, will be held in the State of Louisiana, until the provisions of the law of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and of the act supplementary thereto, shall have been complied with. Until elections are held in accordance with those acts, the law of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved March 15, 1867, which provides for the continuance in the performance of their duties of those persons whose term of office would otherwise have expired, will govern all cases except those which may be specially acted upon at these Headquarters.

By command of Major Gen. P. H. Sheridan.
Geo. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

From the N. O. Times.

Gen. Beauregard on the Situation.

HE COUNSELS SUBMISSION.

We give below an interesting and important letter from the pen of that influential gentleman and skillful engineer, Gen. G. T. Beauregard, written in response to a request made to him and others through the columns of this journal. In common with many of the great men of the world who devote their attention to matters of science, either practical or theoretical, Gen. Beauregard felt a modest hesitation about publishing his opinions on questions which are commonly considered as altogether political in their bearing. The importance of his friends, however, added to the momentous character of the issues involved, decided him at length to yield to the respectful solicitation tendered in the premises, and the counsels which he now gives will be found fully in keeping with his straightforward record as a soldier and a man. He advises a calm and dignified submission to the severe demands which have been made by Congress and looks forward hopefully to the time when the negro "can be made to take sufficient interest in the affairs and prosperity of the South to ensure an intelligent vote on his part."

NEW ORLEANS, March 21, 1867.
Wm. H. C. King, Editor of the New Orleans Times, New Orleans, La.:
Dear Sir—You have done me the honor to call for my opinion relative to the action of the South under the Military Bill. Having seldom taken any part in politics, I do not feel well qualified to advise on so momentous a question; nevertheless, as the same desire to obtain my

views has been manifested from various quarters, I shall not shrink from the responsibility of expressing them, in the hope that they may tend to quiet the public mind, so justly alarmed at this moment.

In my humble opinion, we have but one of two things to do—*yield or submit*; the first is inadmissible, in our painfully exhausted condition. Four years of a desperate war have taught us that the "argument of the sword" can no longer be resorted to by us to redress our grievances. We must, therefore, submit; but with that calm dignity becoming our manhood and our long independence.

Having been overpowered in the late struggle, we can submit to the harsh and ungenerous conditions of our conquerors without dishonor, and we must adopt the least of two evils; a futile resistance would only cause our rivets to be driven closer; we must then acquiesce or leave the country. But we love too dearly the land of our birth to abandon it in its hour of severest trial. We should avoid, also, bringing it, by internal dissensions, to the condition of poor Mexico, and the unfortunate South American Republics.

With regard to the suffrage of the freedmen, however objectionable it may be at present, it is an element of strength for the future. If properly handled and directed, we shall defeat our adversaries with their own weapon.

The negro is Southern born; with a little education and some property qualifications, he can be made to take sufficient interest in the affairs and prosperity of the South to insure an intelligent vote on his part.

In our future political contests with the North, on protective tariffs, internal improvements, etc., the freedmen of the South will side with the whites of the South and of the West, and they will thus contribute to give us back the influence we formerly had in the councils of the nation.

Our people should understand that the Radicals can remain in power only so long as the public excitement is kept up; as with the turbid waters of the Mississippi river, the sedimentary particles are kept up at the surface only so long as the waters are in motion; the instant the current is checked those particles fall to the bottom. Thus will it be with the Radicals, when peace and quiet are restored to the country; the Conservatives will then take the reins in their own hands, and the constitutional laws of the land will once more prevail.

I remain, yours respectfully,
G. T. BEAUREGARD.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

The following important Report was presented in the Senate from the Joint Special Committee on Federal relations. It is an address full of good sense, and we hope that it will be carefully read and its advice heeded.

The recent action of Congress in the passage of the measures, commonly known as the "military reconstruction bill" and the "supplemental bill," precipitates upon the people the consideration of most momentous questions, affecting not merely their present and future welfare, but involving the very political existence of the State.

It seems evident that active steps will be at once taken for the reorganization of our State government in accordance with the principles of those measures, and that general elections will be speedily held for that purpose.

In this emergency it becomes absolutely necessary for the people to determine forthwith what line of conduct is most proper for them to pursue.

Your representatives in the general assembly have not failed to give to this question the most anxious and earnest deliberation.

The subject matter is placed beyond the pale of our legislative action, by a power over which we have no control, but we feel it our duty to give our constituents the results of our sober and serious reflection, and to advise them as to the course we think they should adopt under the circumstances.

Whatever may be our opinions of the justice, magnanimity or constitutionality of those congressional measures, they are imposed upon us by an authority which we have clearly no power to resist, and we, therefore, solemnly believe it becomes our duty, not only to abstain from fruitless and factious opposition, but to exert all our power and influence so to direct events as that the least harm may come to the State from their execution.

We, therefore, exhort the people to organize thoroughly and take an active part in all elections, under whatever authority they may be held. Avoid all semblance of opposition to the free and fair suffrage of every man having the right to vote under the authority of Congress.

Let there be no collisions or collisions of any kind.

Avoid discussions among yourselves. Bring forward as candidates, citizens in whose wisdom, discretion, and courage you can place implicit confidence, and whose qualifications shall conform, as far as practicable, to the requirements of Congress. Suppress, as far as possible, the consideration of all questions which may lead to division of opinion among you.

Look to the characters of the men whom you elect. Do not seek to bind them in advance by any particular course of policy, the wisdom and propriety of which must at last be determined by the "legis of events," but leave them free and untrammelled to act as their judgments may dictate, for the interest and honor of the State.

Let moderation and temperance guide you in counsel and conduct. Restrain and control the ebullitions of inconsiderate, rash and turbulent men, who may precipitate collisions from which nothing but injury to the State and people can possibly result.

Use all fair and legitimate means within your power so to influence and direct the suffrage as to elect trustworthy men to office, and thereby to prevent the power of the State from falling into unworthy hands; but at the same time secure that your choice shall be respected, and that the men so chosen shall be clothed with authority which none can question.

In following out the course of action here indicated you will be called on to exercise a spirit of extreme tolerance and forbearance; but we believe it to be the only course consistent with our present condition and the safety of the State, and you will not hesitate at any sacrifice necessary to that end.

In conclusion, we would say that we place an abiding confidence in the people, and believe that by the exercise of wisdom, prudence and patriotism, they will so conduct the State through the ordeal as to command the respect of friends and foes.

M. A. FORT, Chairman Senate Committee.
L. M. NUTT, Chairman House Committee.

Result of the First Election under the Military Law.

This pleases us, and is not altogether unexpected. On the 21st inst., an election, as we were informed by the Montgomery Advertiser, which got its intelligence from the North Carolina newspapers, came off at Newbern, that State. The negroes came to the polls and voted with the whites. There appear to have been no Northern and Southern candidates struggling for office, and the negroes, true to the soil that gave them birth, true to old recollections, voted, we are told, unanimously for a Southern candidate. This is a triumph, surely, and one which, vaunting philanthropic idealism may well shed bitter but availing tears. It is a very suggestive commentary, we may add, that incendiary work, "Uncle Sam's Cabin," and other literature that ilk.

LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 25. — A Republican caucus was held to-night for the purpose of adjournment was discussed. A thorough reorganization for a campaign North and South was effected. The committee consists of one member from each State.

Executive session to-day there was one confirmation and two rejections.

Senator Wilson in reference to the Southern States.

WASHINGTON, March 25. — The following is Senator Wilson's letter: WASHINGTON, MARCH 25, 1867.

My dear Sir, — In reply to your letter, "Does the law as it now stands disfranchise the rank and file of the soldiers who had never sworn an oath to support the Constitution of the United States?" I say that it does not disfranchise them. The Constitutional amendment disqualifies from holding office certain persons who have sworn an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and engaged in the rebellion or aid and comfort to it. This class of persons are disfranchised, and all other persons are entitled to the same rights and comforts to it. Those persons are mentioned in the constitutional amendment, so all persons will know who are qualified and disfranchised.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1867. — The resolutions of the Maryland convention of Maryland for a Republican government was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of War to employ two dredges to keep open the mouth of the Mississippi passed. It goes to the President.

The Maryland Republican Convention were presented.

Mr. Thomas said there was intense excitement in Maryland, but doubted its leading to bloodshed. He argued the right of Congress to seize the State, particularly as it lay around the District, and pass an enabling act, thus guaranteeing equal rights. He denied that there was any Republican Government in Maryland.

Mr. Brooks argued elaborately against the right of Congressional interference. He asserted that in Tennessee and Missouri there was no more republicanism than in Egypt.

The resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House—Butler and Bingham, in personal explanations, assailed each other furiously. Butler said he had examined the evidence in the trial of the assassination conspirators for another purpose than that of proving Mrs. Surratt's unjustifiable hanging. He said the memorandum book in which Booth kept, day by day, his thoughts, plans, and motives, was taken from his dead body, though his pipe, spurs and knife, were presented in court. This memorandum book was in possession of the Judiciary Committee, with eighteen pages of entries, made ready for the Bridegroom. His coming was no surprise. She has gone into the bridal chamber, and is now feasting on that heavenly banquet, prepared by our blessed Saviour. Oh! that we may all be ready, as she was, and in the end be partakers of that feast!

We have mentioned that she was a friend to the ministers. 'Twas her peculiar delight to have these men of God to visit her house. And it was theirs, as soon as they knew her to go. There was not only a feast of the good things of this life, and something with which to fill the empty pocket, but, far better, there was always in readiness, a rich spiritual feast, of which they could partake freely, and go away feeling refreshed, and strengthened for their duties. She always added to their stock, and that with no sparing hand. To fill her part in church on days of worship, was always her pride and delight, and like Aaron and Hur, she was ever holding up the hands of the Lord's soldiers, while they fought against the adversaries of His Kingdom. The church in Vernon has lost a great deal. None but God can fill her place. He alone can "of these things raise up, seed unto Abraham."

Her husband, now old and gray headed, is truly lonely and bereaved. For fifty-five years, these two have walked hand in hand over the rugged hills, and through the green and fertile valleys of life; gathering flowers always everywhere. There was always a rich, beautiful garden, where they could retire from life's cares, and have their hearts refreshed by the sweet odors of conjugal affection. They were always happy in each other's love. And their conjugal example was an object of emulation, to all the young couples who knew them.

Early in their life, they erected in their house an altar to the Lord, and they made it a business to assemble their family around this altar, for morning and evening worship. And it must be, and has been a great consolation and reward to them, to see all their children and grand-children growing up in the way of holiness, all striving to follow in the footsteps of their sainted mother, the light that has gone before. She was worthy of their imitation, and may they all, through the favor of God, become as bright, and holy as she was, and when they have passed from this life, all be assembled around the great central light in Heaven.

W. F. G. Vernon, Miss. Feb. 23, 1867.
Jackson Methodist please copy.

Capt. JAMES WALTON, son of Mrs. Louisa and the late Rev. James Walton, of the Mississippi Conference, was a Methodist, a professor of religion, and a soldier of the Confederacy.

He was a native of Mississippi, born in the village of Starkville, Nov. 30th, 1839, was reared in Holmes county, Miss., by one of the best of fathers, and the parent of mothers. The writer of this notice, knew him in the sunny days of his childhood. And the memory of him then, remains an ideal of the beautiful of childhood, his sweet innocent face, together with his retiring steady and studious habits, marked him a boy to be loved. His constant obedience, and the pure manliness of his childhood, not only honored his father, but grew to be a power over him, until James became to be the idol of his hopes.

In the sixteenth year of his age, he professed religion, and joined the church of his father. He was a Christian, from the day of his conversion until his death. He had just completed his collegiate course of studies at the University of Mississippi as the contest for Southern Independence began. On the 8th of Aug. 1861, he attached himself as an independent volunteer to the 18th Miss. Regiment. After the battle of Leburg, Va., in which he participated, he returned to Mississippi, and assisted in raising a company of volunteers, and was elected second lieutenant, of the same. His Capt. being promoted, and the first Lieut. killed, Lieut. Walton was commissioned Capt. of Co. K of the 29th Mississippi Regiment. He served through

old house, on the morning of the 20th. Her health had been declining gradually for many months. The morning of her death, at the usual hour for family worship, she sent for her husband to come in, and said to him, "It is time to go to prayer." These were her last words. In a very few moments, perhaps not more than one, her spirit, without premonition, without a struggle, without a disturbance of the body, silently, quietly, and sweetly plumed its wings, and soared away to its Saviour's bosom. What a glorious death to die! and what a rich legacy, is her last words to her mourning friends! Prayer, the strong arm which had so long borne her up, the key which she had so often used in opening God's store-house of blessings, was her last best gift; which will be as potent in giving strength and consolation to them, and which will open to them the treasures of this world, and of that to come. No doubt in this last moment, this glorious key opened for her, the portals of heaven, and spread out to her enraptured view, a realization of those blissful delights which she had so often foretasted here. She was truly a wise virgin. For nearly fifty years, she had had her lamp trimmed and burning, ready for the Bridegroom. His coming was no surprise. She has gone into the bridal chamber, and is now feasting on that heavenly banquet, prepared by our blessed Saviour. Oh! that we may all be ready, as she was, and in the end be partakers of that feast!

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1867. — But, oh! didn't Mr. Bingham catch it when the bottled-up hero got up. B. Butler moved straight on by attacking his weak points. He drew a picture of the Surratt trial in his very best vein, and held up Judge Bingham to execration, as a Judge whose skirts were stained with the blood of innocent victims. "Victims!" he screamed, jumping up in the aisle, "who talks of victims? The only victim of the gentleman's powers that I know of was an innocent woman, hanged in a bag, with a hood over her face! Victims! Why his only victim in the whole war was poor Mrs. Surratt. Victims, is it? Yes, I can sustain the memory of Fort Fisher if he and his associates can sustain him in the guilt of the blood of a woman tried by a military commission and condemned without sufficient evidence!"

Mr. Bingham tried to reply to this, but the effort was in vain. He made a frantic denial that "the blood of innocence was on his hands," but his manner was that of a man who believed that it was there, and that it was a "damned spot" that would not "come off."

During the course of this debate, B. Butler and the man Corode, from Pennsylvania, whom I have mentioned before, and who is a very poor imitation of Thaddeus Stevens, without any of the learning, wit or good breeding of the latter, disgraced themselves and the House by retaining the low slanders about the alleged cruelty of Southern people to prisoners, which have long since been exploded as base and groundless falsehoods. In this dirty, too, Mr. Spaulding joined.

RINDERHOOD.

Mr. Editor: Our community has been very suddenly overspread by a cloud of sadness. And we have no doubt that there will be sorrow and sadness in the hearts of many of our old and young citizens, when they hear that one of their oldest and best friends, a fellow-laborer in the army of the Lord, has received his discharge, and gone to her reward in heaven.

Sister GUSTAVE KEARNEY, who has lived so long near Vernon, Madison county, Miss., who was so extensively known as the pious, zealous, working Christian, as the friend to the preachers, to the poor, and to every one, has ended her happy and useful mission here, and gone to rest with the saints above; and to-day, while we are mourning below, there is joy with the angels in Heaven. She died at their

Gen. Bragg's Tennessee and Kentucky campaign, was wounded at Murfreesboro, Ky., and seriously wounded on the mud-lough-field of Murfreesboro, Tenn. His last wound disabled him. But so soon as he could walk, with the aid of a cane, he rejoined the army at Shelbyville, Tenn., and in consequence of his lameness, was made Provost Marshal of Gen. Withers' Division on the field. At the battle of Chickamauga, he served on Gen. Hindman's staff. Exposure and fatigue on the field, which with him, was always the price of duty, retired him to the army hospital, at Marietta, Va., where he lingered from September until the 9th day of November, 1863, when in great peace of mind, and joys that filled him with celestial raptures, he laid aside the dusty robes of duty for the shining garments of an endless praise.

These are the outward facts, in the life of this young man. They grow tame in the presence of his real worth. For young Walton was an earnest and real man. In his friendships in his religion, in his patriotism, he was always in earnest, pure, and above suspicion. Whatever duties they imposed, were recognized and discharged with great fidelity. He was a man of action, quiet and firm, and constantly obeying the highest principles of duty and honor, he was a noble contrast to a fruitless life of noisy sentiments, and empty professions. He did not talk religion, but did justly, loved mercy, and walked humbly with his God. His fidelity to duty, his impartiality, as an officer, his humility and purity of life, as a Christian, his gentle, polite, and retiring manners, and his coolness and courage, in the presence of danger, commanded the love and confidence of his soldiers, was the admiration of his regiment, the confidence and respect of his superior officers. By them, he was quoted as example, worthy of all imitation. His life was a noble illustration to those who knew him best, that there was a real and impressive power in his religious character, that rises above all the intrigues of selfish ambition, in the estimates of man, and claims their homage and confidence. He had the moral independence to do right, fear God, and walk humbly before him, and leave all the consequences, as to place and position in the army, and life, to the low ambition of self-seeking men, and thus, he became the favorite of all.

The loss of such men to the South, was a greater loss than the conflagration of a hundred cities, and the munitioning of four millions of slaves.

There are few better examples in history, which, to illustrate the sufficiency of the gospel, to meet the religious wants of men, than the life of Capt. Walton furnishes.

Religion finds in him an evidence, both of its power and reality, whether on the long and weary march, or on the field of carnage and blood, or lying in groaning hospitals, which tracked the march of desolating armies. Religion supported his fortitude, rendered his courage steady, and gave him honor amid destructions, and afforded the comforts of that peace of mind, which God has promised to all of his people.

The death scene of Capt. Walton, was as sublime as his life had been real and earnest.

Mrs. Baker, of Marietta, Ga., says in a letter of Christian condolence, to his mother, that "in compliance with a request made by her, of the Rev. Wm. P. Miller, of the Presbyterian church, of M., he furnishes the following statement: 'Captain Walton, manifested throughout his sickness, the greatest resignation and composure, his intellect was unclouded, and when brought low he always seemed fully aware of his danger.' His uniform testimony was that the Saviour appeared an all sufficient and precious Saviour. He was remarkably free from doubt, was kept in perfect peace, filled with the love of God, and assured of eternal life. A few days before his death, when I found him growing so much worse, he told me, shaking his head, and with his peculiar, earnest look, that he should never recover, I spoke to him of the faithful ear, even in the dark valley of the Good Shepherd, and of his assurance of dwelling in the house of God, forever. 'Ah! Blessed Home,' said he. I then asked him if he had any fear, he answered with emphasis, 'not a particle, not a particle.' Before his death, he seemed to realize the unclouded splendor of the life immortal. Said an intelligent but irreligious man who witnessed the composure to the triumph of his last hours, that, 'the death of Capt. Walton is an unspeakable argument in favor of the Christian religion.'

H.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Vicksburg Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Port Gibson Station, March 9, 10
Rocky Springs, 10, 17
Cayuga Circuit, 30, 31
Vicksburg Station, April 6, 7
Bartlett Circuit, 13, 14
Raymond, 20, 21
Fayette Circuit, at Cane Ridge, 27, 28
Warren, May 4, 6
North Warren, 11, 12

G. H. CLINTON, P. E.

Tuskaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Hamburg, March 9, 10
Milton & Hamburg, Quar. Meeting M. 16, 17
Brush Creek Circuit, M. N. 20
Mt. Zion, 20
New Providence, 21
Quarterly Meeting at Mt. Herman, April 6, 17
Greensboro Quarterly Meeting, March 23, 24
N. H. & Oak Grove Q. M., at N. H. 30, 31
Seasideville and Carthage Circuit, April 10
Avery, 11
Seasideville, 11
Pleasant Hill, 12
Willingham, 16
Salem, 17
Carthage, 20
Quarterly Meeting at Centro, April 13, 14
Tuskaloosa Q. Meeting, 20, 21
Havana Cir., Havana, 7 o'clock P. M. 25
Q. M. at Spring Hill, May 4, 5
Pattaw Q. M., April 27, 28
Forkland at Trinity, May 11, 12
Dist. Stewards Meet at Greensboro, March 23

J. L. COTTON, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington at Enology, March 23, 24
Black Hawk, at Jordan Chapel, 30, 31
Greenwood, at Greenwood, April 6, 7
Corrington, at Eden, 13, 14
Emory at Midway, 20, 21
Holmes, at Shady Grove, 27, 28
Richland, at Ebenezer, May 4, 5
Goodman, at Goodman, 11, 12
Yazoo, at New Hope, 18, 19
Mount Olivet, at Short Creek, 25, 26
Yazoo City, June 1, 2

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul's, March 23, 24
Franklin street, 30, 31
St. Francis, April 6, 7
Whistler & Cottage Hill, at Haymerville, 13, 14
Eastern shore & Fish River, at Grace's, 20, 21
Pascagoula and Bay shore, at Autoch, 27, 28
Ocean Springs, May 4, 5
Citronelle, at Beaver Meadow, 11, 12
State Line & St. Stephens, at St. Stephens, 18, 19
Waynesboro, at Waynesboro, 25, 26

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

SECOND QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Anacoco, at Holly Grove, March 23, 24
Many, at Fort Jessup, 30, 31
Pleasant Hill, at San Patrice, April 6, 7
Caddo, at Mt. Zion, 13, 14
Belle Bower, 20, 21
Springville, at Unity, 27, 28
N. Rosier, at Walker's Chapel, May 4, 5
Shreveport, 11, 12
Mansfield, at, 26, 27

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NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

Since the issue of our last weekly review, the general market has exhibited a more liberal degree of animation, and several of the leading articles have undergone a quotable alteration. There has been a moderate demand for Sugar and Molasses, at easier prices for the former, and the movement in Western Produce has been to a fair extent, Corn and Flour under heavy receipts, disclosing less stability, while a steady feeling has characterized operations in Pork, Oats and Bacon, transactions in the latter being confined to the retail business. The demand for our leading staple has been more general, and under the favorable influence of a sharp reaction at Liverpool, factors have been enabled to impart an improved feeling to prices, the market closing yesterday at our quotations, with a firm feeling.

COTTON—On Saturday the demand was restricted throughout, the majority of buyers being unwilling to operate unless at concessions, which factors showed little disposition to grant, and consequently the sales were light, attaining barely 2750 bales, at softer prices. On Monday the opening was quiet, but after the receipt of the foreign advices, quite a brisk movement set in, and notwithstanding holders materially advanced their pretensions, yet a fair business was transacted, comprising 5000 bales, at prices showing a net gain of 1/2¢ per lb. Yesterday the market opened quiet, and, owing to the indisposition of buyers to accede to the claims of holders, the movement continued restricted throughout, and consequently only 2500 bales changed hands at previous prices, the market closing firm at our quotations.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 12,250 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export. The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 6992 bales, against 8963 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 2271 bales. The receipts at this port, since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas), are 619,062 bales, against 553,283 bales to same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 86,148 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 84,508 bales to Great Britain, of 25,350 to France, and an increase of 18,313 bales to other foreign ports.

TOBACCO—The stock is too small to allow of any scope for operations, and the sales since our last review were consequently confined to a few hogheads. Prices are very full, and we continue to quote:

	Light.	Heavy.
Low Refused.	27 to 27 1/2	27 to 27 1/2
Good do.	28 to 28 1/2	28 to 28 1/2
Common Leaf	29 to 29 1/2	29 to 29 1/2
Fair do.	30 to 30 1/2	30 to 30 1/2
Good do.	31 to 31 1/2	31 to 31 1/2
Fine do.	32 to 32 1/2	32 to 32 1/2
Choice do.	33 to 33 1/2	33 to 33 1/2

FLOUR—Supplies have come in more freely and prices have been a little easier for buyers. There were sales on Saturday and Monday of 3800 barrels at \$10 50 to \$10 75 for Low Fine, \$12 25 for Superfine, \$12 75 for Single Extra, \$13 50 to \$13 75 for Double Extra, \$15 50 to \$15 75 for Treble Extra and \$16 to \$16 50 for choice. Yesterday the sales embraced 2000 barrels at the foregoing prices. Arrived during the past three days 18,823 bbls. Cleared for Florida 450, Texas 831, Matamoros 200 bbls.

Cattle Market.
Wednesday evening, March 26, 1867.
Western Beef, choice per lb. net. 10 to 18
Green Shores, 24 quality, per lb. net. 14 to 16
Texas Cattle Choice per head. \$45 to 70
Texas Cattle 2d qual. per head. \$40 to 50
Texas Cattle 3d qual. per head. \$15 to 12
Hogs per lb. gross. 9 to 10
Creole Sheep, per head. \$3 25 to \$4 00
Texas Sheep, per head. \$3 00 to \$5 00
Choice Sheep, per head. \$5 to \$10
Milk Cows, choice per head. \$80 to \$100
Texas Cows, per head. \$50 to \$80
Yearlings, per head. \$10 to \$18
Calves per head. \$7 00 to \$12

MONETARY.
Since our last publication, there has been more activity noticeable in the Coin market, with very little irregularity characterizing the course of prices. On Saturday Gold opened at 134 1/2, but improved at a late hour, and closed steady at 134 1/2 to 135; it opened on Monday at 134 1/2, subsequently receding, afterwards rallying and closing firm at 134 1/2; and opened yesterday at 134 1/2, but later intelligence from New York being favorable, it improved and closed firm at 134 1/2 to 134 3/4.

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.	6 00	25 00
Cotton and Sugar Plows.	10 00	11 00
Cotton Scrapers.	7 50	7 50
Cotton Saws.	13 00	13 00
Calivers.	10 00	10 00
Spades.	11 00	20 00
Axes.	15 00	19 00
Bagsging, 1/2 yam.	—	—
East India.	25 00	25 00
Bale Rope, Kentucky, 1/2 lb.	9 00	9 00
Bran, 1/2 100 lbs. Pilot.	9 00	9 00
Crackers.	10 00	10 00
Bricks, 1/2 lb. M.	24 00	24 00
English, Fire.	45 00	45 00
Candles, 1/2 lb.	—	—
Sperm, N Bedford.	42 00	42 00
Tallow.	16 00	16 00
Adiantum.	16 00	16 00
Chocolate, No 1 1/2 lb.	50 00	50 00
Sweet and Spiced.	35 00	35 00
Cider, Western 1/2 bbl.	none	here
Northern.	none	here
Coal, Camel 1/2 ton.	11 00	11 00
Adiantum, 1/2 ton.	17 00	17 00
Western, 1/2 ton.	17 00	17 00
Coffee, Rio, 1/2 lb.	24 00	24 00
Havana.	30 00	30 00
Java.	43 00	43 00
St. Domingo.	26 00	26 00
Cotton Seed.	—	—
Round, 1/2 ton.	8 00	12 00
Hubbed, 1/2 bushel.	—	45 00
Copper, Braziers 1/2 lb.	42 00	42 00
Sheeting.	45 00	45 00
Copper Bolts.	45 00	45 00
Cordage, Manila, 1/2 lb.	22 00	22 00
Tarred, American.	21 00	21 00
Russia.	30 00	30 00
Corn Meal, 1/2 bbl.	4 00	5 00
Dyes, 1/2 lb.	—	—
Logwood, Campy.	5 00	5 00
St. Domingo.	5 00	5 00
Fustic, Tampico.	1 00	1 00
Indigo, 1/2 lb.	1 00	1 00
Madder.	18 00	18 00
Eggs, 1/2 bbl. Western.	18 00	21 00
Feathers, 1/2 lb.	95 00	95 00
Fish, 1/2 box.	1 75	1 85
Herrings.	75 00	75 00
Mackerel, No 1, 1/2 bbl.	21 00	21 00
No 2.	20 00	20 00
No 3.	16 00	16 00
Flaxseed, 1/2 lb.	4 00	4 00
Flour, 1/2 bbl.	—	—
Superfine.	12 25	12 25
Extra.	12 75	17 00
Fine.	10 50	10 50
Fruit, Prunes, 1/2 lb.	18 00	18 00
Figs, Dried.	23 00	23 00
Dried Apples.	10 00	10 00
Currents, 1/2 lb.	17 00	17 00
Almonds, soft shell.	38 00	38 00
Raisins, M M, 1/2 box.	4 15	4 15
Lemon, 1/2 box.	4 00	4 25
Malaga, 1/2 box.	3 50	3 50
Oranges, 1/2 box.	5 00	5 00
Glass, 1/2 box of 50 feet.	4 50	5 00
French, 8 x 10.	5 00	5 00
10 x 12.	5 00	5 00
12 x 18.	6 00	6 00
Green, 1/2 bushel.	—	—
Malt, Western.	1 20	1 50
Canada.	1 80	1 90
Oats.	76 00	76 00
Corn, shelled 1/2 bushel.	1 28	1 35
Beans, 1/2 lb.	8 00	12 00
Hops, 1/2 lb.	7 50	8 00
Gunpowder, 1/2 keg.	24 00	24 00
Gunny Bags, 1/2 bag.	40 00	40 00
Hay, Western, 1/2 ton.	40 00	40 00
Northern.	none	here
Louisiana.	none	here
Hides, 1/2 lb.	—	—
Dry salted Mexican.	15 00	15 00
Wet salted, city slaughter.	9 00	9 00
Kip Skins.	10 00	10 00
Dry country.	14 00	14 00
Pelle 1/2 piece.	20 00	20 00
Iron Pipe, 1/2 lb.	45 00	45 00
Country, Bar 1/2 lb.	7 00	7 00
English, 1/2 lb.	8 00	8 00
Hoop, 1/2 lb.	8 00	8 00
Sheet.	8 00	8 00
Boiler.	10 00	10 00
Nail Rods.	12 00	12 00
Iron Cotton Ties.	12 00	12 00
Castings, American.	7 00	7 00
Lime, Western 1/2 bbl.	1 50	2 00
Shell Lime.	1 50	2 00
Rocking, 1/2 lb.	2 00	2 00
Cement.	2 75	3 25
Molasses, 1/2 gallon.	—	—
Louisiana.	60 00	60 00
Manacado.	55 00	57 00
Refinery, Reboiled.	—	—
Grease, 1/2 lb.	3 00	3 00
Black do.	4 00	4 00
Select, water rotted.	4 00	4 00
Nails, Am. 4c 6d 1/2 lb.	7 00	7 00
Wrought, German.	15 00	15 00
English.	18 00	18 00
Nail Stores, 1/2 bbl.	4 00	4 00
Tar.	5 00	5 00
Pitch.	5 00	5 00
Rosin A No 1.	6 50	6 50
No 2.	5 50	5 50
No 3.	4 50	4 50
Salt, Turp 1/2 gallon.	85 00	85 00
Varnish, bright.	2 00	2 00
Oil, Lard 1/2 gallon.	1 00	1 00
Coal Oil.	55 00	55 00
In cases.	70 00	70 00
Cotton Seed, Crushed.	90 00	90 00
Refined.	1 20	1 25
Tanner's 1/2 gallon.	1 25	1 50
Oil Cake, Linseed 1/2 ton.	37 00	37 00
Cotton Seed.	36 00	37 00
Meal.	30 00	30 00
Provisions, 1/2 bbl.	—	—
Leaf, Mess, Northern.	20 00	23 00
" Western.	15 00	20 00
" North half bbl.	15 00	16 00
Dried, 1/2 lb.	16 00	16 00
Tongues 1/2 doz.	10 00	11 00
Pork, Moss.	24 00	25 00
Prime.	22 00	22 00
Hog rounds.	22 00	22 00
Bacon, Hams, 1/2 lb.	none	here
" Do., canvassed.	15 00	15 00
Slides.	12 00	13 00
Shoulders.	13 00	13 00
Green Shores.	15 00	15 00
Lard, Prime, in tierces.	8 00	8 00
" In kegs.	12 00	12 00
Fair, in tierces.	14 00	14 00
Butter, Northern.	25 00	25 00
" Western.	15 00	15 00
Cheese, American.	15 00	15 00
Onions.	4 25	4 50
Green Apples.	7 00	8 00
Rice, 1/2 lb. Louisiana.	9 00	9 00
India.	9 00	9 00
Citron.	11 00	11 00
Saltpetre, refined 1/2 lb.	14 00	14 00
Crude.	13 00	13 00
Salt 1/2 sack.	1 50	1 50
Liverpool, fine, warehouse.	1 50	1 50
" from store.	2 00	2 00
" coarse, cargo.	1 60	1 80
" from store.	1 90	1 90
" from warehouse.	1 75	1 75
Turks Island, 1/2 bushel.	none	here
Soap, 1/2 lb. Western.	8 00	8 00
Northern.	10 00	10 00
Southern.	8 00	8 00
Castile.	14 00	14 00
Sugar, Louisiana, 1/2 lb.	—	—
In the city.	12 00	12 00
Havana, White.	15 00	15 00
" Yellow.	12 00	12 00
" Brown.	12 00	12 00
Tobacco, in bids, 1/2 lb.	—	—
Bakers & Cutters.	15 00	15 00
Choice and Selections.	15 00	15 00
Blue Leaf.	12 00	12 00
Medium Leaf.	7 00	7 00
Fair Leaf.	10 00	10 00
Common Leaf.	5 00	5 00
Good Refused.	4 00	4 00
Common Refused.	3 00	3 00
Time, Cotton, 1/2 lb.	60 00	60 00
Hulling.	25 00	25 00
Washed, 1/2 lb.	30 00	30 00
Barry.	12 00	12 00
Louisiana, Native.	15 00	15 00
Texas, 1/2 lb. Melico.	23 00	23 00

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

MONTHS.	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FEB.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MAR.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
APR.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MAY.	29	30	31	1	2	3	4
JUN.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
JUL.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
AUG.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
SEP.	26	27	28	29	30	1	2
OCT.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NOV.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DEC.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
JAN.	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
FEB.	31	1	2	3	4	5	6
MAR.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
APR.	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
MAY.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
JUN.	28	29	30	1	2	3	4
JUL.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
AUG.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
SEP.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
OCT.	26	27	28	29	30	1	2
NOV.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DEC.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
JAN.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
FEB.	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MAR.	31	1	2	3	4	5	6

J. R. POWELL,
COTTON FACTOR,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
190 Common Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

W. R. STUART,
Late Stuart & James.
Represented by Capt. J. A. BINFORD,
Duck Hill, Miss.
NEW ORLEANS.

JOHN J. WHITWORTH,
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J. A. YARBROUGH, New Orleans.
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Cotton and Wool Factors,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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Jan 5 6m

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Wholesale Grocers,
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All cotton consigned to us will receive the personal attention of Mr. J. P. VIGAR, (formerly with the house of Messrs. Wright & Allen) who is specially charged with that department of our business.

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CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES.

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1867.

(\$3.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET.

HONDURAS.

BELEZE, November 2, 1866.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to address you upon a subject of great concern to many, and consider, of momentous importance to the future welfare and prosperity of this Colony, and trust I will be excused for trespassing upon your valuable time, and accept, if you please, as my apology, for so doing, the assurance that I am actuated by a sincere desire to subserve the best interest, and if possible promote the welfare of all those who may wish to avail themselves of such advantages, as the nature, judgment and wise consideration of your excellency may deem expedient to offer to emigrants coming to the country.

An intelligent, experienced, and most useful class of agriculturists, who were formerly prosperous and happy in the United States, have had their family circles broken, their property destroyed, or greatly depreciated in value by the late civil war, as to render it most impossible for them to reculture there under existing circumstances.

Many hundreds of unfortunate families lured by the glowing representations made to them, of the advantages which unstable governments proffered to emigrants, and the little that was left them, adduced to their old homesteads, the graves of their Fathers and Mothers, and sought refuge in Mexico and other countries, to which their attention had been directed by misfortune.

The distracted state of those countries has entailed upon many a loss of the remnant of their fortunes which they carried with them, and compelled them, as a last resort, to return to their old homes, or to remain in their adopted country, enduring poverty and want; consequently I make no statements upon such subjects which are not sanctioned by your excellency.

I do not profess to represent by authority, or otherwise, any man, or men, but desire that the thousands in different sections of the United States, who are eagerly inquiring where they can find a home for themselves and families, be informed upon what terms they will be admitted to the enjoyment of their rights of person and property, under your benign and peaceful government, which gives the protection of the powerful Imperial government of Great Britain.

Upon what terms can the immigrants seeking your shores, obtain lands in such tracts as will be their want and purposes?

Any who would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of being here, who have heretofore enjoyed affluent fortunes, will be induced by circumstances, and their household effects, family stores, fashions, cattle, etc., etc., and a plentiful amount of cash capital which they may bring with them to pay their current expenses to be expended in opening and settling a place for a future home, would constitute all of their earthly possessions. To such a class the payment of the customs duties of their property would be a great inconvenience, and in many instances exceedingly onerous.

In your Excellency guaranteeing any relief from or abatement in the rate of these exactions, your profound interest with which studies in the United States, this subject impels me most respectfully to ask of your excellency, the privilege of publishing my reply in the public journals of the country, as it is by that means that the information can reach those for whom alone it is desired.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, your excellency's most obedient servant.

JAS. M. PUTNAM.

To His Excellency

J. GARDNER AUSTIN.

Lieutenant Governor of British Honduras.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Nov. 4, 1866.

MR. SPEAKER: I have the honor to enclose herewith the copy of a letter received from Mr. Putnam, having reference to the settlement of agriculturalists with their families in this colony, together with certain resolutions bearing on the same subject—submitted to the Court of Policy of British Guiana, all of which may be considered with advantage to British Honduras, when the establishment of steam communication between Belize and New Orleans is under discussion.

So important, in my opinion, is the introduction of practical planters to the rising agricultural interest of the colony, that I shall, as far as in my power, most cordially concur in any arrangements, having for their objects not only the admission of stock and furniture without duty, but also the grants of free passages—the free grants of land, and the advance of money on moderate interest for the erection of houses, and the cultivation of the lands allotted.

Resolutions referred to in Lieutenant Governor's Message, No. 2.

1. That from the sparseness of its present population, the productive capabilities of British Guiana, are not sufficiently developed, and any project having for its object the increase of the population and the supply of the great want of the country, labor, deserves the encouragement of this court.

2. That such a wide area of fertile land, which a bountiful Providence has placed at the disposal of the British Crown, would present an attractive colonizing field to many who now inhabit densely populated countries, were the advantages afforded by British Guiana made known, and encouragement held out to free settlers.

3. That no colony offers a more profitable investment for capital, and were the Crown lands thus settled, a wider scope would be afforded for its beneficial employment in the formation or extension of canals, tramways, steam communication, the electric telegraph, etc., and this court therefore recommends to the government the consideration of the question of having the Crown lands (in certain localities to be hereinafter determined on) surveyed and laid out in plots, due regard being had to highways and roads, with the view of making free grants of them to settlers, upon conditions which will ensure their cultivation within a given period.

4. That in anticipation of the revenues that must arise from the increased population, giving increased production, in the opinion of this court it is sound policy to foster and aid all undertakings which, although at first tending apparently only to the advantage of the few, yet eventually and really contribute to the well-being of the many; and this court therefore will authorize advances of money (upon moderate interest, and repayable by easy instalments) to the free settlers upon Crown lands for the erection of houses and for draining and bringing into cultivation the land so allotted to them; such advances to be expended under official inspection, and to form a first lien upon the land and buildings, until repaid with interest.

5. That the principle of raising loans of a reproductive character having been already affirmed, and for the purpose of enabling the govern-

ment to carry out the objects indicated; this court authorizes the issue from time to time, in such sums as occasions may require, but not in the whole to exceed £1,000,000 sterling; Government Debentures bearing interest,—payable half-yearly, at or under the rate of six per centum per annum, to be secured upon the revenues of the colony, not already pledged in security for existing loans.

THE ALBERT NYANZA

Jan. 19.—At 8 A. M., we emerged from the apparently endless regions of marsh and grass, and saw on the right bank large herds of cattle, tended by naked natives, in a country abounding with high grass and mimosa wood. At 9.15 A. M., arrived at the Zareba, or station of Binder, an Austrian subject, and White Nile trader; here we found five niggers belonging to him and his partner. Binder's valet insisted upon giving a bullock to my people. This bullock I resisted for some time, until I saw that the man was affronted. It is impossible to procure from the natives any cattle by purchase. The country is now a swamp, but it will be passable during the dry season. Took equal altitudes of sun producing latitude 7° 58' 46". The misery of these unfortunate blacks is beyond description; they will not kill their cattle, neither do they taste meat unless an animal dies of sickness; they will not work, thus they frequently starve, existing only upon rats, lizards, snakes, and upon such fish as they can spear. The spearing of fish is a mere hazard, as they cast the harpoon at random among the reeds; thus, out of three or four hundred casts, they may, by good luck, strike a fish. The harpoon is neatly made, and is attached to a pliable reed about twenty feet long, secured by a long line. Occasionally they strike a monster, as there are varieties of fish which attain a weight of two hundred pounds. In the event of harpooning such a fish, a long and exciting chase is the result, as he carries away the harpoon, and runs out the entire length of line; they then swim after him, holding their end of the line, and playing him until exhausted.

The chief of this tribe (the Kyth) wore a leopardskin across his shoulders, and a skull-cap of white beads, with a crest of white ostrich-feathers; but the mantle was merely slung over his shoulders, and all other parts of his person were naked. His daughter was the best looking girl that I have seen among the blacks; she was about sixteen. Her clothing consisted of a little piece of dressed hide about a foot wide slung across her shoulders, all other parts being exposed. All the girls of this country wear merely a circlet of little iron jingling ornaments round their waists. They came in numbers, bringing small bundles of wood to exchange for a few handfuls of corn. Most of the men are tall, but wretchedly thin; the children are mere skeletons, and the entire tribe appears thoroughly starved. The language is that of the Dinka. The chief carried a curious tobacco-box, an iron spike about two feet long, with a hollow socket, bound with iguana-skin; this served for either tobacco-box, club, or dagger. Throughout the whole of this marshy country it is curious to observe the number of white anthills standing above the water in the marshes; these Babel towers save their inmates from the deluge; working during the dry season, the white ants carry their hills to so great a height (about ten feet), that they can live securely in the upper stories during the floods. The whole day we are beset by crowds of starving people, bringing small gourd-shells to receive the expected corn. The people of this tribe are mere apes, trusting entirely to the productions of nature for their subsistence; they will spend hours in digging out field-mice from their burrows, as we should for rabbits. They are the most pitiable set of savages that can be imagined; so emaciated, that they have no visible posterior; they look as though they had been planed off, and their long thin legs and arms give them a peculiar gnat-like appearance. At night they crouch close to the fires, lying in the smoke to escape the clouds of mosquitoes. At this season the country is a vast swamp, the only dry spots being the white ant-hills; in such places the natives herd like wild animals, simply rubbing themselves with wood-ashes to keep out the cold.

Jan. 20th.—The river from this spot turns sharp to the east, but an arm equally broad comes from S. 20° E. to this point. There is no stream from this arm. The main stream runs round the angle with a rapid current of about two and a half miles per hour. The natives say that this arm of dead water extends for three or four days' sailing, and is then lost in the high reeds. My reis Diabbi declares this to be a mere backwater, and that it is not connected with the main river by any positive channel.

So miserable are the natives of the Kyth tribe, that they devour both skins and bones of all dead animals; the bones are pounded between stones, and when reduced to powder they are boiled to a kind of porridge; nothing is left even for a fly to feed upon, when an animal either dies a natural death, or is killed. I never pitied poor creatures more than these utterly destitute savages; their method of returning thanks is by holding your hand and affecting to spit upon it; which operation they do not actually perform, as I have seen stated in works upon the White Nile. Their domestic arrangements are peculiar. Polygamy is of course allowed, as in all other hot climates and savage countries; but when a man becomes too old to pay sufficient attention to his numerous young wives, the eldest son takes the place of his father and becomes his substitute. To every herd of cattle there is a sacred bull who is supposed to exert an influence over the prosperity of the flocks; his horns are ornamented with tufts of feathers, and frequently with small bells, and he invariably leads the great herd to pasture. On starting in the early morning from the cattle kraal the natives address the bull, telling him "to watch over the herd; to keep the cows from straying; and to lead them to the sweetest pastures, so that they shall give abundance of milk," etc.

Jan. 21st.—Last night a sudden squall carried away Koorshid Aga's mast by the deck, leaving him a complete wreck. The weather today is dull, oppressive, and dead calm. As usual, endless marshes, and mosquitoes. I never either saw or heard of so disgusting a country as that bordering the White Nile from Khartoum to this point. Course S.E. as nearly as I can judge, but the endless windings, and the absence of any mark as a point, make it difficult to give it an accurate course—the river about a hundred yards in width of clear water; alive with floating vegetation, with a current of about two miles per hour.

Jan. 22.—The luxuries of the country as usual—malaria, marshes, mosquitoes, misery; far as the eye can reach, vast treeless marshes perfectly lifeless. At times progressing slowly by towing, the men struggling through the water with the rope; at other times by running round the boat in a circle, pulling with their hands at the grass, which thus acts like the cogs of a wheel to move us gradually forward. One of my horses, "Filfil," out of pure amusement kicks at the men as they pass, and having succeeded several times in kicking them into the river, he perseveres in the fun, I believe for lack of other employment.

Hippopotami are heard snorting in the high reeds both day and night, but we see very few. The black women on board are daily quarrelling together and fighting like bull-dogs; little Gaddum Her is a regular black toy terrier, rather old, wonderfully strong, very short, but making up in spirit for what she lacks in stature; she is the quintessence of vice, being ready for a stand-up fight at the shortest notice. On one occasion she fought with her antagonist until both fell down the hold, smashing all my water jars; on another day they both fell into the river. The end of this wretched voyage appears to try the temper of both man and beast; the horses, donkeys, and camels are constantly fighting and biting at all around.

Jan. 23.—At 8 A. M. arrived at Aboukooka, the establishment of a French trader. It is impossible to describe the misery of the land; in the midst of the vast expanse of marsh is a little plot of dry ground about thirty-five yards square, and within thirty yards of the river, but to be reached only by wading through the swamp. The establishment consisted of about a dozen straw huts, occupied by a wretched fever-stricken set of people; the valet, and others employed, came to the boats to beg for corn. I stopped for ten minutes at the charming watering-place Aboukooka to obtain the news of the country. The

current at this point is as usual very strong, being upwards of two and a half miles per hour; the river is quite bank full although not actually flooding, the windings endless; one moment our course is due north, then east, then again north, and as suddenly due south; in fact, we face every point of the compass within an hour. Frequently the niggers that are far in the rear appear in advance; it is a heart-breaking river without a single redeeming point; I do not wonder at the failure of all expeditions in this wretched country. There is a breeze to-day, thus the oppressive heat and stagnated marsh atmosphere is relieved. I have always remarked that when the sky is clouded we suffer more from heat and oppression than when the day is clear; there is a weight in the atmosphere that would be interesting if tested by the barometer.

The water is excessively bad throughout the White Nile, especially between the Shillook and the Kyth tribes; that of the Bahr-Gazal is even worse. The reis Diabbi tells me that the north wind always fails between the Nuehr and the upper portion of the Kyth. I could not believe that so miserable a country existed as the whole of this land. There is no game to be seen at this season, few birds, and not even crocodiles show themselves; all the water-animals are hidden in the high grass; thus there is absolutely nothing living to be seen, but day after day is passed in wading slowly through the labyrinth of endless marsh, through clouds of mosquitoes.

At 4.20 P. M. arrived at the Austrian mission-station at St. Croix, and delivered a letter to the chief of the establishment, Herr Moorlang.

Jan. 24.—Took observations of the sun, making latitude 6° 39'.

The mission-station consists of about twenty grass huts on a patch of dry ground close to the river. The church is a small hut, but neatly arranged. Herr Moorlang acknowledged, with great feeling, that the mission was absolutely useless among such savages; that he had worked with much zeal for many years, but that the natives were utterly impracticable. They were far below the brutes, as the latter show signs of affection to those who are kind to them; while the natives, on the contrary, are utterly obtuse to all feelings of gratitude. He described the people as lying and deceitful to a superlative degree; the more they receive the more they desire, but in return they will do nothing.

Twenty or thirty of these disgusting, ash-smearing, stark naked brutes, armed with clubs of hard wood brought to a point, were lying idly about the station. The mission having given up the White Nile as a total failure, Herr Moorlang sold the whole village and mission-station to Koorshid Aga this morning for 3000 piastres, £30! I purchased a horse of the missionaries for 1000 piastres, which I christened "Priest," as coming from the mission; he is a good-looking animal, and has been used to the gun, as the unfortunate Baron Harnier rode his buffalo-hunting. This good sportsman was a Prussian nobleman, who, with two European attendants, had for some time amused himself by collecting objects of natural history and shooting in this neighborhood. Both his Europeans succumbed to marsh fever. The end of Baron Harnier was exceedingly tragic. Having wounded a buffalo, the animal charged a native attendant and threw him to the ground; and with great courage he attacked the buffalo, with the butt-end of his rifle to rescue the man then beneath the animal's horns. The buffalo left the man and turned upon his new assailant. The native, far from assisting his master, who had thus jeopardized his life to save him, fled from the spot. The unfortunate baron was found by the missionaries trampled and gored into an undistinguishable mass; and the dead body of the buffalo was found at a short distance, the animal having been mortally wounded. I went to see the grave of this brave Prussian, who had thus sacrificed so noble a life for so worthless an object as a cowardly native. It had been well cared for by the kind hands of the missionaries, and was protected by thorn-bushes laid around it, but I fear it will be neglected now that the mission has fallen into unholy hands. It is a pitiable sight to witness the self-sacrifice that many noble men have made in these frightful countries without any good results. Near to the grave of

Baron Harnier are those of several members of the mission, who have left their bones in this horrid land, while not one convert has been made from the mission of St. Croix.

The river divides into two branches, about five miles above this station, forming an island. Upon this is a fishing-station of the natives; the native name of the spot is Pomone. The country is swampy and scantily covered with bushes and small trees, but no actual timber. As usual, the entire country is dead, flat; it abounds with elephants a few miles inland. Herr Moorlang describes the whole of the White Nile traders as a mere colony of robbers, who pillage and shoot the natives at discretion.

On the opposite side of the river there is a large neglected garden, belonging to the mission. Although the soil is extremely rich, neither grapes nor pomegranate will succeed; they bear fruit, but of a very acid flavour. Dates blossom, but will not fruit.

Anecdote of Frederick the Great.

One of Frederick the Great's best generals was Hans Joachim Von Zieten, commonly known in Prussia as "Father Zieten," or the "Hussar King."

Zieten was never ashamed of his faith. On every occasion he professed it, before high and low. Once he declined an invitation to come to his royal master's table, because on that day he wished to present himself at the table of his Lord and Master Jesus Christ. It was sacrament day. The next time he appeared at the palace the King, whose infidel tendencies were well known, made use of some profane expressions about the holy communion of the Lord's Supper, and the other guests laughed.

Zieten shook his gray head solemnly, stood up saluted the King, and then said, with a firm voice:

"Your Majesty knows well, that in war I have never feared any danger, and everywhere have boldly risked my life for you and my country. I am still animated by the same spirit, and to-day, if it were necessary, and your Majesty commanded it, would lay my gray head at your feet. But there is One above us who is greater than you or I—greater than all men. He is the Saviour and Redeemer, who has died also for your Majesty, and has dearly bought us all with his own blood. This Holy One I can never allow to be mocked or insulted; for on him repose my faith, my comfort and my hope, in life and in death. In the power of this faith your brave army has courageously fought and conquered. If your Majesty undermines this faith, you undermine at the same time, the welfare of the State. This is undoubtedly true. I salute your Majesty."

The noble old soldier having thus concluded his bold testimony for his Divine Master, of whom he was not ashamed, sat down.

This open confession of his Saviour silenced the scoffers, and evidently made a powerful impression on the King. He felt he had been wrong in his attack on the faith of his General, and he was not ashamed to acknowledge it. He gave his hand to Zieten—his right hand, placing his left on the old man's shoulder—and said, with emotion:

"O, happy Zieten, how I wish I could also believe it! I have the greatest respect for your religion; hold it fast. This shall never happen again."

The King then rose from the table, dismissed his other guests, but said to Zieten—

"Come with me into my cabinet."

What passed in that conference, with closed doors, between the great king and his greater general, no one has ever learned. But this we know, that the Lord's own words are now verified to Zieten—"Whoever shall confess Me before men, him will I confess before My Father which is in heaven."

The New York Sun says: "A committee appointed by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, to inquire into the condition of the South, report that about five thousand persons in the single county of Cherokee, Ala., are wholly without the necessities of life." Other States in the South are nearly as badly off as Alabama, being literally in a condition of famine. And still New York has contributed but about fifty thousand dollars to the relief of this vast amount of suffering.

From the Nashville Christian Advocate.

FUNERAL OF BISHOP SOULE.

ADDRESS OF BISHOP MYRE CONCLUDED.

The interval between the General Conference of 1820 and that of 1824 was spent by Mr. Soule in the pastoral work in the cities of New York and Baltimore—two years in each. A general superintendency was the field for such a man. He impressed himself all over it. Mounted on his favorite horse, he went forth seasons, self-sacrificing, and heroic. The range of his mind and heart was continental. His example and his speech inspired the preachers. Though a man of family, he followed the example of the far-traveling and ever-active Asbury, who had none. His horseback Episcopal tours through the States and Territories sometimes kept him from home for six and eight months, and embraced a sweep of thousands of miles. As to the estimation in which colleagues held him, it is enough to say that from 1828 to 1844, the writing of every quadrennial Episcopal address was devolved on him, and he did it.

By the General Conference of 1840 he was appointed fraternal messenger to British Methodism. No better selection could have been made for making an impression on Englishmen. The likeness between the American delegate and their iron Duke was striking, but it was the least of his qualifications. Besides all the other advantages, personal and moral, which attached to this mission, he bore out with him the news of the increase in American Methodism of over 70,000 members the past year. For the same year there had been a decrease in the Home British Church of 2,065 members.

The minutes of the British Conference furnish this record: "That the thanks of the Conference be presented to the Rev. Joshua Soule, D.D., one of the Bishops of the M. E. Church in the United States of America, for the sermon which he delivered in City Road Chapel, on Sunday evening, July 31st, and that he be earnestly requested to furnish a copy of it for publication in the Magazine."

On his way, he visited the Irish Conference, at Dublin, July 4, which body, in its address to their English brethren, said: "Among other incidents which have given a more than ordinary interest to our present Conference, we cannot omit mentioning the presence and ministerial communications of Bishop Soule, and his clerical companion, Rev. Thomas B. Sargent, from the M. E. Church in the United States of America. From them we have had lucid and powerful expositions of those holy doctrines, which, through the blessing of God, in the preaching of the Wesleys, first raised our societies into existence, and which, through the continuance of the same rich blessing, still nourish our people in newness of life. In the venerable Bishop we have discovered the same benignant, self-sacrificing, and undaunted spirit which animated the fathers of our Connection; and from his cheering statements, we have received ample evidence that Wesleyan Methodism, though varying in some adventitious circumstances, is the same in spirit, principle, and efficiency, in both communities."

The proceedings of the General Conference of 1844 resulted in the division of American Methodism into two distinct and independent ecclesiastical bodies. Bishop Soule did his utmost to prevent this division. In all the preliminary peace-measures, superinduced by the general desire for union, his counsels were sought, and his whole official influence was exerted to prevent disruption. History will award him the credit of zeal and devotion for the peaceable adjustment of the difficulty.

Subsequently to the General Conference of 1844, he sought, by all the appliances of his position and influence, to render the division a peaceable and fraternal one. Feeling its necessity, he yet strove to mitigate its evils. He refused to be or to be considered a sectional man—"to be immolated upon a Northern altar or upon a Southern altar." He stood upon the Discipline, the Constitution of the Church, and the rights of bishops, preachers, and members under it. Division accomplished, what should he do? He had been born and reared in the North. His family, and home, and kindred were there. In the South he had traveled and labored, and knew its people and their institutions. "Twice in my life," he was wont to say "have I been brought to a stand: twice have my faith and resolution been put to the test." But doing nothing rashly—taking every measure discreetly, and in the fear of God; exhibiting, at every step, that firmness and moderation which ever characterized him—he saw the Constitution with the South, and the right—and to the South he came.

I had left my little charge in old Williamsburg for a few days—left those few sheep in the wilderness—and gone up to Petersburg, in May, 1846, to see the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South. It was my first sight of the leading men of

the Church, except that considerable proportion which the Virginia Conference held; and I, a young pastor, carried my note-book along. Like the Indian who, notching on a stick, meant very slyly to take the census of London, my note-book was soon filled up, and not half was written. I had left off sketching, till, feeble with asthma, walked in a man, to whom instantly all eyes paid deference. He was very erect; and when he sat down, seemed taller than a man of six feet might be. A glance at his face, fixed a noble image on my mind, which time cannot erase, and which does not grow older with years. It was Bishop Soule. And he formally gave in his adhesion to the M. E. Church, South, ending with these words: "In conclusion, I indulged the joyful assurance, that although separated from our Northern brethren by a distinct Conference jurisdiction, we shall never cease to treat them as 'brethren beloved,' and cultivate those principles and affections which constitute the essential unity of the Church of Christ."

He transferred his residence to the neighborhood of Nashville. How he has gone out and in before you, you know. He came late in life, but in time to teach you how to grow old gracefully, Christianly. "In labors more abundant" he was in his element when at work. After we had counted him superannuated, he made two trips of Episcopal visitation to California, organizing and cheering the Conference on the Pacific coast. To him, there was a perfecting grace in the Providence which restrained from labor. "The hardest work I ever had to do is to do nothing," he was wont to say, half-apolgetically, for the inactivity imposed by age and feebleness.

He knew how to abound and how to suffer want. Difficulty seemed to give relish for a duty. For one of his fine organism and sensibilities, he was singularly indifferent to material circumstances. You may have heard of that memorable speech to a Conference of itinerants, whom he was about sending forth to new and difficult fields: "Brethren, I have gone fulfilling my office these many years, through various scenes. I have traveled by pleasant conveyances along the great highways, and I have threaded my path through the wilderness alone. I have been in palaces, and slept on beds of down, and set at the groaning tables of luxury and wealth; and I have been in hovels, and slept on the ground on a bearskin, and shared his fare with the savage in his wigwag; and I declare to you I would not turn over my hand for the difference."

A mind and heart sustained at this elevation will go far to account for that *esprit de corps* he infused into his preachers. With what an impulse he sent them forth to do and to dare in Jesus' name! There was a touch of military genius in his nature which well suited his place in our system. He communicated ardor, he kindled a self-sacrificing zeal, by his bearing, his presence, his speech, his life. Said an eminent Georgian, an irreligious man, after hearing one of these characteristic addresses to a Conference held in Milledgeville: "It is no use resisting these men; they will take the world. There is not one of them that would not consider it an accommodation to be martyred."

As an executive there was, if I may so express it, an *impersonality* about him. When he decided a point of order, or sent us to our appointments, we felt that the Church had sent us, not he. Of the many thousands of appointments which he has made and the decisions rendered and official acts done, what man ever suspected that a spite, or a grudge, or a prejudice, or party spirit actuated our beloved Bishop! As a man he had his loves and his dislikes; but to the impartial officer, those were unknown. The law spake through him; the Church acted by him. He, the man, was not thrust upon you. And so reverence for law became easy, and obedience was not burdensome. As Samuel, the judge and prophet stood and challenged Israel, so might Joshua Soule, at the end of forty-three years of Episcopal prerogative, have addressed the assembled Methodism of America: "And now I am old and gray-headed, and I have walked before you from my childhood unto this day. Behold, here I am; witness against me before the Lord. Whose ox have I taken? or whose ass have I taken? or whom have I defrauded? whom have I oppressed?"

Were I to speak of him as a preacher, it would be more by tradition than personal knowledge; and there are traditions which could rest only upon real pulpit power. He had confidence in the preached word. To use his own language: "It is one of the cardinal principles of the kingdom of heaven; that the world is to be converted through preaching. Faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God." He looked for results at, under, and after the sermon, and thought the

pulpit of the present day had fallen off from the ancient faith, in this matter. But success in turning individuals to righteousness is not to be taken as the measure of his usefulness. We must consider also how he directed and invigorated other agents, and the standard, and tone, and general elevation of Christian character imparted, under God, by his influence.

In the Christian, we behold the foundation of all his virtues laid. His regeneration by the Holy Spirit and his early consecration to God in heart and life, developed a Christian character that was the less noticeable in its single parts because so well rounded and complete as a whole. I believe he has finished his course, in the habitual exercise of virtues that would make some men, of a poorer stock, quite a reputation; and yet they would not be notified in any thing less than an elaborate summing up of his own. Let us thank God for having given him to the Church, and by his grace keep him faithful, and spare him so long.

As a man he would arrest attention and command respect in any crowd. Nature, by his frame and fibre, had fitted his body for great physical endurance, and the service of a massive intellect. Servility, in any human presence, was impossible to him; and equally, arrogance. He could be genial without levity, and dignified without austerity. It was more natural for him to say Sir, than Brother. He was the life of company by his conversation, which was seasoned with salt. So firmly did his mind grasp any topic, even the smallest, he held your attention to it. But in his most unobtrusive moods, he could not be caught off his guard. Perhaps his manner ran into a fault here, from long habitudes of office, that he delivered his opinion upon any and every subject as though he were in the "chair," and expected his words to be taken down.

And are not our words taken down—all of them? Who is careful, in this respect, as he ought to be, considering what the Master says of idle words, and how they enter into our final judgment?

He lived and died poor, but made many rich. He was a lover of good men, of all names and sects. Of ultraism, of any sort, he was incapable. The Wesleyan motto, "To spread Scriptural holiness over these lands," sounded peculiarly well from his lips, and suited the breadth of his life-labor.

But he is gone! Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth. Who is left that can lift the spear or bend the bow which he has laid down?

God's work had appeared unto his servant. He saw the Methodists of America, who were but sixty thousand when his ministry began, now numbering two millions. He had borne the burden and heat of the day, while two generations had passed from the stage. His cotemporary were gone. And of loved ones, there were more on that side the flood than on this. Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart.

In company with the pastor of this church, I called on him last month, soon after he removed his residence to the city. He received us in his usual bland and courtly and affectionate way. Our inquiries after his health were answered by quoting, in his finest style, from Ecclesiastes: "The keepers of the house do tremble, and the strong men bow themselves, and the grinders cease because they are few, and those that look out of the windows are darkened; then, touching his trembling hand to his head, 'You see, brethren, the almond-tree flourishes.' On our leaving and prayer being proposed, we intimated that he should remain seated: 'No, let me get to my knees'—and, one on each side, we helped him down and up.

He refused to take a poetic or romantic view of death. It was a reality; not an end, but a change of the mode of existence. He had been looking for it; it had come; he was ready.

On Tuesday afternoon he sunk fast. Often he asked what time it was, and reading the hour from the face of the old silver watch that hung at the head of his bed, and which he had worn so long it seemed a part of him, we reported it. "Do you feel any pain?" "None at all," until about the turn of night, when he answered, "Not much."

Say what we will about death, it is a shadow, a cloud, a dark valley. It is a time of strangling, and struggling, and cold obstructions. Perhaps we put too much emphasis on the article of it, as an occasion of spiritual manifestation. The Scriptures describe the death of Jacob, and David, and Paul, as the sequel of a religious life, and on their lives we rest our comfortable hope. Stephen's case, the first martyr, is an exception. To our venerable father, no ecstatic raptures were given, but tranquility. There were no fears, no gloomy uncertainties, no trepidations. He knew in whom he had believed. He had commit-

ted the keeping of soul and body to One who is faithful, and there he rested.

A little before midnight—"Bishop, you have preached the gospel to others—now is all clear before you?" Softly he answered, "Yes, yes." Do you understand me, Bishop, "I do, sir."

About one o'clock he seemed to be passing under the cloud and disappearing; I said, "Is all right, still?" Then for the last time did he throw that peculiar emphasis upon his words, "All right, sir; all right."

At intervals we gave him water, which he swallowed with an appearance of thirst. Soon after drinking it, about 2 o'clock, when his voice, though feeble, was distinct, seeing him cross his hands on his breast, I asked, "Are you praying?" He replied, "Not now," and never spoke more.

I was surprised at these words; they were not what I expected, for I knew he understood me and meant what he said. But as I looked at him lying there, and thought on the words "not now," they began to appear right, very right. His work was done: the night had come when no man can work. He was quiescent. The servant who has loitered away the day, begins to be very busy when the shadows lengthen. There is such a thing as having nothing to do but to die. Woe to the man who has his praying to do and his dying at the same time! He that believeth shall not make haste. Not praying now: that was done with, and the time for praising would soon set in. Like a ship, brave and staunch, that has weathered the storms and buffeted the waves; the voyage is ended; and as it nears the land, the busy wheels cease their revolutions, and under the headway and momentum previously acquired, it glides into the harbor.

The change came. The family were called in and stood around, as the silver cord was loosed, without a struggle, or groan, or the appearance of any pain. He had put off this tabernacle. Absent from the body—present with the Lord! "My father! my father! the chariot of Israel, and the horsemen thereof."

RITUALISM.

Our readers may have some conception of the twistings, bendings, backings, fillings, crossings, dressings, and undressing, toning, and intoning, by which it is contemplated to bridge the way from the Episcopal to the Catholic Church, by the following description of a Forty-Seventh street church service in New York. We extract it from the *Presbyterian Index*:

Morning prayers commenced at 10 o'clock, the two Rectors and twenty persons being present. The prayer-book service and lessons were read. Save that the service was read rapidly, and without music, and the sign of the cross was made at the close, there was nothing unusual in it. The Rectors went out as the 10½ church bells commenced ringing, the house was soon crowded—the services re-commenced. An acolyte (a boy in cassock) walked in with down-cast eyes, bowed low before the altar, opened the iron gates, stepped back, bowed low again, and without raising the eyes, he passed out with his hands held before him, the three last fingers closed and second joints meeting, the index fingers pointed, points touching and the thumbs crossed, (all the priests, singers and acolytes always walked in this manner, with down cast eyes. I will not, therefore, repeat this.) Next came a larger boy with cassock, bowing low before the altar, laying a prayer book upon it, and bowing low and going out. Back came number one as before, laying something upon the steps of the altar. Back comes number two, as before, and did the same on the other side of the steps—back came number one, now with surplice over his cassock, placed the bread upon the altar, laying over it a purple cloth, emblazoned with Maltese cross and trimmed with heavy silver fringe. Number two, with surplice and cassock, brought in wine and placed it on the credence table. Number one brought in goblets and placed them on the credence table. Number two returned, bringing the sermon, which he placed upon the pulpit, (you will understand, each boy bowed low before the altar, every time he came in and went out, and only one boy was in the church at a time.) Then the organist, in surplice, took his position within the chancel music was heard from without, and from a side door, below the chancel, came a boy in cassock and surplice, bearing a gilded cross about six feet high; eight boys in surplice followed; then six youths in cassock and short surplice, then the Rev. Mr. Morrill, with cassock and surplice—a purple band, crossing under the left arm, falling low at the side, with a Maltese cross in each corner and a

silver fringe across the ends, then Rev. Mr. Noise, with like band falling in front—chanting, they passed up the steps, the singers filed off to their sedilia, the boy planted the crucifix, and facing the altar, all bowed low at the same moment, (outside the chancel a semi-circle of the faithful, kneeling when the august pageant entered, and now bowed low and crossed themselves.) Rev. Mr. Noise (facing altar) intoned the litany, the boys chanting the responses. At the close was the benediction, all crossing themselves. Then Rev. Mr. Morrill (for the first time facing the audience,) gave out "Selection 23d from the Psalter." Then the two priests and two acolytes passed out. One acolyte came in, bowed low before the altar, lighted eight candles, stepped back, bowed low, and went out. Then Rev. Mr. Noise came in, having put his purple band on his wrist, and over his shoulders the cape. (It is a purple cape, cut shawl pattern, trimmed with white around the edge and over the shoulders, and up the back—where the trimming crossed was a small Maltese cross.) Mr. Morrill followed; then the two acolytes. Mr. Noise came to the gate of the inner chancel, stopped—bowed low before the altar—stepped up one step—stopped—bowed low—another step the motions same—the third, crossed himself, knelt, crossed his arms and bowed his head upon the edge of the altar.

Rev. Mr. Morrill followed in the same manner, stopping and kneeling on second step at Mr. Noise's right. The acolytes did the same, but knelt on the floor. In the meantime the 23rd psalm had been chanted. Then commenced the ante-communion service, commands intoned, responses chanted—then Nicene creed, bowing at name of Jesus, crossing at resurrection of body, then Mr. Noise, facing the audience, intoned the benediction, making a huge cross in the air.

The sermon ended, the services, "so-called," re-commenced by the lighting of the other eight candles; then, with bowings and crossings, the alms were laid on the altar; then the boys brought the cup and wine from the credence table, and they were laid on the altar; then a bowl and napkin, and the celebrant washed his hands; then the communion service was resumed, the celebrant, when directed to take the bread in his hand, elevated the host above the head, also the wine. Then all prostrated themselves—they had knelt before; now they prostrated themselves. All had bowed to the altar before; now they dropped on one knee. Why the change? Was not the Real Presence expressed by the appearance of increased devotion? If not, what was? The celebrant partook of each, then gave to the priest, then to the acolytes—each crossing himself, each prostrating himself. Then Mr. Noise, holding the paten even with the eyes, stepped down and stood with the right side to the altar. Rev. Mr. Morrill stood opposite, holding the wine with both hands, even with the eyes. When the communicants had surrounded the chancel, they stepped down. Mr. Noise, with each morsel of bread, made the sign of the cross upon each communicant, and then placed it in the centre of the unglazed palm. Rev. Mr. Morrill followed, holding the wine to the lips so no unhallowed hands could touch that goblet; then resumed their positions, holding the host and wine as before, until the chancel filled again, and again—the organ playing throughout all the service. All having communed, the Lord's Prayer was chanted; then Mr. Noise faced the audience, intoned the benediction, with a huge cross in the air. Then the celebrant proceeded to consume all the bread and wine. The Acolytes brought two small silver pitchers, and, as he held the cup, poured water (I think) into the cup, rinsed it three times around, and, crossing himself, drank it. Then the boys placed the pitchers and goblet upon the credence table; then, "Glory be to the Father;" another cross, and the crucifix was raised, and all chanting, passed out as they had come in. As the last one disappeared, all the faithful crossed themselves, and rose from their knees.

And so ended my first view of St. Albans, the services having lasted from ten to one.

L. E. S.

Destitution of the South.

An influential New York paper before it says:

"While the granaries of the West are bursting with food, and the people of all the Northern States are enjoying wonted prosperity, the cry of starvation begins to rise in the South. It is not alone the cotton crop that has failed, but the stock of cereals falls far below the promise of three months ago. The prospects in the cotton States are as gloomy as the bitterest enemy of the South could desire. The cotton crop, as we predicted six months ago, will barely reach a million and a half bales, and a considerable part of it is said to be

mortgaged to Northern capitalists who advanced money to the planters in the Spring. Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky have raised fair crops of cereals, but not more than enough for their own population. The other States have raised but little food, and less the population get assistance from some quarter, they must suffer the most painful privations. The next season's crop is matured, but former times the South had a wealthy class, to assist its poor in time of need, but there is no resident wealthy class there now. The entire mass of the Southern people have been reduced to a condition of absolute necessity. It is as much as any planter can do to provide support for those depending on him, and some will be pushed hard to even this. A widespread apprehension of actual famine prevails in some of the cotton States, and neither the State authorities nor better class of planters are able to provide much alleviation for suffering."

From the Presbyterian Index.

LETTER FROM DR. PLUMER.

BUT WHAT SHALL BE DONE?—This is a great inquiry. It would take hours to speak to it fully. I drop a few hints.

1. We ought to do all the good we can to advance among us interests of a sound education. One great preparation for the spread of the gospel, in the century was the wide-spread intelligence of the people. True knowledge was sadly perverted; but people generally knew enough to comprehend the meaning of the apocryphal and their conditors. Education cannot be carried too far; a people cannot be too enlightened.

2. We must encourage all youth of fit character and due qualifications earnestly to inquire whether they are not called by God to prepare for preaching the gospel; and, if they are persons of their call, we must see that they are not hindered for want of funds to secure a proper training. It is still God's plan to save men from the foolishness of preaching. We can we too solemnly hear and ponder the words of our Lord in Matthew 23: 37, 38: "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few. Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest." In raising up a faithful ministry, God greatly honored pious women in ancient and modern times. The names of Hannah, of Eunice, of Lois, Monica, of the mothers of David, Balaam, and a great many such men.

3. Let grammar schools be established or revived wherever practicable, either under the inspection of learned and godly ministers. Of twenty lads, read the first four books in Latin, it is probable that twelve will mate at some respectable college. Of these twelve it is likely six become preachers of the gospel, provided the school is under control of such men as I have spoken of. Oh that we had fifty such schools as Wadwell, Alexander, others formerly established in South Carolina.

4. Perhaps we, who pine ought to preach more than we do. If the population is sparse and the congregations small, let us not be discouraged. Many a soul has received saving impressions of divine truth in a congregation where there were not twenty persons present. Let us not forget that the law of our ministry is pressed in few words—"In season and out of season." For a time my mind has dwelt much on Acts vi: 4. The apostles felt at liberty to devolve the distribution of alms on other fit persons. Nor do they seem to have been important that they, rather than others, should administer the elements. Indeed, Paul thanks that in a given church he had baptized only a few. But no one dared to pretermitt constant preaching: "We will give ourselves continually to prayer and the ministry of the word."

5. We must do all we can to revive family religion, including instruction and daily devotion among our people. For this wit of man has never provided a tolerable substitute. If God only honored and worshipped in our families, we should soon see wondrous change for the better.

6. We should put a high value on the value of pure, powerful and scriptural revivals of religion, and use all right means to promote them. We should all cry to the Lord: "Wilt thou not revive again, that thy people may rejoice in thee?" Saints and sinners, and all people, need a pouring out of God's Spirit to glorify our hearts. "Lord revive us."

Very fraternally yours,
Wm. S. Plumer
Columbia, S. C., Feb. 27, 1867.

A TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT.

MR. JOHNSON ON THE TENDENCY TO
REPUTATE OUR NATIONAL DEBT.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1867.

And now, apart from the directly political, continued the President, what is the main issue looming up in the immediate future? What is the clearly foreshadowed to be the Aaron's rod which must swallow up all minor questions? It is the great financial issue, the issue of the national debt; whether it shall be paid or repudiated? This issue has fibres extending into the pocket of every citizen, for whoever a man has a dollar, or can earn a dollar, the government is now compelled to go for its portion of the substance, and with the vast machinery under its control, the money is fetched.

There were four million of slaves in the Southern States before the rebellion, representing a capital of three, or possibly four billions of dollars; but let us call it three billions, or three thousand millions, as you may please. These slaves represented that amount of property, men put their savings into purchasing or raising them, and they represented as property whatever was the surplus profit of their labor, after due allowance for food, clothing, medicine, and interest on the capital invested.

On this property, in slaves gradually grew up that slave-oligarchy or aristocracy, against which the leaders of the anti-slavery party so successfully thundered during the twelve years preceding the rebellion; and after the first mad plunge into rebellion the fate of aristocracy was sealed. It was now a thing of the past. With its virtues—for it had virtues, courage, and hospitality eminently—and with its crimes of pride and lawless revolution, it has entered into history, and is a thing of the past.

But what do we now find? The aristocracy based on three thousand millions of property in slaves south of Mason and Dixon's line has disappeared; but an aristocracy, based on over two thousand five hundred millions of national securities, has arisen in the Northern States; to assume that political control which the consolidation of great financial with political interests formerly gave to the slave-oligarchy of the rebel States. The aristocracy based on negro property disappears at the Southern end of the line, but only to reappear in an oligarchy of bonds and national securities in the States which suppressed the rebellion.

We have all read history, and it is not certain that of all aristocracies that of mere wealth is the most odious, rapacious and tyrannical? It goes for the last dollar the poor and helpless have got; and with such a vast machine as this Government in its control that dollar will be fetched. It is an aristocracy that can see in the people only a prey for extortion.

It has no political or military relations with them, such as the old feudal system created between liege lord and vassal; it has no intimate social and domestic ties, and no such strong bond of self-interest with the people as existed of necessity between the extinct slaveholders of our country and their slaves. To an aristocracy existing on the annual interest of our national debt, the people are only of value in proportion to their docility and power of patiently bleeding golden blood under the tax gatherer's thumb-screw.

To the people the national debt is a thing of debt, to be paid; but to the aristocracy of bonds and national securities, it is a property of more than two thousand five hundred millions, from which a revenue of one hundred and eighty millions a year is to be received into their pockets. So we now find that an aristocracy of the South, based on negroes—who were a productive class—has disappeared; and their place, in political control of the country is assumed by an aristocracy based on nearly three thousand millions of national debt a thing which is not producing anything, but which goes on steadily every year, and must go on for all time until the debt is paid, absorbing and taxing at the rate of six or seven per cent. a year for every hundred dollar bond that is represented in its aggregation.

Now, I am not speaking of this to do anything but depreciate the fearful issue which the mediocrity of partisan hatred and the blindness of our new national debt aristocracy to their own true interests is fast forcing upon the country. But it is not clear that the people, who have to pay one hundred and eighty millions of dollars a year to this consolidated—mobbed oligarchy, must, sooner or later, commence asking each other, "how much was actually loaned to our government during the civil war by these bondholders, who now claim that we owe them nearly three thousand millions

of dollars?" You know what the popular answer must be—I do not say the right answer: "Less than half the amount they claim, for gold ranged at an average of one hundred premium while this debt was being incurred."

Just think of the annual tax of one hundred and eighty millions for payment of interest on our national debt! This government we have, with its enormous machinery, is a pretty hefty business in itself, costing more per capita to the people than the government of England, which we always heretofore regarded as the most tax-devouring on earth.

But over and beyond the expenses of this government proper, as it should stand in the scale of peace at about sixty millions a year, we have, in the one hundred and eighty millions of interest paid yearly on our national debt, enough to support three such governments as this, with all their vast machinery and disbursements! We have not only, under the present system, one government for the people to support, but over and beyond this, we have to raise by taxation, from the people, sufficient to support three similar establishments every year.

All property is based upon and can only be sustained by law; and it is for a return to law, and the guide of fixed constitutional principles that my whole course has been contending. But so short sighted is this aristocracy of bonds and paper currency—this Plutocracy of the national debt—that my efforts in behalf of their true interests (which are certainly involved in the maintenance of law and the constitution) have been everywhere encountered, and almost everywhere overwhelmed by the preponderant influence which they have acquired from the natural force of capital and the agency of our national banks.

And what has been the course of that Congress which has just ended, and which this blind aristocracy of national debt sustained in overriding my efforts for a return to sound principles of internal government?

Look at the bill giving from four hundred eighty to six hundred millions of dollars—nominally for back bounty, or as an equalization of bounties to the soldiers, but really, as all intelligent men must be aware, to be parcelled out as a prey among the bounty sharks and claim agents, who are the most reckless and clamorous adherents of the dominant majority in Congress. Then look at appropriations amounting to another hundred millions for internal improvements, which should properly be left to the laws governing private industry and the progress of our national development. Look also at the increase of all salaries with a prodigious hand; this virtuous Congress first setting an example against retrenchment by voting to themselves an increase of salaries. Everywhere, an ever increasing ratio, the motto seems to be: "Always spend and never spare."

A fresh issue from the paper-mill over yonder (slightly pointing his pencil to the treasury department) being the panacea prescribed for every evil of our present situation. Every effort to increase our annual taxation is resisted, for increased taxes might help to awaken the people from their false dream of prosperity under the sway of revolutionary and radical ideas; but no addition to the national debt can be proposed, no further inflation of our inflated currency, which the preponderating votes of the Western States will not be certain to favor. The war of finance is the next war we have to fight; and every blow struck against my efforts to uphold a strict construction of the laws and the Constitution is, in reality, a blow in favor of repudiating the national debt. The manufacturers and men of capital in the Eastern States and the States along the Atlantic seaboard—a mere strip or fringe on the broad mantle of our country, if you will examine the map—these are in favor of high protective, and, in fact, prohibitory tariffs; and also favor a contraction of the currency. But against both measures the interests and votes of the great producing and non-manufacturing States of the West stand irrevocably arrayed, and a glance at the map and the census statistics of the last twenty years will tell every one who is open to conviction how that war must end.

The history of the world gives no example of a war debt that has ever been paid; but we have an exceptional country, and present an exceptional case. Our debt might easily be paid, provided the brakes against excessive expenditures could be turned on quickly enough—but now is the appointed time, and now or never the work must be commenced. If that debt is ever to be paid, we need economy in every branch of the public service—the reduction, not an increase of salaries to congressmen and other officials; the systematic reduction of our national debt; and not its increase by such monstrous bills as this last demagogic measure for

the pretended equalization of bounties. The Congress, forsooth, is so patriotic, so loyal, that it "can refuse our gallant soldiers nothing," but you must have seen how promptly it rejected the names of nearly every gallant veteran sent in by me for confirmation to any civil office—a majority of our extremely "loyal Senators" using their guillotine, without remorse, in nearly every instance.

And whether is all this drifting? To intelligent men there can be but one answer: We are drifting toward repudiation, and the moneyed aristocracy of the national debt—the very men whose interests are most jeopardized—are so blind that they are practically helping to accelerate, not check our course in this downward direction. We need the industry and enormous possible products of the lately revolted States to help us in bearing our heavy burden. We need confidence and calm—we need internal harmony; and above all, we need a return to the unquestioned supremacy of the civil laws and constitutional restraints if our debt is not to be repudiated within the next half score of years.

Financial prosperity was secured up to within a recent period; but already the delicate fabric of public credit—a house of cards at best—begins to totter under the concussion of the various revolutionary ideas which have been recently exploited on the floors of Congress. Who now talks of the Constitution with respect? Who is not now made a laughing-stock in the papers and speeches of the violent revolutionary party, if he shall be so hardy as to claim that, being again at peace, the sway of civil over military law should be immediately resumed, if we desire to maintain our liberties? "The Constitution is played out," we hear on every hand, and every effort to advocate the just ascendancy of the civil law only furnishes fresh food for ridicule.

No party as yet, and possibly no party for some years will openly hoist the banner of repudiation. But a majority of those who shaped the legislation of the last Congress must know, unless they deceive themselves, or are too ignorant to appreciate their own acts, that we are drifting in that direction, and that it is by their votes we have been swung out into the downward stream. Doubtless some of them would either be, or affect to feel, horrified if to-day branded as repudiators, just as, in the infancy of the free soil agitation, it was considered a bitter slander if the "freesoiler" should be styled an "abolitionist."

There are steps in everything, and the term of reproach to-day will be worn as a feather in the cap some years from now, unless the true conservative wisdom of the country can be awakened, and, rapidly, from its asphyxiating dream that our "national debt is a national blessing."

And look at the effect of the reconstruction bill just passed over my unavailing veto. I mean its peculiar effect as a step in the direction of repudiation, and not its general effect as a high handed measure of Congressional usurpation, striking out of existence so many States, and establishing a military despotism over more than one-third of our geographical Union. This bill suddenly adds four millions of ignorant and penniless negroes to the voting force of the country—an accession of just so much strength to the party whose interest it is, and must increasingly become, to favor repudiation as a policy. To secure the public creditor, our efforts should be—if that were possible—to restrict rather than to extend the right of suffrage; for money rapidly aggregates in a few hands; and whenever the men who have an interest in seeing that our national debt is paid shall have become out of all proportion few, compared with those who have an interest in its repudiation, the votes of the many will carry it, and the debt of three thousand millions will be struck out of existence by ballots just as rapidly and utterly as the similar amount invested in Southern negroes has been abolished during the recent war under showers of bullets. At least, this is possible.

That we are to have a great financial crash this year I hold to be inevitable—though deprecating it, and having used every effort for its avoidance. To say that it can be stayed off by any legislation, if the violated laws of trade and public economy call for it, is to assert that water can be made to run up hill, or shall cease to seek its own level under the compulsion of a congressional enactment. Perhaps for so violent a disease, this violent cure may be the only remedy. It is like a man sustaining his strength on brandy; so long as he can increase the dose daily, he may get along in high good humor, just as we have been prospering on an irredeemable paper currency and fresh issue of public securities.

But, sooner or later, the day will come in which brandy no longer can stimulate, nor can irredeemable promises to pay pass current as a circulating medium forever. To the man will come a severe fit of sickness, teaching him that the laws of temperance can only be violated under fearful penalties; and to the nation will come a financial crash, teaching it that paper is only a representative of value, not value itself; and that the only true securities for our public credit must be looked for in a system of rigidly exacted obedience to all constitutional restraints, and a thorough system of economy in all branches of the public service.

For the slights and indignities—the unconstitutional curtailments and dishonors which the recent Congress has attempted to cast upon me for my unalterable devotion to my constitutional oath, and to the best interests of the whole country, according to my best judgment and experience, I am only sorry as regards the indignities sought to be imposed on my high office, but unmoved as regards myself.

Conscious of only having executed my duty—conscious of being denounced for "usurpation," only because refusing to accept unconstitutional powers and patronage—and satisfied that the day of wiser thought and a sounder estimate cannot now be far distant—I look with perfect confidence for my vindication to the justice of that future which I am convinced cannot long be delayed. Unless all the senses are deceptive, unless all truth be a lie, unless God has ceased to live, I tell you that the folly and fraud now dominating the councils of this distracted country in Congress cannot endure forever.

The President uttered this last sentence with great earnestness and fire, his previous remarks having been delivered in the calm, grave, earnest monotone which is his habitual form of expression.

It is, perhaps, but right to add that the foregoing is a report from memory of remarks made by Mr. Johnson in an extended conversation yesterday afternoon, and that the original did not take the form of a set speech, here unavoidably given to it. It should also be added that a few points embraced in the report, and attributed exclusively to the President, may have been, more or less, suggested by interjectional remarks of the person to whom he was speaking; but nothing has been here set down to which the full assent of Mr. Johnson was not given—always provided, of course, that his listener understood him, and remembers correctly.

FARM AND GARDEN.

EARTH CORN.—As the corn crop of the past season was so great a failure, it is expedient to get a new crop as soon as possible. The gourd seed variety, though the most valuable for this climate, is very late, requiring six months before it is ready for the mill; while some of the smaller varieties, as the King Phillips, may be ready for use in four months, and in very favorable seasons in ninety days. The past season, some King Phillips' corn was planted as an experiment by three different persons, April 1. On the 13th of July this corn was dry enough to grind, while the large varieties were only in silk. This variety can be planted much closer, and thus makes as great a yield as the large variety. As it ripens before the July or August droughts, we may hope to have a crop when the gourd seed is a failure. While we would not abandon the large varieties for the main crop, would it not be well for each farmer to try a few acres of some small variety?

The corn crop is too important to be abandoned, and we must inquire what are the causes of failure of late years, for the average fall of rain is not less now than formerly. This, we think, can be shown to be the absence of vegetable matter (humus) in the soil.

By observation it has been found that in contiguous fields of corn, cultivated alike, the results during a drought are very different; e. g.: "Wishing to make a crop of seventy bushels to the acre, I manured heavily four acres. In them was a fence row that had grown up with briars. It was fall of mould and new ground. About half an acre was half worn out; one quarter of an acre had been made very rich with stable manure put on ten years previous. The other portions were very much worn, but I manured nearly all of the field beautifully, with unfertilized manure, leaving a portion, however, unmanured. It was cultivated twelve inches deep—in some places turning up the clay, which had but little fertility and no mould. Soon after the seed came in, a drought set in, and the corn ceased to grow. It began to be affected by the drought in the following order: 1. The poor unmanured portion; 2. The recently manured; 3. The old manured; 4. The half worn unmanured; 5. The fence row,

also unmanured. The last appeared to be little affected by the drought. When the rain set in, the corn commenced to grow in the reverse order to the above. A second and more severe drought set in, during which the corn tasseled. On No. 1 the stalks were very small; No. 2, much bigger; No. 3, very good; No. 4, not so good as No. 3, but most of the tassels uninjured; No. 5, stalks good and no tassels destroyed. No corn was made in Nos. 1, 2 and 3; on 4, a poor crop; on 5 the crop was good."

From this experiment, as from repeated observation, we draw our conclusion that the remote cause of failure in this case was absence of vegetable mold, almost as much as the want of moisture. The corn crop is one of clean culture, and therefore requires repeated plowings during Summer, thus constantly exposing a new surface to the sun, by which much mold is decomposed into its elements, and thus wasted. Mold is one form of carbon. When this is consumed, the land is exhausted. The inorganic elements of grain may be plentiful in the soil, yet partial barrenness may be the consequence, for want of the organic, to form the gluten, starch, sugar, oil, etc., of the grain. The first indication of the wearing out of a soil is its liability to bake and its inability to withstand drought.

We frequently here it said the climate is changing, and the droughts are greater. The fact is, our old lands will not produce corn as they used to do, while the new lands do well, and stand the heat of Summer. All new soils are full of mold, in a state of partial decay. By repeated cultivation and exposure to the sun, much of it is decomposed and formed into carbonic acid gas, a part of which is consumed by the plant, and much wasted in the air. It is not possible to estimate how much the crop consumes, but it is thought that more damage is caused by the repeated cultivation, than by the removal of the crop, stalks and grain. The productive action of mold is three-fold its change by decay into gas, its power of absorbing gas from the air, and by holding moisture. Mold sustains vegetation, for it is the remains of a previous living vegetation.

All earths do not thus possess this power of absorption. Clays and sands do not. They may be cultivated and watered by the most genial of seasons, but no profitable produce can be yielded, until mold in some form is applied.

Mold is also valuable as a non-conductor of heat, thus keeping the roots cool, while the plant has the advantage of the light and heat of the sun.

This might lead to the inquiry, from whence do plants draw moisture, other than from rain, but time forbids. In our next we will inquire: How may mold be best preserved in the soil, and how restored when exhausted?

The preceding article is a suggestive one. If our planters will try a few acres of corn of the early varieties, on really good ground, for Summer use, we have no doubt they will be satisfied with the result. It is not worth while to go largely into raising this sort of corn, for the weevil is much more troublesome in it than in the kinds that ripen later; but, in connection with a good crop of Spring oats, it will supply us with bread and keep the teams in good condition until the main crop is ready.

We have not the slightest doubt that the droughts from which we suffer so much of late years, are so severely felt because we have exhausted the vegetable matter in the soil. And it is a matter of vital importance to the Southern farmer to know how this can be restored or preserved. We know our correspondent can give us a sensible and practical article on this topic, and we look for it with much interest. [Editor Southern Cultivator.]

AUCTION OF LADIES.—An auction of unmarried ladies used to take place annually in Babylon. "In every district," says the historian, "they assembled on a certain day of the year all the modest maidens of a marriageable age. The most beautiful was first put up, and the man who bid the highest or largest sum of money gained possession of her. The second in personal appearance followed, and the bidders gratified themselves with handsome wives according to the depth of their purses. But, alas! it seems there were in Babylon some ladies for whom no money was likely to be offered, yet these also were disposed of, so prudent were the Babylonians. When all the beautiful were sold, the crier ordered the most deformed to stand up, and after he had demanded who would marry her with a small sum, she was at length adjudicated to the man who would be satisfied with the least; in this manner the money arising from the sale of the handsome served as a portion to those who were of disagreeable looks or had any other imperfection. This custom prevailed three hundred years before Christ.

HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT.

PRESERVATION OF BUTTER IN FRANCE. On this subject the Journal of the Society of Art says: One part of sugar, one part of nitre, and two parts of salt, reduced to a very fine powder, constitute a good mixture for the preservation of butter. Sixty grammes, or rather more than two ounces of this mixture, is sufficient for a kilogramme, or about two pounds and a quarter of fresh butter which thus prepared remains very good a fortnight afterward; its taste is very soft and agreeable, and will last for years. There is also another mode of preserving, viz: the butter is melted and purified with honey, sixty grammes of which is used for each kilogramme, the two substances being mixed with care. An agreeable flavor is obtained, and it will remain good a long time.

COAL TAR ON RATS.—A correspondent of the American Agriculturist says that rats dislike coal tar very much; and that he is in the habit of daubing it about their holes and runs with good results. Taking the hint from the suggestion to dip rats in red paint, he proposes to dip some infusorial tar and let them go. Mr. Gilbert J. Green says: "Coal tar, mixed with sand to the consistency of thick mortar, is an effectual stopper to rat holes. The process is not patented, and a sure cure is warranted."

CAOUTCHOUC AND GUTTA PERCHA CEMENTS.—India rubber, at about 400 deg. F., is converted into a glutinous mass. By the addition of fresh slacked lime to twice its weight of gum elastic, or rubber in this state, a non-drying cement of great tenacity is formed, and is used in fastening together plates of glass so as to exclude the air, but which may easily be separated. A drying cement is made by mixing equal weights of such gum, lime, and minium (red lead). Gutta percha dissolved by chloroform produced a cement now used for holding together pieces of leather. The mixture is spread on the pieces to be joined and allowed to dry, after which they are warmed and pressed together. This cement, although water-proof, will not resist any great strain, but will be found serviceable in covering many small defects; for instance, those arising from wearing high-heeled boots, the hiding of which was the origin of now fashionable toe pieces. Gutta percha soles can thus be attached to new boots, which may last for a winter. There are doubtless many other uses to which the gum cements described may be applied with advantage.

VARNISH FOR SHOES.—It is a bad plan to grease the upper leather of shoes for the purpose of keeping them soft; it rots the leather and admits dampness more readily. It is better to make a varnish thus: Put half a pound of gum shellac, broken up in small pieces, in a quart bottle or jug, cover it with alcohol, cork it tight and put it on a shelf or a warm place; shake it well several times a day, then add a piece of gum camphor as large as a hen's egg; shake it well, and in a few hours shake it again and add one ounce of lamp black, if the alcohol is good, it will be dissolved in three days; then shake and use. If it gets too thick, add alcohol—pour out two or three teaspoonfuls in a saucer, and apply it with a small paint brush. If the materials were all good, it will dry in about five minutes, and will be removed only by wearing it off, giving a gloss almost equal to patent leather.

The advantage of this preparation above others is, that it does not strike into the leather and make it hard, but remains on the surface, and yet excludes the water almost perfectly. This same preparation is admirable for harness, and does not soil when touched, as lamp black mixtures do.

CHLOROFORM.—It is said that chloroform is an excellent article for the removal of stains of paint from clothes, etc. Portions of dry white paint which successfully resisted the action of ether benzole and bisulphide of carbon, are at once dissolved by chloroform.

EXCELLENT SOFT SOAP.—Take 16 quarts of lye of sufficient strength to float an egg; 8 pounds of clean grease; 14 pounds of rosin; put the whole into a five-pail kettle and boil it. At first it is apt to rise, in which case add a little strong lye, and so continue to do until the materials are incorporated. Then remove it from the fire, and add, by degrees weak lye, stirring it at every addition until the kettle is full.

The Memphis Appeal says that old Brownlow was nominated for chaplain of the Fortieth Congress, but did not receive a single vote.

183 persons have been burned to death during the past year, and about 6,000,000 of dollars worth of property destroyed by the explosion of kerosene lamps, nearly every case due to carelessness.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 6th, 1867.

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT MEETING.—To be held 4th Saturday and Sabbath in April—Carondelet street church—opening at 10 o'clock A. M.

1. It is desirable that all the official members of the several Quarterly Conferences in the District be present, including Traveling and Local Preachers.

2. That written reports be ready upon—The financial state of the charge—The amount due, on parsonages, churches, etc.—Trustees Report.—The state of Sabbath Schools.—The state and number of membership.—The amounts raised, and the plans at work for Missions, Domestic, Home, and Foreign.

3. That varied interests necessary to strengthen Methodism be considered, such as: the best methods for Church Extension; for securing the active co-operation of the membership for supplying the destitute with the gospel; and for the support of the ministry; and for the advancement of Education.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

TO ADVERTISERS.

This paper has for many years been well known in this community as the very best advertising medium by which the business men of the city could bring their merchandise, trades, professions, and the like, before country readers. This is easily understood when it is remembered that the four hundred preachers who are scattered throughout these States in the Rio Grand, East Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montgomery and Alabama Methodist Conferences, are all, more or less active agents for the paper; and when it is also remembered that our paper circulates among a large class of people who seldom see any other New Orleans paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

TO AGENTS.

Our agents will please, whenever practicable, forward money by draft on Mobile, or New Orleans, payable to our order. We have reason to believe that of all the monies forwarded to us by mail but a very small amount has failed to reach us; whenever the letters have been registered.

RETRIBUTION.

In our opinion the most expensive work ever done in the Sugar-lands of Louisiana was that which was done on a Sabbath. To be sure the planter was required, by law, to pay for it at a rate double the price of ordinary day's labor. Yet this he often escaped, for there was no one to prosecute the claims of the laborer. The amount of work that has been done during the sugar-rolling seasons, and all other seasons, taking a period of say the last forty years, on Sabbath days, would, if added together, make about five years and eight months. The law of rest pervades sea and earth, man and beast. This period of rest became due to the broad surface of this Delta, by the Law of the Sabbath; "In it thou shalt do no work." The Father of all good is a patient creditor, but he ultimately exacts payment to the "utmost farthing." Even the discharge of a repenting sinner can be only by the shedding of blood. The mere passage of time does not affect Him who is "the same yesterday, to-day, and forever." And now His great law of the Sabbath at last finds satisfaction in hundreds of abandoned or uncultivated plantations and fields. The law of retribution has also overtaken thousands of men who have used their incomes as if there were no tax placed upon them by Him who gives seed to the sower and bread to the eater. The tenth which was not theirs, because expressly withheld; they have used upon themselves; and the poor, God's orphan, have not received that support which had been provided for them by the Father of Mercies. There were but few men who did not thus use their Master's goods. At length the time for adjusting things came suddenly upon us. Thousands of these "unfaithful stewards" were discharged. Their goods disappeared, and their consideration; they no longer have the control of that wealth which was used so selfishly. Fortunate indeed if the Great Creditor will here let the matter stop, and consider that these unfaithful ones have been sufficiently punished in the loss of their forfeited gains.

Will this stupendous lesson impress the myriads of our people, that no man can with impunity withhold from God a tenth of his income? That He has at last presented the bill and collected arrears—two thousand millions—He who can afford to wait, with whom a thousand years is as one day. It is enough to awaken us from the habitual conceit, that all we have is our own. But men are to be seen even now, who do but repeat their ancient folly. They "withhold more than is meet," vainly hoping thereby to enrich themselves. They are still unwilling to give to either the poor or the Lord. Though lamenting that they had not dealt charitably while it was in their power to give largely, yet they are again closing their hands with the grip of a drowning miser. Churches are shut up, and ministers are driven off by the parsimony of their flocks, or teach school for the privilege of preaching. Men who have devoted their strength, their lives, to the service of the sanctuary, must now apprentice themselves to "tent-making," or starve.

In some places real poverty, yea grim, want, has visited people as well as Pastor. Thank God, that in such cases there are Holy men, who uncomplainingly share in the common distress, and still minister to the multitude the bread of life. The faithfulness and general intelligence of these men have secured sympathy and substantial relief for the people they

serve. Though poor they have "made many rich." The efforts of our ministers have been heard by godly people in the middle States, and Missouri, and thousands of bushels of corn, and pounds of bacon are now on the way to save the Southern farmer from starvation, and to prove that "Godliness is profitable unto all things." As with the besieged city, so with these starving sections—"Now there was found in it a poor wise man, and he by his wisdom delivered the city; yet no man remembered that same poor man."

We ask of you, O Reader, but one question: "What has been the whole sum of the profits of your business during the last twenty years?" One-tenth of this was not your own. It behooves you to ascertain what has become of this "Lord's portion" of goods. Take your pencil, for the angel uses a pen pointed with diamond: add the sum yourself, lest his figures surprise you in that day! Maybe, you are already penitent for the extravagance and selfishness and covetousness of your past life. If so, may the "depth of your poverty now abound to the riches of your liberality!" You have made a poor rich man hitherto, now, by God's blessing, become a rich poor man. Devise liberal things; venture "beyond (your) power," that, "by the experiment of this ministration," others may "glorify God for your professed subjection unto the gospel of Christ, and for your liberal distribution unto them, and unto all men." So shall God "multiply your seed sown, and increase the fruits of your righteousness."

We do not think that this systematic and intentional vice of robbing God is confined to our own church. On all sides the complaints are heard: Presbyterians, Baptists, and Episcopalians, present a united front here; as if the Almighty could be out-faced by numbers. Already that most terrible of all calamities threatens the country, a famine of the Divine Word. The spirit of God alone moves upon the hearts of young men to incline them to the work of the ministry, to lay before them the necessity of preaching the Gospel—sons born in the beauty of holiness from the womb of the morning. He gives that greatest gift, next to Son of God, prophets, apostles, pastors, and teachers; and He that gives can withhold. The few applicants to the Annual Conferences for admission, and the location of experienced, devoted Traveling Preachers, are, to our minds, symptoms the most alarming of the condition of the Church. How stern must be that necessity which can starve a Methodist preacher out of his mission! And how intense the poverty of a circuit that cannot afford one! The crumbs which fall from the children have hitherto supported the gospel—now even these are wanted.

In all these perplexities, O Man of God, despair not. Make full proof of thy ministry in hunger, in cold and nakedness, in fastings often, in journeyings often, in labors more abundant, in much patience, in necessities, in afflictions, in distresses; by pureness, by knowledge, by kindness, by the Holy Ghost, by the word of truth, by the power of God, by the armor of righteousness; as sorrowful yet always rejoicing, as having nothing yet possessing all things. "Give no offense in anything."

As ye have this ministry, and have received mercy, faint not, for ye are the ambassadors of Christ.

THE SECRETARIES OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCES are requested to forward certified statements of the votes on the questions of the Change of Name and Lay-Representation, to Dr. Summers to lay before the Bishops, at their meeting in Nashville, April 15.

THE INTERREGNUM.

The world turns round every twenty-four hours. We are prepared for any increase of speed—politically. The Mayor of this city has vetoed the arrangement for issuing more city money. Upon this increase of issue, the State depended for the means of moving its involved machinery. How the Supreme Judges are to be paid, the levees built, and the various offices of the Commonwealth supported, is a question. We really do not see the use of so much legislation and other work, when all depends upon a single will. How like the plays of children, are these present "make-believe" performances and functions of Aldermen, Attorneys, Judges, and Legislators! We suppose the really serious part of the matter is to be found in their pay, if any remains. We ought to reap the single advantage of a purely military situation, that is its economy. It costs a Republic a great deal to discuss what ought to be done, to compose jarring interests, to meet sectional wants, and by the resolution of forces, to derive a sound policy, and a wholesome disposition of public expenditures, and an equitable collection of necessary supplies. This can now all be determined by the Commander of the District, with little confusion, delay, or cost. Let the old politicians who have worn themselves out in the country's service, and the country, out in theirs, improve this interregnum, by reading Murphy's Tacitus, Smith's Thucydides, and Arnold's Rome. Let us all take a breathing spell. It is not quite certain when a general order for the registration of the qualified will be issued. We believe there will be interval enough to admit of a good deal of excellent reading and reflection. For instance, some eighty years gone, our Fathers began the great experiment of self-government. This is fact number one. At that day it was heralded as the birth of a new world, when the colonies achieved their independence upon Great Britain. We have grown up with an admiration for the wisdom of that history, and the men of that day. After the lapse of a brief period, in the life time of a nation, we have governed ourselves into a condition where twenty millions of people are moving at will, under the Executive guidance of a Congress, that makes law, and is the judge of its own law; and nine millions have lost all political rights acquired as Americans, by the Independence of seventy-six, and all before that inherited as Englishmen, from the time of King John: Magna Charta, Declaration of Independence, State Rights, everything, all gone. And that is fact number two.

Here is food for reflection. Never mind who is right or who wrong, here is the end of eighty years of experiment in the grand science of Government. The prospect is, that the great solvent of all human governments, steel and nitre, will presently dissolve the twenty million and the nine million into one fluid body, from which new political forms may crystallize. Given thirty millions of people, eighty years more, and every man a voter: then where will we be? What a blessed thing it is that there is a region where government proceeds without "manhood suffrage" or martial law. Is not that Heaven?

THE PRESIDENT ON FINANCE.

We publish to-day a remarkable report of a conversation had with President Johnson. He ought to know the real situation of the country, financially, for he is at the centre. His political instincts are, by long practice, quickened beyond those of most men. Those who have no U. S. Bonds can afford to read it to the end.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.—The April number of this well known agricultural journal contains 48 pages—34 of reading matter, mostly original. It is embellished with a tasteful design and ground plan of a convenient dwelling—the first of a series. David Dickson, the most successful planter in Georgia, gives two communications, which, with over thirty other original articles, on topics pertaining to the Farm, Garden and Fireside—such as Cotton Culture, Manures, Grasses, Sorghum and other crops, Sheep, Implements—Grapes, Peaches, Vegetables—a letter from Gemes Munro, etc., etc., fully sustain the reputation of this valuable paper, which has been regularly issued for nearly twenty-five years.

HOME MONTHLY for April, Confederate notes—History of the late War—Sidney Bluff—Bishop Soule—Burton Wade—Post Oak Circuit—The two Streams—All right Sir—all right—Hic Jacet—The Springing Violet—My Journey this Far—A morning in Winter—Editorial Department.

The New York Herald advises the people of the South to nominate General Grant for President, and General Lee for Vice President, and thinks a general amnesty would follow by more than a two-thirds vote of Congress.

THE HISTORY OF ONE FAMILY ALTAR.

Whoever reads the golden pages of the book of life, as the leaves are turned, day by day, by the fingers of time, will find but little occasion to pass on to the volumes of fiction. The scene of which we are going to speak, runs back to the summer of 1825. It was a lovely Sabbath—the services of the sanctuary were unusually impressive—the upturned faces and fixed attention told the prophet of the cross, that his message was being received as from God. At the close of the sermon, a man and his wife came forward, and gave themselves to God and the church. The final hymn was sung, the benediction was pronounced, and the people returned slowly and thoughtfully to their homes. The sun rode on in his chariot of fire, and finally disappeared behind the Western hills; the birds sang their evening hymn and went to sleep; the stars came out one after the other, until the high empyrean seemed an ocean of beauty. But there was a scene of far more interest in one of the cottages in that community. The father sat absorbed in thought, as he reviewed the events of the day—the most eventful day of his life. The mother had just sung her baby to sleep, with one of the sweet songs of Zion; and was now lost in meditation. For a time all was quiet, save the occasional heavy breathing that "disturbed the innocent sleep," or a sigh that told of the struggle that was going on in that maternal breast. Then a slight tremor passed over her delicate frame, and her heart seemed to stand still, as she turned and said: "My dear husband, I have been thinking, ever since we joined the church to-day, that this night we ought to erect a family altar in our house. I cannot bear the thought of our children growing up without it—and don't you think that now is the best time to take up this cross?" "I have been thinking," said the husband, "of the same thing; but I find one grave difficulty in my way." "Well, husband, I think I know what the difficulty is; and I have thought about it, too; but what if you can't read, that need not prevent us from discharging this duty; for I will read the lesson, if and by, he was put forward to open the meeting, and finally was appointed class-leader, which office he filled acceptably for many years. Their children grew up and called them blessed. Nine out of ten, who reached the years of maturity, embraced religion in early life. When that little baby, whom the mother sung to sleep on that memorable night, was fourteen years of age, he would conduct the family worship

in his father's absence. He and two of his brothers became ministers of the gospel; while the other seven, all occupied good positions in the church. The second son, who seemed to be rather wild, joined a company, and went as a volunteer to the Mexican war; and their souls were filled with "sweet comfort and peace of a life in its earliest love." From that night the inmates of the household, at morn and eve around the family altar. The father having been educated in the German language, could not read the English; and hitherto had manifested but little desire for the subject; but now he felt the duty demanded that he should come acquainted with it. All spare moments were devoted to this work; and so rapidly did he improve, that it was not long before he could read well enough to conduct the entire service himself. The course of time, he made an improvement that he could aid the public prayer meeting; and you will pray." After a short silence the proposition was assented to; the chapter was read—they bowed together before God, and the priest of that household offered their evening sacrifice. No doubt the "thought was broken, and language lame," but the God mercy understood it all, for while prayed, God came in saving power at the close of the war, he settled Texas. But the wayward boy never forgotten by the loved ones at home, when they gathered around the old family altar, or bowed in secret prayer. For sixteen long years, he was presented at the mercy seat every day. Then came a breaking up of the family—the old homestead was deserted—the most of the family moved to the West—finally they pitched their tents, and erected their altar; the first night they bowed around it, the long absent boy, his wife and little ones bowed with them, and while they all wept and prayed, the wanderers were gathered into the fold of God. The next night there was another family altar erected to the God of mercy. J. M. BOLAND.

A Democratic Governor and three Democratic Congressmen have been elected in Connecticut.

For the Baltimore Episcopal Methodist. Nothing but Jesus.

"I have lived three-score years and more," said one of earth's most famed and gifted children to me, and yet every year has taught me more and more, that there is nothing but the love of my Saviour worth living for; and often have I cried like His servant of old, "Whom have I but Thee, when I doubt not that world looked on my life and thought it too bright to own a single care or sorrow."

If, then, God's most favored children realize the insufficiency of earthly good to satisfy the longings of their better nature, or lighten their crosses, how much more must the great multitudes, whose paths lie all through life in the valley of humility, be driven to this sure refuge in distress; the one unchanging friend, of whose sympathy and love we never despair. "Nothing but Jesus," and surely having this dear friend we need not fear what the world can do to us. It may smile or frown upon us; so He be near to sympathize with us, the coldness of all other hearts cannot utterly cast us down. Says St. Paul, when speaking of his accusation before the tyrant Nero at Rome, "All men forsook me notwithstanding the Lord stood with me and strengthened me. Ah! how often has he stood with his suffering children when forsaken of men; invisible indeed to the human eye, but oh how sensible has the broken heart realized His presence."

Some years since a young and lovely girl was called away from earth to Heaven, and seeing how eagerly she longed to be gone, her father remarked, "My darling, how can you bear to leave us, all you have always seemed to love us so much."

"Dear papa," she replied, "it seems to me, since I have caught a glimpse of my Saviour, I can think of nothing else. Oh! I do not love you less; I long to take you all with me; but for me, there is 'Nothing but Jesus'."

Not despising any earthly thing, nay, loving with purest, most selfless devotion those to whom we are bound by the strongest ties, but keeping Him throned in our hearts of hearts, high above every object of our affection, living and dying, let us cry, "None but Jesus!"

FROM OTHER CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL.
AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT—JOINT DECLARATION OF AMERICAN BISHOPS AGAINST RITUALISM.—It has for some time been announced that a large number of bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States would issue a joint declaration against the Ritualistic innovation. The declaration has now appeared, and we see from the names of the bishops appended, that not only all the well known Low-Church bishops have urged it, but also several who were heretofore regarded as High-Church men, as Bishop Cox, of Western New York.

After several preliminary items the declaration says:

"We hold in the language of the XXXIV. Article of Religion, that every particular or National Church, bath authority to ordain, change, and abolish Ceremonies or Rites of the Church, ordained only by man's authority, so that all things be done to edifying; and also in the same language of the same article: that 'It is not necessary that Traditions and Ceremonies be in all places one, or utterly like; for at all times they have been divers, and may be changed according to the diversity of countries, times, and men's manners, so that nothing be ordained against God's Word; and also, that this Church was duly organized as a particular and National Church in communion with the Universal or Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church of Christ, and that this organization which took place immediately after the American Revolution, was settled under the careful direction and advice, and with the cordial cooperation of godly, well learned, and justly venerated divines, who were well acquainted with the history of the Church of England before and since her blessed Reformation, and who thoroughly understood what was and is still required by the peculiarities of this country and its people."

"We hold, therefore, that the ceremonies, rites, and worship then established, ordained, and approved by common authority, as set forth in the book of common prayer of this church, which every bishop, presbyter, and deacon of the same has bound himself by subscription to the promise of conformity in article VII. of the Constitution, to obey, observe and follow; and that no strange or foreign usages should be introduced or sanctioned by the private judgment of any member or members of this Church, clerical or lay."

"We further hold, that while this Church is far from intending to depart from the Church of England in any essential point of doctrine, discipline, or worship, or further than local circumstances require, yet has its peculiar place, character, and duty as a particular and National Church; and that no prayerbook of the Church of England, in the reign of whatever sovereign set forth, and no laws of the Church of England have any force of law in this Church such as can be justly cited in defence of any departure from the express law of this Church, its liturgy, its discipline, rites, and usages."

"And we, therefore consider that in this particular National Church, any attempt to introduce into the public worship of Almighty God usages that have never been known, such as the use of incense, and the burning of lights in the order for the Holy Communion; recitation to the Holy Table or to the elements, such as indicate or imply that the sacrifice of our Divine Lord and Saviour, once offered, was of a full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice, oblation, and satisfaction, for the sins of the whole world; the adoption of clerical habits hitherto unknown, or material alterations of those which have been in use since the establishment of our episcopate, is an innovation which violates the discipline of the Church, and the authority of the magistrate, and wounds the consciences of the weak children."

"Furthermore, that we be not misunderstood, let it be noted that we include in these censures all declarations from the laws, rubrics, and settled order of this Church, as well by defect as by excess of observance, designing to maintain its integrity the sound scriptural and primitive, and therefore the catholic and apostolic spirit of the book of Common Prayer."

Signed by the following bishops: Bishop Smith, of Kentucky; Bishop Melville, of Ohio; Bishop Cooper, of Wisconsin; Bishop McKim, of Michigan; Bishop Leo, of Delaware; Bishop Johns, of Virginia; Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts; Bishop Chase, of New Hampshire; Bishop Upfold, of Indiana; Bishop Payne, of African Mission; Bishop Williams, of Con-

necticut; Bishop Davis, of South Carolina; Bishop Kip, of California; Bishop Lee, of Iowa; Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island; Bishop Gregg, of Texas; Assistant Bishop Bedell, of Ohio; Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota; Assistant Bishop Talbot, of Indiana; Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama; Bishop Vail, of Kansas; Bishop Cox, of Nebraska; Bishop Randall, of Colorado; Bishop Kerfoot, of Pittsburgh; Bishop Williams, China Mission; Assistant Bishop Cummins, Ky.; Assistant Bishop Armitage, of Wisconsin.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL VISITOR.—In many places in the country, Sunday-schools are suspended during the winter. In order to accommodate such schools, we propose to send them the Visitor for six months, at one-half the yearly rates. By this means every school throughout the Church may be supplied with this very popular paper.

A. H. REDFORD, Agent.

DISHOP KAVANAUGH.

This eminent divine of the M. E. Church, South preached in Santa Rosa on Sunday last, and every evening following till Thursday. The attendance was larger than we have ever known in this place, and the services unusually interesting. The sermons of the Bishop were powerful and eloquent expositions of the great truths of Christianity, abounding in sublime thoughts clothed in language of unequalled beauty, and appealing with tremendous force to the hearts and minds of his hearers. Several members were added to the church during the brief stay of the Bishop, and a general regret is expressed that it could not be prolonged. On Friday Bishop KAVANAUGH left for Windsor, to fill an appointment at Shiloh Church, where he will preach this evening and to-morrow morning. From thence he goes to Hardsburg. We trust that on returning the Bishop may be persuaded to tarry with us a few days longer, and thus give our citizens another opportunity of hearing him.—*Sonoma Democrat.*

Go on, Sir, go on!

Arago says, in his "Autobiography," that his master in mathematics was a word or two of advice, which he found in the binding of one of his text-books. Puzzled and discouraged by the difficulties he met with in his early studies, he was almost ready to give over the pursuit. Some words which he found on the waste-leaf used to stiffen the cover of his paper-bound text book caught his eye and interested him. "Impelled," he says, "by an indefinable curiosity, I dampened the cover of the book, and carefully unrolled the leaf to see what was on the other side. It proved to be a short letter from D'Alembert to a young person disheartened like myself by the difficulties of mathematical study, and who had written to him for counsel."

"Go on, Sir, go on," was the counsel which D'Alembert gave him. "The difficulties you meet will resolve themselves as you advance. Proceed, and light will dawn and shine with increased clearness on your path."

"That maxim," says Arago, "was my greatest master in mathematics." Following out these simple words, "go on, Sir, go on," made him the first astronomical mathematician of his age. What Christians it would make of us! What heroes of faith, what sages in holy wisdom, should we become, just by acting out that maxim, "Go on, Sir, go on."

ITALIAN LEGISLATION ON CHURCH PROPERTY.—The Italian Government is going from step to step in its encroachments on the authority of the Roman Catholic Church. What will come next we can not tell; but if it continues in its present course the Pope will soon have to excommunicate the whole kingdom of Italy and issue another allocation or two. Last month there was a bill brought forward in the Italian Parliament by the Ministers of Justice and Public Worship, and of Finance, for the liquidation of the ecclesiastical property in Italy. On the 28th of January the bill was distributed to the Deputies. The entire bill fills several closely-printed columns of a large newspaper. I will give you the spirit of it as declared by the whole by this specimen: "The Catholic Church is to be free from any special intervention in the State in the exercise of public worship. It can not take part in the internal arrangements of religious society. All privileges, immunities, and exemptions enjoyed by the Catholic Church are forever abolished."

These declarations are specified and intensified, and then come the articles authorizing the appropriation of a good slice of the Church property by the State.—*New York Methodist.*

MARRIED.

Married, March 14th, 1867, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. A. Timmons, Mr. ANDREW J. BURTON, of Chambers County, Ala., to Miss FANNIE E. PATTERSON, of Elmore county, Ala.

Married, March 21st, 1867, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. A. Timmons, Mr. E. F. WILLIAMS, to Miss LUCY A. KIRBY, all of Elmore county, Ala.

OBITUARIES.

Brother W. O. BARLETT, was born in Guilford county, April 4, 1790, where he resided until he was 28 years of age. Industry and economy formed an important part of his early education. His enterprising spirit sought a wider field of operation, than his native land afforded. This he found in the untamed wilderness of Louisiana, Ouachita Parish, in 1818, where he became a planter of respectable wealth, and has contributed largely to the agricultural and moral development of the great Southwest.

In 1830, he united with the M. E. Church, of which he continued to be a very consistent member. His house was the home of the preacher, and the sanctuary of God. Hoping to improve his failing health, he removed to Tangipahoe station, St. Helena Parish, La., in December, 1866, where he purchased a residence. His work was done. God gave him a better home—a home in Paradise. On the 25th of Jan., 1867, he died with ease, and in gracious peace, after an illness of three days.

I had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Bro. Bartlett, and have had frequent opportunity of seeing, forcibly illustrated the principles of the religion he professed by his well ordered life, and Godly conversation. May his kind hearted wife, and dear children, follow his Godly example, and be kept by the power of God unto everlasting life.

J. ENGLISH.

Departed this life on the 15th inst., after a lingering and painful illness of eleven months, Mrs. MARIETTA H. REED, aged about 49 years. Sister R. was united in her second marriage, to the Rev. Lewis A. Reed, of the Louisiana Annual Conference, in January, 1862. She was religiously impressed from her earliest recollection, and joined the M. E. Church, when very young, and was shortly after converted, and never lost her identity with the church of her choice, almost unconsciously yielding to worldly cares, and influences, she neglected the means of grace, and lost the evidence of her acceptance, which she endeavored to regain, but did not secure to her satisfaction, until she was afflicted. With everything about her to make life happy, and with a heart which appreciated her blessings, she naturally loved life, and clung to it, as something she could not yet give up. For months, the fondest desire of her heart seemed to be that she might be raised to her feet once more.

But God's ways are not as our ways, and he chose to afflict her yet a little longer. About ten days before her death, she felt convinced that her end was not far distant, and then became reconciled to God. All nature appeared bright and beautiful; the light of God's countenance shone upon her once more, and she found "that joy in believing which passeth all understanding."

To those of her friends who were watching around her bedside, she remarked, that when she took her couch, God's face seemed hidden from her, and all was dark; but now, all was calm and peaceful, and she could pass through the vale of death, and find no evil, for God would be with her; His rod and His staff, would comfort her. Oh! who that saw that parting hour, could wish her back again upon this tainted earth? As her devoted husband, and loving friends, would gather around her dying couch, she would speak some kind word to each, and begged that all would meet her in that bright and happy land, "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest." She was so cheerful, so inspiring in her freshness, and there was such an exuberance of life, and joyfulness, radiating from her, that without herself suspecting it, she threw a kind of sunshine over the little circles with whom she had intercourse.

She was a bright ornament to society, and much loved and respected by all who knew her.

"But why should we mourn, or weep o'er the tomb Of a saint to her consort united, Far, far from this world of darkness and gloom, Where hope and fruition are blighted? Oh! No! let us rather rejoice she hath flown To the home of her God and her Saviour, To fill with the ransomed, a place at His throne And share in His glories forever."

A FRIEND.

March 23th, 1867.
Died, March 22nd, at the residence of her son-in-law, John G. Guice, in Franklin county, Miss., Sister LYDIA KINNISON, consort of Nathaniel Kinnison, deceased, of Jefferson county, Miss., born the 15th day of Oct., A. D. 1800, aged 66 years five months and seven days. She lived in Jefferson county, Miss., forty-five years. She joined the M. E. Church, in 1837, and for thirty years, sister Kinnison had lived an exemplary member of the church; she enjoyed much of the spirit and power of religion, though she was not a noisy Christian, and had not the advantage of a religious companion, but her long and devoted life was a continued evidence of the truth and spirituality of religion. Known and read of all who knew her, she had the satisfaction to live to see all her children, once members of the church, and we trust they will all meet her in heaven. Though she had a protracted illness, and suffered much yet, she bore her afflictions with Christian fortitude, and when she came to press a dying pillow, death having lost its lesson, she was calm, conscious, and resigned. She frequently talked of death, and said in her last moments, that she was perfectly resigned, and waiting the will of the Lord. She has left a large family to mourn her loss. She is gone, but we need not sorrow as those who have no hope.

JOHN G. GUICE.

In the quiet, rural village of Richland, Holmes county, Miss., on the 3rd day of December, 1866, MRS. LOUISA WALTON, wife of the late Rev. James Walton, of the Mississippi Conference, died suddenly of heart disease. The silent mission of a holy life, is the most magnificent and impressive thing under the whole canopy of God. To record it with the pen, one stands in awe, knowing he must always mar its beauty and come short of its excellence. It is God's hand-writing on the heart, the manifestation of his grace in life, hallowed to all the sentiments that are sacred and solemn in our natures. Such was the sublime spectacle and mission of the life of sister Walton. She was the daughter of Wm. and Rosannah Lunkin, born in Washington county, Tenn., March 31, 1803.

In 1823, she was converted to Christ and His religion. In 1824, she became the wife of Rev. James Walton. It rarely falls to the lot of friendship to record the death of a wiser and better woman, or becomes the sad duty of affection, to mourn the lot of so kind a mother, or the church of God, so worthy an example of faith, and unostentatious piety. In every life there is some central trait that determines, and intuitively to the judgment of all men, falsifies up the character to which it belongs. In the life and character of sister Walton, goodness combined with great practical energy, gave expression to her character, and value to her life, in the duties of home and the church. I know of no Christian, in whom all the elements of vital, and valuable religion, were more happily blended. Her religion was neither partial nor deformed. It had heart and hand, and eye and feet. There is a piety of sentiment that lives and worships God alone in forms of thought. And then there is a devotional piety serving God only, with fastings and prayers, but has no active goodness, weaving its song of thanksgiving in the toils of daily life. And then there is a piety of sensation, that, "anon with joy, receiveth the word, and which dureth for a while," but, which loses its tribute with its emotions. The full orb of piety of this meek and quiet woman, when put in contrast with these forms of piety, shows to the church the worthlessness of all powers of religion, unless they happily bleed in life, and manifest to the world, that there is a beauty, power, and reality in the religion of Jesus, which lends both, happiness to the life, and value to the character of all who may profess it.

It is in moderation, to say that all these forms of piety shone in her life. Sister Walton, though a noiseless Christian, was a woman of great religious sensibility. The rapture of her religious joys never assumed the power of verbal and noisy praise. Her joys were silent in their praise, they started from the perfection of her character, rather than from the idiosyncrasies of the natural man. As the most perfect character is the one that is most keenly alive to all that is ineffable in the character of God, and sublime in practical beauties of religion, manifests its sensibility by the power they exert over the life, so her religious sensibility assumed always the bonds, and walk in the duties of holy living. Such were some of the traits of this quiet Christian. As she has sown to the spirit, she reaps the life everlasting. Quietly she passed away. May the sweet influences of her life cease not in the earth, till they mingle with the knell of the judgment trumpet.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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Vioksburg Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Port Gibson Station, Iocky Springs	March 9, 10
Cayuga Circuit,	16, 17
Vicksburg Station,	30, 31
Bartonston Circuit,	April 6, 7
Raymond	13, 14
Poyette Circuit, at One Ridge	20, 21
Warren	27, 28
North Warren	May 4, 5
	11, 21

G. H. CLINTON, P. E.

Tuskaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Hamburg,	March 9, 10
Marion & Hamburg, Quar. Meet'g at M.	16, 17
Brush Creek circuit, Mt. New	20
St. Zion	21
New Providence	22
Quarterly Meeting at Mt. Herman, April	6, 7
Greensboro Quarterly Meeting	March 23, 24
N. Herne & Oak Grove Q. M., at N. B.	30, 31
Scottsville and Carthage Circuit.	
Avery	April 10
Scottsville	11
Pleasant Hill	12
Willingham	16
Salem	17
Carthage	25
Quarterly Meeting at Centre	April 13, 14
Tuskaloosa Q. Meeting	20, 21
Havanna circuit, Havanna, 7 o'clock P. M.	25
Q. M. at Spring Hill	May 4, 5
Tutaw Q. M.	April 27, 28
Forkland at Trinity,	May 11, 12
Dist. Stewards Meet'g at Greensboro,	March 23

J. L. COTTON, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington at Ealogy,	March 23, 24
Black Hawk, at Jordan Chapel	30, 31
Greenwood, at Greenwood	April 6, 7
Carrollton, at Eden	13, 14
Emory, at Midway	20, 21
Holmes, at Shady Grove	27, 28
Richland, at Ebenezer	May 4, 5
Goodman, at Goodman	11, 12
Yazoo, at New Hope	18, 19
Mount Olivet, at Short Creek	25, 26
Yazoo Circuit,	June 1, 2

I hope the Preachers will find it convenient to have religious services on Friday, before each appointment, as it is the stated fast day. All the official members are earnestly requested to be present at Quarterly Conference.

J. M. PEON, P. E.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul's	March 23, 24
" Franklin street	30, 31
" St. Francis	April 6, 7
Whistler & Cottage Hill, at Haymilleville	13, 14
Eastern shore & Fish River, at Grice's	20, 21
Pascagoula and Bay shore, at Antioch	27, 28
Ocean Springs	May 4, 5
Citronelle, at Beaver Meadow	11, 12
State Line & St. Stephens, at St. Stephens	18, 19
Waynesboro, at Winchester	25, 26

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

SECOND QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Anncoco, at Holly Grove	March 23, 24
Mony, at Fort Jessup	30, 31
Pleasant Hill, at San Patrice	April 6, 7
Caddo, at Mt. Zion	13, 14
Belle Bower	20, 21
Springville, at Unity	27, 28
N. Rosier, at Walker's Chapel	May 4, 5
Shreveport	11, 12
Mansfield, at	26, 27

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

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Feb 2

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

PICTURES.

Faces of childhood, fresh and sunny,
Lying on the grass, and under the
Willow, the birch, the willow,
And the meadows gay,
With the white and crimson clover,
Where the honey bee,
In the sunshine hovered over,
Beautiful to see.

Scowly looks upon the hillside,
Calves in pastures green;
In the tinted sheen;
All the golden wheat over
To the cottage door;
When the golden beams of morning
Trilled across the floor.

Books that broke the dreamy silence
With their silver song,
Reclining over abiding pebbles
Fleeting ways along;
Sparkling waters off reflecting
Feet and ankles bare,
Waiting over the pebbly bottom,
With a dainty care.

For, beyond, the greenest mosses,
In the shadows grew;
Tresses in the dim old pinewood
None but children knew,
And we wandered there, half fearful,
In the solemn shade,
Listening to the wondrous music
That the pine harp made.

And there were, that, to our fancy,
Gilded all the world;
Sound which from the sunset lingered
And the clouds fretted curled;
And that, to the childish vision,
Touched the sapphire sky;
All so near the bending heaven,
Childland seemed to lie.

Many morns and shifty noon times,
Sunset's silent, golden glow,
Summer's balmy, jeweled evenings,
Now, as ever, come and go;
But the pictures of my childhood
Fastest always seem to me,
Changing in the halls of memory,
Ever fresh and sweet to see.

And I pity all the children
Scolded in the city street,
With no green and flowery pathways
For the little restless feet;
They can never see my pictures
Summer thro' the after years,
Beside and behind me even
When we see them thro' our tears.

Little Corporal,
When the clouds are blackest
With the April rain,
Comes the robin, singing,
To his home again.

God Made Everything.
Can you think of anything that
God didn't make? I asked the
little fellows in my Sunday school.
"Yes'm," said Robbie, promptly;
"And what makes you think He
didn't make oysters, Robbie?"
"O, because—because—why, I
should think most anybody could make
an oyster."

Maybe some of the rest of you
little folks think just as Robbie
did—that an oyster is nothing but
a soft, helpless, pulpy thing with-
out head or feet, or any particular
shape, shut up in a rough, ugly
shell, the most helpless, ungainly
thing in the world. But you are
very much mistaken. God showed
just as much love and wisdom in
making the oyster, as He did in
making the beautiful bird that sings
in the tree tops. His home was
down under the salt water, and his
food was brought by the constant
motion of the waves, not into his
mouth, but into his stomach. He
had no need of eyes to watch, or of
hands to take, or of lungs to breathe;
the great salt bath did it all for him.
He was to live only near shore, and
in shallow water, so he had no need
of feet or fins to help him in his
travels. But his delicate tissues
needed the most careful protection,
and so he was provided with a
shell—ugly, rough, and hard with-
out, smooth, glistening, and pearly
within. A wonderful house, that
no tempest can sweep from the
rock where it grows; but this limp,
little inhabitant can open the doors
wide when he pleases, and shut
them so fast that no man's fingers
can open them. You must put in a
wedge and break the lock first, and
then they fly open. Every
creature which God has made is
exactly fitted for the place where
He meant it to live; and the more
we examine His works, the more
we shall be filled with wonder at
His wisdom and skill.

—Little Corporal.

This is the opening month—April,
for April, from *aperire*, to open—
and it is well named; for what a
drawing of icy bolts there is beneath
our feet this month! At every step
we tread upon a thousand opening
cracks, each one only large enough
to let in the hundredth part of a
water; but they all together
—Spring. Truly the earth
is a mighty effort in little things
when it opens after this fashion.
How like its Maker, our God, who
accomplishes his vast purposes by
the infinite minuteness of his par-
ticular providence!

The earth opens its doors to re-
ceive and to give; to receive seed
and give fruit. What a striving
after fruit-bearing begins now!
You see it not in the favored plants
alone, chosen by man for fruitage,
but in the outcasts of the field and
pasture, trampled on, gnawed down,
dug up, scorched with fire, buried
with earth, how they toil to bring
forth fruit while the earth remains
open!

Yes: April has a lesson for these
frozen, barren hearts, that are not
half so sensitive to the rays of Di-
vine love as the crust of the earth
is to the melting and opening sun.

The Young Count.
BY ROSA PALMER.

Listen, dear children, and I will
tell you a story of a little German
boy. In one of the chambers of a
great house in Saxony, he sits writ-
ing a letter. He is not yet ten
years old; but his face is glowing
with busy thought. What can he
be writing about, and to whom will
he direct the letter that he pens
with such careful fingers, stopping
over every little while to think again
before adding another word? It is
all finished now, and the young
writer has signed his name—LUD-
WIG. Then, after folding the paper,
he writes upon the outside the name
of Jesus Christ!

A letter to Jesus Christ! and
what will the boy do with it? See,
he goes to the open window, looks
up to the blue sky, and with a trust-
ing smile drops the letter, and at
last rests upon the green grass.
Then he stands waiting, with a
wishful, patient look. He hopes
the Saviour may some time find his
letter and answer it. You will
think this little Ludwig did not
know much about his Saviour and
yours. But he showed a desire to
know more. Let me tell you how
that desire was gratified, how his
childish letter was at last answered.

One day, while still a boy, he
visited a gallery of paintings, where
he saw one of Jesus, as we see
him in the twenty-seventh chapter
of Matthew, on the cross, bruised
and wounded for our transgressions,
bleeding from those stripes by which
we are healed, and pale with agony,
yet having in his face a look of in-
finite love. Beneath the picture
were these words: "Behold what
I have done for you! And you! what
have you done for me?" This
picture and these words were not
forgotten by the young Count of
Zinzendorf. While in college, and
busy with the studies of his course,
he applied himself without any
direction or aid to the study of
theology also, fully resolved to be-
come a minister of the gospel. And
such he was for many years—min-
ister, missionary, and reformer. After
laboring successfully for Christ in
Europe, he spent two years in this
country, teaching the Indians in a
part of Pennsylvania that was then
a wilderness. Before he died, his
pupils and followers had established
Christian homes and churches
among "Greenland's icy mountains,"
and earned for the Moravians the
praise and sympathy of all other
Christian workers. Now, when you
think of Zinzendorf and his glorious
life, remember the picture and the
question that gave to his life its
first great impulse. What have
you done for the Saviour? Be sure
he has a work for you. That is
one reason why he calls you to him.
Let your daily prayer hereafter be,
Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?

None Other Name.
A few persons were collected
round a blind man, who had taken
his station on a bridge over a
London canal, and was reading from
an embossed Bible. Receiving from
the passers-by of their carnal things,
he was ministering to them spiritual
things.

A gentleman on his way home
from the city, was led by curiosity
to the outskirts of the crowd. Just
then the poor man, who was reading
in the fourth chapter of the Acts,
lost his place, and while trying to
find it with his finger, kept repeating
the last clause he had read; "None
other name—none other name—
none other name."

Some of the people smiled at the
blind man's embarrassment; but the
gentleman went away deeply mu-
singing. He had lately become con-
vinced that he was a sinner, and
had been trying, in many ways to
obtain peace of mind. But religious
exercises, good resolutions, altered
habits, all were ineffectual to re-
lieve his conscience of its load, and
enable him to rejoice in God. The
words he had heard from the blind
man, however, rang their solemn
music in his soul: "None other
name!" When he reached his home
and retired to rest, these words,
like evening chime from village
tower nestling among the trees,
were still heard: "None other name,
none other name—none other
name!" And when he awoke, in
more joyful measure, like matin bells
saluting the morn, the strain con-
tinued: "None other name—none
other name—none other name!"
The music entered his soul, and
he awoke to a new life. "I see it
all! I see it all! I have been trying
to be saved by my own works, my
repentance, my prayers, my refor-
mation. I see my mistake. It is
Jesus who alone can save. To him
I will look. Neither is there salva-
tion in any other. For there is none
other name—none other name—
none other name—under heaven
given among men whereby they
may be saved."

SCIENTIFIC.

Small Motive-Power.

The want of a small motive-
power is an almost universal one—
a power ranging from that of less
than one horse to a minimum up to
a maximum of about twelve horses.

At the present time this power is
supplied chiefly by the numerous
class of small portable steam en-
gines, but to these there are many
and serious objections as a motive-
power for the mill. The first ob-
jection to the use of the steam en-
gine is that it requires a certain
amount of skill to manage it and
careful attention, and that the labor
involved in keeping it running is
frequently otherwise wanted to as-
sist in the work being performed.

The first cost of the engine is not
so very great as to be a hindrance
to its universal adoption over all
other motive-powers, if it was not
for the care it requires. It must be
carefully housed and kept clean and
free from rust, the necessary pipes
and adjuncts must be carefully scruti-
nized to see that they are ready to
perform their appointed portion of
duty in the working of the engine;
the feed of the boiler must be closely
attended to, or a serious result
will be the finale of some day's
operations; and then, again, where
the power is wanted only at inter-
vals, as upon the farm, the boiler
would be soon rusted by the atten-
dant, not having the time and care
to bestow upon it that an engineer
in constant attendance is sup-
posed to bestow upon his boiler and
engine. For the farmer's use an
engine would be wanted in operation
only at intervals, and those inter-
vals often occur in the winter
season, when water-pipes and water-
reservoirs would be very often
frozen. For many household pur-
poses, also, as washing, steaming,
and churning, the engine would be
required, and its presence near the
kitchen would be necessary. At
one part of the farm power is needed
to cut the fodder, hay, and vegeta-
bles, grind the corn and grain to
feed the farm animals; and at an-
other it is needed to saw the wood,
thresh and clean the grain, and per-
form much mechanical work that
the farmer might do to good advan-
tage and profit if he only had the
motive-power to do it with. For
the supply of a small motive-power
wanted near the kitchen, the dog
and sheep have been very success-
fully employed, but neither of them
is fully adequate to the occasion.

A motive-power operated by weights
has proved of no great utility, and
has been abandoned. The wind-
mill has been tried, and it has, in
its turn, tried the patience of those
that depended on the wind to "turn
for them." The wind-mill has so far
proved itself as "fickle as the wind,"
and has fallen into bad repute as a
ready power to be used when want-
ed. The horse-power seems to be
the only available and economical
power that at present can be used
for farm purposes, but where more
than one or two horse power is
wanted, then come the objections;
extra horses must be obtained, and
perhaps they are hired at a great
expense and at a cost much exceed-
ing that of running an engine of a
power many times that of the horse
employed. The great recom-
mendation of the horse-power is
that it is available at any moment
if the owner has a horse to use for
it. The horse-power seems, at the
present time, to be the only re-
source of the farmer for a motor.

The calorific engine is a safe and
ready means of producing power,
and has none of the attendant dan-
gers of the steam-power. It re-
quires no care of pipes and water-
feeding that steam does, and it
seems peculiarly fitted to fill a
place in the farm economy, and the
only drawbacks to its universal
adoption are its cost and the limit
of its power when its weight is
considered—a four-horse Ericson
engine weighing over four thousand
pounds, and a mass of that weight
cannot be readily moved about to
the different places where it is
wanted to be operated upon the
farm.

In towns and cities where a hy-
draulic pressure is available, as in
the water-works that supply the
daily consumption of water, a num-
ber of small water-motive engines
have been introduced, and are re-
ported to operate with good econ-
omy, affording an instant and a
ready means of producing power.
The mechanic who uses them feels
no dependence upon others for his
motive force; he has no fears of ex-
plosions for it has no boiler; and
it has no furnace to produce a dust
in his room. With the water en-
gine he turns the water-cock, his
wheels rotate; and when his work
is finished, simply turning the cock
back into its first position checks
the power, and it is stored up for
use upon the instant. Gas engines
and electric motors have been made
to operate quite successfully in
some places; but they are not avail-
able to all, and can be used with
profit in but few situations. The
want of a cheap and effective mo-
tor is severely felt, and will at

some future time be supplied—a
motor that will be within the reach
of all who want it, adapted alike to
the mechanic and the farming in-
terest, to manufacture, and to as-
sist in the household economy.
Much has been done to produce
this necessary motor, but the
"thing needful" is yet to be pro-
duced—is yet in the future, and
will be developed in its time.—*New
York American Artizan.*

Every Man his own Measure-Maker.

The following rules, by which
every one who can saw and nail
boards, can make his own measures
we find in an eastern paper:

A barrel contains 10,752 cubic
inches. A box 24 inches long by
16 inches wide and 28 inches deep,
that is, on the inside—will hold
just a barrel.

Half-barrel. Make a box for this,
24 inches by 16, and 14 inches
deep. This will contain 5,376 cu-
bic inches, or just half a barrel.

A bushel contains 2,150 4-10 cubic
inches. A bushel box will be 16
inches by 16 8-10 inches square, and
8 inches deep.

Half-bushel. A box twelve in-
ches long by 11 1-10 inches wide and
8 inches deep, will hold half a
bushel.

Peck. A box 8 inches by 8 4-10
inches square, and 8 inches deep,
contains a peck.

Half-peck. A box 8 by 8 inches
square, and 4 1-10 inches deep, or
268 cubic inches.

Half-gallon. In this there are
134 4-10 cubic inches. A box 7 by
4 inches and 4 8-10 inches deep,
contains just that quantity.

Quart. A box 4 by 4 inches
square, and 4 2-10 inches deep.—
American Artizan.

A NEW SOUTHERN STAPLE.

A new plant has been added to
the resources of our tropical and
semi-tropical regions—a new textile
which will furnish the world with
clothing and the means of knowl-
edge. We have seen, within a few
days, long skeins of a cotton-like
fibre, cotton-like in whiteness, soft-
ness and fineness, but much stronger,
which is now produced at the rate of
five crops per year, in the State of
Veracruz, Mexico, where it has been
cultivated for five years by a Bel-
gian naturalist and botanist, who
went there to pursue his favorite
studies and occupations, in a soil
and climate which favors them.

This plant, called the ramie, is a
native of Java, was introduced
thence into the Jardin des Plantes,
at Paris, by some French savan, in
1844; was regarded then as simply
exhibiting the wonderful advan-
tages of the tropics, being too delicate
for open air culture in cold climates.
But having been planted and tried
in warmer climates than that of
France, yet not so equatorial as
that of Java, it has been found to
do as well in them.

It is due to M. Benito Roez,
formerly Chief of the Horticultural
Institute of Belgium, now of Santo-
domingo, San Andres Tuxtla
State of Veracruz, Mexico, that we
can now pronounce it a naturalized
plant of this continent, and to his
present visit to this city will
speedily owe its introduction into
the field culture of the Gulf States
to which it will permanently per-
tain.

The ramie (its Javanese name) is
a plant like hemp, contains in its
stalk the fibre for which it is raised
and which is grown like the sugar-
cane, from being planted in lengths
or from its stubble; with this ad-
vantage over the stubble of the
cane, that each succeeding year it
grows better and that in Cuba and
Lower Mexico it will furnish five,
and here at least three cuttings in
the year.

By a new process and some
simple machinery invented by Mr. R.,
the lint can be prepared from the
stalks, taken fresh from the ground
in twenty-four hours. We all know
that months of labor and the entire
discoloring of the fibre follows the
treatment by the ordinary process
of flax and hemp, while the ramie
comes out white, clean, pure and
unhurt.

Eight hundred pounds of lint to
the acre is to be expected from each
cutting of full growth, in fair land.
The culture is similar to that of
cane; but as the plant, when once
set, is hard to eradicate, grows
vigorously, and defies the influence
of grass or rival plants, cultivation
is only needed to promote its growth.
When ripe, it should be cut; but
neglect to do this causes no special
damage, so that it may wait days
or weeks the will of the free repub-
licans of Mexico and the Union. The
fibre is long, fine and strong; the
plant easy to raise, and hardy in a
southern latitude; its preparation
for market is simple and cheap in
cost. Under those circumstances,
we may safely pronounce that it will
at an early day take high rank
among our staples.—*Pineyune.*

Young Christopher Columbus,
descendant of the great discoverer,
has just come into possession of his
father's estates and title, Duke of
Veragua.

COAL! COAL! COAL!!!

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

Yard on Josephine st. bet. Prytania & Coliseum
MR. GEO. O. BEATTY
Would inform his friends and the public
generally that he is now prepared to fill orders
for COAL and WOOD, and hopes, by giving
his personal attention, to secure and merit their
patronage.
Best ASH WOOD delivered at \$10.
Best OAK " " 8.
COAL \$1.
Orders left at Yard, or Price Current office,
129 Gravier street; or Peter Williams, corner
Jackson and Rousseau streets, will meet with
prompt attention.
nov 1 1866

RACE, FOSTER & F. T. MERRICK,

Attorneys at Law,
CORNER OF CAMP STREET & COMMERCIAL PLACE,
april 17 New Orleans.

SUNDAY SCHOOL VISITOR.

112 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Our readers will be delighted to learn
that this beautiful Sunday School Paper is
to be resumed the first of January. It will
be published by the S. M. Publishing House
Nashville, Tennessee, and simultaneously at
H2 Camp St., in this city.—Those desiring
the NEW ORLEANS edition should forward
immediately to Rev. J. HARR, Agt.,
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graphical and Descriptive, Poems, Sketches
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are frequently made are: *Once a Week*, *Cham-
ber's Journal*, *All the Year Round*, *The Spectator*,
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ement*, *Le Soleil*.

Among the authors represented in EVERY SAT-
URDAY are many of the wisest and wittiest
writers of Europe, as Henry Kingsley, Anthony
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and intelligent readers for the freshness and
variety of its contents.

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Those who know them and who have long sub-
scribed to them, need no reminder; those who
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odical literature, will be glad to have them
again within their reach; and those who may
never yet have met with them, will assuredly be
well pleased to receive accredited reports of the
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(In the Specious and Elegant Story Building.)
It was founded in 1832, and is chartered
by the State. Its former students may be found
in the old houses of this city and over the South-
States. Ladies or gentlemen can attend the
COMMERCIAL COURSE, or Book-keeping,
Penmanship, Mathematics, English, French,
Spanish, separately. A business education, en-
ables one to earn \$1000, \$2000, or \$3000 an-
nually. It is the best fortune persons can give to
themselves. A DITTO from this College, is a por-
tion in all Commercial communities. Ladies
(and gentlemen) are invited to call. We have
ample arrangements for 1000 students, the
sent year. Liberal arrangements made for
Clergymen and their sons and crippled scholars.
Catalogues sent to all who desire them.
RUFUS DOLBEAR,
President.
nov 17

SOUTH-WESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Where is it located? Its Depository and
theological library is in its own building, No. 103
street, New Orleans.

When was it established? 1850.
Who is its General Agent to whom ad-
dress correspondence on its business should be addressed?
Rev. W. H. Bayless.

What is the Society's field of labor? All
Lutheran and Brethren churches, and all
33rd parallel of North latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To pre-
pare and supply (gratis) where needed) the
translation of the Holy Scriptures.

What are the resources and whence the
funds of the Society? From the annual con-
tributions of its members. Other funds of Church
societies within its field, collections at public meet-
ings and anniversaries. Appropriations of
generous individuals, testamentary bequests to
the annual donation in Books of the American
Bible Society.

What is the Society's method of work? It
cultivates its own local work in its city and
district of New Orleans; then through its
Societies established or to be established
every Parish and County in the field, and
it accomplishes the object of the Society.

What are the terms of membership?
The payment of \$30 at one time constitutes
life membership.

The payment of \$150 at one time, consti-
tutes a Life Director.

The payment of \$1000 at one time, consti-
tutes a Life Patron.

The payment of \$3 annually, constitutes
membership.

The taking up of a collection by a church
constitutes the Pastor an honorary member.
Having been briefly stated the main fea-
tures of the Society's work, we now call attention
to the Board of Directors for the current year.
The Board of Directors for the current year
identically ask the aid of all lovers of the
strengthen the hands of the S. W. B. S.
funding or reviving Auxiliaries, by dom-
estic contributions, by exploring and re-
newing the devotion of the Society, by ex-
ploring and re-creating new members of all
and by establishing connections with the
Society as the Lord has prospered them according
to Scripture which says: "Lay not up treasure
on earth, where moth and rust corrupt, and
where thieves dig up and steal; but lay up
treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor
thieves do corrupt, and where thieves do not
dig up and steal." To ministers and profes-
sors of the Gospel, the Board of Directors in its
love for the Society, and its work, and its
such within our bounds, appeals with a dis-
tinctness of duty and a prayerful com-
mission of the Society to the blessing of Almighty
God, to accept the Lord build the house, they
will build it, and the Lord will be with them,
and the watchman shall stand in his watch-
tower, and he shall cry, "The Lord is with
us."

Our last thought is the hearty cry of the
Reformation. No forbidding of the Word;
tampering with the text; no man's word
comment; God's Word; Christ's Word; the
Spirit's Word: Free: Free: Free. \$25

NEW SOUTHERN MUSIC BOOK.

Just published.

TABOR.

Or the Richmond Collection of Sacred
Music by R. MCINTOSH, of Virginia.

The attention of Choirs and Musical Soci-
eties generally is respectfully asked for this new
popular collection of Church Music. Its
author, for four years an officer in the Confederate
army, composed many pieces in moments snatch-
ed from the hurried march of war. It is a
dirge at the funeral of a nation, and a
wail of the future. It is a work of his pen,
and it is a work of his heart.

Says the Richmond Whig: "The writer is
known throughout the South as an author
of excellence; a musical reputation was
attained—at the time of the war

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n24 6m

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The next Spring Session of this well known institution will commence on the 10th day of February, 1867. It is owned and controlled by the Louisiana Conference, is thoroughly organized, and in the enjoyment of an extensive patronage. Few institutions can present greater advantages in the way of a healthy, situated, well equipped, commodious buildings, thorough instruction, efficient government, and reasonable charges.

TERMS:
For a session of four and a half months, (one-half the paid on entrance; the remainder on the 15th day of April.)
Board, including Washing, Fuel, and Room Rent, payable in gold \$67 50
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Incidental Fees 2 00
French 15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar, with use of instrument, each 37 50
Ornamental branches at usual prices.

Each boarding pupil will furnish a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow cases, a carpet or spread, and her own towels and linen.
After admission, no reduction will be made for the charges for board and tuition, for the session, except in cases of sickness protracted at least to the period of a month.
For further particulars, address
CHARLES B. STUART, President,
Mansfield, La.
Jan 2, 2m

CENTENARY COLLEGE,
Jackson, Louisiana,
established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, \$75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.
Boarding can be obtained at from \$20 to \$25 per month.
The buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of scenery, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution in the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge of its future prosperity.
The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care. In both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.
W. H. WATKINS, President.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY,
GREENSBORO, ALA.
The exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first Wednesday in October next. Instruction will be given in the Schools of Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Mental Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy. Civil Engineering and Analytical Chemistry will also be taught.
Terms: Tuition per term, \$10 00
Boarding fee, 5 00
Total can be obtained at \$20 to \$25 per month
W. M. WIGHTMAN, Chancellor

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AT BATON ROUGE.
The ninth session of this school will begin on Wednesday, 3d October, 1866.

The object of the school has ever been to afford a good classical and practical education, or a complete preparation for any stage of a College or University course.
Terms: Tuition and Board, per month, \$10—Payable \$200 in advance; balance on the 1st of March.

Every student who enters the school is expected to remain to the close of the session in which he will be held liable for the bills in all cases unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.
Pupils are required to furnish their own bed clothing, towels, washcloths, mosquito-net, etc. Circulars can be obtained by addressing Mr. J. C. Keener, or Rev. J. C. Keener, D.D., at Baton Rouge, La.

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IN FULL OPERATION.
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To graduates in all these schools, Diplomas are granted and the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts are conferred upon students who accomplish a certain course. The high grade of scholarship formerly required is still maintained. We have full CHEMICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS for the illustration of the subjects taught.

The location of the College is unsurpassed for health and geniality. It is situated midway between the mountains and the seashore, and with thousands of young men in attendance, there has never been a death arising from malaria or any other malarial cause. We profess to educate young men not only mentally but physically also.

BOARD SIXTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH. Tuition from \$40 to \$60, according to the number of schools attended. \$250 will cover expenses of board, tuition, for three schools, transportation and contingent fees for ten months. Pupils in the college free of charge, but the student provides his own furniture, fuel and lights. Young men who are preparing for the military must those disabled by the late war who are unable to pay their tuition, will be allowed to attend any or all of the schools free of charge.

This College is situated near Dayton, the county seat of Meigs county, Va. Arrangements are made to transport students from Blagway Depot, on the Raleigh and Weldon Railroad, whilst a conveyance leaves Roanoke station, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and the W. & P. Trip Depot, on the same road, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

We solicit a liberal patronage from Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, from the West, South and South-west.

Students will be received at any time. The second term will commence on the 6th day of February next. Young men will be received and prepared for the College proper. For further particulars address the undersigned at Dayton, Meigsburg county, Va.

Thos C JOHNSON,
President R. M. College.

R. F. ETHELL,
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E. ETHELL & THOMAS,
Late of Alabama.

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For variety in the house-furnishing line, our stock is unequalled in the South.
Call in and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
Possess great facilities for buying goods cheap which enables them to sell below market prices.

Special attention given to orders.
Nos. 586 and 588 Magazine Street.
Corner of St. Andrew Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

BROWN & FINNEGAN,
Successors to D. Gaviga,
112 Camp Street—Ground Floor,
Dealers in

CROCKERY, CHINA & GLASS WARE,
Tin, Plated and Japanned Ware,
PLATED AND FANCY GOODS.

Families wishing supplies are invited to call and examine goods and prices.
Jan 19 3m

NORTH, BRUSH & MASON,
Wholesale Dealers in

Fancy Goods,
STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, CUTLERY,
HOSIERY,
Furnishing Goods, etc.,
35 MAGAZINE STREET,
Opposite the St. James Hotel, New Orleans, La.
aug 25 1y

ELEGYMEN are furnished with the Illustrations of Pirenne's Journal, devoted to Ethnology, Physiology, Phenology, Physiognomy, Psychology, etc., at Clubs, \$150 a year—Single Nos. 20 cts. To others, \$2 a year. Premiums of Melodons, Pianos, Sewing Machines and Books are given by S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 359 Broadway, N. Y.
Jan 20

HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY.
RICHARD ANGELL,
156 Poydras street, bet. Camp and St. Charles.
PURE AND FRESH MEDICINES,
Cases, Books, Certificates, &c.
Dr. Proprietary, the best curative known for Ague, Malaria Fever, &c.; Haydette's Worm Drops, and other approved Remedies for domestic practice.

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL,
(Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College.)
Has established himself at No. 108 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anesthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth.
oct 27 1y

PHILIP WERLEIN,
82.....Baronne Street.....82
Successor of the well known music house of P. P. WERLEIN and L. P. WERLEIN & HALEY.
Dealer in:

PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS,
GUITARS, VIOLINS,
And other musical instruments. Also, Music and Instruction Books, Music Folios, Note Paper—in fact everything belonging to music-making.

The repairing and tuning of Pianos will be attended to, arrangements having been made with that well known Piano Maker, M. BERRIARD, who will take charge of that department—charges will be reasonable and satisfactory.

Parties wishing can have their Pianos stored, sold on commission, boxed, or shipped to order. Findings for repairing Pianos, such as Wire, Felt, Cloth, etc., constantly for sale.

Piano Stools, Covers of elegant patterns, etc., on hand.

Any information on musical matters cheerfully given. Teachers recommended.

Music neatly bound.
P. S.—P. P. WERLEIN will be found at times at the above place, and will aid in making selections. He recommends his son PHILIP WERLEIN to his former friends and customers, and solicits their patronage for him.
oct 20 6m

STOVES, GRATES, TIN WARE,
AND
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

The undersigned offer for sale an assortment of COOKING STOVES, consisting of the lot of the well known Charcoal Cook, the Brilliant, the Peerless, the American Home, and others of the latest improvement.

Also, a large lot of HEATING AND PARLOR STOVES, a large variety of GRATES, and of COUNTRY HOLLOW WARE, etc.

We manufacture all our own Tin Ware, and sell cheap.
CAMPBELL & CO.,
a10 6m 115 Poydras st, bet. Camp & Magazine

COAL OIL AND LAMPS.
HILL & YEAZIE,
Having removed from No. 41 Chartres street to No. 74 Camp street, have received large additions to their former stock, making their assortment of Coal Oil Lamps, and all the articles needful to use with them, very extensive. Together with COAL OIL CHANDELIERS from two to six lights, suitable for lighting Churches, large Halls, Parlors, etc.; and every variety of Lamps from the small Hand in the large Station.

Also, PATENT COOKING LAMPS for coal oil and gas, very useful and economical; also EDDIE'S COOKING STOVES, assorted sizes, heated by coal oil; with many other useful and convenient articles.

Always on hand the best Kerosene and Coal Oil manufactured.
Call and examine.
HILL & YEAZIE,
No. 74 Camp street,
uly Between Natchez street and Times Office

ST JAMES HOTEL,
MAGAZINE STREET,
Between Gravier and Natchez Streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
CHAS. E. SMEDES,.....Manager.

This establishment is now open for the reception of guests.

It is newly furnished from the Kitchen to the roof. Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, Linen Sheetings, etc. The Furniture and Table Ware of the latest style and most costly material. The Table is furnished with every luxury the Market affords. The Bar with liquors equal to any used in private families, and the comforts and pleasures of a home, as far as possible, guaranteed to its Guests.

The House itself may be said to be entirely new and fresh. The undersigned will spare neither labor or expense to merit a continuance of the liberal support with which he has thus far been honored.
n3 1y
CHAS. E. SMEDES.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
No. 9 Perdido Street, New Orleans,
Dealers in all descriptions of
MILL AND PLANTATION MACHINERY,
AND AGRICULTURAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents in the Southwest for the celebrated Wood & Mann Steam Engines, 4 to 35 horse power; Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills; Strain's Corn and Wheat Mills; Smut Machines; Bolting Cloth; Todd's Circular Saw Mill; Wood Carding Machines; Flowsy Machines; Stained Sulky Cultivators; Stanley Gany Plows; Plows, Wheelbarrows, Belling, Saws, etc.

Send for descriptive circulars and price lists.
oct 10 6m

GEO. H. VINTEN,
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 Poydras street, between Camp and St. Charles streets, New Orleans.

Newspapers of the following sizes: 22 by 22, 24 by 36, 26 by 38, 27 by 43, 32 by 44, and 36 by 48.

Agent for the sale of R. Hoe & Co's Printing Presses; the "Liberty" Job Presses; Adams' Cottage Presses; and Jas. Conners & Sons Type.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
17 Chartres Street,
Lately received Carpeting of all kinds and qualities; Floor Oil Cloth of all qualities, which are cut to suit rooms; Curtains, Materials, Lace Curtains, Cornices and Blinds in great variety; Window Shades, Hair Cloth, Crumpled Cloth, Table and Piano Covers, China and Crock Stings of all widths.
oct 13 1y
A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

CLOAKS!
F. ADAM,
(Formerly with C. Yule, Jun., & Co.)
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER
In Ladies' and Misses'

CLOTH AND SILK CLOAKS,
No. 76, Canal Street—Up Stairs,
NEW ORLEANS.

Don't trust to glaring advertisements in the newspapers, but go to THE FACTORY itself, if you want good Goods at fair prices.
n10 2m

E. GIQUET,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FOREIGN, FANCY AND STABLE
DRY GOODS.
Also, a large and varied supply of

HOUSEKEEPING and
PLANTATION GOODS.
Constantly on hand, at:

130 Canal Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

AUSTIN & GOODWYN,
Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers of
TINWARE.
Also,
COOKING AND HEATING STOVES
Of all kinds, for sale.

25 Peters, formerly Front Levee,
Corner Customhouse street,
NEW ORLEANS.

PAUL J. CHRISTIAN, JOHN W. MADDER,
Formerly of H. G. Stearns & Co.
P. J. CHRISTIAN & CO.,
General Mercantile Stationers,
JOB PRINTERS, AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 73 Camp Street.

We beg to inform our friends and the public that we have established a complete BOOK BINDERY in connection with our business, and will hereafter be enabled to execute all orders with promptness and dispatch.

We have secured the services of one of the most thorough workmen of this city, and our patrons can rely upon having their orders immediately and efficiently executed.
oct 30 3m

D. H. HOLMES,
Direct Importation of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 155 Canal Street,
sept 6m
NEW ORLEANS.

S. ANDERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER
And PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK DEALER.
61 Camp street, New Orleans.

Cartes de Visite,
Hyalotypes, Ambrotypes,
Pictures on Porcelain,
And every description of Pictures known to the Art.

All kinds of Photographic Materials at the lowest price for cash.
sept 1y

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!!!
BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY
Established in 1837.

VANOUZEN & TIFT,
Of the late Firm and Successors to G. W. COPPIN & CO.,
103 & 104 East Second street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, Plantations, etc.
Made of Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our improved Rotary Yoke.
All Bells warranted to prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned.
Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent free upon application.
jeld 1y

GUSTAVE VOM HOFF,
Manufacturer of Upright Pianos,
507 MAGAZINE ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Pianos sold at moderate prices, with five years guarantee.
One of these Pianos has just been awarded a Medal at the recent Louisiana State Fair, for superior richness of tone and great durability.
dec 6m

TURNER & COHEN,
Photograph and Fine Art Gallery,
No. 67 CAMP STREET.

Trusting that the liberal patronage of our friends and the public will continue, we have engaged the services of Mr. E. M. HOWELL, an operator who cannot be surpassed for skillful and artistic ability. Our artist, Mr. REICHMAN, is second to none in the country.

These gentlemen, with many others for our business, have lately arrived from New York, and we are now prepared to make pictures from the smallest miniature to your watch dial to full-size portraits.

The public are invited to call and make a critical examination for themselves of the many specimens we have of well known citizens of this city.
oct 13 1y

McCUTCHON & HUBBELL,
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
Hoes, Axes, Nails, etc.
No. 74 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
n3 6m

[Established in 1828.]
EVANS' FASHIONABLE RETAIL
Hat Emporium.
No. 62 CAMP STREET,
Next door to the Picayune Office, New Orleans.

A complete assortment of the Latest Styles by every steamer, at Moderate Prices.
n18 6m

LOEB, SIMON & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
80 Canal Street,
NEW ORLEANS
sept 3m

A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.,
Corner of Canal and Royal streets.
[Late Hyde & Goodrich.]
Established in New Orleans Fifty Years.
MANUFACTURERS OF JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.
Importers of Watches, Diamonds, Clocks, Bronzes, Porcelain, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Guns and Pistols.

The largest assortment in the South always on hand.
aug 25 6m

CHAS. H. CHURCHILL,
TAYLOR & CHURCHILL,
41 MAGAZINE STREET, and 20 BANK PLACE, (Opposite St. James Hotel), NEW ORLEANS, LA.

DIRECT IMPORTERS.
We have in stock and are constantly receiving some choice patterns of English and American goods, such as
Hosiery, Ribbons, Trimmings, &c.
Also, a large stock of Trace, Ox and Log Chains, English and American Plows, Hoes, Axes, Vices and Belows; Saws, manufactured by the Notley Iron Works, English and American.

AND WOOL CARDS, NOVA SCOTIA GRIND-STONES, PLOWS,
Hall & Speer's Peacock Plows, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Hall & Speer's Cast Valley Plows, Nos. 1 & 2; King Car's (wood mould board) Plows.
HALL & SPEER, 115 Poydras Street, New Orleans.

GUNS, NAILS, HOLLOW WARE, AXES, &c.
Of all kinds, and at the lowest prices.
Orders from the country are respectfully solicited by TAYLOR & CHURCHILL, 41 Magazine street, and 20 Bank Place, opposite St. James Hotel. Established in New Orleans August 5th 1842.

W. H. HENNING & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
95 and 97, CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Orders to Families, Planters and Traders a full stock of Fancy and Staple Goods, consisting in part of
CHAMPAGNE,
BRANDIES,
WHISKIES,
CLARET,
CORDIALS, &c.

Also, a large lot of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Pork, Beef, Bacon, Salt, suitable for Plantation supplies,—all of which will be offered at the
Most reasonable Rates.

Country orders will receive the most careful and prompt attention.

W. H. HENNING & CO.,
a25 6m 95 & 97 Camp street, New Orleans

WALLACE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, and
PLANTATION CLOTHING.
No. 74 CANAL STREET, and 91, 93 and 95 COMMON STREET, (SLOCUMB BUILDING), NEW ORLEANS
a18 1y

Sales guaranteed at New York prices.

GAINES & REIF, (Successors to HENDERSON & GAINES.)
Importers and Dealers, Wholesale and Retail, in
EARTHENWARE,
GLASS, CHINA,
JAPAN WARE,
PLATED WARE,
SILVER WARE,
FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
WATER PURIFIERS,
HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.
All articles carefully packed for shipment to any country.
No. 100 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

NEW CARPETS.
L. ELKIN,
3 Carondelet Street,
Has just received from England, per steamship Luxor, a large assortment of superior
WILTON, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY & INCRUSTED CARPETS.
RUGS,
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES,
OIL CLOTHS.
And a complete assortment of Curtain Materials such as Brocatelles, Satin de Laines, all Wood Damasks, etc., with corresponding Trimmings.

G. HORTER, T. K. PETERSON, & C. PENNER.
Late of Magee & Late of Goff & Pe. New York. Kneass, N.O. Peterson, Philadelphia.
HORTER, PETERSON & PENNER.
(Sign of the Black Horse.)
MANUFACTURERS OF SADDLES, HARNESS, AND TRUNKS.
Importers of Saddlery & Coach Hardware.
7 MAGAZINE STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
a22 1y

W. G. COYLE & CO.,
COAL MERCHANTS,
Office: 142 Gravier street.
Yard: Corner Magazine & Girod.

Pittsburg, Anthracite, and English Coal delivered at the lowest market rates to families, hotels, cotton presses, foundries, and steamboats.
oct 7 6m

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The business of the current week opened on Saturday under the restrictive influence of a heavy north-east rain storm, which partially suspended operations and continued with few interruptions until Sunday night, since which it has been clear and pleasant, with renewed animation in the general market. At the same time prices have ruled more in favor of sellers, Flour, Corn, Oats, Pork and Lard having all sold at advanced figures. There is very little demand for either Sugar or Molasses, but of the former there is a fair supply offering at the ruling rates.

COTTON.—On Saturday outdoor operations were generally suspended by a heavy rain storm, but still a few buyers came forward and took 1650 bales, at figures showing no quotable variation. On Monday the resumption of fine weather elicited a more general inquiry, and the demand being subsequently stimulated by intelligence of a brisker movement at Liverpool, the market assumed a decidedly buoyant character, and 5500 bales changed hands, generally at full prices, and in such instances at an advance of $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢. Yesterday the business exhibited less steadiness, but the depression caused by the tenor of the Liverpool accounts being neutralized by more firmness in Gold and Exchange, the sales summed up 3300 bales, at prices which, upon the whole, require no change in our figures from last week's quotations.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 10,550 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 6050 bales, against 6692 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 640 bales.

The receipts at this port, since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas,) are 629,294 bales, against 572,801 bales to same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest date, as compared with last year, is 103,189 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 64,067 bales to Great Britain, of 33,478 to France, and an increase of 76,618 bales to other foreign ports.

Low......to—
Ordinary.....27 to 28
Good Ordinary.....28 to 29
Low Middling.....29 to 30
Middling.....30 to 30 $\frac{1}{2}$

TOBACCO.—The stock is too small to allow of any scope for operations, and the sales since our last review were consequently confined to a few hogheads. Prices are very full, and we continue to quote:

Light......to—
Good do.....4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Common do.....4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fair do.....4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Good do.....4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fine do.....4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Choice do.....4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

FLOUR.—Superfines and the grades above are scarce and in request, but the grades below are plenty and dull. There were sales on Saturday and Monday of 1500 barrels at \$24.50 per bbl. Yesterday holders were asking \$25 per bbl, but we did not hear of any sales. It is retailing at \$24.75 to \$25 per bbl. Arrived during the past three days 2830 bbls. Cleared for Mobile 4 bbls.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY.
Wednesday evening, April 3, 1867.
Western Beef, choice per lb net.....18
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net.....16
Texas Cattle Choice per head.....\$55 to 70
Texas Cattle 2d quality, per head.....\$40 to 50
Texas Cattle 3d quality, per head.....\$30 to 40
Hogs per lb gross.....9 to 10
Sheep in lots per head.....\$3 to \$4
Sheep in shops, per head.....\$3 to \$4
Texas Sheep, per head.....\$3 to \$4
Choice Sheep, per head.....\$3 to \$4
Milch Cows, choice per head.....\$80 to \$100
Milch Cows, per head.....\$50 to \$80
Texas Cows, with Calves.....\$50 to \$80
Yearlings, per head.....\$10 to \$18
Calves per head.....\$7 to \$12

HORSE AND MULE MARKETS.
Saddle and light harness horses.....\$200 to \$400
Heavy draft horses.....175 to 305
Common do.....75 to 180
Mules, 1st quality, broke.....200 to 225
Do 2d do.....100 to 150
Do 3d do.....50 to 100
Do 4th do.....20 to 50
Mexican Mules.....40 to 50

Monetary.

Gold has continued quiet, with very little speculative feeling, Gold opening on Saturday at 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 135, subsequently showing less firmness, being depressed by the accounts from New York, and closing heavy at 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 134 $\frac{3}{4}$, opening on Monday at the previous rates of 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 134 $\frac{3}{4}$, and closing quiet at the latter figures, and opening yesterday at 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 135 and under the influence of favorable advices from New York closing at 135 $\frac{1}{4}$.

EXCHANGE.—The market for Foreign Exchange has continued inanimate, with only moderate offerings. On Saturday and Monday we noticed sales of \$14,000 bill of lading Sterling at 144 to 144 $\frac{1}{2}$, \$18,000 A1 clear at 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 146, and \$5,000 bank at 146 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 146 $\frac{3}{4}$. There has been some conflict in their views between buyers and sellers, which increased the general dullness of the market. Yesterday \$27,000 bill of lading and clear sold at 144 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 145, \$38,000 A1, and first class at 145 to 146 $\frac{1}{2}$, and \$50,000 bank at 146 $\frac{1}{2}$.

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY COMPILED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES. FROM TO

Agricultural Implements.....6.00 25.00
Cotton and Sugar Haws.....10.00 11.00
West's Flour and Scraps.....7.50 10.00
Cotton Scrapers.....7.50 10.00
Sweepers.....13.00 15.00
Shovels.....10.00 18.00
Spades.....11.00 20.00
Axes.....15 19.00

Bagging, 5 yds.....25 26
Kentucky.....25 26
East India.....25 26
Bale Rope, Kentucky, 5 lb.....11 12
Bran, 100 lbs.....1.90 2.00
Bran, 100 lbs.....1.90 2.00
Crackers.....10.00 10.00
Bricks, Lake, 5 lb.....20.00 25.00
English, Fire.....45.00 45.00

Candles, 5 lb.....42 43
Sperm, N Bedford.....42 43
Tallow.....16 22
Adamantine.....16 22
Star.....16 22
Chocolate, No 1 lb.....50 52
Sweet and Spiced.....35 37
Cider, Western 5 bbl.....none here
Nutmeg.....18 19
Cool, Cannel 1 ton.....17 17.00
Anthracite 1 ton.....55 60
Western, 1 ton.....24 26
Coffee, Rio, 5 lb.....30 32
Havana.....43 44
St. Domingo.....26 26

Cotton Seed:
Rough, 1 ton.....8.00 12.00
Hulled, 1 bushel.....42 45
Copper Braziers 1 lb.....42 45
Copper Boilers.....45 45
Yellow metal.....none here
Cordage, Manila, 1 lb.....22 24
Tarred, American.....21 21
Russia.....30 30
Corn Meal, 5 bbl.....4.00 5.00
Dye, 1 lb.....5 5
Logwood, Campy.....3 3
St. Domingo.....3 3
Fustic, Tampico.....5 5
Indigo, 1 lb.....1.00 1.00
Madder.....18 20
Eggs, 12 bbl Western.....18 20
Feathers, 1 lb.....1.75 1.75
Fish, Cod, 1 box.....1.75 1.85
Herrings.....75 75
Mackerel, No 1, 5 bbl.....21.00 20.00
No 2.....20.00 20.00
No 3.....16.50 16.50

Flaxseed, 1 lb:
Flour, 5 bbl.....12.35 12.50
Extra.....13.00 15.00
Fine.....10.00 10.50
Fruit, Prunes, 1 lb.....18 20
Pigs, Drum.....23 23
Dried Apples.....10 12
Currants, Zante.....17 19
Almonds, soft shell.....38 38
Raisins, M M, 5 box.....4.15 4.15
Lard.....4.20 4.20
Lem's Sicily 1 box.....4.00 4.00
"Malaga, 1 box.....5.00 5.00
Oranges, La. 1000.....61.00 61.00
Sieli 5 box.....4.50 5.00
French, 8 x 10.....4.50 5.00
"10 x 12.....5.00 5.50
"12 x 18.....6.00 6.00
Grain, 1 bushel.....1.20 1.50
Malt, Western.....1.20 1.50
Canada.....1.90 1.90
Oats.....75 77
Corn, shelled 1 bushel.....1.28 1.35
Beans, 1 bbl.....8.00 12.00
Hops, 1 lb.....8.00 8.00
Gunpowder, 1 keg.....7.50 8.50
Gunny Bags, 1 bag.....24 26
Hay, Western, 1 ton.....40.00 43.00
Northern.....none here
Louisiana.....none here

Hides, 1 lb:
Dry salted Mexican.....15 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wet salted, city slaughter.....9 10
Kip Skins.....11 11
Dry country.....14 15
Pelle 1 piece.....15 15
Iron, Pig 1 ton.....45.00 49.00
Country Bar 1 lb.....7 7
English, 1 lb.....6 6
Hoop, 1 lb.....8 8
Hoop, 1 lb.....8 8
Bollers.....10 10
Nail Rods.....10 10
Nail Cotton Ties.....11 11
Castings, American.....7 7
Lime, Western 1 bbl.....1.50 2.00
Shell Lime.....1.50 2.00
Rockland, do.....2.00 2.10
Cement.....2.75 3.25

Molasses, 1 gallon:
Louisiana.....60 80
Muscovado.....55 57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Refined, Reboiled.....55 57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Moss, 1 lb.....3 3
Grey Country.....3 3
Black do.....4 4
Select, water rotted.....6 6
Nails, Am. 1000 lb.....7 7
Wrought, German.....15 15
Naval Stores, 1 bbl.....18 20
Tar.....4.00 4.00
Pitch.....5.00 5.00
Rosin A No 1.....6.50 6.50
No 2.....5.50 5.50

Saltpetre Turp 1 gallon:
Saltpetre, bright.....2.90 3.90
Oils, Lard 1 gallon.....1.00 1.25
Coal Oil.....55 55
In cases.....70 75
Cotton Seed, Grade.....90 100
Pelle 1 piece.....1.20 1.25
Tanners' 1 gallon.....1.25 1.25
Oil Cake, Lined 1 ton.....37.00 37.00
Cotton Seed.....36.00 37.00
Meal.....80.00 80.00

Provisions, 1 bbl:
Beef, Mess, Northern.....20.00 23.00
" " Western.....15.00 20.00
" " North half bbl.....15.00 16.00
" " Dried, 1 lb.....16 16
" Tongues 1 doz.....10.00 11.00
Pork, Mess.....24.00 25.00
Prime Mess.....22.00 22.00
Bacon, round, 1 lb.....15 15
" Do, canvassed.....15 16
Sides.....12 13
Shoulders.....12 13
Green Shoulders.....8 8
Lard, Prime, in tierces.....12 12
" In kegs.....14 14
Fair, in tierces.....14 14
Butter, Northern.....25 25
" Western.....15 15
Cheese, American.....15 15
Potatoes, 1 bbl.....4.50 4.50
Onions.....5.50 6.00
Green Apples.....7.00 8.00
Rice, 1 lb, Louisiana.....9 10
Carolina.....8 8
Saltpetre, refined 1 lb.....11 11
Crude.....14 15
Salt 1 sack.....13 13

Liverpool, fine, warehouse:
.....1.80 1.05
" from store.....2 2.05
" coarse, cargo.....1.60 1.80
" from store.....1.90 1.95
" from warehouse.....1.75 1.90
Turks Island, 1 bushel.....none here
Soap, 1 lb, Western.....8 10
Southern.....8 10
Castile.....8 10
Sugar, Louisiana, 1 lb.....14 16
Havana, White.....15 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yellow.....13 14
Brown.....13 14
Tobacco, in hhd, 1 lb.....15 15
Bakers & Cutters.....15 20
Choice and Selections.....15 20
Medium Leaf.....12 15
Fair Leaf.....7 10
Common Leaf.....10 12
Good Refused.....5 7
Common Refused.....3 3
Twine, Cotton, 1 lb.....60 80
Wool, Washed, 1 lb.....25 30
Hurry.....30 35
Louisiana, Native.....12 15
Texas, 1 lb, Meino.....15 20

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

Month	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Month	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	JULY	1	2	3	4	5	6
FEB.	7	8	9	10	11	12	AUG.	7	8	9	10	11	12
MARCH	13	14	15	16	17	18	SEP.	13	14	15	16	17	18
APRIL	19	20	21	22	23	24	OCT.	19	20	21	22	23	24
MAY	25	26	27	28	29	30	NOV.	25	26	27	28	29	30
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	DEC.	1	2	3	4	5	6

Gen. James Longstreet. W M Owen. E Owen
LONGSTREET, OWEN & CO.
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
37 Union Street, New Orleans.
aug25 6m

B. S. HARPER & CO.
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 81 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
aug15 1y

JACOB BURCKETT,
GROCER.
And Dealer in Fine Wines & Liquors,
115 6m 110 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

CHENOWETH, CASEY & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For sale of Pork, Bacon, Beef, Flour, and
Western Produce generally,
53 Gravier street, New Orleans.
sep15 1y

WRIGHT, ALLEN & CO.
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
189 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug25 1y

THOS. H. ALLEN, JAMES M. ALLEN, NEW
Mamphs, Tenn. PERRY NUGENT, Orleans
T. H. & M. ALLEN.
(Successors to ROBSON & ALLEN),
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
122 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug15 1y

WILLIAM FELLOWES, JUN.
(Successor to FELLOWES & Co.)
Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant,
186 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
sep15 1y

DAN. P. LOGAN, Agent.
OBER, NATION & CO., LEWIS, NATION & CO.,
New York. St. Louis.
OBER, ATWATER & CO.
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
38 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
sep15 1y

S. M. SWENSON, W. M. PERKINS, J. F. JOHNSON.
N.Y., late of Austin, Tex. H. L. KERNION, N.O.
Perkins, Swenson, & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 48 Carondelet, corner of Union street.
NEW ORLEANS.

SWENSON, PERKINS & CO.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
26 Exchange Place, New York.
sep25 6m

EDWARD NALLE, W. C. DAY.
NALLE, DAY & CO.
Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants,
158 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
o13 1y

ALEX. P. STEWART, CHAS. S. STEWART,
Of Lebanon, Tenn. Of New Orleans, La.
STEWART & BROTHER.
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
General Commission, Receiving and For-
warding Merchants,
NO. 124 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS
o27 1y

S. H. ABY & CO.
Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants,
188 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
o213 6m

ES. KEEF, I. CAULFIELD.
KEEF & CAULFIELD.
Western Produce,
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 77 & 79 Poydras street, New Orleans.
o213 1y

HENRY WARE, W. H. WARE.
OF TEXAS. OF TEXAS.
H. WARE & SON.
Cotton and Wool Factors,
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 63 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
o213 1y

HARVEY, MMAHON & CO.
COTTON FACTORS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
122 Carondelet street, Davidson's Row,
NEW ORLEANS.
R. B. Harvey, New Orleans.
Thomas M. Mahon, Madison county, Miss.
Wm. Forstall, New Orleans.
o213 6m

ALEX. BRITTON, RICH'D F. BRITTON.
A. BRITTON & CO.
General Steamboat Agents,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT,
No 7 Front street, New Orleans
a25 6m

J. R. POWELL,

COTTON FACTOR,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

190 Common Street,

NEW ORLEANS

Late Stuart & James.

Represented by Capt. J. A. BINFORD,

Duck Hill, Miss. o20 1y

SEYMOUR, YARBROUGH & CO.

Cotton and Wool Factors,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

67 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.

jan5 6m

R. BLEAKLY & CO.

Wholesale Grocers,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62 and 64 Poydras street,
Comor Poydras and Tchoupitoulas sts.,
NEW ORLEANS.

All cotton consigned to us will receive the

personal attention of Mr. J. P. GRANT, (for

merely with the house of Messrs Wright & Allen)

who is specially charged with that department

of our business. sep22 1y

H. L. CAMPBELL, F. M. ECKFORD,

OF Mobile. Late Eckford & Weaver, Mobile

CAMPBELL, ECKFORD & CO.

COTTON FACTORS,

Forwarding & General Com'n Merchant,

613 No. 58 Camp street, New Orleans. 1y

SPEED, SUMMERS & CO.

46 Carondelet street, New Orleans,

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS,

General Commission Merchants,
And Commercial Agents. aug25 1y

J. H. CARTER,

Wholesale Grocer,

Nos. 8 and 10 Tchoupitoulas Street,
And 8 and 10 New Levee,
NEW ORLEANS.

aug15 1y

J. H. JENNINGS, J. W. WICKS, M. J. WICKS.

JENNINGS, WICKS & BROS.

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,

39 PERDIDO STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

aly 39 PERDIDO STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

J. J. WARREN, T. W. CRAWFORD, F. F. FLITAN

WARREN, CRAWFORD & CO.

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,

45 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

sep22 6m

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

STAFFORD & WILSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 66, Magazine Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

o27 1y

F. G. BARIERE & CO.

Importers and Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 135 Canal Street, New Orleans.
n10 6m

R. K. WALKER, THOS. M'KNIGHT, J. F. JOHNSON.

R. K. WALKER & CO.

COTTON FACTORS,

And General Commission Merchants,

15 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

a20 1y

J. O. ELLIS, W. C. CHAMBERLIN

ELLIS & CHAMBERLIN,

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,

42 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Are prepared to make cash advances on Cot-

ton, Sugar, and other Produce consigned to

them, and solicit the patronage of their friends

and the public. jan20 1y

WM. EDWARDS & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

27 Camp Street, New Orleans.

Wm. Edwards, }
Edw. J. Gay. } sep15 1y

W. A. VIOLETT, R. Y. BLACK, S. H. SNOWDEN.

VIOLETT, BLACK & CO.

COTTON FACTORS,

And General Commission Merchants,

a15 6m 138 Gravier street, New Orleans.

W. B. LOTT, C. W. WOOD,

Madison County, Miss. Canton, Miss.

LOTT, WOOD & CO.

Wholesale Grocers & Commission Merchants

85 COMMON & 46 CANAL STS., NEW ORLEANS.

Maj. G. C. Sebastian has charge of our sales

Department. sep15 6m

R. A. BANKS, W. W. LOHNO, G. W. VENABLE

BANKS, LORING & CO.

COTTON FACTORS,

And General Commission Merchants,

26 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

sep22 6m

R. A. HARRISON & CO.

AMES HEWITT & CO.,

NEW YORK. LIVERPOOL.

HEWITT, NORTON & CO.

COTTON FACTORS,

And Commission Merchants,

188 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Cash advances made on consignments to

us by Hewitt, Swisher & Co., Galveston,

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES.

VOLUME XIII.—NUMBER 13.
WHOLE NUMBER 623.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1867.

\$3.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—114 CAMP STREET.

HONDURAS.

BELIZE, March 25, 1867.

Editor Christian Advocate:

DEAR Sir—After the most pleasant passage I ever had at sea, I arrived here safe, accompanied by our mutual friends, Dr. D. W. Foster and Mr. Dudley Adams, who have gone to All Pines, 45 miles south of this, where I am to join them in a few days, and together proceed on quite an extended tour.

Very truly yours,
JAMES M. PUTNAM.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

THE BIBLE.

FROM LANGE'S COMMENTARY.

The Bible is the book of life, written for the instruction and edification of all ages and nations. No man who has felt its divine beauty and power, would exchange this one volume for all the literature in the world. Eternity alone can unfold the extent of its influence for good. The Bible, like the person and work of our Saviour, is thean- tropic in its character and aim. The eternal Word of God "was made flesh," and the whole fullness of the Godhead and sinless man- hood were united in one person for- ever. So the Word spoken of God may be said to have become flesh in the Bible. It is therefore all divine, and yet human, from beginning to end. Through the veil of the letter we behold the glory of the eternal truth of God. The divine and human in the Bible sustain a similar relation to each other, as in the person of Christ: they are unmixed, yet inseparably united, and consti- tute one life, which kindles life in the heart of the believer.

Viewed merely as a human and literary production, the Bible is a marvelous book, and without a rival. All the libraries of theology, philosophy, history, antiquities, poetry, law and policy would not furnish material enough for so rich a treasure of the choicest gems of human genius, wisdom and expe- rience. It embraces the works of about forty authors, representing the extremes of society, from the throne of the King to the boat of the fisherman; it was written dur- ing a long period of sixteen cen- turies, on the banks of the Nile, in the desert of Arabia, in the land of promise, in Asia Minor, in classical Greece and in Imperial Rome; it commences with the creation, and ends with the final glorification, after describing all the intervening stages in the Revelation of God and the spiritual development of man; it uses all forms of literary com- position; it rises to the highest heights and descends to the lowest depths of humanity; it measures all tastes and conditions of life; it is acquainted with every grief and every woe; it touches every chord of sympathy; it contains the spiri- tual biography of the human heart; it is suited to every class of society, and it can be read with the same interest and profit by the King and the beggar, by the philosopher and the child; it is as universal as the race, and it reaches beyond the limits of time into the boundless regions of eternity. Even this matchless combination of human excellences points to its divine character and origin, as the absolute perfection of Christ's hu- manity is an evidence of His Di- vinity.

But the Bible is the first and last book of religion. It presents the only true, universal and absolute religion of God, both in its prepara- tory process or growth under the dispensation of the law and the promise, and in its completion under the dispensation of the gos- pel, a religion which is intended ulti- mately to absorb all the other re- ligions of the world. It speaks to us as immortal beings on the high- est, noblest and most important themes which can challenge our

attention, and with an authority that is absolutely irresistible and overwhelming. It can instruct, edify, warn, terrify, appease, cheer and encourage as no other book. It seizes man in the hidden depths of his intellectual and moral con- stitution, and goes to the quick of the soul, to that mysterious point where it is connected with the un- seen and with the great Father of spirits. It acts like an all-penetrating and all-transforming leaven upon every faculty of the mind and mo- tion of the heart; it enriches the memory; it elevates the reason; it enlivens the imagination; it directs the judgment; it moves the affec- tions; it controls the passions; it quickens the conscience; it strength- ens the will; it kindles the sacred flame of hope and charity; it puri- fies, ennobles, sanctifies the whole man, and brings him into living union with God. It can not only enlighten, reform and improve, but regenerate and create anew, and create effects which lie far beyond the power of human genius. It has light for the blind, strength for the weak, food for the hungry, drink for the thirsty; it has a counsel in precept or example for every rela- tion in life, a comfort for every sor- row, a balm for every wound. Of all the books in the world, the Bible is the only one of which we never tire, but which we admire and love more and more in proportion as we use it. Like the diamond, it casts its lustre in every direction; like a torch, the more it is shaken the more it shines; like a healing herb, the harder it is pressed the sweeter is its fragrance.

What an unspeakable blessing, that this inexhaustible treasure of Divine truth and comfort is now accessible, without material altera- tion, to almost every nation on earth in its own tongue, and, in Protestant countries, at least, even to the humblest man that can read.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A CLERICAL COLONEL.

The Colonel Chivington named below, is a minister of the M. E. Church. Will the Church deal with him. [ANSWER—Yes. A large meeting of ministers publicly en- dorsed him.—Ed.]

A YOUNG CHEYENNE.—Among the guests at the Lindell Hotel is an Indian boy, five years old, of the Cheyenne tribe, who is one of the few survivors of the "Cibivington Massacre." On the 29th of Novem- ber, 1864, Colonel J. M. Cibivington, commanding a regiment of Colorado cavalry, attacked an encampment of Cheyenne Indians, on Sand creek, and butchered men, women and children, in the most barbarous manner. A few made their escape, and not many of those who were taken prisoners were spared. The bodies of the slain were treated in the most beastly and disgusting manner. The boy now at the Lin- dell is the son of the head-chief, Black Kettle, who was slain in that massacre. He was then an infant, and was taken charge of by a sol- dier, named Lemuel Chambers, who took him to his home in Indiana, and adopted him as his son, giving him the name of Wilson Chambers.

During General Sherman's tour on the plains last summer the Chey- ennes requested him to restore the son of their late chief, and it is by the General's orders that the boy is now on his way to his tribe. The butchery from which this boy providentially escaped was one of the bloodiest and most disgrace- ful in the annals of Indian warfare. The Indians slaughtered were friendly to the whites, and when they saw Chivington's troops ap- proach they hailed them as friends. The whites opened a deadly fire upon the camp. The chief re- strained his men from returning the fire, thinking it was a mistake, and displayed the American flag, with a white flag under it. But the mas- sacre continued until nearly every Indian was slain, and then the vil- lage was destroyed by fire. An eye-witness of the scene says: "After the firing the warriors put the squaws and children together and surrounded them to protect them. I saw five squaws under a bank for shelter. When the troops

came up they ran out and showed themselves, to let the soldiers know they were squaws, and begged for mercy, but the soldiers shot them all. I saw one squaw lying on the bank whose leg had been broken by a shell; a soldier came up to her with a drawn sabre; she raised her arm to protect herself, when he struck, breaking her arm. She rolled over and raised her other arm, when he struck, breaking it, and then left her without killing her. There seemed to be an indiscrimi- nate slaughter of men, women and children. There were some thirty or forty squaws collected in a hole for protection; they sent out a little girl about six years old with a white flag on a stick; she had pro- ceeded but a few steps when she was shot and killed. All the squaws in that hole were afterwards killed. Every one I saw dead was scalped. I saw one squaw lying with an unborn child by her side."

From this terrible massacre the infant son of Black Kettle escaped. Although he has been cruelly wronged by the whites, he says he has no desire to return to his kin- dred, but would prefer remaining at the Lindell, where he is quite a pet among the ladies, who keep him supplied with sweetmeats and trinkets, of which he is very fond.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

Military News.

TRIAL BY A MILITARY COMMISSION.—From special orders No. 14, head- quarters fifth military district, dated New Orleans, La., April 9th, 1867, we extract the following:

1. A military commission is hereby appointed to meet in this city, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 15th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Mr.— Walker, and such other persons as may be properly brought before it.

DETAILS OF THE COMMISSION.
1. Brevet Major General A. Beck- with, C. S., U. S. army.
2. Brevet Brigadier General C. G. Sawtelle, Quartermaster, U. S. army.
3. Brevet Colonel M. Maloney, 1st U. S. Infantry.
4. Brevet Colonel A. D. Nelson, 1st U. S. Infantry.
5. Brevet Major M. J. Asch, as- sistant surgeon, U. S. army.
6. Captain I. D. DeRusse, 1st U. S. Infantry.
7. 1st Lieutenant John Hamilton, 1st U. S. Infantry.
Brevet Major Leslie Smith, cap- tain 1st U. S. Infantry, judge advo- cate.

The charge upon which the above is based is that of having killed a negro.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DIST.,
NEW ORLEANS, April 10, '67.
SPECIAL ORDERS No. 15.
[Extract.]

2. In obedience to the directions contained in the first section of the law of Congress, entitled "an act supplemental to an act entitled 'an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,'" the registration of the legal voters, according to that law in the parish of Orleans, will be commenced on the 15th inst., and must be com- pleted by the 15th of May.

The four municipal districts of the city of New Orleans, and the parish of Orleans, right bank (Al- giers), will each constitute a regis- tration district. Election precincts will remain as at present constituted.

The following appointments of Boards of Registers is hereby made—to continue in office until further orders, viz:

FIRST DISTRICT.—John A. Roberts, William Baker and W. M. Geddes.
SECOND DISTRICT.—Edward Ames, T. C. Thomas and Michael Vidal.
THIRD DISTRICT.—Chas. F. Berens, John McWhirter and H. Stiles.
FOURTH DISTRICT.—John L. Davis, Henry Bense, Jr., and Edmund Flood.

ORLEANS PARISH—Right Bank.—W. H. Seymour, Thomas Kenefee and George Herbert.

Each member of the Board of Registers, before commencing his duties, will file in the office of the Assistant Inspector General at these headquarters, the oath required in the sixth section of the act referred to, and be governed in the execution of his duty by the provisions of the first section of that act—faithfully administering the oath therein pre- scribed to each person registered.

Boards of Registers will immedi- ately select suitable officers within their respective districts, having reference to convenience and facility of registration, and will enter upon their duties on the day designated. Each Board will be entitled to two clerks. Office hours for registration

will be from 8 o'clock till 12 A. M., and from 4 till 7 P. M.

When elections are ordered, the Board of Registers for each district will designate the number of polls, and the places where they shall be opened in the election precincts within the district—appoint the commissioners and other officers necessary for properly conducting the elections, and will superintend the same.

They will also receive from the commissioners of elections of the different precincts the result of the vote, consolidate the same and forward it to the Commanding General.

Registers and all officers con- nected with elections will be held to a rigid accountability, and will be subject to trial by Military Com- mission for fraud, or unlawful, or improper conduct in the perfor- mance of their duties. Their rate of compensation and manner of pay- ment will be in accordance with the provision of sections 6 and 7 of the supplemental act.

Brevet Brigadier General J. W. Forsyth, Assistant Inspector Gen- eral of the Fifth Military District, is hereby directed to supervise the Boards of Registration for the parish of Orleans, to listen to and adjust, or refer to this office, all just causes of complaint. He is authorized to employ such experts as may be necessary to detect fraud in registration or elections.

Every male citizen of the United States twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who has been resident in the State of Louisiana for one year and parish of Orleans for three months previous to the date at which he presents himself for registration, and who has not been disfranchised by act of Con- gress or for felony at common law, shall, after having taken and sub- scribed the oath prescribed in the first section of the act herein re- ferred to, be entitled to be, and shall be, registered as a legal voter in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana.

Pending the decision of the At- torney General of the United States on the question as to who are dis- franchised by law, Registers will give the most rigid interpretation to the law, and exclude from regis- tration every person about whose right to vote there may be a doubt. Any person so excluded, who may, under the decision of the Attorney General, be entitled to vote, shall be permitted to register after that decision is received—due notice of which will be given.

By command of Major General P. H. Sheridan.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.
Official;
GEORGE LEE,
First Lieutenant 21st U. S. Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant Gen- eral.

WORKING THE SALT MINE ON AVERY'S ISLAND.—We learn that the Hon. Charles B. Chouteau, of St. Louis, accompanied by a corps of the "bone and sinew" from the Iron Mountain mines of Missouri, arrived on Avery's Island some ten days since, and have already taken pre- liminary steps to the working of the salt mines thereupon, by the insertion of a regular miner's shaft, some eight feet by twelve, interior, within a larger shaft, constructed a year or more since. This shaft is composed of wood, set in cement, and is made more secure from leak- age by an exterior wall of brick, laid in cement, around which fire clay, from three to five feet in width, is closely packed, causing the entire exclusion of surface or other water.

The great difficulty in working these mines, during the recent war, was want of proper means to ex- clude the water; this difficulty being surmounted by the means, experience and indomitable energy of Mr. Chouteau and his sturdy Englishmen, among whom are some of the choicest blossoms, who stand steady, with picks in hand, to carve their fortunes from the "crystal gem." A perpendicular shaft, of some thirty feet, will constitute the primary excavation, from which arched galleries, widening to some twenty feet, of indefinite length, will radiate, leaving, at proper dis- tances, pillars of salt as supports to the superstructure of salt and soil. With such men as Mr. Chouteau at the head of our enterprises, St. Mary will soon return to her halcyon days of yore.

A vessel has sailed from New London, bound for the coast of Africa on a cod fishing voyage. It is expected that a market will be found for the fish on the coast of Brazil. This is a new venture in fishing.

POLITICAL.

CONNECTICUT ELECTIONS.—The re- sults of the election show that the Democrats have carried the State by a majority of at least six hundred; and likely to be in- creased by returns from towns from which complete returns have not yet been received. This is the first time that the Democrats have carried the State for many years, and yet the victory has been won against great odds and solely by hard work. In addition to the elec- tion of the Democratic candidates for State officers, three Democratic Congressmen have been chosen, and probably a majority in both branches of the State Legislature. The following are the names of the State officers and Congressmen elected:

STATE OFFICERS.—James E. Eng- lish, Governor; Ephraim H. Hyde, Lieutenant Governor; Leverett E. Pease, Secretary of State; Edward S. Mosely, Treasurer; Jesse Olney, Comptroller.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.—1st District, Richard D. Hubbard (Dem.); 2d, Julius Hotchkiss (Dem.); 3d, H. H. Starkweather (Rep.); 4th, William H. Barnum (Dem.).

The Legislature shows a claimed majority of one for the Democrats in the Senate, while the House is Radical by from thirty to forty ma- jority.

Conservative Gains.—Charter Elections.

ROME, N. Y., April 2.—The charter election to-day resulted in the election of the entire Democratic ticket, with a gain of two hundred over last year.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—John A. Hal- derman, Anti-Radical, was elected Mayor of Leavenworth yesterday. The Hon. Samuel Kemble, was elected Mayor of Lawrence, Kansas. Politics did not enter into the con- test.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 2.—At the charter election in this city yester- day the Democrats elected their candidate for mayor, Stephen Buber, by five hundred majority, and gained two members of the city council from wards heretofore overwhelmingly Republican. The Democratic gain over the vote of last fall is about 1,300. This is the first election of a Democratic mayor in six years.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—Full returns from all the wards give Charles F. Wistich, Radical, for mayor, 4,400 majority. The average majority for the whole Radical ticket is about 5,000. For the City Council 5 Democrats and 14 Radicals are elected, showing a gain of one Democratic Councilman. The new Council will stand, 10 Democrats and 25 Radicals.

MADISON, Wis., April 2.—At the charter election to-day the Demo- cratic ticket was elected by two hundred and fifty majority. Hon. A. S. Sanborn was elected mayor.

MILWAUKEE, April 2.—The munici- pal election to-day resulted in the election of the Democratic ticket by 1,000 majority. The Hon. E. O'Neill was elected Mayor.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—Mr. Davis, Conservative, was elected Mayor of St. Joseph, to-day.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 2.—The Democratic city ticket was elected to-day by about 1,000 majority.

MORALITY IN ROMISH AND PROTEST- ANT COUNTRIES.—The Rev. M. Hobart Seymour has published a letter, giving the results of an investiga- tion on this subject, forced upon him by an assertion of the superior morality of the Brussels population as compared with that of London. The facts elicited have a most in- structive bearing on the pending Confessional controversy. All the figures have been gathered from official documents of the respective countries which Mr. Seymour names. They are tabulated thus:

ILLEGITIMATES IN ROMAN CATHOLIC.
Brussels—Thirty-five per cent.
Paris—Thirty-three "
Munich—Forty-eight "
Vienna—Fifty-one "

ILLEGITIMATES IN PROTESTANT.
London—Four per cent.

THE MURDERS IN ROMAN CATHOLIC.
Belgium—Eighteen in the million.
France—Thirty-one "
Bavaria—Thirty-two "
Austria—Thirty-six "
Italy—Fifty-two "

THE MURDERS IN PROTESTANT.
England—Four in the million.

The foreign exports from the port of Philadelphia for the year 1866, was \$17,867,716.

LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—In the Supreme Court to-day the following allotment of judges was announced: 1st Circuit comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire and Mas- sachusetts—Clifford. 2d. New York, Vermont and Connecticut—Nelson. 3d. Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware—Grier. 4th. Maryland, Western Virginia and Old Virginia—Chase. 5th. Geo- rgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas—Wayne. 6th. Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee—Swayne. 7th. Illinois and Wis- consin—Davis. 8th. Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas and Ar- kansas—Miller. 9th. California and Oregon—Field.

This allotment indicates that the federal courts will hold in the dis- tricts governed by brigadier gen- erals, and that Mr. Davis will have an early hearing, Chief Justice Chase president.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The com- plaint of Georgia is in print, cover- ing twelve pamphlet pages. It differs from the Mississippi com- plaint in many respects, but chiefly in not making the President a party to the action. The petition asks that Stanton, Grant and Pope be enjoined.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Senate rejected ex-Senator Stockton for Minister to Austria.

Morton, Senator from Indiana, will deliver an address to the negroes at their celebration on the 16th inst.

The Russian treaty makes the cession of the Russian American possessions complete and absolute.

On exchange of ratifications all fortifications and military posts are to be immediately delivered up to the United States, the Russian troops to be withdrawn as soon as practicable. The United States pay ten millions two hundred thousand dollars in gold at the U. S. Treasury within ten months after the ex- change of ratifications. The cession is free and unincumbered by any reservation of privileges, franchises, grants or possessions by any com- panies of Russian or other nation- alities, corporate or incorporate, except merely private individual property holders. All rights of dominion pass to the United States. The ratifications will be exchanged at Washington before the 13th of June, or the treaty fails.

The continental domain acquired is about 389,000 square miles. The islands increase the actual domain acquired to 450,000 miles.

Private individual property of civilized inhabitants is to be re- spected. Churches built by the Russian Government will remain the property of the resident mem- bers of the Greek and Oriental Churches.

The civilized inhabitants may remain three years in the Territory without forfeiting their allegiance to Russia. Those choosing to remain permanently and become American citizens, will be protect- ed as such, in liberty and property. The uncivilized tribes are placed on the same footing as the aborig- ines of this country.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Dem- ocrats carried Albany, New York, by seventeen hundred, and Lockport by two hundred and seventy ma- jority.

Trenton, New Brunswick, Hobok- en, Hudson City, Harrison and Kearney, in New Jersey, were also carried by the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The President's illness will probably prolong the senatorial session.

Georgia's petition is signed by Black, Brent, Cowan and O'Connor, with the certificate of the governor of Georgia attached. It prays for an injunction against Stanton, Grant and Pope. Proceedings of court to-morrow looked for with in- tense anxiety.

Some New York papers have made arrangements for a verbatim report of the argument.

Georgia's petition read last night by Charles O'Connor who probably wrote it.

STATE MONEY DESTROYED.—Yester- day at noon the State auditor and the treasurer committed to the flames \$800,000 of State money that had been received in payment of State dues. This leaves out about \$1,200,000, \$600,000 of that sum are in the hands of the city, and cannot be regarded as in circulation, or in any way effecting the value of the remaining, \$800,000 outstanding, since under the view taken by May- or Henth, these notes are uncon- stitutionally issued, and of course the corporation cannot reissue or offer for sale bills which it holds to be unlawfully uttered.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

TO THE FRIENDS OF CHRISTIANITY.

The writer of this was sent by the Montgomery Conference, at its last session, to the Ashville Circuit, St. Clair County, Ala. Soon after he reached his first appointment, he learned that an agent had been sent into that country by the "Northern Methodist Church," with a view of effecting the union of the churches North and South. He proposed to give certain local preachers living there, the handsome sum of \$40 per month, if they would take missions. They being lovers, more of money than of God, readily accepted the money proposition, and like ravenous wolves, entered every sheep-fold in the Circuit, and succeeded in getting a goodly number of inferior sheep. In order to accomplish the end they had in view, political harangues were made to the Christian people, and all plans were used by them that they could devise. This was a source of great trouble and vexation to me, for I love the church, if I know my heart. We were of the opinion if it was necessary to reunite the two bodies of Methodists, that it should be done by the Conference, the proper tribunal of our church, and not taken in hand by men of shallow minds and poor understanding, with hearts full of prejudice. We opposed the measure strenuously with gloves off; for we were aware of the many evils consequent upon such an unwise and improper step; the seeds of infidelity and scepticism, hatred and strife would be sown, and the harvest reaped. We were weak in numbers before any members left us; now we are weak indeed. The prospects for doing good are bright. We are anxious to build a new house at Gam Spring, five miles from Ashville; a church well known to some of our preachers. It is now an old dilapidated building, too small to hold the congregation.

I suggested to the members in our first "Regular Church Meeting" held, the propriety and necessity of building a church. All seemed very willing and anxious to do it, and a resolution to that end was passed. It will require at least \$300.00 to defray the expenses. They are able, we think, to raise at least \$150.00, and would cheerfully give \$30.000, was it not owing to the fact that financial affairs are in bad condition. They suffered by the war; made a sorry crop last year; therefore, there may be a good will, but there is no way. Will our preachers and friends of Christianity, give a helping hand in our effort to advance the Redeemer's glorious cause, by each mailing \$5.00, and directing to my address. Don't fail to send it, brethren and sisters, for God will return its value to you in due time, if you give cheerfully. Before closing the communication, we would not forget to ask God's people to pray for us, that we may be useful in the ministry, the humble instrument in the hands of God, of winning many souls to Jesus.

Yours in Christ,

R. E. GARY.
Ashville, St. Clair Co., Ala., March 28th, 1867.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BRAZIL.

Mr. Editor: I expect to start for Brazil about the 12th of next month, May, but do not expect to re-leave my family before next Oct. During the time I am absent, I expect to travel extensively in the Empire. Two objects will be kept in view: First, as a preacher, I shall try to find those localities where there is likely to be the largest settlements of American population, and where there is most need of ministerial labor. Second, as an emigrant, I shall use my best judgment in selecting a home for my family. I shall try to find a home where good society shall be combined with a fine climate, and a rich and productive soil.

The months of March, April, and May, will probably carry 2,000 emigrants to Brazil, from the Southern States, and each succeeding month of this year will carry its hundreds; and, but for the strange hostility of the press of this country to emi-

gration from it, they would go by thousands. Why should they not go from the great trouble and unrest of this unfortunate land, when emigration to Brazil is cheaper than to central Texas, and where they will find a soil and climate as fine as any in the world; a wise and stable, and really free and constitutional government, and one of the most hospitable peoples on earth.

If a kind Providence spares my life, I shall write you my views about Brazil, and through your paper answer the inquiries of many friends, who have requested me to write to them.

J. E. NEWMAN.

Meridian, Miss., April 2d, 1867.

From the St. Louis Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM BISHOP MARVIN.

Will the preachers bear with me if I offer a few suggestions especially to them?

The power and vitality of the Church depends greatly upon the personal religious character of the preachers. The piety of the lay members will never average above that of the preachers. It may rather be expected to fall somewhat below. It is not by preaching sanctification that we can bring the members to a high spiritual state unless we realize it in our own experience. For if we urge entire consecration, our words will take their meaning in the understanding of the people from the tenor of our lives. A man may insist ever so strenuously upon the necessity of holiness, but if his hearers know him to be proud and vain, and addicted to evil tempers, full of the world and a lover of money, his words will take no deep root in their minds. Their import will be insensibly lowered to his own personal standard.

Besides that, the tone of all a man says comes from himself. How much more the same words convey from the lips of one man from those of another. When Carvosso said, "Have faith in God," there was a power in the words that helped the penitent to believe. From the lips of many they have little or no force. Many a half worldly preacher insists in the pulpit upon these solemn words: "Without holiness no man shall see the Lord." But they take no effect either upon sinners or lukewarm professors. But when Wesley uttered them, they went down into men's souls.

And this is something distinct from mere earnestness either of manner or feeling. There is a species of fervor that comes from a different source. A man warms with his theme in the pulpit, and immediately cools again. His words produce a momentary effect. They touch the sensibilities. But there is a want of solidity and permanence. It is a species of effervescence. Yet sometimes God uses this, no doubt, to awaken sinners. But it rarely produces a high degree of spirituality in the Church—perhaps never. May not the evanescent character of many revivals be traced to this very source? Touching anecdotes arouse the sensibilities where there is no adequate sense of sin. Some, however, go on from this to a genuine repentance and conversion. But many, when the influences of the occasion pass away, remain as they were before, or perhaps become worse.

Sometimes I have been deeply pained to hear preachers say they are under no obligation to be better than other members of the Church. The remark may be true, but it is made for a bad purpose. Men seek to excuse their shortcomings by it. True, every man ought to be as holy as preachers ought to be. But there are some obligations upon preachers to live up to this high standard that do not bear upon others. They are more looked to as examples. Their shortcomings will do more harm than those of other men.

Brethren, preaching faithfully the whole of the saving doctrine will not save our own souls, unless we realize it in our own lives. We may, like the Pharisees, preach the true doctrine and yet live in sin. We may point others the way of life, and ourselves walk in the way of death. In the last day it will not avail us to say we have cast out devils in the name of Christ, and in his name done many wonderful works, if we have been workers of iniquity.

Have we really given up all for Christ? Do we comprehend this matter of consecration? Are we willing to live poor for Christ's sake? Or do we make it a condition of our ministerial work that we must be well housed, well dressed and well fed? Is making sacrifices merely a theme for sermons? Or if we have them to make, do we mouth and grumble about it? Do we not take great delight in dwelling upon our sacrifices, and even exaggerating them? The sacrifice is never complete while we either make it reluctantly or make a merit of it.

Have we faith? When we pray do we really feel that God hears us? Do we preach confidently looking for fruit? Are our sermons, in our own consciousness, mere treatises on religious topics, or are they felt by us to be direct overtures from God, through us, to our hearers? We that teach men to be holy, are we holy? Is Christ our all in all?

May it not be that some of us are going to hell and taking others with us?

E. M. MARVIN.

Fairview Seminary, St. Charles Co., March 21, 1867.

THE RITUALISTIC JARGON.

The "Vicar of Bray" in the Church Union moralizes and poetizes after the following fashion:

Now, thought I in my innocence, why not go just one step further and reduce the thing to a certain system. Our brethren in Thibet, so says Prof. Confucius, of the Millinery University (alas! now among the things that were), have praying machines. A wheel is constructed so that the people may attach certain prayers to its spokes, and they are whirled around, many or few times, according to the greatness of one's sins. They go even further. They construct immense wheels turned by machinery—a sort of praying-mill—where the sins of all the people of Thibet are ground out.

Now, as I sat and watched the motions of my people—their wheeling to the right and to the left, according to the ritual; their down-setting and uprising—they seemed to me to be as one, and I the centre or soul. They looked like those moving wax figures in Barnum's Museum, and I seemed to turn the crank. Now, thought I, these people don't love this thing. If they could do it by proxy how much better. So I hit upon the following plan: I caused a system of wires to run from each seat to the chancel of my church, connecting with a galvanic battery placed conveniently behind the screen in one corner of the same. I then persuaded every one of my people who preferred not to attend service, to construct a mannikin, or figure stuffed resembling themselves as nearly as possible under the direction and scientific management of our milliner, in the University. Strange as it may seem, the people, glad to get rid of my ministrations, and upon being assured that it was just as well to have a stuffed figure to go through the forms as it was to pray by book, and moreover, the order would be perfect, all without exception sent their proxy. These proxies my man-milliner placed in rapport with the galvanic battery by means of the aforesaid wires. The old organ was converted into an immense hand-organ, thus getting clear of the greatest affliction of a poor rector's life—a musical committee and a quartette choir of paid singers.

Well, having made all my arrangements, and having invited the Faculty of the Millinery University to inspect, they formed a procession, and with the bishop at the head, marched, heads uncovered, into the church, and inspected the wonderful invention! Confucius declared at once that he had never seen anything so economical in his life. Why, it was superior to all other heathen contrivances, since it would go day and night. The service could be ground out in just one hour and twenty minutes by the clock, and then begin anew. It obviated all keeping of saints' days, for every day, and night, too, was sacred. It abolished all ansterities of Lent; for did not the proxies keep Lent the year round, only stopping long enough to repair machinery? This distress that is now so burdensome, whereby prayers must be said every morning in Trinity, would be all smoothly adjusted. Rectors, assistants, and all, could stay at home and mind their affairs; assured that everything was being ground out at church. And by means of wires and the Atlantic cable every church in the world could be arranged as mine was, and placed in rapport, and then every where could centre at the Vatican at Rome, and the Pope could be mechanically what he is now in desire—controller of the devotions of the whole world.

These eminently wise views of Confucius were seconded by the whole Faculty, and all withdrew in procession, as they came, highly pleased at the contrivance. What was the upshot of this diabolical contrivance you will know in my next.

VICAR OF BRAY.

A Prophecy of Retribution—Gloomy Reflections.

The venerable Nathan Lord, D. D., for a third of a century, President of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, amid all the political infatuation and religious fanaticism that has surrounded him, and that compelled him finally to surrender the position he had so long adorned, adheres steadfastly to the principles

and opinions that he espoused before the insanity that now prevails in this section of the country had become general.

The Charleston Mercury publishes a portion of a private letter written by him last month to one of his former pupils, extracts from which we subjoin:

I do not justify, in point of Christian principle or common prudence, the methods by which you sought redress of the wrongs you have, for more than a generation, received from the North. But I more blame ourselves, first, for our denunciation of slavery itself, in distinction from its abuses, and then by our "irrepressible conflict" with it, undertaken upon false moral and political grounds, and carried on, hatefully, as it has been, after a Mahometan fashion. Were this institution a *malum in se*, and not sometimes a conservative necessity for all the parties, our method of overcoming it has been, from first to last, unworthy of a Christian people. We have done the work. We have given you a dreadful punishment. But, as we have done it in unrighteousness, our retribution some time, somehow, will come perhaps to a general dissolution.

Yet I dare not speculate about the future. * * I fold my hands and await upon the providence of God. But in the general and in the long run I see no good before us. Judgment will come.

I think thus the rather because I seem to see an approaching catastrophe of all the nations. The world has grown old in transgression. From east to west the experiment of reforming and saving it has been tried in vain. We are the western-most and last; and now that Christianized Anglo-Saxon republicanism has failed, instead of calling on God for help, we are calling upon the negro. We look to a brutified, shiftless and licentious people to aid us in the work of self-government, which has been impossible to ourselves, and which I now believe is impossible on earth.

The demonstration seems now almost complete that man can neither govern nor be governed, nor govern himself, and that the last failure will somehow prove the greatest of all. The volcanic throes of the nations to overturn arbitrary power will be ultimately successful. Then "liberty, equality and fraternity" will have its short day; and when its Babel seems to be completed, the dream of earth will vanish.

Here all such prophesying is in vain. I find myself almost alone. I sometimes imagine that I could do more among your people, and even among the outcast, suffering, perishing negroes, than among the philanthropists who have given them a boon which they know not how to use, and which these boasters never would have given them, but to make them subservient to their fanatical enterprises or their lust of power. But my day is past. What can one at three score and fifteen do but to repose, and to prate and lament?

THE ALBERT NYANZA.

"There is little difficulty in describing the toilette of the natives—that of the men being simplified by the sole covering of the head, the body being entirely nude. It is curious to observe among these wild savages the consummate vanity displayed in their head-dresses. Every tribe has a distinct and unchanging fashion for dressing the hair; and so elaborate is the coiffure that hair-dressing is reduced to a science. European ladies would be startled at the fact, that to perfect the coiffure of a man requires a period of from eight to ten years! However tedious the operation, the result is extraordinary. The Latookas wear most exquisite helmets, all of which are formed of their own hair; and are, of course, fixtures. At first sight it appears incredible, but a minute examination shows the wonderful perseverance of years in producing what must be highly inconvenient. The thick, crisp wool is woven with fine twine, formed from the bark of a tree, until it presents a thick network of felt. As the hair grows through this matted substance it is subjected to the same process, until, in the course of years, a compact substance is formed like a strong felt, about an inch and a half thick, that has been trained into the shape of a helmet. A strong rim, of about two inches deep, is formed by sewing it together with thread; and the front part of the helmet is protected by a piece of polished copper, shaped like the half of a bishop's mitre and about a foot in length, forms the crest. The framework of the helmet being at length completed, it must be perfected by an arrangement of beads, should the owner of the head be sufficiently rich to indulge in the coveted distinction. The beads most in fashion are the red and the blue porcelain, about the size of small peas. These are sewn on the surface of the felt, and so beautifully arranged in sec-

tions of blue and red that the entire helmet appears to be formed of beads; and the handsome crest of polished copper, surmounted by ostrich-plumes, gives a most dignified and martial appearance to this elaborate head-dress. No helmet is supposed to be complete without a row of cowrie shells stitched around the rim so as to form a solid edge.

The Latookas have neither bows nor arrows, their weapons consisting of the lance, a powerful iron-headed mace, a long bladed knife or sword, and an ugly iron bracelet, armed with knife blades about four inches long by half an inch broad; the latter is used to strike with if disarmed, and to tear with when wrestling with an enemy. Their shields are either of buffaloes' hide or of giraffes', the latter being highly prized as excessively tough although light, and thus combining the two requisite qualities of a good shield; they are usually about four feet six inches long by two feet wide, and are the largest I have seen. Altogether, everything in Latooka looks like fighting.

Although the men devote so much attention to their head-dress, the women are extremely simple. It is a curious fact, that while the men are remarkably handsome, the women are exceedingly plain;—they are immense creatures, few being under five feet seven inches in height with prodigious limbs. Their superior strength to that of other tribes may be seen in the size of their water jars which are nearly double as large as any I have seen elsewhere, containing about ten gallons; in these they fetch water from the stream about a mile distant from the town. They wear exceedingly long tails, precisely like those of horses, but made of fine twine and rubbed with red ochre and grease. These are very convenient when they creep into their huts on hands and knees. In addition to the tails, they wear a large flap of tanned leather in front. Should I ever visit that country again, I should take a great number of "Freemasons' aprons for the women; these would be highly prized and would create a *furor*. The only really pretty women that I saw in Latooka were Bokke, the wife of the chief, and her daughter; they were *fa-similes* of each other, the latter having the advantage of being the second edition. Both women and men were extremely eager for beads of all kinds, the most valuable being the red and blue porcelain for helmets, and the large opalescent beads the size of a child's marble.

The day after my arrival in Latooka I was accommodated by the chief with a hut in a neat courtyard beautifully clean and cemented with clay, ashes, and cow-dung. Not patronizing the architectural advantages of a doorway of two feet high, I pitched my large tent in the yard and stowed all my baggage in the hut. All being arranged, I had a large Persian carpet spread upon the ground, and received the chief of Latooka in state. He was introduced by Ibrahim, and I had the advantage of his interpreter. I commenced the conversation by ordering a present to be laid on the carpet of several necklaces of valuable beads, copper bars, and colored cotton handkerchiefs. It was most amusing to witness his delight at a string of fifty little "berrets" (opal beads the size of marbles) which I had brought into the country for the first time, and were accordingly extremely valuable. No sooner had he surveyed them with undisguised delight than he requested me to give him another string of opals for his wife, or she would be in a bad humor; accordingly a present for the lady was added to the already large pile of beads that lay heaped upon the carpet before him. After surveying his treasures with pride, he heaved a deep sigh, and turning to the interpreter he said, "what a row there will be in the family when my other wives see 'Bokke' (his head wife) dressed up 'with this finery. Tell the 'Muttal' that unless he gives necklaces for 'each of my other wives, they will 'fight!' Accordingly I asked him the number of the ladies that made him anxious. He deliberately began to count upon his fingers, and having exhausted the 'digits' of one hand, I compromised immediately, begging him not to go through the whole of his establishment, and presented him with about three pounds of various beads, to be divided among them. He appeared highly delighted, and declared his intention of sending all his wives to pay Mrs. Baker a visit. This was an awful visitation, as each wife would expect a present for herself, and would assuredly have either a child or a friend for whom she would beg an addition. I therefore told him that the heat was so great that we could not bear too many in the tent, but that if Bokke, his favorite, would appear, we should be glad to see her. Accordingly he departed, and shortly we were honored by a visit. Bokke and her daughter were announced, and a prettier pair of savages I never saw. They were very clean;—their hair was worn

short, like all the women of the country, and plastered with red ochre and fat, so as to look like vermilion; their faces were slightly tattooed on the cheeks and temples, and they sat down on the many-colored carpet with great surprise, and stared at the first white man and woman they had ever seen. We gave them both a number of necklaces of red and blue beads, and I secured her portrait in my sketch book, obtaining a very correct likeness. She told us that Mohammed Her's mon were very bad people; that they had buried and plundered one of her villages; and that one of the Latookas who had been wounded in the fight by a bullet had just died, and they were to dance for him to-morrow, if we would like to attend. She asked many questions; how many wives had I? and was astonished to hear that I was contented with one. This seemed to amuse her immensely, and she laughed heartily with her daughter at the idea. She said that my wife would be much improved if she would extract her four front teeth from the lower jaw, and wear the red ointment on her hair, according to the fashion of the country; she also proposed that she should pierce her under lip, and wear the long pointed polished crystal, about the size of a drawing pencil, that is the "thing" in the Latooka country. No woman among the tribe who has any pretension to be a "swell" would be without this highly prized ornament, and one of my thermometers having come to an end I broke the tube in three pieces, and they were considered as presents of the highest value, to be worn through the perforated under lip. Least the piece should slip through the hole in the lip, a kind of rivet is formed by twine bound round the inner extremity, and this protruding into the space left by the extraction of the four front teeth of the lower jaw, catches the tongue to act upon the extremity, which gives it a wriggling motion, indescribably ludicrous during conversation.

I cannot understand for what reason all the White Nile tribes extract the four front teeth of the lower jaw. Were the meat of the country tender, the loss of teeth might be a trifle; but I have usually found that even a good set of grinders are sometimes puzzled to go through the operation needful to a Latooka breakfast. It is difficult to explain real beauty; a defect in one country is a desideratum in another; scars upon the face are, in Europe, a blemish; but here and in the Arab countries no beauty can be perfect until the cheeks or temples have been gashed. The Arabs make three gashes upon each cheek, and rub the wounds with salt and a kind of porridge (asida) to produce proud flesh; thus every female slave, captured by the slave-hunters, is marked to prove her identity, and to improve her charms. Each tribe has its peculiar fashion as to the position and form of the cicatrice.

The Latookas gash the temples and cheeks of their women, but do not raise the scar above the surface, as is the custom of the Arabs. Polygamy is, of course, the general custom; the number of a man's wives depending entirely upon his wealth, precisely as would the number of his horses in England. There is no such thing as *love* in these countries, the feeling is not understood, nor does it exist in the shape in which we understand it. Everything is practical, without a particle of romance. Women are so far appreciated as they are valuable animals. They grind the corn, fetch the water, gather firewood, cement the floors, cook the food, and propagate the race; but they are mere servants, and as such are valuable. The price of a good-looking strong young wife, who could carry a heavy jar of water, would be ten cows; thus a man, rich in cattle would be rich in domestic bliss, as he could command a multiplicity of wives. However delightful may be a family of daughters in England, they nevertheless are costly treasures; but in Latooka, and through-out savage lands, they are exceedingly profitable. The simple rule of proportion will suggest that if one daughter is worth ten cows, ten daughters must be worth a hundred, therefore a large family is the source of wealth; the girls produce the cows, and the boys milk them. All being perfectly naked (I mean the girls and the boys) there is no expense, and the children act as herdsmen to the flocks, as in the patriarchal times. A multiplicity of wives thus increases wealth by the increase of family. I am afraid this practical state of affairs will be a strong barrier to missionary enterprise.

A savage holds to his cows, and his women, but especially to his cows. In a razzia fight he will stand for the sake of his wives, but when he does fight it is to save his cattle.

The French government has decided to raise the pay of all its employees in Paris twenty-five per cent during the exhibition.

THE FISHERMAN'S WIFE.

It was summer time, and the dawning day
Shed bright on the cliffs of our lonely bay;
And my man went out in his boat to sea,
To win the bread for his wife and me.

The day went on—I remember it well—
The room was filled with the salt sea smell;
And the sunlight came, like an angel good,
Through the doors and the windows that open
To the good.

I sang and worked with joy in my heart,
I sang and worked with joy in my heart,
For I held that a wife should do her part
To clean and brighten the house within,
Praying the Lord to keep her from sin.

I had finished, and just sat down to rest,
When I saw a cloud rise up in the west;
And the moon of the sea grew loud on the rocks,
And the gulls flew low in shrieking flocks.

Soon the wind grew loud from the hollow shies,
And I watched the waves with frightened eyes,
As they struggled and sprang at the cloud's
black frown,
And clutching their broad wings swept them
I down.

Then I hurried out to the old pier head,
Through the yard of the church where slept the
dead;
And I wished that my man and I had died,
And were quietly sleeping there, side by side.

'Twas an evil wish—I rebuked it, too;
But one heart is weak where there should be two,
And one voice alone grows weak in prayer,
When it misses another so often there.

Well, I watched for hours in that heat and blow
Till all the light from the sky did go;
Then I turned, heart-sick, from the thing of the
foam,
And wrestled my way to my vacant home.

There the breath of the storm blew under the
door,
And I felt it whisper along the floor;
And the clothes of my man, as they hung on the
stair,
Saw as if touched by a spirit hand.

The lights I put in the window small,
And I saw a cloud rise up in the wall;
And I heard, as the whistling storm went by,
Shouts as of souls about to die.

I dropped to the ground with my hands on my
face,
For I feared to see some soul in the place;
And I prayed the Lord my soul to keep,
And He heard my prayer, and gave me sleep.

Heapt up at last; 'twas early dawn;
I ran to the door—the storm was gone;
The morning star shone bright o'er the sea,
And my man came home to his house and me.
—Chamber's Journal.

From the Houston Telegraph.

SPEECH OF THADDEUS STEVENS.

Not having room for the entire
speech of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, of
Pennsylvania, made in the House of
Representatives yesterday, in sup-
port of his confiscation bill, we
make extracts enough to show its
animus. After some preliminary
remarks, he announced his purpose
as follows:

The punishment of traitors has
been wholly ignored by a treacher-
ous Executive and by a sluggish
Congress. I wish to make an issue
before the American people and see
whether they will sanction the per-
fect impunity of a murderous bel-
ligerent, and consent that the loyal
men of this nation, who have been
deprived of their property, shall
remain without remuneration, either
by the rebel property or the property
of the nation.

To this issue I desire to devote
the small remnant of my life.

He thus discourses on the right:
We are treating these belligerents
simply as enemies, and their prop-
erty as enemies' property now in
the possession and power of the
conqueror. By the law of nations
in its most stringent provision, all
the property, liberty and lives of a
conquered enemy who has waged
an unjust war are at the disposal of
the victor. Modern civilization will
scarcely justify the exercise of the
extreme right. The lives, the lib-
erty, and, in most cases, the real
property of the vanquished are left
untouched. The property, however,
of the vanquished is held in some
shape liable to pay the expenses
and damages sustained by the in-
jured party. If peace is brought
about by treaty, it is usually stipu-
lated that the expenses and damages
shall be paid by the defeated bel-
ligerent. As such remuneration
must be levied as taxes on the
subjects, it does subject all their
property to this burden. Where
there is no government capable of
making terms of peace, the law-
making power of the conqueror
must fix the terms. This gives
them sufficient right to take just
such property as it may deem
proper. Where the subdued bel-
ligerent is composed of traitors,
their personal crimes aggravate
their belligerent offence and justify
severe treatment, just as a tribe of
savages are treated with more rigor
than civilized foes.

We might make the property of
the enemy pay the \$1,000,000,000
which we have expended, as well
as the damages inflicted on loyal
men by confiscation and invasion,
which might reach \$1,000,000,000
more. This bill is merciful, taking
less than one-tenth of our just
claims.

We could be further justified in
inflicting severe penalties upon this
whole hostile people as "a fierce
and savage people," as an "ob-
stinate enemy," whom it is a duty
to tame and punish. Our future
safety requires stern justice.

What more "savage or fierce
people" than they who deliberately
starved to death sixty thousand
prisoners of war; who shot or re-
duced to bondage all captive sol-

diers of the colored race; who
sought to burn our cities through
secret agents; who sent infected
materials into our most populous
towns to destroy non-combatants,
old men, women and children, by
the most loathsome and fatal dis-
eases; and who consummated their
barbarism by the assassination of
the mildest of rulers and the best
of men.

If this is not a "fierce and savage
enemy," whom we have to reduce
to absolute submission and depen-
dence, point me out one to which the
language of Vattel will apply. You
would do great injustice to those
mild savages who owed us no al-
legiance by pointing to those who
perpetrated the massacre of Wyom-
ing; or to the Comanches or the
wild Indians of the West, or the
fierce tribes of the Orinoco—and
yet you seize their lands and expel
them from their native country.

We question whether modern
literature can furnish a passage
rivaling the following:

Have they not a right to it? I
do not speak of their fidelity and
services in this bloody war. I put
it on the mere score of lawful earn-
ings. They and their ancestors
have toiled, not for years but for
ages, without one farthing recom-
pense. They have earned for their
masters this very land and much
more. Will not he who denies
them compensation now be accused,
for he is an unjust man? Have we
not upon this subject the decision
recorded of a judge who never
erred? Four million Jews were
held in bondage in Egypt. Their
slavery was mild compared with
the slavery inflicted by Christians.
For of all recorded slavery—Pagan,
heathen or Mahometan—Christian
slavery has been the most cruel and
heartless; and of all Christian
slavery, American slavery has been
the worst. God, through no pre-
tended, but a true Moses, led them
out of bondage, as in our case,
through a Red Sea, at the cost, as
in our case, of the first born of
every household of the oppressor.
Did he advise them to take no re-
muneration for their years of labor?
No, He understood too well what
was due to justice. He commanded
the men and the women to borrow
from their confiding neighbors
"jewels of silver and jewels of gold
and raiment." They obeyed Him
amplly, and spoiled the Egyptians,
and went forth full-handed. There
was no blasphemer then to question
God's decree of confiscation. This
doctrine then was not "satanic."
He who questions it now will be a
blasphemer whom God will bring
to judgment. If we refuse to this
down-trodden and oppressed race
the rights which Heaven decreed
them, and the remuneration which
they have earned through long
years of hopeless oppression, how
can we hope to escape still further
punishment if God is just and om-
nipotent? It may come in the
shape of plagues, or of intestine
wars—race against race, the op-
pressed against the oppressor.
But come it will. Seek not to di-
vert our attention from justice by a
puerile cry about fatted calves!

Here is his idea of mercy:

This bill is very merciful toward
a cruel, outlawed, belligerent, who,
when their armies were dispersed,
would gladly have compromised if
their lives were saved. Those who
will be affected by this bill will not
exceed seventy thousand out of a
population of six million whites, for
this is a people of aristocrats and
subjects—of a proud nobility and a
cringing, poor peasantry. Those
seventy thousand persons own
about three hundred and ninety
million acres of land out of the five
hundred millions in the Confederate
States. This, together with the
town property, can not be worth
less than \$10,000,000,000. This
estimate includes no man's property
who was worth less than \$10,000;
nor does it include any personal
property, which may perhaps swell
it to \$12,000,000,000. The fine pro-
posed would be but one-twentieth
of their estates. Were ever such
great malefactors so gently dealt
with?

On the pardoning power he dis-
cusses as follows:

I shall not question that such
pardons may be pleaded in bar for
any prosecutions for treason, and
save the traitors' property from the
forfeiture which results from the
conviction of that crime. But the
act of July 17, 1862, under which
these forfeitures arise, has no refer-
ence to treason (except the first
four sections, under which we do
not ask the action of the Executive).
It declares the property of certain
belligerents, enemies of the United
States, subject to seizure, and orders
it to be appropriated, as enemies'
property, to the service of the
United States Government. In
perfecting the forfeiture, it does not
pretend to prosecute the owners for
crime, but treats their property as
that of any enemy who was captured
as lawful prize. How can the Presi-
dent by a pardon restore the prop-
erty thus vested in the United

States? Suppose the delinquent
were an alien enemy, and as such
his land or property was ordered to
be seized by act of Congress; could
the President dispense with that
law by his sovereign power, and
arrest the property in its transit to
the treasury? The belligerent has
been guilty of no crime as bel-
ligerent of which the Executive could
absolve him. Neither the war
making power nor the power to
make peace is in the President.
The power to declare war is vested
in Congress alone. The power to
make peace rests with the Presi-
dent and the Senate. The power to
dispose of the property of a con-
quered people is vested in the sover-
eign law making power of the na-
tion, which in this Republic is Con-
gress. A King of England once
claimed and exercised the right to
dispose with an act of Parliament.
But the Parliament vindicated its
rights, and by an act declared (1
W. 111) all such charters and par-
dons void, and that no "dispensa-
tion by non obstante of, or to, any
statute or any part thereof be al-
lowed." Have we the courage and
the virtue of our British ancestors?

But, at the most, the pardons ex-
tend to but fourteen thousand, out
of seventy thousand wealthy bel-
ligerents. While there is not the
least pretence in law that the Presi-
dent, by pardon or otherwise, can
wrest this property from the Gov-
ernment, yet it is melancholy that
the Executive should confederate
with traitors, and by his own act
and on his own individual responsi-
bility attempt to take billions out
of the treasury of the United States
to enrich traitors; to impose bur-
dens on the loyal men who risked
life and property to save the nation,
that fawning rebels may live in
alliance and glorify him. But even
if those now pardoned were beyond
our reach, there are still several
thousands who are not shielded by
these potential charters. That will
suffice for the small sum which this
bill requires.

CONQUEST—ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

One after another the nationalities
of Europe fall victims to a haughty
contempt of material progress. One
by one these nations, finding them-
selves surpassed or even subjugated
by the superior military resources
of some power perhaps formerly
subordinate to themselves, depose
a dynasty or dismiss a minister,
and acknowledge the errors of their
system by reforming them. Peter
the Great apprenticed himself to
progress. His successors cherish
his example, until schools, steam
rams and iron clads will enable
Russia to maintain herself at home,
occupy the Golden Horn and the
Yellow Sea, and lay her broad and
brawny hand on the Ghautes and
the Ganges. Prussia, like France, has
graduated in the school of misfor-
tune. The system under which
Frederick the Great fought the
seven years war was not adequate
to cope with that which Napoleon
launched upon Europe. The treaty
of Tilsit stripped Prussia of half her
dominions, and restricted her stand-
ing army. She trained her citizens
to arms, and redeemed at Waterloo
what she had lost at Jena. Italian
nationality had perished with the
dry-rot of tradition. The ecclesi-
astical aristocracy was hostile to all
changes in the social or industrial
system. But at the same time that
Austrian conquest crushed out her
political existence, it liberated the
spirit of progress. During the in-
terval, when domestic intolerance
was restrained by foreign oppres-
sion, Cavour introduced those
reforms which educated and armed
the people—removed sectional pre-
judice by promoting commercial in-
tercourse, and renitented all Italy
on the battle-field of freedom. Austria
has in turn fallen under a more
progressive power than herself.
Prussia is a land of toleration. She
cares no more for a man's creed than
she does for the color of his coat,
but if he will not send his child to
school, she will send him to prison.
She has abolished those transit
taxes which had nearly destroyed
her internal commerce, and now
commodities may be sent from Lake
Constance to the Niemas without
stoppage, and under one uniform
toll. Her usurpation of those Hol-
stein-Duchies was intended to secure
a port and outlet for her trade. She
is now organizing an armed com-
merce, and may possibly appear as
a maritime power in the future.
The recent defeat of Austria, the
subjugation and reconstruction of
Germany, have all been accomplish-
ed by the moral and material
improvement and employment of
the Prussian people. The profes-
sional skill of the Prussian officers,
the discipline of the men, the sys-
tem of transportation and supply
for the armies, the enterprise of
adopting a new arm, all mark the
power and wisdom of progress. It
is to these causes alone we can at-
tribute the success of the Prussian
arms. These are but the efferves-
cence of that essential strength
which exists in her internal wealth
and vigorous system. Let no one
suppose that the Prussian empire
owes its proud position to the dig-

nity of its kings or the duplicity of
its ministers. Material power,
based on the wealth, numbers and
intelligence of the people is the
only sceptre which a nation can
wield, and it passes to others with
the superior acquisition of the only
elements of power. We confess
that this reference to the example
of other nations has been intended
for application to our own. The
early adoption of this Prussian sys-
tem by the Northern States gave
them immigration and the public
lands, lines of canals and railways,
schools, workshops, the banks, the
shipping and the manufactures,
useful in peace or war. The press
at home spread their Northern
version of our national quarrel
throughout the Union. The finan-
cial and commercial influence placed
us under a similar disadvantage
abroad. We often wonder whether
the Southern States will take to
themselves the profit of this terrible
lesson, as France, Prussia and Italy
have done, and as Austria is doing?
We hope and believe that the same
grand truth is penetrating the
Southern mind. It no longer yearns
for a foreign protectorate. It is fast
losing forth in that party diplomacy
which assumes to maintain the
equilibrium of sections with the
balance pole of the political rope-
walker. The sole object of the
South is no longer office for her po-
liticians, but independent employ-
ment for the brave men ruined or
disabled in her cause. She does not
admire the adoration of the pilgrims
at Washington. The Mecca of the
South is the tomb of her freedom.

The education and employment
of her people, the production, com-
merce, manufacturing monopoly of
her own great staples, and the de-
velopment of the resources through
the enterprise of her own sons,
constitute the sole prospect of re-
stored prosperity or position. The
Constitution of the Americans is as
thoroughly changed as that of the
German confederation. The sole
rights of the States consist in their
power to assert them. Encouraged
and instructed by the examples
quoted, may we not hope that as
conquest has so often compelled the
adoption of progress, it may do the
same for us; we may copy from
other nations the secret of their
strength, and thus out of subjugation
may be born independence.—
N. O. Commercial Bulletin.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

The President communicated to
the Senate Saturday, a treaty with
Russia, by which that Power surren-
ders to the United States the sov-
ereignty over all of Russian America
and the adjacent islands.

The price paid for this territory is
about \$7,000,000.

It especially includes the strip,
four hundred miles long, which ex-
tends down the coast, thus exclu-
ding British America from the Ocean.

The cession excites intense in-
terest.

Influential parties regard it as
significant of Russian policy, in
view of impending European com-
plications on the Eastern question.

Russia cedes her American terri-
tory for the same reasons that in-
duced Napoleon to sell Louisiana.
In the event of a war Russia would
probably lose this territory; and by
parting with it the Czar secures the
friendship of our Government.

The English representative is
deeply chagrined, and it is said that
Sir Frederick Bruce will telegraph
to Earl Derby for instructions to
protest against its acceptance by
our Government.

This acquisition more than dou-
bles the United States coast on the
Pacific, which now extends from
Lower California to Behring's
Straits, with the exception of the
comparatively narrow strip compris-
ing British Columbia.

The territory ceded comprises the
whole of the Continent of North
America west of longitude 141 de-
grees. It is bounded by British
America and the Pacific and Arctic
Oceans. It includes a number of
islands, and is of the highest im-
portance as a naval depot, and for
strategic purposes. It is a valu-
able fur country, and includes a
vast section of territory, the pos-
session of which will influence in
our favor the vast trade of the
Pacific.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF RUSSIAN AMERICA.

Russian America is that
portion of the American continent
lying north of lat. 54 deg. 40 N, and
W. of long. 141 degrees, with
the islands adjacent, together with
a narrow belt of rocky coast and
a number of islands. Its area is 371,-
875 square miles, and its popula-
tion 10,723 persons, the majority of
whom are whites of Russian or Si-
berian descent. There are also
about 50,000 Indians. The islands
are very numerous, and many of
them inhabited, the principal groups
forming the Aleutian Archipelago.
The most important are, Prince of
Wales Island, Sitka, Kodiak, Unio-
ak, Nunivak, and St. Lawrence. The
peninsula of Alaska extends very
far westward. The surface along
the coast is mountainous, several of

the peaks, some of them volcanic, at-
taining an altitude of 15,000 to 17,500
feet, and the coast range being gen-
erally 10,000 feet high. The interior
is little known: there is a range of
mountains 200 or 250 miles back
from the coast, a continuation
of the Sierra Nevada, and a
third range extending inward from
Cape Lisburn above Behring's
Straits. In the south part there
are extensive sounds or Trilhs,
lying between the islands and the
coasts, and navigable for large ves-
sels for a considerable distance in
the interior. There are three large
rivers flowing into the Kamschatka
sea, Behring's Straits, and the Ar-
ctic ocean. The soil is sterile and
the climate intensely cold, but in
the south some of the narrow val-
leys are productive. The tele-
graphic operations which have been
carried on there for some time were
stopped during half the year by the
impossibility of ships entering the
harbors on account of the ice.—N. Y.
News.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Prince Christian's mother, the
duchess of Schleswick-Holstein,
died recently at Primkenau, in Sil-
esia. Her children were all present
at her death.

The first ship with the German
colors was launched at Lubeck on
the day of the opening of the North
German parliament. It has been
christened the Germania.

Violets and cream is a new dish
in Paris.

The Sebastopol dinner, annually
celebrated by those officers who
shared in the campaign, has come
off at St. Petersburg. Gen. Men-
ckoff, who delivered the speech of
the evening, remarked among other
things, that the events now prepar-
ing in the east were a harbinger of
the good times coming, in which
both Sebastopol and the Black Sea
fleet would be reconstructed.

The Home Mission Society is now
circulating petitions all over Prussia
for the abolishment of the fashionable
gambling halls in Hamburg, West-
baden and other renowned places of
this kind.

The other day the Emperor of the
French descended to the post of
troops on guard, situated in the
courtyard of the palace, and there,
sitting down in the canteen, waited
patiently until the cooking of the
soldiers' soup was terminated.
His majesty then tasted it, and
declaring it to be of good quality,
had it distributed in the usual way
to the men. "Now, gentlemen," he
said, in taking his departure, "you
can partake of it." This kind and
simple act of the emperor produced
the greatest enthusiasm among the
men.—Galignani.

Master builders in New York say
that the reported strikes of Mechan-
ics have had the effect of depressing
the various branches of industry,
and that although the men receive
nearly twice as much money as in
former times, they will not do near
so much work in a day. So labor
really costs employers twice as
much as before the war.

Cousin's advice to a young friend
just beginning life was: "You are
young and inexperienced; take my
advice; earn money and save it. If
you do not, you will prepare for
yourself a dishonored old age, and
when your hair is gray and your
faculties fail, you will have no al-
ternative but a hospital or the Sen-
ate!"

SCIENTIFIC.

Seventeen years ago Ebelman
perceived that the high and long-
continued heat of the porcelain kilns
of Sevres offered probably the nec-
essary condition for the production
of natural minerals, and proceeded
to make a series of most ingenious
and successful experiments with
this view. He put together certain
portions of alumina, magnesia, and
a little coloring of oxide, with a
considerable amount of boracic acid,
and exposed the mixture to the long-
continued heat of the furnace. The
acid melted and dissolved the mate-
rials, and at length in part evapo-
rated. When the mixture was
finally examined, Ebelman found
in place of the original substance—
perfect crystals of spinel ruby.
By proceeding on this principle, and
varying the materials and solvent,
he succeeded in producing true
rubies and emeralds of perfect form,
which it was impossible to distin-
guish from the natural ones. Size
was the only advantage which the
workmanship of nature had over
that of art; some of Ebelman's
stones, however, had crystalline
facets of an eighth of an inch across.
These were the first successes in
the artificial producing of minerals,
but more lately many other methods
have been discovered, which are of
wider and more ready application.
These processes are of the highest
interest to the geologist, since they
serve to explain the natural forma-
tion and occurrence of many mine-
rals.

DEEP MINES OF THE WORLD.—The
committee on the great Comstock
adit, in its very interesting report
to the Nevada Legislature, states
that "this tunnel will demonstrate
the continuation of the Comstock
lode to a depth of 3,000 feet—a
greater depth than has ever yet been
reached in any vein of the world." A
proper regard for truth will not
permit us to allow this doubtless
unintentional misstatement to go
before our readers uncontradicted.
It is our impression that in Mexico
at least one silver mine has been
worked to that depth; and, at Kut-
tenberg, Bohemia, the Eschschach
mine, believed to be the deepest in
the world, is no less than 3,173 feet
below the surface. That settles the
matter at once. But while we are
writing on the subject, we may as
well mention a few other mines
noted for their depth, of which we
have recently read viz.:—The Dun-
kenfield coal mine, Cheshire, Eng-
land, 2,504 feet deep; another at
Peidleton, near Manchester, 2,504
feet; the bore of the Linden, Prus-
sia, salt-works, 2,231 feet; the
Tresavean copper mine, England,
2,112 feet; several coal mines at
Durham, England, 1,773 feet, and
thereabouts; the Valenciana, Mex-
ico, silver mine, 1,686 feet; and the
Santa Rosa silver mine in Sinaloa,
Mexico, some 1,200 feet. It may,
however, console our Nevada friends
to learn that the Eschschach mine is
not now accessible, and that unless
a deeper one can be found when
their great adit is completed, they
will justly claim to have attained a
greater depth than has been reach-
ed on any vein (being worked) in
the world.—American Journal of
Mining.

To ascertain if arsenic be con-
tained in any metal, alloy, or min-
eral, reduce the material to be acted
upon to a powder; then mix one
part of sulphuric acid with six parts
of water; and pour the whole into a
strong glass bottle, and add a tea-
spoonful of the powdered material,
then add some fragments of zinc cut
quite fine—bits of rolled sheet zinc
will do—and a gas will be develop-
ed; let the bottle stand until all the
atmospheric air is expelled from it
by the gas, and then insert a cork
into the bottle, which has a short
piece of tobacco pipe or bit of glass
rod inserted into a perforation ex-
tending through the cork, apply a
flame to the issuing gas as it is
emitted at the end of the pipe, and
it will burn; hold a white plate over
the flame, and if arsenic be present
it will manifest itself in a circular
black stain on the white surface of
the plate. The zinc used must be
pure, for if it contains arsenic it
will present the same proof of its
presence upon the plate.

M. Freeland, of Bordeaux, France,
has invented and patented in that
country a floating railway. It is
described as likely to be of consid-
erable service in loading and un-
loading vessels in port, having
insufficient quayage accommoda-
tions, or where the depth of water
does not permit ships of heavy ton-
nage to enter, except at high tide.
Such an invention would be of in-
calculable benefit in this country, if
it can be made practicable. We
judge it to be nothing more nor less
than a number of pontoons floated
into position, so as to form a con-
tinuous railroad from the vessel to
the shore. Rails are laid upon this
upon which loaded cars can the
more readily pass.

ICE MACHINE.—A simple instru-
ment for making artificial ice is now
manufactured in Paris, by which a
beautiful cylinder of ice is produced
in ten minutes, or a bottle of wine
or other article can be reduced to
the freezing point of water in the
same receptacle. The instrument
consists of two metallic cylinders
united, one within the other, the
space between them being devoted
to the freezing mixture, and the in-
terior of the small cylinder, to the
water or other article to be cooled.
These being introduced, the cover
is put on, and the cylinder is rolled
to and fro on a table by the hand.
The chemicals consisted formerly
of one part each of water, sub-carbo-
nate of soda and nitrate of ammonia;
but for the latter a cheaper salt is
mentioned is now substituted, and
the mixture is put up in quantities
sufficient to make seven lbs. of ice
(if we reckon correctly from the in-
direct statement before us) for 50
centimes, or less than one dime.
The instrument costs ten francs. It
is called the glacier roulante.—Sci-
entific American.

Among the most recent of the
"fairy gifts of science" is an inven-
tion of a Mr. Hyatt, to make trees
inhibit color while growing. The
results were exhibited lately at the
"conferance" of the Cirencester
(England) Royal Agricultural Col-
lege, in the form of beautiful sections
and planchettes of wood, stained
with various hues. Metallic salts
are introduced into the substance of
the growing trees, apparently
carried up by the sap, and forced
into the fiber and cells of the stem.

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Our agents will please, when-
ever practicable, forward money
by draft on Mobile, or New Or-
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have reason to believe that of all
the monies forwarded to us by
mail but a very small amount has
failed to reach us: whenever the
letters have been registered.

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Any person wishing to subscribe
for this paper can do so, by paying
the Methodist preacher in the cir-
cuit, and forwarding to us his re-
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ought to be taken in duplicate.

TO ADVERTISERS.

This paper has for many years
been well known in this commu-
nity as the very best advertising
medium by which the business
men of the city could bring their
merchandise, trades, professions,
and the like, before country read-
ers. This is easily understood
when it is remembered that the
four hundred preachers who are
scattered throughout these States
in the Rio Grand, East Texas,
Louisiana, Mississippi, Montgom-
ery and Alabama Methodist Con-
ferences, are all, more or less
active agents for the paper; and
when it is also remembered that
our paper circulates among a large
class of people who seldom see
any other New Orleans paper.

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT MEET-
ING.—To be held 4th Saturday
and Sabbath in April—Carondelet
street church—opening at 10
o'clock A. M.

1. It is desirable that all the
official members of the several
Quarterly Conferences in the Dis-
trict be present, including Travel-
ing and Local Preachers.

2. That written reports be ready
upon—The financial state of the
charge—The amount due on par-
sonages, churches, etc.— Trustees
Report.—The state of Sabbath
Schools—The state and number of
membership—The amounts raised,
and the plans at work for Missions,
Domestic, Home, and Foreign.

3. That varied interests neces-
sary to strengthen Methodism be
considered such as: the best
methods for Church Extension;
for securing the active co-opera-
tion of the membership for supply-
ing the destitute with the gospel;
and for the support of the minis-
try; and for the advancement of
Education.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

RITUALISM.

The Ritualists proper take their
rise from the period imme-
diately succeeding the publication
of the "Tracts for the Times."
They stand relatively to the
Tractarians as "meat" to "milk."
They are a body of men, who have
discovered that "it is possible to
shake off the bondage of Protest-
antism, and yet to remain in the
English Church." On one side of
that huge conglomerate we have
the "Puritan," the "Broad
Church," "the High and Dry," on
the other, the smaller and far more
vigorous school which pushes on
the Catholic Revival. Tractari-
anism in its early phases, was a
'religion for gentlemen,' but Ultra-
Ritualism assumes to specially ad-
dress the middle and the poorer
classes which have hitherto been
approached in a manner which had
no effect upon them. It now as-
sumes a democratic aspect; is
missionary; anti-pew, industrious
and histrionic. It professes by
ceremonies 1st. to "imitate on
earth actions which are thought to
be going on in heaven." 2d. To
symbolize invisible powers. 3d.
To indicate that personal action is
the soul of public worship. All
which they say can be found in the
symbolic Sacraments of Baptism,
and the Lord's Supper.

This small but active body of
Romanizing Episcopalians have
produced a great ferment in the
English Establishment. The
Houses of Convocation, Court of
Archbishops, the Parliament, Archbish-
ops, and Bishops, are solemnly to-
gether by the ears discussing the
legality of bowings, chantings,
processions, decorations, dalmat-
iques, chasubles, monacles, varie-
gated altar cloths, fixed altars,
frontals, super frontals, and other
items which make up a shifting
scene of debasing superstition and
idolatry, and bridge a way from
the Protestant Episcopal Church
to the Church of Rome. Eminent
counsel and skilled lawyers are
employed to draw up and give
forth elaborate opinions upon the
permissible extent, the uses and
abuses of phylacteries and ephods.
Large volumes are published upon
Church Upholstery—"Ecclesias-
tical Vestments"—"The Accessor-
ies of Divine Service"—"Lawful
Church Ornaments"—"The Orna-
ments of a Minister"—"Disputed
Ritual Ornaments"—and other
such solemn-toned foolery:—

"The Bishop will enter the
Cathedral Church, vested in pur-
ple cassock, rochet, chimere, epis-
copal ring, zucchetto, and biretta.
If he do not rest in the sacristy,
he will receive his vestments from
the altar. On reaching the fold-
stool, the bishop will remove his
biretta, and deliver it to the dea-
con, who will hand it to the sub-
deacon; who in his turn will deliver
it to an acolyte. He will wear
the zucchetto till the assumption
of the mitre. The gloves will be
carried on a salver. The bishop
on being vested with the dalmatic,
sits down, and the deacon removes
the episcopal ring, and hands it to
the sub-deacon to place on a salver
held by an acolyte for that func-
tion. The gloves are then pre-
sented on a salver, and should be
so arranged that the right may lie
at the side of the deacon, and the
left at that of the sub-deacon. In
putting on the gloves, the deacon
assists at the right, and the sub-
deacon at the left." All which
we suppose it is possible for men
to go through with fatuous solemn-
ity, but is enough to make Satan
wink knowingly.

The *Directorium Anglicanum*
directs that in entering the choir,
the 'epistoler, gospeller and cele-
brant,' should walk 'with bodies
erect, and eyes turned to the ground,'
—the hands of all the ministers
should be joined before the breast
with the fingers extended, and the
right thumb placed over the left,
in the form of a cross when kneel-

ing. The feet are put close to-
gether. In sitting, the legs should
not be crossed, and the hands
should be placed in the lap." This
rabbinical mummery is considered
as the 'unstudied out-flow' of a full
believer's faith. But to our view,
these complicated antics are the
legitimate result of departing from
the simple forms of the New Tes-
tament. If forms were compat-
ible with spiritual life, the inspired
pious ritual of the Old Testa-
ment would have been retained by
the Saviour; the temple itself
would not have been thrown down,
and the Apostles would have come
forth from the Aaronic line. But
when the veil was rent, and the
off of the temple sacrifices was
declared to be the extreme type
of Him who suffered "without the
camp," "once for all," then shad-
ows passed forever away. "We
have an altar whereof they have no
right to eat which serve the taber-
nacle." The men who revive or
attempt to reproduce forms now
dead, however once significant, in-
telligible and authentic, which have
been dismissed and abolished by the
Lord of Life, do practically and
effectually deny the whole scheme
of a Saviour's grace and wisdom.

They affirm a monstrous concrete
scheme of error of their own to
be the only Church of Christ:
that all others are but sects and
schismatic; that all ministers
but those Episcopally ordained and
transmitted are imposters, and not
divinely authorized; that salvation
is only to be attained in this
church and by this ministry. That
salvation is dispensed through the
Sacrament; and the efficacy of the
Sacrament depends upon the au-
thority of the person administer-
ing it: that the salvation of the
souls of the people is in the hands
of this ministry, and that the gift
of the Holy Ghost is conferred by
the laying on of the hands of the
Bishop in the rite of confirmation.
That the life of the soul is nour-
ished by the body and blood of
Christ, dispensed in the Holy Com-
munion, and inseparable from them.
That the actual body and blood of
Christ are in the bread and wine
of the Sacrament. That they be-
come so under the solemn hand-
ling and consecration of the ap-
pointed priesthood. That there is
no other power to consecrate these
elements. And that the spiritual
benefit is reaped by partaking of
this outward manifestation.

This is the summing up of one
of the most distinguished Episco-
pal Divines of New York, and not
merely our own rendering, of the
Ritualistic Faith. Mr. Stuart, of
St. Magdalene's, London, says, "If
the Bishop of London is inclined
'to run-a-muck' at Catholic faith
and Catholic worship, by all means
let him do so. If he wishes to
puritanize the Church, as I believe
he does, let him take all lawful
means toward his object; and if
we wish to Catholicise the Church,
as we avowedly do, let us take all
lawful means towards our object
too; and God defend the right!"
After this there can be no mistake
as to what Ritualism is. It is
avowedly and truly an attempt to
Catholicise the Protestant Episco-
pal Church.

The antiquated prayer book, and
the usual style of service in the
Episcopal Church, are deemed by
Dr. Littledale to be utterly inad-
equate for effect:—"There is noth-
ing to impress the eye, nothing to
quicken the attention, nothing to
make the breath come short or the
pulse beat quicker. There is not
the sense of awful, brooding calm,
which those who know what a
Presbyterian Communion-day in
Scotland is, when conducted by min-
isters of a high stamp, will remem-
ber with respect." There is not the
swing and heartiness of a Wesley-
an meeting. There is not the mys-
terious and symbolical pomp of a
Roman Catholic church." Mr.
Richard Frederick Littledale, M.
A. LL.D., Priest of the Church

of England," as he styles himself,
makes no calculation upon the pre-
sence of the Holy Spirit for con-
vincing the world of sin, righteous-
ness, and judgment, but throws the
entire responsibility for saving
men upon the mixed, chance;
the elevation of the Host; the in-
cense; an eastward position of the
Priest in front of the altar; from
four to eight candles; four pots of
flowers; the use of wafer-bread;
the ancient vestments of the clergy;
and a cross—"for behold through
its wood joy has come into the
world."

So we see what this hollow cere-
monialism is, which in the guise of
a worshipper seeks to overthrow
the Church of God. Let all God-
fearing people beware "lest by
any means, as the Serpent beguiled
Eve through his subtlety, so their
minds should be corrupted from the
simplicity that is in Christ. * *
* for such are false apostles, de-
ceitful workers transforming them-
selves into the apostles of Christ.
And no marvel for Satan himself is
transformed into an angel of light.
Therefore, it is no great thing if his
ministers also be transformed as the
ministers of righteousness; whose
end shall be according to their
works."

"My church in town! It fronts our square,
With Gothic portals—Scott designed—
Tall spire, and painted windows rare,
There's nothing in it London finer.
A church that's counted 'very high,'
A ritualist rector owning,
Who makes a claim to Heaven's ray
On crosses, candles, and incense."

And crowds of worshippers come here,
Who give one morning of the seven
To treading with exceeding care
A fashionable road to Heaven—
Fine ladies who low bending pray,
And sigh for services in Latin,
And mortify the flesh each day
In gleaming robes of silk and satin.

The curate, "such a dear," you know,
Airs a white hand to turn his pages;
I hardly think St. Paul did so
When preaching to Athenian sages.
His doctrine, if it has a fault,
Stands much in need of force and flavor,
And makes me think the gospel salt
Has very nearly lost its savor."

Where Dives sits, I look in vain
For Lazarus, even at the portal,
I wonder, does their creed maintain
The rich man only is immortal?
And yet my mind is somewhat eased,
So vain and rapid is the preaching,
That Lazarus hardly would be pleased
To gather fragments of such teaching.

It would be worthier of the times,
And talk of charitable graces,
If we took care the Sunday chimes
Should sometimes sound in silent places.
The brooder's altar-cloth might tell
Of pious hands, and yet be plainer;
A simpler, homelier rite were well,
So should the poor man be a gainer."

WAR IN EUROPE.

The speech of M. Thiers, the cele-
brated historian, in the French As-
sembly, came to hand this week in
the original. It is eleven columns
long and is a masterpiece of ar-
rangement, condensation and argu-
ment. The speaker first recites the
history of Europe from the earliest
ages, and shows that political equi-
librium is its natural and necessary
law, to preserve which was the end
of all the great wars. It is not an
idea, but a living reality, and must
be preserved. He shows that this
equilibrium is now disturbed. The
disturbance originated with the
unity of Italy, which necessarily led
to the unity of Germany, and he in-
timates that a great war will grow
out of it.—*Picayune.*

The peace of Europe is main-
tained by a resolution of forces.
The great Powers must therefore
preserve, with vigilance, and by
arms if necessary, that relative
equality which prevents any one
Empire from undue advantage.
France, Prussia, Austria, England,
and Russia, each fears lest there
should be a combination of all the
others against itself. To these may
be now added Italy—Sardinia,
a country which has within ten
years been fostered by France into
an empire of unity and strength.
While France was taking advan-
tage of the war of the States to
occupy and annex Mexico, Prussia
seized the occasion to realize her
plans of aggrandizement, and suc-
ceeded in wresting from Denmark
and Germany large portions of
territory thickly populated, and in
adding them to her own. Her
success was so great, and her move-
ments so rapid and powerful, that

the other powers did not venture
at the time beyond trying to moder-
ate her demands of Austria. This
accomplished, they began to pre-
pare for war, as expeditiously and
quietly as possible. The present
question is about the Grand Duchy
of Luxembourg. The French have
arranged to buy it, but Prussia
holds its great fortress, and is not
disposed to yield so important a
country to her rival. When nations
are ready for war, and mean war,
there is never any difficulty in
springing it. If Prussia and
France begin, Russia will seize the
occasion to possess herself of Con-
stantinople. But Turkey is the
key to the East Indies and England
cannot see it pass into the hands
of the Great Empire of the North:
an Empire which has already swal-
lowed Northern Asia; which
threatens China; and with free
access to the Mediterranean, could
soon conquer Southern Europe.
Therefore, England in the event
of a conflict between France and
Prussia, must be drawn in to the
aid of France, to maintain her own
eastern possessions.

As Prussia can derive but little
additional strength from her newly
acquired States, but they may be
to her a source of weakness, hav-
ing to watch and occupy them with
a part of her troops, France, even
if unaided by England, will be
able, having a superior navy, to
compel the restoration of the
provinces wrested by Prussia from
Denmark.

SANCTIFICATION OF THE SABBATH.

We are glad to notice that the pub-
lishers of the Picayune, the Cres-
cent, the Times, and the Bee, have
determined to banish Sunday work
from their offices.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3, 1867.

At a full meeting of the Associa-
tion of Press of New Orleans, held this
day, the following preamble and
resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The labor, mental and
physical, necessary to the produc-
tion of a Monday morning paper,
must be almost entirely performed
on Sunday, while that for the issue
of a Sunday morning edition is, with
the exception of delivery, performed
on the previous day; and whereas,
the physiological as well as psycho-
logical requirements of human na-
ture render one day of rest out of
seven particularly desirable, there-
fore,

Resolved, That in order to afford
all persons connected with our re-
spective offices an opportunity of en-
joying such rest, recreation or reli-
gious exercises as the conscience of
each may respectively approve, we
hereby agree to discontinue the
Monday morning edition of the jour-
nals we severally represent.

KENDALL, HOLBROOK & Co., Picayune.
J. O. NIXON, Crescent.
DUFOR & LAMET, Bee.
WM. H. C. KING & Co, Times.

TYPE ACCIDENTS.—We must ap-
ologize to the author for the de-
graded setting of that excellent
communication in our last issue,
"The History of one Family Al-
tar."

DETENTION.—Last week our pa-
per was thrown back in the mail-
ing, by the delay incident upon
preparing a new method.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF HENRY WAT-
KINS ALLEN, Brigadier-General,
Confederate States Army, Ex-
Governor of Louisiana, by SA-
RAH A. DORSEY.
New Orleans, James A. Gresh-
am, 92 Camp street, New Or-
leans, 1867, 12 mo.

This is an excellent biography:
The writer has rare fitness and
opportunity for delineating the
character of Governor Allen. We
were surprised to find the work so
full of general information, abound-
ing in literary and scientific illus-
trations, and detailing with great
minuteness the war history of the
prominent points in the South-
West. As a book of record, and
as a contribution to the History of
the recent War of the States, it
will be of much value to the future
historian. The criticisms upon the
campaign and management of af-
fairs in the Trans-Mississippi De-

partment, exhibits much accurate
knowledge of its affairs. The
war demonstrated Governor Al-
len to be a man of heroic moral
and great administrative power.
His memory will ever be nourished
by the people of Louisiana.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, for Ja-
nuary 1867, has been laid upon our
table. Its contents are as follow:
Foreign Policy of Sir John La-
rence; Adam Ferguson; The Pri-
vate Business of Parliament;
Rawlinson's Ancient Monarchies;
Modern Glass Painting; Ten-
Compensation in Ireland; Eng-
lish Texts; Meteoric Showers;
Position and Prospect of Paris;
Address, the Leonard Scott Pu-
lishing Company, 38 Wall-
Street, New York.

We have received from Mr. Gresh-
am, Bookseller, 92 Camp street,
The LAND WE LOVE, for April.
It is filled with the usual amount
of valuable reading. Its circula-
tion has reached 12,000 copies
monthly. This is the best evi-
dence of its value, and the high appre-
tiation set upon it by the Southern
people.—Price \$3 a year.

The exports of British and
Irish produce and manufactures
from Great Britain, during the year
1866, amounted to £188,827,783.

MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

DISTRICT MEETINGS.—J W Shore
from special committee on district
meetings, made the following report
which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The late Conference
adopted a plan of Lay representa-
tion in the Annual and General Con-
ferences, and submitted the same to
the several Annual Conferences for
ratification or rejection, and in
case of ratification, empowered each
Annual Conference to devise its own
plan for the election of Lay dele-
gates from the several presiding
elders, districts of the same; there-
fore,

Resolved, That in the contingency
named, this business shall be trans-
acted by district meetings, to be
constituted as follows:

1st.—A meeting of all the traveling
preachers, and four laymen, elected
by the Quarterly Conferences of the
stations, circuits, and missions
within each presiding elders' dis-
trict, shall be called annually by the
presiding elder thereof, at such time
as he may specify: Provided, That
all the official members in the dis-
trict, may be ex-officio members of
the district meeting.

2d.—In the absence of a Bishop,
the presiding elder of the district
shall preside in the meeting; and
in the absence of both, the meeting
shall elect its own President.

3d.—The district meeting shall
elect a secretary to keep a record
of the proceedings of the body; he
shall also be its treasurer.

4th.—The district meeting shall
adopt such measures for the ad-
vancement of the interests of the
church in its bounds, as it may deem
best, and as are consistent with the
laws of the church. It shall also
appoint the place of its own meet-
ing.

5th.—If the plan of Lay repre-
sentation shall become a law of the
church, it shall also be the business
of elected delegates of the district
meeting, to elect delegates to the
Annual Conference.

6th.—The holding of the district
meetings shall not be contingent
upon the final adoption of Lay re-
presentation by the Annual Confer-
ence.

OBITUARIES.

JOHN PATRICK, the subject of this
notice, was born in Tyrone county, Ireland,
in the month of February, 1810. Pro-
fessed religion in the 23rd year of his age,
and joined the M. E. Church, of which he
was an active and zealous member. He
emigrated to America in 1837, stopping first
a short time in Charlotte, N. C., and settling
in Marion, Ala., in 1838. Immediately upon
his arrival he presented his certificate of
church membership, and identified himself
with the little flock at that place. During
his residence in this community, a period of
almost thirty years, his deportment was
such as becomes the gospel of Christ. He
was active as a steward and class-leader,
and though his health was feeble, his de-
votions were never neglected. Though dilige-
nt in business, he was fervent in spirit, serv-
ing the Lord. Indeed, it may be truly
said, that all he was, and all he had was
consecrated to God. The needy never ap-
plied to him in vain, but his charities were
not ostentatious. His piety was simple,
unaffected, and uniform, hence, he was al-
ways prepared to give a reason of the hope

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The General Principles which have guided him in the preparation of the present work have been:
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References: Right Rev A Greig, Bishop, Texas; Rev J C Keener, D.D.; Rev W H Boyd, D.D.; Hon J S Whitaker, Rev L Parker, New Council and Sou, and Rev J C Carpenter, New Orleans; Hon Geo Williamson, Shreveport; J. Yandell, Louisville, Ky. dec 13

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VOLUME XIII.—NUMBER 14.
WHOLE NUMBER 633.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1867.

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OFFICE—113 CAMP STREET.

Dr. Winans on Dr. Clarke.
PSALMS.

We publish, for the first time, extracts from a manuscript volume, by Rev. Dr. Winans, entitled—*Animadversions upon Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary on the Holy Bible*. This volume has been placed in our hands by the Rev. Dr. Watkins, and we shall from time to time favor the public with portions of its original, characteristic pages.

At the same time, we extend to the reader the words which were understood of what the Messiah was doing for men?

It appears to me that the psalmist speaks these words in his person; but whether he does, or whether he represents the language of the Messiah, there seems to me no kind of difficulty in the passage. It is, as I conceive, an avowal of what must have been a truth in the mouth of both David and the Messiah, and which must forever be true in the mouth of every good man, viz:—that God is not profited by any good that is done by His creatures; but that they may benefit each other. Even Messiah, as surety and Saviour of man, could not advantage the Deity. His goodness could not in that sense extend to God; but how abundantly has it extended to man. The former part of this verse appears to me to contain about the same doctrine as is found in our blessed Lord's injunction—"When ye have done all these things, say ye are unprofitable servants."

—10. "The human body of Jesus Christ, as being without sin, saw no corruption."

I do not conceive that the body of our blessed Saviour escaped corruption because it was without sin; but because he had power, in virtue of His Divinity, to take up life as well as to lay it down. Had the resurrection of the Saviour's body taken place in consequence of its being without sin, and therefore incorruptible, I know no reason why His resurrection should be considered as the earnest, or first fruits, of that of bodies sinful and corruptible. But if the body of the Saviour was liable to corruption, the fiat which determined that it should not see corruption, secured to the whole race, who were bone of His bone and flesh of His flesh, deliverance from those bonds of corruption in which they were held. I have no doubt that the humanity of the Saviour was subject to all the infirmities and diseases, to the death and corruption to which the mass from which it was taken is liable. "And I know not that I should err in supposing that that nature was originally stained with depravity. Certain it is he was the seed of the sinful woman, of sinful Abraham, of the sinful David; and I know not how an evil stalk could produce good seed. But it will be asked, 'was He without sin?' Most certainly He was. It is said by this Divine Saviour in an address to His Heavenly Father, 'A body hast thou prepared me.' I think it not improbable that the principal preparation here spoken of was the purging of that body, or humanity, from its native depravity, and thus rendering it a fit temple for its immaculate inhabitant. This view of this awful subject appears to me much more congenial to the tenor of Scripture than the Doctor's opinion that the Saviour's humanity was a real creation; was naturally immortal and incorruptible; and was thus incorruptible because without sin.

After verse 11, the Doctor gives a Latin version of the psalm found in a Scotico-Anglo psalter, with that translator's version into English, and a paraphrase. This would have been very proper had it thrown any light upon the psalm; but as it does not it is an imposition upon the money, time and patience of the Doctor's readers. I do not think it uncharitable to indulge a fear that

the Doctor's chief motive in the frequent introduction of this psalter was to let the world know that he had this antiquarian treasure; and that he was able to read his own language even in its most antiquated form: and I am the more induced to this by frequent unnecessary quotations from the Anglo-Saxon version. When any thing is gained by such quotations the world is obliged to the Doctor for making them; but in far the most instances his work would be by so much the better if they were omitted.

XXII. Title. "To me, many seem to have spent their time very uselessly in the investigation of such subjects."

And I would ask—Where is the author who has spent more time uselessly than the Doctor in such investigations? What imaginable purpose is to be accomplished by the long, long list of the titles of books which the Doctor has given, unless it be to inform his readers of the great extent of his oriental learning?

—12. "All in whose hands were the chief power and influence became David's enemies."

What a strange error is this! Surely the chief power and influence were in the hands of Hushai, Joab, Abishai, and the two priests, Zadoe and Abiathar! Absalom had gained the hearts of the multitude; but by far the greatest number of the chief men of power and influence remained the fast friends of David. It is dangerous to declaim in a commentary.

XXIII. 4. "We are not to suppose that by the rod, correction is meant: there is no idea of this kind either in the text or in the original word; nor has it this meaning in any part of Scripture."

It is difficult to fix on what the Doctor intended as the antecedent to the pronoun in this sentence. If it be the original word then he may be correct for aught I know; but if it be rod, as the construction most naturally requires, then there is a glaring inaccuracy in the assertion.

XL. 7. "The book mentioned here must be the Pentateuch, or five books of Moses; for, in David's time, no other part of Divine Revelation had been committed to writing."

What! not the books of Joshua, Judges, and Ruth? In his preface to the book of Joshua, he gives it as his opinion that the "Book in the main was the composition of Joshua himself." He thinks it "most probable that Samuel wrote the Book of Judges." He also thinks that the substance of what composes the 1st Book of Samuel was committed to writing contemporaneously with the events themselves. Here then are three other parts of divine Revelation committed to writing, if not before the days of David, at least before it is likely he wrote this psalm. Can these contradictions be reconciled? I think not. I have no doubt that not only the four books above mentioned; but the book of Job also, were all committed to writing before this psalm was written; but this, I know, is contrary to one of the Doctor's most beloved theories.

POLYNESIA.—The annual report of the London Missionary Society says:—"Sixty years ago there was not a solitary native Christian in Polynesia; now it would be difficult to find a professed idolater in those islands of Eastern and Western Polynesia where Christian missionaries have been established. The heathen rites of their forefathers have ceased to be practiced. Their heathen legends and war-songs are forgotten. They are gathered together in peaceful village communities. They live under recognized codes of law. They are constructing roads, cultivating their fertile lands, and engaging in commerce. On the return of the Sabbath a very large proportion of the population attend the worship of God. Such are the blessed fruits of Missions in the Isles of the Pacific."

A single thistle, dock, or mullein if allowed to perfect its seeds, and to disseminate them with hindrance, broadcast over the soil, will entail a task work which it will require much painful labor to perform.

Some "mules" made by Samuel Crompton have recently been removed from a Bolton (England) mill to make way for new ones.

ALBERT NYANZA.

One day, at about 3 P. M., the men of Ibrahim started upon some mysterious errand, but returned equally mysterious at about midnight. On the following morning I heard that they had intended to attack some place upon the mountains, but they had heard that it was too powerful, and as "discretion is the better part of valor," they had returned.

On the day following I heard that there had been some disaster, and that the whole of Mohammed Her's party had been massacred. The natives seemed very excited, and messenger succeeded messenger, all confirming the account that Mohammed Her had attacked a village on the mountains, the same that Ibrahim had intended to attack, and that the natives had exterminated their whole party.

On the following morning I sent ten of my men with a party of Ibrahim's to Latome to make inquiries. They returned on the following afternoon, bringing with them two wounded men.

It appeared that Mohammed Her had ordered his party of 110 armed men, in addition to 300 natives, to make a razzia upon a certain village among the mountains for slaves and cattle. They had succeeded in burning a village, and in capturing a great number of slaves. Having descended the pass, a native gave them the route that would lead to the capture of a large herd of cattle that they had not yet discovered. They once more ascended the mountain by a different path, and arriving at the kraal, they commenced driving off the vast herd of cattle. The Latookas, who had not fought while their wives and children were being carried into slavery, now fronted bravely against the muskets to defend their herds, and charging the Turks, they drove them down the pass.

It was in vain that they fought; every bullet aimed at a Latooka struck a rock, behind which the enemy was hidden. Rocks, stones, and lances were hurled at them from all sides and from above; they were forced to retreat. The retreat ended in a panic and precipitate flight. Hemmed in on all sides, amidst a shower of lances and stones thrown from the mountain above, the Turks fled *pele mele* down the rocky and precipitous ravines. Mistaking their route, they came to a precipice from which there was no retreat. The screaming and yelling savages closed round them. Fighting was useless; the natives, under cover of the numerous detached rocks, billored no mark for an aim; while the crowd of armed savages thrust them forward with wild yells to the very verge of the great precipice about five hundred feet below. Down they fell! hurled to utter destruction by the mass of Latookas pressing onward! A few fought to the last; but one and all were at length forced, by sheer pressure, over the edge of the cliff, and met a just reward for their atrocities.

My men looked utterly cast down, and a feeling of horror pervaded the entire party. No quarter had been given by the Latookas; and upwards of 200 natives, who had joined the slave-hunters in the attack, had also perished with their allies. Mohammed Her had not himself accompanied his people, both he and Bellaal, my late ringleader, having remained in camp; the latter having, fortunately for him, been disabled, and placed *hors de combat* by the example I had made during the mutiny. My men were almost green with awe, when I asked them solemnly, "Where were the men who had deserted from me?" Without answering a word they brought two of my guns and laid them at my feet. They were covered with clotted blood mixed with sand, which had hardened like cement over the locks and various portions of the barrels. My guns were all marked. As I looked at the numbers upon the stocks, I repeated aloud the names of the owners. "Are they all dead?" I asked. "All dead," the men replied. "Food for the vultures?" I asked. "Nope of the bodies can be recovered," faltered my vakeel. "The two guns were brought from the spot by some natives who escaped, and who saw the men fall. They are killed." "Better for them had they remained with me and done their duty. The hand of God is heavy," I replied. My men slunk away abashed, leaving the gory witnesses of defeat and death upon the ground. I called Saat and ordered him to give the two guns to Richard to clean.

Not only my own men but the whole of Ibrahim's party were of opinion that I had some mysterious connexion with the disaster that had befallen my mutineers. All re-

membered the bitterness of my prophecy, "The vultures will pick their bones," and this terrible mishap having occurred so immediately afterwards took a strong hold upon their superstitious minds. As I passed through the camp the men would quietly exclaim, "Wah Ilahi Hawaga!" (my God! Master.) To which I simply replied, "Robine fe!" (there is a God.) From that moment I observed an extraordinary change in the manner of both my people and those of Ibrahim, all of whom now paid us the greatest respect.

Unfortunately a great change had likewise taken place in the manner of the Latookas. The whole town was greatly excited, drums were beating and horns blowing in all quarters, every one rejoicing at the annihilation of Mohammed Her's party. The natives no longer respected the superior power of guns; in a hand-to-hand fight they had proved their own superiority, and they had not the sense to distinguish the difference between a struggle in a steep mountain pass and a battle on the open plain. Ibrahim was apprehensive of a general attack on his party by the Latookas.

This was rather awkward, as it was necessary for him to return to Gondokoro for a large supply of ammunition which had been left there for want of porters to convey it, when he had started for the interior. To march to Gondokoro, and to guard the ammunition, would require a large force in the present disturbed state of the country; thus we should be a much-reduced party, which might induce the Latookas to attack us after his departure. However, it was necessary that he should start. I accordingly lent him a couple of donkeys to convey his powder, in case he should not be able to procure porters.

After the departure of Ibrahim, the force of his party, remaining at Tarrangolle, was reduced to thirty-five men, under the command of his lieutenant, Suleiman. This was a weak detachment in the event of an attack, especially as they had no separate camp, but were living in the native town, the men quartered in detached huts, and accordingly at the mercy of the natives if surprised. The brutality of the Turks was so inseparable from their nature, that they continually insulted the native women to such an extent that I felt sure they would provoke hostilities in the present warlike humor of the Latookas. The stream being nearly a mile distant, there was a difficulty in procuring water. The Turks being far too lazy to carry it for themselves, seized upon the water-jars when the women returned from the stream, and beat them severely upon their refusal to deliver them without payment. I found no difficulty, as I engaged a woman to bring a regular supply for a daily payment in beads. Much bartering was going on between the Turks and the natives for provisions, in which the latter were invariably cheated, and beaten if they complained. I felt sure that such conduct must end in disagreement, if not in actual fight, in the event of which I knew that I should be dragged into the affair, although perfectly innocent, and having nothing to do with the Turks.

My quarters in the town were near an open quadrangular space about eighty yards square, inclosed upon all sides, but having a narrow entrance to the main street. The Turks were scattered about in the neighboring lanes, their time passed in drinking merissa, and quarreling with the natives and with each other.

The day after Ibrahim's departure, the Turks seized some jars of water by force from the women on their return from the stream. A row ensued, and ended by one of the women being shamefully maltreated; and a Latooka, who came to her assistance, was severely beaten. This I did not see, but it was reported to me. I called Suleiman, and told him that if such things were permitted it would entail a fight with the natives, in which I should not allow my men to join; that I prohibited my men from taking any thing from the Latookas without just payment; thus, should a fight be caused by the conduct of his people, they must get out of it as they best could.

A bad feeling already existed between the natives and his people, owing to the defeat of the party of Mohammed Her. Much good management was required to avoid a collision, and the reverse was certain to cause an outbreak.

Shortly before dusk the women were again assaulted on their re-

turn with water from the stream. One of Ibrahim's soldiers threatened a powerful-looking Amazon with his stick because she refused to deliver up her jar of water that she had carried about a mile for her own requirements. Upon seeing this my pretty friend, Bokke, the chief's wife, seized the soldier by the throat, wrested the stick from him, while another woman disarmed him of his gun. Other women then sat upon him, and gave him a most ignominious shaking; while some gathered up mud from the gutter and poured it down the barrel of his gun until they effectually choked it; not content with this, they plastered large masses of mud over the locks and trigger.

I looked on with enjoyment at the thorough discomfiture of the Turk. The news quickly spread, and in revenge for his disgrace his comrades severely beat some women at some distance from the camp. I heard screams, and shouts, and a confused noise; and upon my arrival outside the town, I saw large numbers of natives running from all quarters, and collecting together with lances and shields. I felt sure that we were to be involved in a general outbreak. However, the Turks beat the drum, and collected their men, so that in a few minutes no straggler was in the town.

It was remarkably unpleasant to be dragged into a row by the conduct of these brutal traders, with whom I had nothing in common; and who, should a fight actually occur, would be certain to behave as cowards. The Latookas would make no distinction between me and them, in the event of an attack, as they would naturally class all strangers and new-comers with the hated Turks.

It was about 5 P. M., one hour before sunset. The woman who usually brought us water delivered her jar, but disappeared immediately after without sweeping the courtyard, as was her custom. Her children, who usually played in the inclosure, had vanished. On searching her hut, which was in one corner of the yard, no one was to be found, and even the grinding-stone was gone. Suspecting that something was in the wind, I sent Karka and Gaddum Her, the two black servants, to search in various huts in the neighborhood to observe if the owners were present, and whether the women were in their houses. Not a woman could be found. Neither woman nor child remained in the large town of Tarrangolle. There was an extraordinary stillness where usually all was noise and chattering. All the women and children had been removed to the mountains about two miles distant, and this so quickly and noiselessly that it appeared incredible.

I immediately sent to the house of the chief, and requested his attendance. There were two chiefs, brothers; My was the greater in point of rank, but his brother, Commoro, had more actual authority with the people. I was glad that the latter appeared.

I sent to request an interpreter from the Turks, and upon his arrival I asked Commoro why the women and children had been removed? He replied, "That the Turks were so brutal that he could not prevail upon his people to endure it any longer; their women were robbed and beaten, and they were all so ill-treated, that he, as their chief, had no longer any control over them; and that the odium of having introduced the Turks to Latooka was thrown upon him." I asked him whether any of my men had misbehaved. I explained that I should flog any one of my men who should steal the merest trifle from his people, or insult any women. All my men were in dark-brown uniforms. He said, "That none of the men with the brown clothes had been complained of, but that his people had taken a dislike to all strangers, owing to the conduct of the Turks, and that he could not answer for the consequences." There was a division among his own people, some wishing to fight and to serve the Turks as the Latookas had served the party of Mohammed Her, and others yielding to his advice, and agreeing to remain quiet.

I inquired whether the chief, Moy, intended peace or war? He said, "That Bokke, his wife, had made him very angry against the Turks by describing their conduct towards the women."

This was rather an unsatisfactory state of things. Commoro departed, frankly admitting that the natives were much excited and wished to attack, but that he would do his best with them.

These rascally traders set every country in a blaze by their brutal conduct; and rendered exploring not only most dangerous but next to impossible, without an exceedingly powerful force.

The sun set, and, as usual in tropical climates, darkness set in within half an hour. Not a woman had returned to the town, nor was the voice of a dog to be heard. The natives had entirely forsaken the portion of the town that both I and the Turks occupied.

The night was perfectly calm, and the stars shone so brightly that I took an observation for the latitude—four degrees and thirty minutes.

There was a death-like stillness in the air. Even the Turks, who were usually uproarious, were perfectly quiet, and although my men made no remark, it was plain that we were all occupied by the same thoughts, and that an attack was expected.

It was about 9 o'clock, and the stillness had become almost painful. There was no cry of a bird; not even the howl of a hyena; the camels were sleeping; but every man was wide awake, and the sentries well on the alert. We were almost listening at the supernatural stillness, if I may so describe the perfect calm, when, suddenly, every one started at the deep and solemn boom of the great war drum, or nogara. Three distinct beats, at slow intervals, rang through the apparently deserted town, and echoed loudly from the neighboring mountain. It was the signal! A few minutes elapsed, and like a distant echo from the north the three mournful tones again distinctly sounded. Was it an echo? Impossible. Now from the south, far distant, but unmistakable, the same three regular beats came booming through the still night air. Again and again, from every quarter, spreading far and wide, the signal was responded; and the whole country echoed those three solemn notes so full of warning. Once more the great nogara of Tarrangolle sounded the original alarm within a few hundred paces of our quarters. The whole country was up.

There was no doubt about the matter. The Turks well knew those three notes were the war-signal of the Latookas.

I immediately called Suleiman. It was necessary to act in unison. I ordered him to beat the drum loudly for about five minutes to answer the nogara. His men were all scattered in several small inclosures. I called them all out into the open quadrangle; in the center of which I placed the baggage, and planted the English ensign in the middle, while the Turks fixed their flag within a few paces. Posting sentries at each corner of the square, I stationed patrols in the principal street. In the meantime Mrs. Baker had laid out upon a mat several hundred cartridges of buck-shot, powder-flasks, wadding, and opened several boxes of caps, all of which were neatly arranged for a reserve of ammunition; while a long row of first-class double guns and rifles lay in readiness. The boy Saat was full of fight, and immediately strapped on his belt and cartouche-box, and took his stand among the men.

I ordered the men, in the event of an attack, to immediately set fire to all the huts around the quadrangle; in which case the sudden rush of a large body of men would be impossible, and the huts being of straw, the town would be quickly in a blaze.

Every thing was in order to resist an attack in five minutes from the sounding of the nogara. * *

The morning broke and saw the men still under arms, but the excitement had passed. The women soon re-appeared with their water-jars as usual, but on this occasion they were perfectly unmolested by the Turks, who, having passed the night in momentary expectation of an attack, were now upon their best behavior. However, I heard them muttering among themselves, "Wait until Ibrahim returns with reinforcements and ammunition, and we will pay the Latookas for last night."

The town filled; and the Latookas behaved as though nothing out of the common had occurred; but when questioned, they coolly confessed that they had intended to surprise us, but that we were too "wide awake." It is extraordinary that these fellows are so stupid as to beat the drum or nogara before the attack, as it naturally gives the alarm, and renders a surprise impossible; nevertheless, the war-drum is always a preliminary step to hostilities.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

WEALTH.

There is nothing sinful in the possession of riches, if honestly obtained. Many of the brightest examples of piety recorded in the Bible, were rich. Abraham was very rich in cattle, in silver and in gold. Isaac and Jacob were rich; David, Josiah, Hezekiah, and other kings of Judah, were surrounded with wealth. Zaccheus, the publican, who entertained the Saviour, and Joseph of Arimathea, who begged his body for interment, were rich men. It is therefore evident, that the mere possession of wealth, is not by any means sinful. And yet our Saviour emphatically declares, that it is with great difficulty a rich man enters into the kingdom of God. Let us now enquire whence the difficulty of a rich man's salvation? It arises first, from the tendency of riches to produce pride and self-dependence. As riches command all the luxuries of life, and give power and influence to their possessors, it is natural to trust in them; and to lose sight of our own unworthiness, and sinfulness, and become vain in our imaginations, and puffed up with a sense of our importance; and look with contempt upon the poor, who have not been so fortunate as ourselves. Now it is said that God resisteth the proud, while he gives grace to the humble. Pride shuts God out of the heart, and thus bars the gate of heaven against its possessor.

In the next place wealth surrounds us with flatterers. Influenced by self-interest, they use flattering speeches, calculated to cause us to form a false estimate of our own characters; and to think more highly of ourselves than we ought to think; thus blinding us to our faults and imperfections; and causing even our sins to assume the character of virtues. How difficult under such circumstances, to realize our guilt in the sight of God; and come to him with humble and heartfelt penitence, for pardon and salvation! How hard for such a person to consent to receive salvation on the same terms as the poor ragged beggar at his gate!

Again, the cares and responsibilities of riches, crowd out the claims of religion. It requires the same industry and vigilance to retain wealth, as to secure it. The rich man finds his time and thoughts so occupied with the world, that he cannot find time to devote to the claims of his soul. His mind and heart are completely pre-occupied, and there is no room for Christ. He becomes blinded by the god of this world; the claims of business press upon him by day, and occupy his thoughts by night. This world looms up before him, and shuts out the light of eternity from his view. The associations of the wealthy are generally unfavorable to genuine piety. The rich man naturally chooses his associates from that class who are, like himself, wealthy and worldly minded. Paul says, "Not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble are called; but God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise; and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty, and base things and things which are despised, hath God chosen, yea and things that are not to bring to nought things that are; that no flesh should glory in his presence." Again, James says, "Hath not God chosen the poor of this world, rich in faith, heirs of the kingdom which he hath promised to them that love him?" A man's associates have a powerful influence over him, and if these are unfriendly to piety, they will increase the difficulty of his salvation.

Those who possess riches are apt to trust in them. As wealth will command all sensual delights and gratifications, we are liable to look to them for happiness, and despise the spiritual blessings which they have no power to command, and which are alone secured by the renunciation of the world, and a life of self denial, cross bearing, and consecration to God. Worldly wealth, when used for the glory of God, may

become a means of grace, and a source of much pure and hallowed enjoyment; but when made an object of idolatry, and allowed to occupy the place in our affections which is due to God alone, it becomes a snare and shuts Christ and his great salvation out of the heart. God is a jealous God, and he will not give his glory to another, neither will he share his temple with an idol.

We may learn from this subject not to envy the rich. When we consider the danger of riches, the wealthy are surely not objects of envy. Viewed in the light of the Scriptures, and with a proper estimate of the worth of the soul, and the eternal consequences involved, the rich are more properly objects of commiseration than of envy.

We should not make the accumulation of riches the grand end of our existence, as too many do. It is proper to prosecute our lawful business with industry and economy, but with higher objects than the mere accumulation of wealth. We should "use the world as not abusing it, seeing the fashion of it is passing away." We should use our acquisitions for the promotion of the cause of Christ; to do good, not laying up our treasures upon earth where moth and rust corrupt and where thieves break through and steal; but in heaven where they will not be subject to such vicissitudes.

We should never, for a moment, compromise honesty, truth, or christian principle of any kind, to secure wealth; for, says Jesus, "What is a man profited if he should gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" O! how often do professing christians make sinful compromises to secure, or retain, worldly gain; and how has Christ been wounded in the house of his friends by such conduct! What encouragement to the enemy to blasphemy, and what destruction of confidence in the power of religion have been given by the unsanctified love of riches, so often manifested by the professed followers of Christ!

If we are in the possession of worldly wealth, we should learn not to trust in riches, but consecrate our wealth to the glory of God; using it as a talent for which he will hold us accountable in a future state. We should see that a due proportion of our income be appropriated to the advancement of Christ's kingdom and glory. We should sympathize with the poor and destitute, and strive to ameliorate their condition. Who that truly believes God's word would not desire to secure the rich blessings pronounced upon the man that considers the poor, in the 41st psalm? "Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble. The Lord will preserve him and keep him alive; and he shall be blessed upon the earth; and thou wilt not deliver him unto the will of his enemies. The Lord will strengthen him upon the bed of languishing; thou wilt make all his bed in his sickness." Here are blessings which wealth cannot command in any other way than as appropriated to the cause of benevolence. Let these promises be placed in contrast with the doom of the miserable rich epicure, described by Jesus in the 16th chapter of Luke, "The rich man also died and was buried, and in hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torments, and surely it should not require a moment's deliberation to decide between the two. Rich men should tremble in view of their fearful responsibility, and the dangerous ground they occupy. May God help us all to live wisely, that we may secure his divine approbation, and be found rich towards him in time and eternity. A RICH POOR MAN.

Columbus, Miss., 1867.

There were two remarkable periods of Christ's life, His *infancy* and His *exit*. His entrance into His public ministry at His baptism, and His finishing it at His passion; and at both we have the devil fiercely encountering Him. When the christian is about some noble enterprise for God's glory, then Satan will be like a serpent, in the way; "an adder in the path, that biteth his horse's heels, so that his rider shall fall backward."

Emulate the cucumber—Le eol.

CHINA MISSION.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 8, 1866.

To DR. E. W. SEHON, Corresponding Secretary for Missionary Board, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I have just had an application from a Japanese officer and two foreign gentlemen—one an Englishman, resident at Hakodadi, and the other an American, of this place—to establish an Anglo-Japanese school for the instruction of Japanese youth (the sons of officers and wealthy persons in Japan) in the English language and science.

The occasion of this demand is the recent removal by treaty stipulations of the restrictions forbidding the Japanese to leave their country either for purposes of pleasure or business. Great numbers are availing of these newly granted privileges to visit foreign countries, and there are constant arrivals here of students en route both to Europe and America.

The officer above mentioned is also making preparations to leave for Europe by an early opportunity. He says there are great numbers who wish to avail themselves of English tuition, but desire to obtain it without having to leave home so far, and as Shanghai will afford far greater facilities for learning the language, and observing both foreign customs and improvements beyond anything at present in Japan, he hoped that a suitable school might be established here, and desired that I would consent to take the superintendency and management of the same. I was certainly very thankful to have such a favorable opportunity of doing good, of extending the knowledge of Western civilization, and especially of preparing their minds for the ultimate reception and adoption of Christianity, but hesitated a long while, fearing lest such a step might not be concurred in by the Board. I conferred with others here, who have schools for the Chinese, and also called with the Japanese officer and the English gentleman to see the Anglo-Chinese school in the foreign settlement of Shanghai, but found them quite unwilling to accept any accommodations in conjunction with the Chinese. He said it was their intention, on quitting Japan, to leave it altogether behind them, doff their former customs and habits, and become, while students, *Englishmen* in costume, diet, and manners; hence they wished to be quite distinct, and unassociated with the Chinese, whom they regard as far inferior to themselves. Finally I consented, and told them I would undertake its management for one year. I made a sad mistake by not accepting, while in my power, the full management of the Imperial Chinese School, in the city of Shanghai. In constant hope that the Board might be able to renew our remittances, and enable us to devote our whole time to more direct Mission work, I refused to accept it for a longer period than six months, when I might have held it for three years. Such schools afford the finest fields for Mission work now open in China, for the simple reason that we have to do with the very highest and most influential classes, men who are intelligent, and who devote themselves directly in these schools to an acquisition of civilized principles, which, when adopted, will necessarily lead to an abandonment of their absurdities and superstitions.

One of the students of that school has applied to me for admission to the Church, and I have him under instruction, with a view to ultimately receiving baptism. As I have accepted the management of the Anglo-Japanese school for a period of one year. I hope you will give me an expression of opinion on the subject of its future continuance, for I think it very desirable, if it can be sustained here for a number of years, to have it in conjunction with our Mission. It has the favor of the merchants here because they expect to enhance their interests thereby, and of the Missionaries, because they see in it a preparation for the Gospel and Christianity.

It cannot be undertaken, perhaps, till next spring. However, the English gentleman and the officer have returned to Japan, for the present, in hope of sending over, at an early date, the first installment of pupils to begin with.

My boat is waiting for me at the Jetty, and the tide has come, so I must desist at present, and leave for my appointments in the country, 16 and 20 miles distant. However, I must add that Brother Wood, with his two children, left us on the fifth of December, in the clipper ship "Antelope," consigned to Olyphant & Co., New York. His passage amounts to four hundred (400) gold dollars, payable at New York, thirty days sight, for which I gave (as Treasurer of the Mission) an order on W. T. Smithson, Treasurer, Baltimore. His passage is cheap, and the ship a fine one, for which we are indebted to the kindness of

Messrs. Olyphant & Co. They expect to arrive in March.

The Mission Treasury is again empty. We have nothing to begin the next quarter, in January, with. The debt amounts to two thousand taels, with interest for one year, payable in April and May. [Remark.—Two thousand taels are about (\$4500) forty-five hundred greenbacks.] Besides that amount, we want something for 1867, as Missionary expenses.

I will write you a summary of the events of this quarter by the next mail if possible. All well at present.

Yours, in great haste, YOUNG J. ALLEN.

From the Church Union.

THE TRUE CHURCH.

Q. What is a church of God?

A. A church is a company of believers under Jesus Christ as the Head, organized into one body.

Q. Who are the officers of the Church?

A. The minister, or bishop, or pastor, sometimes called elder, 1 Tim. 3: 17, appointed to preach and perform other duties. Elders and deacons. Phil. 1; Acts 6: 1, 2, 3, to 7.

Q. Is there any definition of a church in the Bible?

A. Yes, in 1 Cor. 1, 2: "Unto the church of God which is at Corinth, to them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called to be saints, with all that in every place call upon the name of Jesus Christ our Lord, both theirs and ours." A true church of God, then, consists of persons "called to be saints." They "are sanctified," they "call upon the name of Jesus Christ our Lord," and "in every place" where they are thus characterized, they are or can become a church.

Q. What are the marks of a true church?

A. Unity in the fundamental doctrines of the Gospel; holiness, catholicism, embracing all believers in all nations; charity and love to God and man, white or black, or all mankind, of whatever color or degree.

This is the church of God; its existence is independent of man, priest, king, prince, magistrate, government, republic, monarchy, despotism, the favor or frown of men. Every person, man, woman, or child who repents and believes in this Lord Jesus Christ, is a member of the church, no matter whether in Lapland, or Japan, or New Zealand, South, East, West, or North. It is a church over which the Lord Jesus presides by his Spirit. He alone admits the members, though they may be thrust aside and rejected. It is a church that depends not upon forms or vestments, or baptism, or the Lord's Supper, or any sort of Papal ritualism. Like the penitent thief, a person may have no opportunity of being baptized, yet may become a member of this church. He may be thrust into prison, may be excommunicated, but that cannot exclude him from this church. Wherever the members of this church meet, they are agreed, and have one spirit, desire, purpose, and heart about things relating to Christ, his kingdom, peace, members, prayer, Bible missions, preaching, conversions, the need of Christian effort, the extension of the Gospel and its ordinances.

Q. Are ministers, or bishops, or presbyters successors of the Apostles?

A. They are ordinary successors, but not inspired nor endowed with the gifts of the Apostles to work miracles.

Q. Is a church infallible?

A. No; because it is not inspired. The Word of God alone is infallible, because it is divinely inspired by the Holy Ghost. A church is made up of human beings, and every one of those persons is liable to err, and is, therefore, fallible. A council, Roman or Protestant, consisting of five hundred or one thousand persons or priests, is fallible, for five hundred fallibles cannot make an infallible. But the Papal Council of Trent pretended to enact "infallible dogmas"!

Q. Is there such a thing as "apostolic succession"?

A. Not at all in the sense of Rome, for two reasons, viz, first, "apostolic succession" requires the same authority as the Apostles and the same power to work miracles which ceased with the Apostles. And second, "apostolic succession" in the sense of the Papal Church is only a pretence; for Peter, from whom they take their pretended succession, was no Pope. We never read in the New Testament of Pope Peter, nor Pope Paul, nor Pope John, nor of any other Pope. The Apostles were all on an equality; no one was superior to another, nor had any superior jurisdiction. Besides, the claim is absurd from the fact that, at one and the same time, two Popes, at another time three Popes, at another time four Popes, all claimed to sit on the Papal throne, and which was the true Pope, it would puzzle more than Balaam; with the help of his heast, to tell. Not only has this Papal succession been broken time

and again, but wars, tumults, displacements, confusion, changes of government, and the debaucheries, corruptions, simony, immoralities and cruelties of Papal usurpers, which agitated and vexed the world during the long period of twelve hundred years from the establishment of Popery, in the seventh century, to the date of Pius Nono, render the whole pretended line a mere fable.

Q. Are there spurious or false churches as well as a true one?

A. Yes, there have been, as foretold by our Lord in Matthew, 24th chapter, many false Christs who would say, "Lo, here is Christ, or there; believe it not. For there shall arise false Christs and false prophets, and shall show great signs and wonders; insomuch that, if it were possible, they shall deceive the very elect." But he warns us not to believe their imposing pretensions. False Christs and false churches may hold forth their worship in pomp and ostentatious shows. They may deck themselves in silken vestments and jewels and pearls; they may ornament their churches in fine and splendid drapery, and conduct their worship with the most imposing ceremonies and melodious music; but these very exhibitions are adapted as spectacles to the eye and the ear, and touch not the springs of devotion, nor awaken the slumbering issues of the heart. They are not adapted to the simplicity of the Gospel. They amuse children and superficial minds. They are but the mimicry of the tawdry ornaments and puerile display of Pagan temples. The signs of impostors may also appear in other shapes. But the absence of the marks of the true church enumerated above, prove them to be spurious impositions upon the credulity of ignorance and the idle gaze of a superficial multitude.

From the Church Union.

BAPTISMAL REGENERATION.

TESTED BY SCRIPTURE.

"Baptism doth also now save us, not the putting away of the filth of the flesh, but the answer of a good conscience towards God."—1 Peter 3: 21.

It is a peculiar excellency of our religion that it does not much employ our care about matters of ceremony, but chiefly about works of substantial duty. Its design is, not to amuse our fancies with empty shows, but to render us truly like God, full of love to him and good-will to each other, and to fit us for that society above to which we are destined. Yet, as ceremony is powerful in representing the truth, and as it oftentimes strongly affects our minds, it has pleased the Divine wisdom to appoint a few solemn and significant rites for the purpose of setting forth its doctrines and warming our devotion. Such is the purpose of the ordinance of baptism. We are born into the world children of wrath, and therefore when we become holy, or children of grace, we enter upon a new mode of spiritual existence, or as Scripture terms it, we are "born again;" and as this conversion from evil to good, from darkness to light is a matter of first importance, God has seen fit to represent it before our eyes by an outward symbol. Water applied to personal uncleanness washes it away, and so water is publicly poured upon the penitent one to show that thus by the outpouring of the Holy Spirit our internal corruptions are purified. Thus two things are the proper elements of every true baptism, the outward and visible sign, and the inward and spiritual grace. The symbol is external and ecclesiastical; the thing symbolized is internal and spiritual. But here comes in a very interesting question. Does the outward sign insure and prove the inward grace? When man comes to the ordinance does God invariably come with his Spirit? The Church of Rome teaches the affirmative; it declares that regeneration is connected with the actual performance of the rite. From a Papal Prayer-Book, I gather the following expressions: "The sacraments are the channels of Divine grace; through them the merits of Christ abundantly flow into our souls;" "by baptism we are cleansed from sin; it imprints an indelible character or spiritual mark in the soul which always remains." In another place, I find this and other rites stated to be "instrumental causes of Divine grace in our souls." The Romanist therefore considers the baptized to be by that very act regenerate, and all of the un baptized to be unregenerate. Others deny this; they affirm that God gives his grace before, or at, or after baptism without any particular rule of this kind; that he has not connected the outpouring of his Spirit with any ordinance necessarily in this way; that the material element of the water of baptism is never made the instrument or channel of communicating heavenly blessings; that the operations of the Spirit are like those of the wind, of which we cannot tell whence it cometh or whither it go-

eth, and that they cannot be limited to any particular time, place, manner, or mode.

I propose at this time, in accordance with the sixth article of the Church, which says: "Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to salvation, so that whatsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man that it should be believed an article of faith, or be thought requisite to salvation," to discuss the question solely by the light of divine truth, and fortunately find testimony very clear and explicit. Various means are stated in the Bible by which the Spirit operates in making us new creatures; but the grand instrument is declared to be the Holy Scriptures themselves. "Wo are again," says St. Peter, "not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible by the word of God." "The word," declares our Saviour, "Of his own will begat he us in the word of truth," says St. James. And no one can fail to notice that baptism is always coupled with repentance and faith as alone the ordinance any value, "that believeth and is baptized shall be saved," says our Lord. What the church inquires of Philip, "What doth hinder me to be baptized?" he is told, "If thou believe with all thy heart thou mayest." "Repent," said St. Peter to the Jews, "and be baptized." The jailor of Philippi was baptized in consequence of his faith. With these spiritual qualifications, therefore, existing beforehand, the sacrament is worthless. A fact in very plain testimony in the word of Christ: "He that believeth shall be damned," that is, who they have been baptized or. And certainly if baptism in regeneration, St. Paul would have written those remarkable words to the Corinthians: "If God that I baptized none of you, but Crispus and Gaius; for I sent me not to baptize, but to preach the Gospel." Had he considered simple rite as effectual to salvation he would have baptized every Corinthian who would have parted him, and like a Romish missionary have compelled crowds to neighboring streams to receive ordinance at his hands. They may go through the whole of it, and we shall find our justification to come from faith and not baptism, and when we would who are the redeemed of God, not directed to search the registers to find the record of baptized, but to judge by the "By their fruits ye shall know them." "He that is born of God overcometh the world."

The only difficulty that has arisen in regard to the testimony of Scripture on this subject, has come from the perversion of some of its phrases and illustrations; there is necessity for any misunderstanding a plain, candid man, entirely biased either way, from perverting the Sacred Word, would derive precisely the same views that have just been expressed; but the Church, to support its own tenet, has given to the figures of Bible a meaning that was not intended. Thus when Christ said of the bread of the Lord's Supper, "This is my body," we know meant "this represents my body." When Moses denominated paschal lamb "the Lord's over," we know that he meant the lamb represented the act of passing over the houses of Israelites; when Christ calls himself a door, a vine, a shield, or rock, we know at once that expressions represent the attributes in which he stands to his people. We use this kind of language every day in our common intercourse without any confusion and Common sense teaches us that sign is used for the thing signified. Thus as water is the mode of cleansing the body of impurity; it is once or twice as of as cleansing us from sin; every such place every one can tell that it is adopted only as a figure. In Isaiah it is said: "I will water upon him that is thirsty, and floods upon the dry ground. This is the symbol. The symbolized comes out in the verse: "I will pour my Spirit upon thee, and my blessing upon offsprings." In the same way said in Ezekiel: "I will sprinkle clean water upon you, and ye shall be clean. I will put my law within you, and cause you to follow my statutes." In just this regeneration being an entire change of our corrupt nature, is a washing, and a baptism; in each case we see at once from context, that the thing meant is not the outward form, but the inward change of heart. Thus Titus declares: "Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost; so as he might shew unto us the word of the Gospel, and so if our text stood only, "Baptism doth now also save

might possibly be misconstrued, and with a show of reason perverted as it has been to prove the efficacy of the mere ceremony; but the Apostle fearing lest the impenitent and the ungodly might presume on salvation simply from the outward rite, without the inward renewal of the Spirit, puts down, both before and after, safeguards against such perversion; the whole passage, therefore, is this: "The passage, wherein, even baptism, like figure, doth save us (not the putting away of the filth of the flesh, but the answer of a good conscience toward God);" as if he said, "Be not deceived; I have just called the inward thing by the name of its outward sign, I have spoken of regeneration as baptism; and ascribed salvation to the latter; but remember, it is only a metaphor; it is not external washing I am thinking of, which can only cleanse the filth from the flesh; I really refer to that work of the Spirit in the soul which consists in enlightening the conscience, and enabling it to make a good report to God of the excellence and grace that is within."

(TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.)

From the Aberdeen Examiner.

HONDURAS.

The following letter from our old fellow-citizen, Colonel MANUEL W. CHAPMAN, to a lady friend, has been kindly placed in our hands for publication, the recipient wishing to satisfy the inquiries of the many, who, impatient of tyranny and despotism, and hopeless of brighter days, are dreaming of new homes in other lands, under other skies.

BERLIE, March 9, 1867.

MY DEAR MAMAM:—You requested me shortly before my departure from New Orleans, to write you in detail touching the foreign land, which I was about to visit. In compliance therewith, I have ennobled the first hour of leisure to attempt a faithful delineation of this strange, very strange country. I trust the picture will not be devoid of interest to you. First impressions are generally, if not the most truthful, at least the most vivid, and if I had been dropped into the heart of China, I can assure you the sensations of novelty could hardly have been more aroused than they were on the evening of my arrival in this colony. At the very outset the difficulty of infrequent and uncomfortable transportation confronts the emigrant, as the rare and steamers never ply between ports of the United States and these parts, and you must be prepared, even if wind and weather be propitious, for much discomfort, cooped up as you will be in the narrow confines of a schooner's cabin. The discomfort will be greatly augmented if tempestuous weather should (as was my chance) overtake you. Nine days, about an average passage, elapsed from our departure from the mouth of the Mississippi to our arrival at this port. The trip, however, with a fair wind, can be made in less than half that time. The first land usually made is Half-Moon Cay, where a pilot comes aboard, thence to the town, the channel winds among a succession of islands clothed with a profusion of verdure to the water's edge. We first caught a glimpse of palm trees at Cay Bokol, an inlet which rather resembles the vignette of some book of travels than any thing we had before seen in nature. The land rises on all sides from a snow white beach to the center, which is crowned by a diadem of cocoa palms. Half way up the crest of the hill there is a succession of thatched cottages, embosomed in a grove of palms, plantains and bananas, while a towering bamboo signal-staff marks the home of the pilot for outward bound vessels. Extending far out into the sea are tongues of coral reefs, covered with the singular mangrove tree, whose trunk ceases and whose roots commence branching out like a series of tripods two or three feet from the sea level. The gorgeous emerald, purple, blue and bronze tints of these tropical waters, surpass any thing seen in more temperate seas. They almost realize my dreams of the pavement of heaven.

On coming to anchor, a quarter of a mile from the wharf, we were boarded by Mr. Locke, of her Britannic Majesty's custom service, a mulatto, whose crisped wool and tawny hue demonstrated that some of his illustrious ancestors once sweltered beneath the sultry sun of Africa. By the courtesy of the British Honduras company we were put ashore in their comfortable yacht. But alas! nothing like a hotel, in our sense of the term, opened its hospitable doors to our little band; true, we at last sought refuge in the "Belize aristocratic hotel," with different accommodations—a literal transcript of the sign-board: decipher its meaning if you can. "Mine inn" was an edifice in no respect superior to an ordinary negro cabin at home, I say in no respect, but I

must confess that the exquisite cleanliness of the sheets and table-cloths, as well as the polite attendance of our black host, Mr. Brackman, made some amends. We slept soundly that night, though the motley colored inhabitants kept up an incessant din till midnight. But our stay at the 'aristocratic' was a short one. In two days after arrival we rented a neat little cottage of three rooms near the sea side, where the wind hymns its Eolian tones through the palms, soothing alike the body and the mind with its cool breath.

The town, said to contain about 5000 inhabitants, is laid off without the slightest regard to regularity, upon both sides of the river, which is spanned by a pretty bridge. It is scrupulously clean, thanks to excellent sanitary regulations rigidly enforced, hence its freedom from epidemics for nearly twenty years. Flocks of "John Crows," a species of domestic turkey buzzard, remove every vestige of filth from the streets, while shoals of catfish perform the same scavenger office for the harbor. The streets are paved with shells, like the New Orleans shell roads, and though wide enough, are destitute of sidewalks. Troops of "fiddlers," a kind of land crab, scamper along the beach and form an excellent meal for the hungry ducks who are always on the *qui-vire* for the delicate morsel. The houses are built with a view to ventilation, and are devoid of all architectural pretensions. The Wesleyan church, however, is a magnificent edifice, built of English brick, with stained glass windows, and an interior of the richest mahogany. It would be an ornament to any town.

Words would fail me to describe one half of the glorious trees of this lovely country; and were I to dilate upon the royal palm, rising like an obelisk of granite capped by a crown of verdure, the cocoanut tree, bending beneath its weight of half a ton of nuts, the cahoun palm which grows on the ridges in avenues a mile long, like the aisles of a gigantic cathedral, the stately mahogany which resembles our pecan tree, except in size and profusion of leaves, the spreading tamarind with its flakes of foliage, the bread fruit with its large serrated leaves, the plantain and the banana, whose fruits are the staple food of the country, and whose fringed leaves never cease swinging to the breeze, the delicate mango tree, which is somewhat like our peach, the naked frangipani with its fragrant flowers—were I to dilate, I say, upon these my letter should swell to a volume. Let us from the poetical to the practical.

We pay twelve dollars per month rent, five dollars for a nurse, six for a cook, and an average daily expense at market of about fifty cents for each person, servants not included. In this estimate is included our grocery bill. Upon this we fair sumptuously. Beef is very indifferent and expensive. Fresh pork fat and fine, but dear. Green turtle abundant, delicious and cheap. For twelve and a half cents we can have a delicious mess of fish fresh from the water, and often alive when sold. In truth, fish and fruit are our chief subsistence. Of the most esteemed varieties which are found on the gulf coast, we have the Shad, the Snapper, the Grouper, the Sheephead and the Pompano, here called the Pompos. Besides these there are some with queer names, such as the Gaunt and Barracouta, the Devil fish, the Angel fish, the Hog fish, the Jew fish, the Doctor, so called from a transparent lancet hidden in a fold of the skin near the tail, and the Parrot fish, of a brilliant blue color and with hooked bill like his namesake. Crawfish over a foot in length, and having teeth larger than the molar teeth of man, make a savory stew. Conchs well prepared almost equal oysters in flavor. The Iguana lizard is universally eaten; its flesh resembles chicken. We had a piece of broiled monkey the other day for dinner, and laying aside all prejudice, I can not say I found it good. Poultry, especially Turkey, are larger and finer than in the United States. Of fruits we have an inexhaustible profusion and almost endless variety. Bananas and plantains of exquisite flavor, oranges, lemons, sweet and sour, shaddock, red as blood, forbidden fruit, a variety of the orange, cocoanuts, papayas, the sour sop, a most delicious fruit, whose pulp resembles cotton steeped in lomonado, and whose rind is of an olive color, knotted with black like a pine burr, mangoes, zapotes, and ackees are all in season at the present moment.

The latter, whose pulp when fried closely resembles fritters, is delicious and even here a rarity. Plantains and bananas are almost necessities of life, and cost about fifty cents a hundred. Pine apples will soon come in, and are said to equal any in the world. Yams are our substitute for Irish potatoes, and when nicely prepared, can with difficulty be distinguished

from their Hibernian relatives. They cost two dollars and twenty-five cents per cwt. We use cocoanut oil for lard. Garden vegetables are indifferent solely on account of the indolence of the inhabitants, for soil and climate alike conspire to foster their growth. Rice of superior quality is abundant. The most expensive items of house-keeping are fuel and washing. For the latter we pay from \$1 to \$1.50 per dozen, according to the size of pieces. Wood costs 50 cts per 100 sticks, one of which is not so large as a man's arm. The houses are all built without chimneys, and even kitchens have only an orifice for the egress of the smoke. Cooking is done on a large box of earth. Rain water is caught in large iron tanks, which are far more expensive and inferior to the wooden cisterns used in Louisiana. Well water can not be used on account of its brackishness. Merchants have ceased to bring ice into the Colony, as they say it brings them into debt.

The climate is delightful, the sea breeze scarcely stops an hour in the twenty-four, and so cool and bracing is it, that it seems to intoxicate like the foam of champagne. There are but three physicians in the place, and one is an army surgeon, and so healthful is the climate, that none of them have good practice. Land can be had—I mean good land, at 50 cts an acre. Labor, far better than in the U.S., at \$12 to \$15 per month. Skilled labor however is seldom met with. All their attention has been concentrated on mahogany cutting and all else they must be taught. A single hand can clear about 24 yards square in a day. Small but good mules can be bought for about \$50. The horses are mere ponies and there are but two carriages in the Colony. Horned cattle are fine.

Emigrants destitute of capital should not attempt to settle, unless they are content to endure great hardships. I should be loth to try the experiment with less than \$6000, but for a robust and energetic man prepared to endure great physical exposure and toil, less would suffice. Good heavy Collins axes are much needed, as the English axe which is used here, is of an inferior quality. A small saw-mill with horse power attached, would likewise be a desideratum, neither would a small cane-mill and kettle for boiling sugar-cane be amiss. Sugar cane grows luxuriantly and the juice is richer by fifty per cent. in saccharine matter than that of Louisiana, but only the rudest machinery is used for making sugar. The same is true with regard to rice which yields abundantly. Cotton matures to a small tree, but is worthless on account of deficiency of staple. Coffee and indigo are capable of being produced to an unlimited extent. The forests still abound with rich furniture and dye woods, but this interest is somewhat languishing on account of recent troubles with the Indians. The wood is all cut away from the water courses, and in penetrating into the interior, the cutters have committed encroachments upon the Indians who have not failed to revenge themselves, and depredations on persons and property have occurred. The government has sent troops who have been victorious and now no apprehensions are felt by thinking men as to the result. There are but few roads in the Colony, all communications being carried on by means of "putpaws" and "dories," which are boats hollowed out of the trunks of large mahogany or cedar trees. Nine tenths of the inhabitants are blacks or mulattoes. Marriage, except among the few foreigners, is only just becoming fashionable. Two or three nights ago one of the richest citizens was married to his bride and on the same occasion their three children were baptized. I have seen and counted not less than twenty shades from pure white to pure black. Many of the ladies and gentlemen of "high color" are educated and accomplished, having been sent to Europe for that purpose. They affect to look down upon their black mammas, who are kept out of sight, when they receive visitors of pure blood. But although they themselves despise the blacks, a disparaging word from whites, is sure to displease them. The whole negro race are far superior in intelligence, courtesy, honesty and industry, to their brethren in the U.S. No feeling of bitterness between the races exists, and insolence among servants is almost unheard of. Law, order and justice prevail as they do wherever the British flag floats. There are no taxes, and a uniform duty on all importations, wines and spirits excepted, of only seven per cent. Consequently all dry goods, and foreign goods of all kinds are cheaper by half than in the U.S.

There are two Catholic, two Episcopal, two Baptist, one Methodist and one Presbyterian Churches. The clergy (except the Catholic) are infected with the Exeter Hall spirit, and Southerners do not attend, as they cannot worship with

pleasure where their feelings are constantly liable to be wounded. Please tell Bishop Paine that there is an excellent opening for a pious energetic pioneer preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in this colony. Messrs Putnam & Cairy, (both Louisianians,) have purchased Ambergris Island and are endeavoring to organize a colony of Southerners. They are reliable. No less than one hundred are expected next fall from Texas. The currency is metallic. American gold is at a premium of 24 per cent fixed by law. Thirty day gold drafts on New York, are the most available funds that emigrants can bring with them. They should not provide themselves with any outfit of clothing, which can be purchased by far cheaper here. They should bring necessary household furniture, books and farming utensils, which can with difficulty be procured.

In conclusion, I have to say that this colony has a virgin soil, resources as yet undeveloped both mineral and agricultural, exemption from taxes, a free and stable government; and that those who are dissatisfied with their homes, and have determined to quit them, provided they are content to endure a few "temporary" inconveniences (among the greatest of which is almost total isolation from congenial society); these I say, will not go far amiss to come to British Honduras.

I am about taking an extended tour into the various States of Central America, and shall let you hear from me from time to time. Please show this letter to Maj. Jonas and Frank Saunders.

Sincerely your friend

MANUEL W. CHAPMAN.

P. S. Whenever I use the terms dollars and cents, I mean gold not currency.

THE LIFE OF TRUST.—We know nothing in "Muller's Life of Trust" more simply beautiful than the following note just received by us from one of the noblest young men in the Southern ministry, to whom, having failed to reach him with corn, owing to the floods, we sent a little money wherewith to provide food till the corn could be shipped:

I rejoiced to learn from your note that the corn had not past Nashville. The prospect of relief from an unexpected source had awakened a hope, the long deferring of which, while, as you say in your note of March 16th, it had greatly annoyed you—had also well nigh made the heart sick with us who had probably depended too much on that promised succor, and not enough upon Him who was first sending it, and then still delaying it.

But mark the faithfulness of our God! We had one-and-a-half bushels of corn and not a dollar to buy more. In private and at the family altar, it had been for days past, and was especially this morning, a part of the burden of our petitions, that God would in some way, as He might please, provide us with "our daily bread." I went to the post-office and got your letter inclosing a draft for \$50! His name be praised! His mercy endureth forever! And may He abundantly reward those who have been ministers in this service of Christian sympathy and love.—*Christian Commonwealth.*

INTERESTING CEREMONY.—It will be seen, by reference to our columns, that Rev. Mr. Carnes, of Galveston, will be inducted, by ordination, into the ministry of the New Church at 11 o'clock to-day (the 14th inst.,) at the New Jerusalem Temple, corner of Bienville and Rampart streets. The ordination service will be performed by the Rev. Mr. Stuart, of New York. The occasion will be one of deep and novel interest in this city, and may be expected to attract numerous visitors to the Temple. The Rev. Mr. Stuart, one of the ordaining ministers of the New Church, has long been well known as a distinguished champion of the doctrines of Divine Revelation, as interpreted by the great Swedish Seer; while Mr. Carnes, formerly a divine of the Methodist Church, has been celebrated for his remarkable powers of persuasion as a pulpit orator.

RICE CULTURE.—When we meet in our travels a man who has planted rice in this country, and has a practical knowledge of the business, we usually get his figures and give them to the public without vouching for the correctness of them.

A short time ago we met a Louisiana planter who gave us his ideas about rice culture in that section of the State. He stated that from four to ten barrels of clean rice can be usually made from an acre of ground, a barrel weighing 280 pounds. Nearly as much rice can be made from irrigated fields as from fields not irrigated. One man can manage fifteen acres of rice not irrigated, or twenty-five acres irrigated. The birds have to be watched, and the rice protected about three weeks before harvest. Rice may be planted late in June, after the over-flow, and make a good crop.—*Planter's Banner.*

HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT.

OLD FASHIONED DOUGHNUTS.—Make up a batch of dough at night, precisely as for bread, only shorten it with about two ounces of clean fat to a pound of flour, and wet with milk instead of water. Then having kneaded in as much active yeast as for ordinary bread, set by in a warm corner, cover over with a towel first, then a blanket, or some warm woolen cloth, and leave to rise through the night. After breakfast, put over the fire a kettle of lard, and while it is heating, the sponge being like a sponge—light, roll out about three-quarters of an inch thick; then cut into slips an inch or so wide. Some of these may be divided into about four-inch sections, leaving them plain. Some may be drawn out and doubled, and twisted into spiral canes, while for the little folks, cut out whales and elephants, knights errant, steamships, and odd-looking, round-bodied Shetland ponies. Sometimes, if you wish to be very old-fashioned, roll out a disc of dough eight or nine inches in diameter, and make the cuts across, not quite to the edge, and then twist the slices, so that the disc looks like a miniature causeway, laid with twisted inch augers made of dough. When the fat is hissing hot—so hot that the dough will absorb more of the grease—begin to fry and hurry it through, being careful to keep up the temperature of the fat to the cooking of the last doughnut.

That's the good, old-fashioned way of making Yankee doughnuts. Nearly three-thirds of all the new, fashionable innovations and substitutes called "crullers" are sweetened, insipid, sticky, greasy abominations—no more to be compared to an honest, raised, shortened, sensible, old-fashioned doughnut, than a choke cherry is to a rich, ripe damson.

RAISIN CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, or half butter and half fresh lard, three eggs, one cup of molasses, one cup of milk, two and a half teaspoonsful of cream of tartar, one of soda, one pound of raisins, five cups of flour, spice to taste. By putting in plenty of spice and fruit—raisins, currants and citron—this makes a very nice fruit cake, which will keep some time.

An excellent white sauce for fowls may be made of two ounces of butter, two small onions, one carrot, half a small teaspoonful of flour, one pint of new milk, salt and pepper to taste. Cut up the onions and carrot small, and put them into a stewpan with the butter; simmer them till the butter is nearly dried up; then stir in the flour and add the milk; boil the whole gently till it thickens, strain it, season it with salt and cayenne, and it will be ready to serve.

MUSH BISCUIT.—Make about a quart of Indian meal mush, or stir about; while hot, add a piece of butter about the size of an egg; thin it with milk, adding a little salt; then add some flour, thin it with a teaspoon of yeast, then add as much more flour as will make it the consistence of dough; knead it well, set it to rise, and bake with a hot fire. The meal makes the bread light, and thus removes the objection to the unhealthfulness of hot bread.

ABERNETHY BISCUIT.—Dissolve a quarter of a pound of butter in half a pint of warm milk, and with four pounds of fine flour a few carraways, and half a pound of sugar, make a stiff but smooth paste, and to render the biscuit short and light, add half a drachm of carbonate of soda in powder. Roll out very thin; stamp the biscuits, pricking them with a fork; bake in tins in a quick oven.

BUNS.—Three-quarters of a pound of flour, half a pound of sugar, half a pound of butter, half a pound of currants, one ounce of candied peel, quarter of an ounce volatile salts, one nutmeg, two eggs. Cream the butter. Or, one pound of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder mixed well together; two ounces of lard, sugar, currants or seed to give taste, one egg, a teaspoonful of milk. Make into buns and bake immediately.

EFFECTS OF PEARLASH.—If our friends can in any way teach their wives, daughters, or cooks, to keep the pearl ash out of their bread, all the yellow people, especially the yellow children, who are supposed to be turned yellow by the fever and ague, and bilious fevers, will soon be turned white. It is a great mistake to suppose that the yellow countenances of the West come from bile, when it is the enormous quantity of pearl ash eaten in the bread that is reflected through the skin. Bread is the staff of life, it is said—and so it is—but it is the staff of death, too, in this country. Bad bread kills about as many people here as bad rum. So many people eat poisonous pearl ash for

food that they die by inches. Dyspepsia, that great monster disease of the country, that deranges the liver, brings on constiveness, and thus finally kills the human victim, is half the time "pearlash." Here in the East—out of New England—we have driven off the pearl-ash-sakeratus-cooks, but not altogether. Pearl ash lives here yet in bread, but in cities and towns we have nearly whipped out the murderers. In the distant Western towns, beyond the good hotels of the lakes and rivers, Pearl ash, under the name of Sakeratus, is King. It is not any wonder, then, that the people of the East turn yellow West, and sicken, not of fever and ague, bilious and congestive fevers, but of pearl ash three times a day.—*Journal of Applied Chemistry.*

SCIENTIFIC.

STEAM BOILER.—This invention consists in a novel arrangement of superheating spheres so disposed, as to form a circle above the body of the boiler and within the smoke-box, and so connected and applied as to circulate or pass the steam successively through each sphere. It also consists in a combination of the above with a central or upper steam-drying chamber within the smoke-box and exposed to the draught for supplying said spheres with steam. It further consists in a peculiar arrangement of fire-tubes and combustion-chambers in a vertical boiler operating to throw the heat outward, and whereby the greatest heat is brought to bear against the greatest body of water, so as to check or prevent foaming; likewise it consists, in combination with such arrangement of fire-tubes and combustion-chambers of an upper circular arrangement of superheating spheres, substantially as hereinbefore referred to. R. W. and D. Davis, of Long Island City, N. Y., are the patentees.—*American Artizan.*

RICE CLEANER.—This invention consists in a peculiarly constructed vertical mill or machine specially adapted for cleaning, pearling, and polishing rice; but also applicable to operating on other kinds of grain, in which machine there are embraced the following features:—First, a combination of stirring pins or teeth, with lower spring-plates or rubbers; second, elastic plates or rubbers secured in a spiral manner on a conical drum or hub, and of a shape in their transverse section approximating an ellipse in part; third, spirally adjustable plates or rubbers so arranged; fourth, the combination of such upper elastic plates with lower ones faced with a soft polishing material; and fifth, in an arrangement whereby air is admitted from beneath and caused to produce a centrifugal current to expel the dust from the grain. D. H. Southworth, of New York City, is the patentee.—*American Artizan.*

A METALLURGICAL MIRACLE.—Bellani mentions the following very curious experiment:—"If you melt an alloy of tin and lead in a crucible or ladle, and then allow it to get cold, and afterwards write with ordinary ink on the surface of the metal which has been in contact with the sides of the vessel, you may again melt the alloy, and after it has cooled you can still read the letters on the surface! This experiment may be repeated several times and the letters will still be visible, even if the metal has been stirred while melted!" Bellani's explanation of this curious phenomenon is, that a very thin layer of oxyd is formed by the writing, which oxyd is not reduced by the repeated fusing of the metal.—*Mechanics Magazine.*

DANGEROUS PAPER.—There is a great difference in the combustibility of common paper. Enamelled card paper, on account of its compact body and the presence of mineral matter, white lead or barytes, is quite disinclined to burn; in fact, some kinds are practically fire-proof. White writing and printing paper can seldom be lighted by a spark, and when ignited by a flame it requires dexterity to keep it burning. On the other hand, there is a common reddish yellow paper, which in some circumstances, is as dangerous as gun powder. It takes fire by the smallest spark, and burns like tinder; when once lighted, if left alone, it is sure to be consumed completely. All the yellow and buff paper which I have tested, out of which envelopes are made, partake more or less of the same character. I have no doubt that such paper has been the occasion of some of the fires in this city which have been otherwise unexplained, such as the fires in paper warehouses and offices of professional men. A spark of fire, or the stump of a lighted cigar, falling in a waste basket containing yellow envelopes with other kind of paper, would have a good chance of setting the whole on fire.—*Professor Seely.*

Cultivate acquaintances, if desirable; if not, cut them.

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ences of the M. E. Church South.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR,
Invariably in Advance.Address: REV. J. C. KEENER,
112 Camp Street, New Orleans.

AGENTS:

All the Members of the Patronizing Conference.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, APRIL 20th, 1867.

TO AGENTS.

Our agents will please, when-
ever practicable, forward money
by draft on Mobile, or New Or-
leans, payable to our order. We
have reason to believe that of all
the monies forwarded to us by
mail but a very small amount has
failed to reach us: whenever the
letters have been registered.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Any person wishing to subscribe
for this paper can do so, by paying
the Methodist preacher in the cir-
cuit, and forwarding to us his re-
ceipt for three dollars, with the
address of the subscriber upon it,
stating Post office, State, Circuit,
and Conference. The receipt
ought to be taken in duplicate.

TO ADVERTISERS.

This paper has for many years
been well known in this commu-
nity as the very best advertising
medium by which the business
men of the city could bring their
merchandise, trades, professions,
and the like, before country read-
ers. This is easily understood
when it is remembered that the
four hundred preachers who are
scattered throughout these States
in the Rio Grand, East Texas,
Louisiana, Mississippi, Montgom-
ery and Alabama Methodist Con-
ferences, are all, more or less
active agents for the paper; and
when it is also remembered that
our paper circulates among a large
class of people who seldom see
any other New Orleans paper.

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT MEET-
ING.—To be held 4th Saturday
and Sabbath in April—Carondelet
street church—opening at 10
o'clock A. M.

1. It is desirable that all the
official members of the several
Quarterly Conferences in the Dis-
trict be present, including Travel-
ing and Local Preachers.

2. That written reports be ready
upon—The financial state of the
charge—The amount due on par-
sonages, churches, etc.—Trustees
Report.—The state of Sabbath
Schools—The state and number of
membership—The amounts raised;
and the plans at work for Missions,
Domestic, Home, and Foreign.

3. That varied interests neces-
sary to strengthen Methodist be-
considered such as: the best
methods for Church Extension;
for securing the active co-opera-
tion of the membership for supply-
ing the destitute with the gospel;
and for the support of the minis-
try; and for the advancement of
Education.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

THE KING.

The ultimate government of the
whole human race will be in the
hands of Christ. He is declared
to be the One Lawgiver; He is
the heir royal of the throne of
David, whose throne is to be an
everlasting monarchy, extending
in its dominion from sea to sea, and
and from the river to the ends of
the earth. Such declarations from
Heaven, are in themselves enough
to insure to Him the Empire Uni-
versal, Eternal. No higher right
could enhance his claims to the
One Kingship. If more were
needed it can be found in this, that
the human race is His, having been
originally modeled upon the Son
in His form as the glorified Son
of Man. After the likeness of this
image Adam was made; the law
of human being and of human de-
velopment was instituted in him,
to be ultimately realized in a glo-
rified, perfected humanity, and in
myriads of glorious sons, that
"Christ might be the First-born
among many brethren." This origi-
nal conception, to be realized upon
the condition of obedience in
Adam, was by Adam checked, and,
so far as his disobedience could do
it, defeated. The obedience of
another federal Adam, the Obedi-
ent Adam, the "Second Adam,"
restored the broken line, and by
Him the original design is again
made possible, and man, by incor-
ruptible generation, through faith,
does once more become a child and
an heir of God. We cannot there-
fore wonder that everything is at
last to end in Christ, for all began
in him, and from failure all was
restored by Him. He is not only
the First and the Last but the Cen-
tral Man. The race immortal
lives, and moves, and has its being
in Him.

Because all things were by him
and for him, He it was who "laid
the measures of the earth" and
"stretched the line upon it" in
the presence of the "Morning
Stars" and the sons of God, amid
universal song and shouts of joy.
He walked in Eden and beheld
Adam and Eve in the garden as
His own offspring. After the
great wreck, He remembered
Noah and every living thing, and
he it was that "blessed Noah and
his sons," and said "Behold I es-
tablish my covenant with you and
with your seed after you." He it
was that called Abram out of Chal-
dea, and passed in smoking furnace
and burning lamp between the di-
vided "carcasses of the heifer, the
she-goat, the ram, the turtle dove,
and the young pigeon." He ac-
cepted Isaac as the type of his
own great offering afterward upon
the same rocky height. By the
bush unwithered in flame He re-
vealed himself to Moses; and from
His hand the Jewish Lawgiver re-
ceived the "fiery law," traced upon
unhewn tablets. Forty years
long He sustained the vast host of
Israel in its marchings through
sterile, blackened wastes, where
an hourly miracle was demanded
for its support; and with infinite
sympathy, and power, he guided
and brought them to Canaan. The
Prince of Babylon looked into the
furnace and saw Him—"Lo, the
form of the fourth is like the Son
of God." He was heralded by the
"Star in the East." He "arose
out of Jacob," and to his glory the
Magi bore witness. Upon the
Cross his name was written. There-
fore God has given Him a "name
above every name," in heaven and
in earth, that at the name of Jesus
every knee should bow.

INTEMPERANCE.

This vice is greatly on the in-
crease. A merchant of Natchi-
toches recently said that he stored
and forwarded for Planters as
many barrels of whiskey as bugs
of corn. At every cross roads
the vilest alcoholic compounds are
retailed to the freedmen. And it
is quite likely that where there is

so much dispensed to the "hands,"
the employer himself often takes
a dram. It is full time that good
citizens should unite to stem this
flood of fire, which threatens our
land with disasters, worse, yes, far
worse than the horrors of war.
The church should see to it, that
the Discipline be enforced against
dram-drinkers. Ministers should
preach against the physical and
social horrors of drunkenness.
Nomatter who the men are, Judges,
'Squires, Colonels, or Doctors, who
frequent the grog-shop, they cannot
give to it respectability; but they
can by example effect the ruin of
young men, and fill the homes of
their neighbors with wretchedness.
The results of the traffic in whis-
key on all the great interests of
society may be likened to the val-
ley of vision, a field of skulls and
dead men's bones, upon the edges
of which one might walk, but their
number no man could estimate:
an angel might look at detached
portions of it, and form some con-
ception of the dreadful whole.

We do not urge that every one
should sign a pledge, but we do
urge men of standing to deny them-
selves for the sake of others. Put
away the bottle from the side-
board, if you do not wish to see
your son a drunkard. Stop making
cordials; and deny yourself a little
pleasure that you may save your
friend from an untimely grave, O
gentle housewife. Do not invite.
O fair maiden, those who live in
your smile to taste this wine so in-
nocent at the first, but so fatal in
the end. The whole land is get-
ting to be a "field of blood;" refrain
for a while that this giant curse
may be averted.

We are pained to see many
doble youths and men of mark,
who stand high in the records of
the brave, yielding themselves to
this demon of strong drink. Now
they are led captives on the road
to shame. Forgetful of their coun-
try and their honor, they refuse to
encounter the common misfortune,
but seek to steep themselves in
forgetfulness. They refuse to af-
firm forever, by heroic endurance
in defeat, the honesty of those
principles for which they once
were willing to die. O, let not
our land suffer this double death!
Let not the memories and glories
of the past expire in the grave of
the drunkard!

SUFFERING.

A letter from an esteemed lady
says, "There is much distress in
this section of country, (West
Baton Rouge), also in Gros Tete
and Poydrass on account of high
water, with great loss of property
and life; one man was lost on
Poydrass. Thanks to a kind Provi-
dence we are still above the water,
and at work." The Crescent has
an excellent suggestion, that some-
thing ought to be done for the un-
fortunate people who have been
driven from their homes by the
flood.

"The small quantities of corn and
meat which they have been able to
save will not suffice for more than a
very short time. The cattle and
horses which have escaped drown-
ing and been driven to places of
temporary safety in the small patch-
es of dry land which still rise above
the wide expanse of water, will
soon die of starvation, or succumb
to the ravages of disease. The situ-
ation of a large portion of our
population is certainly distressing
in the extreme. We fear that their
condition has not been thoroughly
appreciated. It is not without rea-
son that an actual famine is feared
in the alluvial parishes. We are
told that in the parish of Tensas
there are scarcely a dozen dry
places, and these are of very small
extent. The case is almost as bad
in Concordia, Tensas and Madison.
The basin of the Atchafalaya, from
Red River to Berwick's Bay, is all
under water, and likewise large
portions of the country along the
Plaquemine and the Lafourche. In
all this wide area the people have
been driven from their homes, and
have lost almost all the supplies of
food which they had on hand. The
aid thus far rendered by the State,
through the board of levee commis-
sioners, has been very acceptable,
no doubt, and very necessary for

present purposes, but entirely insuf-
ficient for the main purpose. The
first necessity, of course, was to
remove the people to a place of
safety; and this is, perhaps, all that
the means at command of the board
can accomplish, and all that they
are empowered to grant. It was
stated that application would be
made to the military authorities to
furnish rations to the necessitous
people of the overflowed districts
through the freedmen's bureau. We
do not know whether or not this
application has been successful, but
we do know that if something of
this kind be not done soon the most
calamitous results may ensue."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call attention to the follow-
ing New Advertisements of sub-
stantial houses. Our list of new
subscribers has been increasing at
the rate of seventy a week for the
last three months. They are pour-
ing in from Alabama, Mississippi,
and Louisiana—cause unknown.
We suppose the times are so dis-
tracted that every one is wishing
to see what will become of them;
or the people seek consolation and
advise in the columns of a Reli-
gious Newspaper. We do not care
to know too accurately the philo-
sophy of this increase in our cir-
culation. It may simply be, our
preachers are fully at work, and
the Advocate comes in for a fair
share of their attention. While a
portion of the paper must be used
for advertising, we try to protect
our readers against humbuggery
medicinal, mercantile, and other.

E. L. Pierson & Co., 27 Maga-
zine street.

Perkins, Swenson & Co., Gen-
eral Commission Merchants, 48
Carondelet street.

Given, Watts & Co., 186 Com-
mon street.

Warren, Crawford & Co., 45
Carondelet street, Cotton Fac-
tors, and Commission Merchants.

H. A. Morse, Atty at Law, and
Commissioner of Deeds.

Wm. Edwards & Co., Commis-
sion Merchant, 27 Camp street.

W. C. Tompkins & Co., Whole-
sale Dry Goods, No. 2 Magazine
street.

We would call the attention of
our readers to the notice of Chil-
dren's Silver Tipped Shoes. They
are a decided ornament to a shoe,
and, considering their great utility,
saving at least one half of the ex-
pense in keeping children supplied
with shoes, we would recommend
them to all who buy shoes.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE ORPHAN.

MR. EDITOR—We have recently
commenced a school in our Church
for the purpose of educating the
poor orphan children. And we, the
undersigned, ladies of the M. E.
Church, by whose efforts this school
has gone into operations, write to
apply for any aid that you can
afford us. We have thirty pupils.
If you have an Aid Society in your
Church, and you think prudent, we
would be glad to have you to ask
that Society for us (that is, in our
name), to aid us in any way. Any
thing that you will send us, money,
clothing, or any thing, will be
thankfully received and properly
distributed. This is a Methodist
School, and we have all the children
in Sabbath School, and by proper
management and with other aid we
hope to succeed in elevating this
class to a better and higher position
in life. We have a pious lady at
the head of the school, Miss Sarah
McCay. We trust you will aid us
in any way that you can, and also
by your prayers. We feel that it
is now an imperative duty devolv-
ing upon us to educate the orphans
of our country. We will feel
under lasting obligations for your
help in this affair.

Respectfully and truly,

MARY L. CASSITY, Pres.,
HANNAH DAVIS, Vice Pres.,
REBECCA ANASTASIO, Sec.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., April 8, 1867.

We publish the above that it
may show what is doing by the
good people of Tuscaloosa for the
Orphan, and with the hope that it
may move our readers to aid so
holy an enterprise.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"RISEN WITH CHRIST."

How momentous is the fact, and
how interesting are the circum-
stances of the spiritual resurrection!
Let us consider. The Son of God
has tasted death and made salva-
tion possible. The Bible has taught
the will of God and the way to
Heaven. The Gospel has poured
its spirit stirring notes of warning
and invitation; and the Holy Spirit
has attended and applied these
gracious instrumentalities with
awakening power.

The man feels that he is a wretch
undone, and cries in the bitterness
of his agony—"Oh wretched man
that I am, who shall deliver me
from this body of death! God be
merciful to me a sinner!"

Satan, who goes about seeking
whom he may devour, is at hand to
make suggestions, either to damp
the ardor of the penitent's desire,
and lull him into a fatal security,
or else to lead him to despair of
salvation. The Church is praying
for him and angels are waiting to
rejoice over him. How morally
imposing is the scene—the hour is
big with the destinies of an im-
mortal nature, of endless rapture or
everlasting woe. But grace, all
sufficient grace triumphs—the peni-
tent self-despairing looks unto
Christ, and looking lives—

"Faith lends its realizing light,
The clouds disperse, the shadows fly,
The invisible appears in light,
And God is seen by mortal eye."

Perhaps in a flood of celestial
rapture the vision of the pardoning
God appears, or it may be in rays as
mild and soft as the twilight when
morning light appears. Perhaps
in tones of loud, sweet harmony
the voice of God seemed to say—
"Go in peace and shine more." Or
it may be in a still small voice
Jesus whispered "come unto me and
I will give you rest." Nor does it
matter whether in a moment, as
sudden as the lightning flashes
from the cloud, the light of God
flamed down upon the sin-blighted
soul, or whether like the gentle
march of morning over the eastern
hills, the light of life first brightened
into day.

Can I say—"Whereas I was blind,
I now see?" It does not matter
whether the voice omnipotent said
receive thy sight, or whether he
anointed my eyes with clay, and
bade me go and wash in the pool of
Siloam, and I came seeing. I see.
That is the great fact. I have
realized a great change. Let me
rejoice and not repine because the
work of God was not wrought in
me as unto another. It is lawful
for God to do as he will with his
own. Perhaps the time is long
past and the scene is afar, but the
happy hour is forever hallowed in
the blessed memories of the past—
the hour of your espousal of the
Saviour's love.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MR. EDITOR: I closed my first
round of Quarterly Meetings on the
tenth of March. Though the weath-
er has been very unfavorable, we
have had some pleasant seasons of
Divine favor, a few conversions, and
some accessions to the Church. At
Greenwood we continued the meet-
ing five days, where quite an inter-
est was manifested. Six persons
united with the Church, and could
the meeting have been continued
longer, others, doubtless, would
have enrolled their names with the
church militant. We had an inter-
esting occasion at Yazoo city, with
three accessions.

The condition of the country is
such, that it is impracticable to
protract the Quarterly Meetings, at
this season of the year, except in
the towns; and the unfavorable
weather has hindered us in doing
that, except in one or two instances.
But with all the discouragements,
we have abundant reasons to thank
God for blessings experienced, and
the consolations afforded by the
promises of His word. The vista
of the future is illumined by the
light of hope and the assurances of
the gospel; and we look forward to
more prosperous times, when out-
ward circumstances will be more
propitious.

The Advocate is highly commen-
ed in its improved condition, be-
as to typography and matter, it
stands among our best church pub-
nals. I am surprised that it should
be thought "too weighty," that
one of its excellencies. I hope
will continue to be weighty in im-
portance, and powerful to the over-
coming of error in every form. I would
pleased to see more on Roman
schools, either from yourself or your
correspondent W. Many Protestants
are sending their children to Roman
Catholic schools, and very dis-
they give as reasons, that they
more thorough in instruction, and
cheaper schools; both of which
think erroneous. Please ventur-
this subject thoroughly, as you have
it upon the tapis. The Romans
are endeavoring to get possession
of all the vacant schools and col-
leges, occupying as far as possible
the ground once cultivated by
Protestants.

We must be watchful, energetic
and zealous for the truths of a
Christianity, or we must relinquish
the field.

J. M. P.

Yazoo District.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A HARD HIT.

Northern religion is beginning
to reap some of the fruit of its sowing
for some years past. Mr. Ruskin
one of the most enlightened and
accomplished men of the age, as
be seen by the following extract
does not seem to appreciate its spiri-
tualized piety. Though Dr. Paine
of Chicago, assured them in English
that "the war was prayed through
still the English" sacred doubt
to think that that affects the
of the case. A friend of ours,
that people can do, a great
things while they are praying,
Bishop Kingsley, apparently wish-
to wave the honor of the Lord
says, "the angel of the Lord
all!" Still, that does not see
help the ease with Ruskin; he
dently has no use for angels
operate upon such principles.
believes that they have been
much in New England, and
Northern religionists. No wonder
he thinks "true art" is dishon-
by the touch of such hands. It
evidently are more at home in
posing of silver spoons, child
clothes, and church keys.

Not long since an American
wrote to Mr. Ruskin for advice
the subject of art. In reply he
The barbarous manner in which
people of the North had con-
the war upon the Southern
and their patriarchal institu-
had utterly destroyed his inter-
American art. True art, in
could not flourish among a
so depraved; and he, there-
vised his friend to abandon
to tread the true path in art,
confine himself to painting pic-
tures as were suited to the de-
taste of the North Americans.

IN MEMORIAM.—Funeral ser-
by the college of Bishops
held in McKendree Church,
ville, on Sabbath the fourth
We copy from a private letter
account of the proceedings.
"All took part in the ser-
Bishop Pierce by reading
lessons. Hymn, read by
Doggett. Bishop Wightman
read an elegant address.
Bishops Andrew, Paine, and
followed with appropriate
After singing a prayer by
Marvin, and the benediction
Bishop McTycire. The church
draped in mourning."

THE DIAMOND DICKENS.—
have received another number
this convenient and beautiful
tion of the works of this
writer, from the Publishing
of TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston,
1867.—THE MUTUAL FRIEND.

The Internal Revenue col-
on cotton in the ten States
States during 1866, amount-
\$15,152,896. The Revenue
other sources, in the States
\$4,540,852.

The exports of Cotton and
lacco from the United States
during the six months ending
ber 31, 1866, amounted to
692,000.

POLITICAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—In the Supreme Court to-day Chief Justice Chase delivered an opinion in the case of the State of Mississippi and Gen. Ord and others, on the motion for leave to file a bill restraining them from the execution of the reconstruction act. The court dissented from the argument of the counsel, that the President is required merely to perform a ministerial act, and held that the terms ministerial and executive are by no means equivalent in import. A ministerial duty, the performance of which may in proper cases be required by judicial process, is one in which nothing is left to discretion. On the other hand it is the duty of the President to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and among those laws is the reconstruction act.

An attempt on the part of the judicial department to enjoin the performance of these duties by the President might justly be characterized, in the language of Chief Justice Marshall, as an absurd exercise of power.

Congress is the legislative department of the Government, the President the Executive department. Neither can be restrained in its action by the judicial department, though the acts of both when performed, are in proper cases subject to its cognizance.

The court proceeded to show the impropriety of such interference by considering the probable consequences, and concluded as follows: "It has been suggested that the bill contains a prayer that if the relief sought for cannot be obtained against Andrew Johnson as President, it may be granted against him as a citizen of Tennessee; but it is plain that relief against the execution of an act of Congress by Andrew Johnson is relief against its execution by the President. A bill praying for an injunction against the execution of an act of Congress by the incumbent of the Presidential office, cannot be received, whether it describes him as President, or simply as a citizen of a State. The motion for leave to file the bill is, therefore, denied."

In the case of the State of Georgia against certain officers, the Attorney General makes no objection to the policy of the bill, and we will therefore grant leave to file the bill.

Judge Sharkey said the objection to the bill he attempted to file, seemed to be that it was an effort to enjoin the President. The bill was not filed, and he could reform it to suit the views of the court, and present it again. Chief Justice Chase replied, "leave to file the bill is refused—when another bill is presented, it will be considered."

Sharkey. "I understand the Court to say that application can be made on Thursday?"

Chief Justice Chase replied, "On Thursday."

Thus ended, for the present, proceedings in the Court. Subsequently a subpoena was ordered to be issued against Gen. Pope, commanding in Georgia, according to the rule of the Court. The process is to be served on the defendants sixty days before the return of the process, and as the Court will adjourn in May, the return day in this case cannot be until in December.

THE WAY IT RUNS.—We clip the following from the N. O. Times.

The instances of rejections by the registrars reported to us, in entire disregard of the acts of Congress, are so numerous that we have not space to notice a tithe of them. The registrars appear to have adopted rules of their own, which have no authority in law or reason, and can only be assigned to ignorance, caprice or partisan rancor. Some of our best citizens, who come clearly within the provisions of the act of Congress as good voters, have been turned away by men who are strangers to the great mass of our people, and are of doubtful qualifications as voters. They receive their instructions from the secret clubs, of the Radicals, and treat with scorn and contempt the act of the Congress of the United States.

Even the oath prescribed in the registration act has been varied and changed by them in a material manner. The so-called supporters of the Union and lovers of law lead off in the most palpable and flagrant violations of law. The following rejections call for special notice:

Dr. M. M. Dowler, one of the oldest and most respected physicians in this city, who has not been absent from the city for thirty years, who never held an office in the Federal, State or city government, and who was never engaged in the rebellion, found it impossible to get registered in the Fourth District, where he voted before the registrar who questioned him so rigidly, was born.

Mr. De Armas, the Deputy Sheriff, so well known to all classes of our citizens for his integrity and fidelity who was born in the city, and

has voted regularly for thirty years in the district in which he was born, and was never engaged in the rebellion, was rejected in the Third District.

Col. Von Zinken, who was naturalized after the war, was rejected for acts done before he became a citizen.

LATEST NEWS.

MOBILE, April 18.—A large meeting of negroes was held here last night, at which 3000 persons were present. Inflammatory speeches were made by black and white speakers. Resolutions were adopted, affiliating with the radical party, demanding the right to sit on juries, to hold office, and ride on the street cars. The meeting adjourned at a late hour.

Most of the colored persons present were armed, and a great number of shots were fired in the air after adjournment.

Cotton.—Sales 350; market dull; middlings 24c; receipts 51 bales.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 18.—The governor estimates that 100,000 people of South Carolina have not tasted meat for thirty days. The destitution is great, several cases of starvation reported.

Registration of voters will commence as soon as a sufficient number of persons report themselves qualified to act as registers, but few have done so yet.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—I have seen Attorney General Stanbury's opinion, defining the disfranchisement clause. It is clear and explicit, and will be entirely satisfactory to the people. You may expect it in a few days.

New York, April 19.—It has transpired here that the summons to Messrs. Frazer, Trenholm & Co. to appear before the Judiciary impeachment committee was based on allegations that a million dollars in gold had been paid to secure the pardon of the blockade runners.

New York, April 19.—Gold and Stock Brokers assembled on the street in considerable numbers. Gold opened with sales at 138 1/2 to 138 3/4, but afterwards fell to 137 1/2 to 137 3/4.

At noon it was 138. Flour steady. Wheat quiet, without decided change; receipts none. Corn a shade firmer; receipts none.

Pork heavy; new mess \$22.50 to \$22.90. Cotton heavy, unsettled and nominal. Freights dull.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—Archbishop Spalding reported beyond recovery.

BERLIN, April 19.—It is reported that Napoleon is strengthening his forces and military posts on the frontier, placing his artillery on a war footing, purchasing ambulances; and that the French Reserves of 1868 will be called out on 1st of May.

It is represented that Prussia also is making active military preparations.

LONDON, April 19.—No further demand has been made upon Spain in the case of the steamer Tornado, which still remains unsettled.

LONDON, April 19.—Dispatches received from Berlin state that the speech of King William on closing Parliament, excites distrust throughout Germany.

PARIS, April 19.—Bourse dull and heavy. Rentes declined one franc.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—To day, Good Friday, no markets or stock boards.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The ship Deutschland, from Southampton, arrived at New York on the 13th instant, with highly important intelligence of which the following is an abstract:

The Paris correspondent of the Standard says the feeling is unanimous that the French government stands committed to a step, as regards Luxembourg, which, while it fails to allay the apprehension and irritation caused by Prussia, is regarded as likely to precipitate a European war.

The official gazette of Holland positively denies that the Duchy has been ceded to France, and adds that there can only be a question of such a cession, if the Great Powers who are interested have first come to an understanding on the subject.

A telegram from Luxembourg says that hand-bills were circulated in town in favor of annexation to France, and instigating the inhabitants to acts of violence against Prussia.

Four regiments of Nassauers who garrison the fortress have attempted revolt.

BERLIN, April 1.—Herr Von Bismarck's motion was put to-day. Bismarck said: "We wish for peace, but will not shrink from war, if it be necessary to repel the very first attempt of France to attack our honor. Let us give a speedy and resolute answer to the warlike tendencies of France, and we shall stifle them in the bud."

Bismarck, in his reply, said the Prussian Government did not know

that an arrangement for the cession of the Duchy had been concluded between Holland and France, but the federal allied Governments believe that no foreign power will endanger the undisputed right of Germany. They hope to protect these rights more safely by peaceful means, and preserve good relations with foreign powers, the more the debates in Parliaments shall show the indissoluble ties that exist between the Government and people.

A rumor is prevalent in Vienna that preliminaries to an alliance have been agreed upon between Prussia and Austria. The official gazette denies this in toto.

A new bill was introduced in the Hungarian Parliament for recruiting the army.

The Vienna correspondent of the Bank Gazette says the Austrian Ambassador at Berlin has been instructed to declare to the Prussian Government that in the hour of danger Austria will stand by Germany. It is thought the object of the visit of the Crown Prince of Saxony to Berlin was to announce the military course of Saxony organized as Federal troops.

The London News of the 2d says, editorially, that Russian America has been acquired by its natural purchasers—a great progressive Power, of whose advances we cannot complain so long as they are achieved by legitimate means.

The Times of the 2d says editorially, on the same subject: "Since we have no right to protest against an act entirely within the discretion of the Russian and United States Governments, let us not place ourselves in a false position by vain remonstrances. Let us forbear to fasten upon this unexpected transaction a hostile construction, or to insist upon rights and interests which are incapable of being maintained."

Armed Peace.

The Belgian War Office, having instituted an inquiry respecting the armaments which are going on in Europe, the following information has been obtained:

FRANCE.—Four hundred and eighty thousand Chassepot rifles are in course of manufacture, the greatest portion to be finished before the 1st of March, 1868.

PRUSSIA.—The needle gun and rifle cannon system to be maintained. The gun manufacturers are very busy in completing the stores for the arsenals. One million and one hundred thousand breech-loading steel barrels have been ordered since the war.

AUSTRIA.—The alteration of 500,000 guns on the Wauzl principle; 300,000 to be completed by the end of the year.

SOUTH GERMANY.—Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt adopt the breech-loading gun, on the understanding that the system may be changed if the experiments which are going on at Munich are not found to be satisfactory. The Prussian rifle cannon is preferred, and large orders are in course of execution.

ENGLAND.—One hundred and fifty thousand Enfield rifles are already converted on the Snider principle. Three hundred and fifty thousand guns of the same kind will be ready in the course of the year. One thousand guns are being converted every day in the government manufacturing. Four hundred and twenty-six rifle cannons of various calibres will be manufactured by the end of the year.

RUSSIA.—Six hundred thousand guns are being converted on the Carle principle (a modification of the needle-gun). Three hundred thousand will be ready by the beginning of next year. Nine hundred breech-loading cannons are in course of construction to complete the field-batteries.

DENMARK.—The Chambers have voted a large sum for the conversion of the present guns into breech-loaders, but the model gun has not yet been decided upon.

HOLLAND.—The conversion of the present arm into guns on the Snider principle.

ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, GREECE.—The breech-loading gun adopted. Spain and Greece have ordered cannon from the manufactory of M. Krupp, of Essen, in Prussia.

Belgium will continue the use of the rifle Prussian cannons adopted in 1864, and will bring into use the breech-loading small arm.

MARRIED.

Married, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Keener, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. PHILIP AUGUSTUS CROW, of St. Louis, Mo., to Miss SOPHIE M. GAY, daughter of Mr. E. J. Gay, of Iberville Parish.

Married, April 4th, by Rev. R. S. Trippett, at the residence of the bride; JAMES W. IVEY, Esq., to Miss EMMA ACSTIN, all of Shreveport, La.

Married, April 7th, by Rev. R. S. Trippett. Mr. S. STATT to Mrs. MARY J. LANGSWORTHY, all of Shreveport.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

New Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Felicity Street, April 21

District Meeting, May 28

Moreau Street, May 5

Carondelet Street, May 12

Jefferson City, May 19

Quar. Con. N. O. Cir., May 20th,

Advocate office, at 7 p.m.

German Churches, at Grapes street " 26

" " Quar. Conference " 24

N. O. Cir. Quar. Conference at

Baton Rouge, June 8, 9

Bayou Gros Tete and Plaquemine

at Plaquemine " 15, 16

Thibodeaux circuit, at Tigerville " 22, 23

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

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Vicksburg Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Port Gibson Station, March 9, 10

Rocky Springs, March 16, 17

Cayuga Circuit, March 30, 31

Vicksburg Station, April 6, 7

Buttontown Circuit, April 13, 14

Raymond, April 20, 21

Fayette Circuit, at Cane Ridge, April 27, 28

Warren, May 4, 5

North Warren, May 11, 12

G. H. CLINTON, P. E.

Tuskaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Hamburg, March 9, 10

Marion & Hamburg, Quar. Meeting at M. B. 16, 17

Brush Creek circuit, Mt. Nebo, March 20, 21

Mt. Zion, March 27, 28

New Providence, March 27, 28

Quarterly Meeting at Mt. Hermon, April 6, 7

Greensboro Quarterly Meeting, March 23, 24

N. Hermon & Oak Grove C. M., at N. B. 30, 31

Scottsville and Carthage Circuit.

Avery, April 10

Scottsville, April 11

Pleasant Hill, April 12

Willingham, April 16

Salem, April 17

Carthage, April 23

Quarterly Meeting at Centre, April 13, 14

Tuskaloosa Q. Meeting, April 20, 21

Havanna Cir., Havanna, 7 o'clock P. M. 25

Q. M. at Spring Hill, May 4, 5

Etowah Q. M., April 27, 28

Forkland at Trinity, May 11, 12

Dist. Stewards Meet' at Greensboro, March 23

J. L. COTTON, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington at Enology, March 23, 24

Black Hawk, at Jordan Chapel, March 30, 31

Greenwood, at Greenwood, April 6, 7

Carrollton, at Eden, April 13, 14

Europy, at Midway, April 20, 21

Holmes, at Shady Grove, April 27, 28

Ridland, at Ebenezer, May 4, 5

Goodman, at Goodman, May 11, 12

Yazoo, at New Hope, May 18, 19

Mount Olivet, at Short Creek, May 25, 26

Yazoo City, June 1, 2

I hope the Preachers will find it convenient to have religious services on Friday, before each appointment, as it is the stated fast day. All the official members are earnestly requested to be present at Quarterly Conference.

J. M. POU, P. E.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Molite, St. Paul's, March 23, 24

" Franklin street, March 30, 31

" St. Francis, April 6, 7

Whistler & Cottage Hill, at Haymeville, April 13, 14

Eastern shore & Fish River, at Grice's, April 20, 21

Pasquotulla and Bay shore, at Antioch, April 27, 28

Ocean Springs, May 4, 5

Citronelle, at Beaver Meadow, May 11, 12

State Line & St. Stephens, at St. Steph's, May 18, 19

Waynesboro, at Winchester, May 25, 26

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

SECOND QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Anacoco, at Holly Grove, March 23, 24

Many, at Fort Jessup, March 30, 31

Pleasant Hill, at San Patrice April 6, 7

Caddo, at Mt. Zion, April 13, 14

Belle Bower, April 20, 21

Springville, at Unity, April 27, 28

N. Rossier, at Walker's Chapel May 4, 5

Shreveport, May 11, 12

Mansfield, at, May 26, 27

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

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SAMS, MONKEY.

This is the title of a long article in a late number of "The Young Folks." Sam was himself a rather bad boy, but his monkey was worse.

Here is a partial list of his pranks: You know, when you left, the creature was quite shy and still, and would hardly move or eat. In the morning he still seemed so harmless and depressed that I allowed Sam to leave him unchained when he went to school, thinking he would feel more at home if he walked about a little. Accordingly he did walk about, but very slowly and shyly. He seemed to take a fancy to Roxy, and, though she hated him, followed her about closely while she gave Dora her bath, and afterward washed some laces in the bath-room basin. His aspect was so comically wise and attentive that we all laughed, and felt more kindly toward him.

By and by I went down stairs, leaving him asleep in a patch of sunlight on the play-room floor, while Roxy and Dora were sitting, as usual, in the nursery close by. I had hardly been down half an hour when piercing screams from Dora made me run up again. O such a scene! The perfidious monkey, in imitation of Roxy's performances, had collected all the dolls from the baby-house, thrown them into the bath-tub, and turned on the water, besides putting to soak in the basin a pile of Dora's freshly-ironed white aprons, which Roxy had left a moment on a chair. Poor Dora's grief, as she pulled her drenched dollies out of their bath, was extreme. The china ones were unhurt, except as to their dresses; but the large painted one was a melancholy spectacle; the black of her hair and the red of her cheeks ran all over her face, and ruined her white frock. I could think of nothing but a savage in his war-paint; while the favorite wax lady, with real hair, was painfully like a drowned kitten. Roxy's wrath was loud and long. The monkey fled before it, and did not re-appear till dinner-time.

I'm sorry to say that Sam only laughed till he cried when he heard of the ruin Jocko had wrought. But before night he realized that mischief was not always so amusing. I allowed him to take the monkey out for a walk, on condition he did not loose him or allow him out of his sight for a moment. For a while all went well. Jocko made plenty of sport, pelting the boys with acorns, riding on Ponto, etc.; but at last they grew tired of him, chained him to the fence, and amused themselves by skipping stones on the surface of the pond. Presently Mr. Monkey began to imitate them; and, though his stones did not skip, he threw them so fast and made such ludicrous imitations of the positions and gestures of the boys, that they screamed with laughter and encouraged his play.

Suddenly some one cried, "He gets his stones out of your pocket, Sam! O my eyes! they're your marbles!" Too true! Sam had carelessly flung his overcoat on the fence, and Jocko, smelling the ginger-bread in the pockets, had explored them all, discovered the marbles, and made rapid use of them. Alas! the beautiful Chinese ones, the gorgeous glass ones, the agates, the alabasters, and the common ones, were all deep in the middle of the pond. Poor Sam! he gave way, forgot his manliness, and cried as bitterly as Dora had over her drowned dollies. Jocko received a good whipping, and was chained up for the night, with nothing but dry bread for his supper.

Poor Sam was somewhat consoled the next morning; for kind Annie gave him fifteen cents out of her own pocket-money to buy new marbles. On the strength of this, he forgave Jocko, and fed him generously before he went to school. I decided that the mischievous creature must remain tied; but Sam made such eloquent representations of the harshness of solitary confinement in the woodshed that I commuted the sentence to a short rope under the kitchen table.

Going down there in the course of the morning, I found Biddy cutting up fish for a chowder. She solemnly informed me that the monkey watched her so closely that she was getting quite nervous. "The wise-like look of the baste is something awful, marm; he sees every turn of my hand; and it's all of a creep I am, with his stiddy watchin' and uivor spakin' for it's my belaf he could spake if he chose."

I laughed at her, gave my directions for dessert, and was leaving the room, when she called my attention to the cellar door. The latch was out of order in some way, so that to keep the door closed she was obliged to bolt it. She dropped her knife as she turned to show me, but neglected to pick it up till we had examined and discussed the broken latch. Promising to have it mended I went away, and she, stooping for the knife, noticed with relief—as

she told me afterward—that Jocko had curled himself up, and gone to sleep. Alas, poor Biddy! she little knew that, while she was so volubly explaining the state of the door, the wily creature had not only noticed that, but had used the knife to cut his rope, and was only waiting for a good opportunity to make use of his liberty. His time soon came. Biddy went down cellar, and her apparently sleeping enemy instantly started up, closed and bolted the door upon her, and, with joyful chattering, found himself master of the kitchen.

His first exploit was a thorough foraging of the pantry. Here he ate out the middle of two pies, consumed several cup-custards, emptied the sugar-bowl upon the floor, the better to select the big lumps, and threw the salt-cellar through the window, because he did not relish its contents. He next directed his inventive mind to the cooking, quite regardless of the scolding of his prisoner, who was now wildly beating on the cellar door. Having previously watched her putting the various ingredients into the chowder, he now decided to add a few of his own selection. With this in view, he pulled open the table-drawer, and finding there a pleasing variety of objects, he proceeded by the aid of a chair and a towel to reach and remove the cover of the kettle without burning his wicked paws, and with wonderful swiftness he then added the whole contents of the drawer to poor Biddy's savory stew.

What his next achievement would have been we can never know, for at this moment Roxy was heard coming down stairs to re-iron the white dresses rudely treated the day before. Jocko dropped on the cover, towel and all, and ran to hide himself behind the flour barrel in the pantry, and Roxy coming in saw nothing amiss; but poor Biddy's cries were distinctly audible, and in great amazement she hastened to open the door, and was instantly overwhelmed with bitter reproaches from the furious prisoner, who, of course, regarded nurse as the sole author of the joke. It was only after the exchange of a great many loud words, and the copious shedding of tears on cook's part, that they came to an understanding, and finally—missing Jocko—to the right conclusion.

Of course he was no where to be found, and peace was at last restored but not to continue long; for Biddy going to the closet, discovered the dreadful signs of invasion there, and set up a yell worthy of a wake. Roxy, at the same moment, stooping over the range for a flat-iron, perceived an unaccountable odor, lifted the cover of the chowder-kettle, and immediately sat flat down upon the floor and gave way to screams of dismay and laughter. The noise of this duet reached even to the nursery, and Dora and I hurried down, expecting to find the house on fire at least. O Max! If you could only have been here! I have not laughed so since we were children, and that bottle of beer burst, and blew off grand-father's wig. Roxy still sat on the floor, lame and weak with hysterical laughing and crying, but not quite able to subdue either; Biddy with her apron over her head, alternately bewailed "the poor dear doctor's dinner spoiled, and he niver mistrustin'," and threatened Jocko with every form of violent death.

The state of the pantry was nothing compared to that chowder. There, all boiling and steaming together, were slices of pork and rusty hair-pins, flakes of fish and a ball of lamp-wicking, rounds of potato, a half-knitted stocking, bits of onion, spoons of cotton, and a big lump of beeswax, a half eaten apple, a pocket-comb, and a fancy fan, the "Key of Heaven" reduced to the consistency of the hard crackers, a lump of flag-root, and two or three neck-ribbons floating on top. Such a time as we had, fishing all these out! But you can imagine the rest—how I scolded the girls into self-command, and set them to preparing a new dinner—how the Doctor not having his regular Friday's chowder, forgot what day it was and missed an important appointment—and how Jocko crept out at nightfall and received a suitable compensation for his tricks.

All day Saturday he languished in chains, and, though the children invited their friends to see him, I would not allow him to be loosed.

A GOOD RECOMMENDATION.—"Please, sir, don't you want a cabin-boy?" "I do want a cabin-boy, my lad, but what's that to you? A little chap like you ain't fit for the berth."

"Oh, sir, I'm real strong! I can do a great deal of work, if I ain't so very old."

"But what are you here for? You don't look like a city boy. Run away from home, eh?"

"Oh, no indeed sir! My father died, and my mother is very poor, and I want to do something to help her. So she let me come."

"Well, sonny, where are your letters of recommendation? Can't take any boy without those."

Here was a dumper. Willie had never thought of its being necessary to have letters from his minister or his teacher, or from some proper person, to prove to strangers that he was an honest and good boy. Now what should he do? He stood in deep thought; the captain meanwhile earnestly watching the workings of his expressive face. At length he put his hand into his bosom and drew out his little Bible, and with one word put it into the captain's hand. The captain opened to the blank page, and read:

"Willie Graham. Presented as a reward for regular and punctual attendance at Sabbath school, and for his blameless conduct there and elsewhere. From his Sunday-school teacher."

Captain McLeod was not a pious man; but he could not consider the case before him with a heart unmoved. The little fatherless child, standing humbly before him, referring him to the testimony of his Sunday-school teacher, as it was given in his little Bible, touched a tender spot in the breast of the noble seaman, and clapping Willie heartily on the shoulder, he said:

"You are the boy for me; you shall sail with me; and if you are as good a lad as I think you are, your pockets shall be empty when you go back to your good mother."—*Melthorpe Home Journal.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

Does the Soil Need Rest?—Our fathers in Agriculture quite generally held the opinion that summer-fallowing greatly benefited the soil by the rest it gave. If the land lay utterly idle through all the season of growth, should it not recuperate its powers of production? They believed it would. And this opinion prevails to some extent at the present time among farmers.

But absolute rest adds nothing to the soil; no food for plants descends from the air above or rises from the sub-soil below. No favorable chemical action is known to be induced by exposing a naked soil a long time to the elements; on the contrary it may be apprehended that the washing of the rain, the parching of the sun, the evaporation of the atmosphere, remove some of the volatile substances which are found in a fertile soil. Rest does not impart fertility to the sands of the desert, nor arable soils in a state of nature where they are increasing in fertility, ever permitted to be destitute of vegetable covering.

The soil then does not need rest—requires cultivation. By cultivation we mean here those physical changes which may be made. It wants deep and thorough working, so that the roots of plants can reach every particle of soil; it needs draining, to draw off the stagnant water which is poison to the roots of our cereals and cultivated grasses. Deep, thorough and frequent pulverization of the soil, though it adds nothing to the amount of plant food, will, by making it all available to the crops, cause the land to be very productive. Then, except during the brief period of this thorough working, the soil should be producing, for it is by the sole agency of what grows upon it that the farmer can hope to increase the amount of plant food in his land.

But is not land constantly producing crops, whether of grain or grass, exhausting itself? Yes; if those crops are removed from the soil, and no remuneration made therefor; but if the whole produce of the ground is returned to it the amount of plant food is increased. The soil becomes richer for the reason that the substance of the plant was only partly derived from the soil, but largely from the atmosphere, and while the soil receives again what it gave, through the decomposition of the plant, it has in addition all that was drawn from other sources. This is the reason why the plowing under of clover, or other green crops, for manure, enriches the soil. The crops have drawn only part of their fertilizing components from the soil—they have gathered from the air likewise—and it is precisely this which increases the previous richness of the soil. And if all the manure which crops will make by passing through the animal system be returned to the soil, its fertility will doubtless be maintained; enough will be returned to replace the ash-constituents of the plant, which alone were derived from the earth.

We conclude, then, that the soil does not need rest to render it fertile. It needs cultivation and cropping, not reckless, wasteful, unmethodical farming, but that so planned and executed as to grow large and varied crops, and dispose of them in such manner as to return the extracted elements of fertility to the soil.—*Rural New Yorker.*

DISSOLVING BONDS.—Bonds dissolved, or reduced by any process, are one of the best manures, and every farmer can save and dissolve

a great many each year if he will only set about it in the following manner: Get a large cask or box—a sugar hogshead is as good as any thing—set it out where it will catch all the rain that falls, and into this throw your bones and ashes as fast as you can make them; the ashes should be the greater bulk, so that the bones will be completely imbedded in the ashes. The rains will keep the mass moist, and the lye will act on the bones, and completely dissolve them in from six to twelve months. Should there not be enough rain fall to thoroughly moisten the whole mass, chamber lye should be added, or water sufficient poured on to make up the deficiency. There should be two casks or boxes, so that when the one is full it may stand while the other is being filled, and in the meantime the bones become thoroughly dissolved. Some say that a little caustic lime added to the ashes, helps to dissolve the bones faster. This I have not tried, but the former I have, and know it to be a good thing, and would advise all to save and prepare the bones on their farms in this simple, easy and inexpensive way.—*E. A. Richl, in Farmer's Advocate.*

THE RANGE OF BEES' FLIGHT.—This is a subject of great importance to bee keepers, as it has been supposed that bees fly only about three (3) miles when collecting honey, consequently there was a fear lest the apiary might be overstocked.

Having ascertained that there was no bees on Kelley's Island (Lake Erie), in the spring of 1866, we established an apiary of the Italians there, for the purpose of rearing more Italian queens, and ascertaining the flight of the Italians for food. In less than a week after they commenced flying there, they were at work on the opposite end of the Island, more than five (5) miles from their hives. This season we shall carry some of the Italians out on the water, in a bee hunting box, and ascertain just how far they will work to and from the hives for feed. We are of the opinion, however, that they will not work as far on the water as on the land, where there is a continuous supply of flowers to lead them off from the apiary. We will report further at the close of the season.—*W. A. Flanders & Co., in American Farmer.*

TAMING BEES.—The whole art of "taming bees" is embodied in the following: 1. A honey bee filled with "liquid sweets" will not sting of its own accord. 2. Bees, when frightened, will generally fill themselves with honey, and if given liquid sweets will invariably accept them. Bees may be frightened thus: 1. By blowing upon them the smoke of spunk, tobacco, or cotton rags. 2. By confining them to the hive and rapping the sides of it lightly with a small stick. At first, they will try to get out, but finding that impossible they will then rush to their stores and fill themselves with honey.

HAVE YOU A GARDEN SPOT?—It should be a choice piece of land; not large, but rich, dry, warm, near the dwelling, and enclosed to prevent the depredations of fowls and animals. If the soil is poor you have the means at hand to make it rich; if heavy or wet, thoroughly underdrain it—as it is small you can afford this expense. We repeat, it need not be large, for a small garden, well tilled, is much better, and less costly, than a large one overrun with weeds, and cultivated like your fields. Leaf mould from the woods, with ashes, lime and plaster, are the best manures you can use, unless you can spare or plough in deep fine barnyard manure. This year you should make a compost heap, and have it on hand for the next.

If the garden is small, it is best not to plough, but rather spade.—First of all lay it out well; make a bed or border, as they are called, four or five feet wide, all round the outside. Next to this a walk; then one or two broad cross-walks, and reserve the rest for beds and walks, as crops and circumstances shall dictate. Make up your mind now to have a good garden this year; and in our next article we will try and tell you how to start the early vegetables and seed in a cheap and simple manner.—*Rural New Yorker.*

MULCHING SMALL FRUITS.—The Horticultural Association of Western Michigan recommends the mulching of small fruits for the following reasons:—1st, it affords protection against winter killing; 2nd, it serves as an artificial retainer of moisture, which in most seasons is advantageous to the growth and perfection of fruit; 3d, it may be useful as a fertilizer; 4th, it assists in keeping down grass and weeds; 5th, fruit well mulched is always clean.

An adulterous sense crosseth the verity of scripture, as much as does the corruption of the text.

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Among the Periodicals from which selections are frequently made are Once a Week, Chambers's Journal, All the Year Round, The Spectator, The Reader, The Athenaeum, The Examiner, The London Saturday, and Foreignly Reviews; Fraser's, Blackwood's, Macmillan's, The Victoria, Argosy, New Monthly, and London Society Magazine; Revue des Deux Mondes, L'Evénement, Le Soleil.

Among the authors represented in EVERY SATURDAY are many of the wisest and most illustrious writers of Europe, as Henry Kingsley, Anthony Trollope, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Edgar Allan Poe, Frances Power Cobbe, Christian G. Rossetti, Author of "John Halifax," George Sand, Edmond About, Alexandre Dumas, Mrs. Oliphant, J. Ruffin, Alexander Smith, A. C. Swinburne, Robert Buchanan, Jean Ingelow, and Miss Thackeray.

EVERY SATURDAY is intended for Town and Country, for the Fireside, the Seaside, the Railway, and the Steamboat. The Publishers will aim to commend it to all classes of cultivated and intelligent readers by the freshness and variety of its contents.

EVERY SATURDAY contains weekly 40 double-column large octavo pages.

TERMS.—Single Number, 10 cents; Yearly Subscription, \$5 00 in advance; \$4 00 a year to subscribers for any other periodical published by TUCKER AND FIELDS.

Monthly Parts, 50 cents a number. Yearly subscription, same as for Weekly Part.

Feb 9 TUCKER AND FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Con.)

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig)

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical)

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)

AND

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory)

These foreign periodicals are regularly published by us in the same style as heretofore.

Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

TERMS FOR 1867.
For any one of the Reviews..... \$4 per annum
For any two of the Reviews..... " 7
For any three of the Reviews..... " 10
For any four of the Reviews..... " 12
For Blackwood's Magazine..... " 4
For Blackwood and any one Review..... " 7
For Blackwood and any two Reviews..... " 10
For Blackwood and 3 of the Reviews..... " 13
For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews..... " 15

Clubs.

A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$12 50. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for \$18 00, and so on.

Postage.

When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be at the rate of Twenty Cents a year for "Blackwood," and Eight Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the Four Reviews for 1867.

New Subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1867 may receive, gratis, Blackwood or any two of the "Four Reviews" for 1867.

These premiums will be allowed on all new subscriptions received before April 1, 1867.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:—

The North British from January, 1862, to December, 1866, inclusive; the Edinburgh and the Westminster from April, 1861 to December, 1866, inclusive; and the London Quarterly for the years 1865 and 1866, at the rate of \$15 00 a year for each or any Review; also Blackwood for 1866, for \$2 50.

42¢ per copy, premiums to Subscribers, not discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,
33 Walker street, N. Y.

The L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORRIS, of Yale College. 2 vols., Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous engravings.

Price \$7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, \$8.

Feb 2

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

On the corner of Camp and Common.

(In the Spacious and Elegant Story Building.)
It is constantly in session under able instruction. It was founded in 1842, and is chartered by the State. Its former students may be seen in the old-houses of this city and over the Southern States. Ladies or gentlemen can attend COMMERCIAL COURSE, or those attending Penmanship, Mathematics, English, French, Spanish, separately. A business education enables one to earn \$1000, \$2000, or \$3000 annually. It is the best fortune parents can give their sons. A DUE DOLLAR from this College is a part in all commercial communities. Students and Gentlemen are invited to call. We make arrangements for 1000 students each year. Liberal arrangements made for foreign or their sons and children. Catalogues sent to all who desire them.

RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

SOUTH-WESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Where is it located? Its Depository and Office is at its own building, No. 161 Gravier street, New Orleans.

When was it established? 1850.

Who is its General Agent to whom correspondence on its business should be addressed? W. H. Bayless.

What is the Society's field of labor? Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, south of 33rd parallel of North latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To supply (gratis) where needed) the Bibles of the Holy Scriptures.

What are its resources and whence do they come? From the annual collections of its members. Collections of Churches and individuals, collections at public meetings and anniversaries. Appropriations of the plus funds of its auxiliaries, the donations of generous individuals, testamentary bequests, the annual donation in Books of the American Bible Society.

What is the Society's method of work? Cultivating its own local work in the district of New Orleans; then through Agency Societies established or to be established in every Parish and County in the field, and employment by their local agents as far as possible the object of the Society.

What are the terms of membership? The payment of \$30 at one time constitutes a life member.

The payment of \$150 at one time, constitutes a life Director.

The payment of \$1000 at one time, constitutes a life Patron.

The payment of \$3 annually, constitutes a member.

The taking up of a collection by a constituent of the Pastor or missionary member.

Having thus briefly stated the main objects of the Society's work, income and expenses, the Board of Directors for the current year, respectfully ask the aid of all lovers of the truth, whether professors of religion or not.

Through the hands of the S. W. B. S. are found or returned, by the Society, and urging donations, by exploring, and the destitution of the Scriptures, and by establishing connections with all the churches and ministers of the field.

As the Lord has prospered their efforts, the Scriptures are being distributed, and the truth is being proclaimed, and the hearts of the people are being converted.

Our last thought is the heart- cry of the Reformation. No forbidding of the Word, with the text; no man's word; no comment; no Word; Christ's Word: the Spirit's Word: Free: Free: Free.

NEW SOUTHERN MUSIC BOOK.

Just published

TABOR;

Or the Richmond Collection of Sacred

By R. MCINTOSH, of Virginia.

The attention of Choirs and Musical Societies is respectfully asked for this new and popular collection of Church Music. It is a complete examination of the Confederation of the South, and is a most valuable and original composition, and contains many of the best and most beautiful pieces of the kind ever published.

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DENTAL SURGEON.
J. M. MAGEE,
No. 107 Carondelet Street,
One door above Poydras, on the left hand side.
Jan 26 17

LATEST FASHIONS.
J. W. BRADLEY'S
Call for

DUPLEX ELLIPTICAL SKIRT!
[Or, Double Spring]

THEY WILL NOT BEND OR BREAK
Like the Single Spring, but will preserve their perfect and graceful shape when three or four ordinary skirts are thrown aside as useless—these are the CHEAPEST.

Each Hoop is made by braiding two springs together, edge to edge, forming the STRONGEST, most FLEXIBLE, and still the LIGHTEST Hoop made.
In fact, for promenade, or the house, or the church, the theatre, or for crowded assemblies, railroad cars, carriages, etc., they are superior to all others, affording COMFORT TO THE WEARER, with that ELEGANCE OF SHAPE which was favor with all, and has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC"

The Standard Skirt of the Fashionable World.
For ladies and young ladies they are superior to all others.

For Sale Everywhere.

Manufactured exclusively by the owners of the Patent.

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CAUTION.

The Duplex Skirt will admit a pin being run through the centre of each hoop, thereby proving there are TWO SPRINGS braided together, which is the secret of their remarkable STRENGTH and FLEXIBILITY—a combination not possessed by any SINGLE SPRING Skirt.
The red ink stamp, viz: "J. W. BRADLEY'S Duplex Elliptic Skirt," will be found upon the waistband of every skirt; none other are genuine.

For a full and complete description of the Duplex Skirt, see the Christian Advocate, April 20, 1867.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

The next Spring Session of this well known institution will commence on the 10th day of February, 1867. It is owned and controlled by the Louisiana Conference, is thoroughly organized and in the enjoyment of an extensive patronage. Few institutions can present greater advantages in the way of a healthy situation, mild society, commodious buildings, thorough instruction, efficient government, and reasonable charges.

TERMS:

For a session of four and a half months. (One-half to be paid on entrance; the remainder on the 15th day of April.)

Board, including Washing, Fuel, and

Room Rent, payable in gold \$67 50

Boarding Tuition, currency 25 00

Incidental Fee, currency 2 00

French 15 00

Music on Piano or Guitar, with use of instrument, each 37 50

Ornamental branches at usual prices.

Each boarding pupil will furnish a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow cases, a towel, and her own towels and linen.

After admission, no reduction will be made for the charges for board and tuition, for the session, except in cases of sickness protracted at least to the period of a month.

For further particulars, address

CHARLES B. STUART, President, Mansfield, La.

CENTENARY COLLEGE.

Established by the State of Louisiana in 1826, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1847. It is now under the patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, \$75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from \$20 to \$25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of health, ease of access and good society, are all advantages passed by almost any institution in the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge of the future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY.

GREENSBORO, A. I. A.

The exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first Wednesday in October next. Instruction will be given in the Schools of Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Political Literature. Civil Engineering and Analytical Chemistry will also be taught.

Terms: Tuition, less per term, \$40 00

Boarding fee, 5 00

Board can be obtained at \$20 to \$25 per month

W. M. WIGHTMAN, Chancellor

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AT BATON ROUGE.

The ninth session of this school will begin on Wednesday, 3d October, 1867.

The object of the school has ever been to afford a good classical and practical education, of a complete preparation for any stage of a College or University course.

Terms: Tuition and board, per month, \$10— payable \$200 in advance; balance on the 1st of March.

Every student who enters the school is expected to remain to the close of the session in full, and will be held liable for the bills in all respects, unless protracted illness shall compel him to leave.

Pupils are required to furnish their own bed clothing, towels, washbasin, mosquito-bar, etc.

Circulars can be obtained by addressing me at Baton Rouge, or Rev. J. C. Keener, D.D., New Orleans, La.

At the request of students is limited, it is earnestly requested that application be made as soon as possible.

W. H. N. MAGRUDER.

Baton Rouge, La., August 25, 1866.

H. P. BUCKLEY, WATCHMAKER.
No. 8.....Camp Street.....No. 8
Dealer in fine WATCHES,
JEWELRY and SILVERWARE,
SPECTACLES of ALL KINDS.
—Also—
GUNS and PISTOLS.
Every sort of Gun and Pistol Repairing attended to, by
J. R. BAILLY,
Feb 9, 17 Formerly of Chartres Street.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, VA.
IN FULL OPERATION.
THIS TIME HONORED INSTITUTION IS once more in successful operation, with a FULL CORPS OF PROFESSORS. The chairs of the several schools are filled by able and experienced men. There are five literary and scientific schools, viz: OF ANCIENT LANGUAGES, CHEMISTRY and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, MORAL PHILOSOPHY and MODERN LANGUAGES. In addition to the above the Board of Trustees have established a school of COMMERCIAL SCIENCE, with the view of giving to the young men of the country a BUSINESS EDUCATION.

To graduates in all these schools, Diplomas are granted, and the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts are conferred upon students who accomplish a certain course. The high grade of scholarship formerly required is still maintained. We have a full CHEMICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS for the illustration of the subjects taught.

The location of the College is unsurpassed for health and geniality. It is situated midway between the mountains and the seaboard; and during a career of thirty-three years, and with thousands of young men in attendance, there has never been a death arising from malaria or other local cause. We profess to educate young men not only mentally but physically also.

BOARD OF SIXTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH. Tuition from \$40 to \$60, according to the number of schools attended. \$250 will cover expenses of board, tickets for three schools, matriculation and contingent fees for ten months. Rooms in the college free of charge, but the student provides his own furniture, fuel and lights. Young men who are preparing for the ministry and those disabled by the late war who are unable to pay their tuition, will be allowed to attend any or all of the schools free of charge.

This College is situated near Boydton, the county seat of Mecklenburg county, Va.

Arrangements are made to transport students from Railway Depot, on the Raleigh and Weldon Railroad, whilst a conveyance leaves Boydton station, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and the West Point Depot, on the same road, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

We solicit a liberal patronage from Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, from the West, South and South west.

Students will be received at any time. The second term will commence on the 15th day of February next. Young men will be received and prepared for the College proper. For further particulars address the undersigned at Boydton, Mecklenburg county, Va.

Thos C. JONSON,
President R. M. College.

H. P. ETHELL, N. H. THOMAS,
Nat. H. Adams, La.

ETHELL & THOMAS, FACTORS.

And General Commission Merchants.

For sale of Rice, Rice and Twine, Pork, Lard, Beef, Corn, Grain, Hay and Western Produce generally.

Sole Agents for the celebrated brand, "Grey Jacket" Flour.

No. 16 Poydras Street, New Orleans.

Will give personal attention to the purchase of Merchandise and Groceries for the country. Cash orders solicited. Instructions strictly obeyed.

W. C. SHEPARD, A. L. ABBOTT, JOHN C. HUTCHINSON
SHEPARD, ABBOTT & CO.,

No. 55 Camp Street, New Orleans.

Nearly opposite Picayune Office.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE,

House Furnishing Goods, AND KITCHEN WARE.

We beg leave to inform our friends and the public in general, that we have on hand a large and well selected stock of the above goods, and are constantly receiving them directly from the manufacturers in France, England, and the United States, and we guarantee ourselves that we can sell the goods as low as any other house in the city.

For variety in the house-furnishing line, our stock is unequalled in the South.

Call in and see for yourself, and purchasing elsewhere.

SHEPARD, ABBOTT & CO.,

No. 55 Camp Street, New Orleans.

J. A. BRASHELMAN & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

Possess great facilities for buying goods cheap which enables them to sell below market prices.

Special attention given to orders.

Nos. 586 and 588 Magazine Street.

Corner of St. Andrew Street, NEW ORLEANS.

BROWN & FINNEGAN,

Successors to D. Gerilla,

112 Camp Street—Ground Floor,

Dealers in

CROCKERY, CHINA & GLASS WARE,

Tin, Plated and Japanned Ware,

PLATED AND FANCY GOODS.

Families wishing supplies are invited to call and examine goods and prices.

NORTH, BRUSH & MASON,

Wholesale Dealers in

Fancy Goods.

Stationery, Perfumery, Cutlery,

Hosiery,

Furnishing Goods, etc.

Opposite the St. James Hotel, New Orleans, La.

aug 25 17

CLERGYMEN are furnished with the Illustrated Phenological Journal; devoted to Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Psychology, etc., at Club Rates, \$1.50 a year—Single Nos. 20 cts. To authors, \$2 a year. Premiums of Medals, etc., given by S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 40 Broadway, N. Y.

Jan 26

HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY.
RICHARD ANGELL.
150 Julia Street, bet. Camp and St. Charles
PURE AND FRESH MEDICINES.
Cures, Books, Corsets, &c.
Chill Drops, the best emetic known for Ague, Bilious Fever, &c.; Bardotte's Worm Drops, and other approved Remedies for domestic practice

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL.
(Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College.)
Has established himself at No. 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anesthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such, as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oct 27 17

PHILIP WERLEIN.
82.....Baronne Street.....82
Successor of the well known music houses of Ph. P. Werlein and P. Werlein & Hally,
Dealer in

PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS,

GUITARS, VIOLINS,

And other musical instruments. Also, Music and Instruction Books, Music Folios, Note Paper, in fact everything belonging to music trade.

The repairing and tuning of Pianos will be attended to, arrangements having been made with that well known Piano Maker, M. BURCHARDT, who will take charge of that department—charges will be reasonable and satisfactory.

Parties wishing can have their Pianos stored, sold on commission, boxed, or shipped to order.

Findings for repairing Pianos, such as Wire, Feels, Chalk, etc., constantly for sale.

Piano Stools, Covers of elegant patterns, etc., on hand.

Any information on musical matters cheerfully given. Teachers recommended.

Music neatly bound.

P. S.—P. P. WERLEIN will be found at times at the above place, and will aid in making selections. He recommends his son PHILIP WERLEIN to his former friends and customers, and solicits their patronage for him. oct 20 6m

STOVES, GRATES, TIN WARE,

AND

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

The undersigned offer for sale an assortment of COOKING STOVES, embracing among the best the well known Chatter Oak, the Brilliant, the Peerless, the American Home, and others of the latest improvement.

Also, a large lot of HEATING and PARLOR STOVES, a large variety of GRATES, and of COUNTRY HOLLOW WARE, etc.

We manufacture all our own Tin Ware, and sell cheap.

CAMPBELL & CO.,

110 6m 115 Poydras st., bet. Camp & Magazine

COAL OIL AND LAMPS.

HILL & VEAZIE.

Having removed from No. 31 Chartres street to No. 71 Camp street, have received large additions to their former stock, making their assortment of Coal Oil Lamps, and all the articles needful to use with them, very extensive, including COAL OIL, LAMP GLASSES, from two to six lights, suitable for lighting Churches, large Halls, Parlors, etc.; and every variety of Lamps from the small Hand to the large Station.

Also, PATENT COOKING LAMPS for coal and kerosene, very useful and economical; also EDIBLE COOKING STOVES, assorted sizes, heated by coal oil; with many other useful and convenient articles.

Always on hand the best Kerosene and Coal Oil manufactured.

Call and examine.

HILL & VEAZIE,

No. 71 Camp Street,

Between Natchez Street and Times Office

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

MAGAZINE STREET,

Between Gravier and Natchez Streets, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CHAS. E. SMEDS, Manager.

This establishment is now open for the reception of guests.

It is newly furnished from the Kitchen to the roof, Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, Linen, Sheetings, etc. The Furniture and Table Ware, all of the latest style and most costly material. The Table is furnished with every luxury the Market affords. The Bars with Liquors, capital to any used in private families, and the comforts and pleasures of a home, as far as possible, guaranteed to its guests.

The House itself may be said to be entirely new and fresh. The undersigned with spare neither labor or expense to merit a continuance of the liberal support with which he has thus far been honored.

CHAS. E. SMEDS.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,

No. 9 Perdido Street, New Orleans,

Dealers in all descriptions of

MILL AND PLANTATION MACHINERY,

AND AGRICULTURAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents in the Southwest for the celebrated Wood & Maud Steam Engines, 4 to 35 horse power; Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills; Straub's Corn and Wheat Mills; Smith's Machines; Bolting Cloth; Todd's Circular Saw Mills; Wood Cording Machines; Flowering Machines; Stafford Sinking Cultivators; Stanley's Corn Plows; Plows, Wheelbarrows, Belling, Saws, etc.

Send for descriptive circulars and price lists. oct 10

GEO. H. VINTEN,

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 110 Poydras street, between Camp and St. Charles streets, New Orleans.

Newspaper of the following sizes: 22 by 32, 24 by 30, 26 by 38, 27 by 43, 32 by 44, and 36 by 48.

Great for the sale of R. Hoe & Co's Printing Presses; the "Liberty" Job Press; Adams' Cottage Presses; and J. S. Conners & Sons Type.

oct 10

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

17 Chartres Street,

Lately received Carpeting of all kinds and qualities; Floor Oil Cloth of all qualities, which we cut to suit rooms; Curtain Materials, Lace Curtains, Cornices and Banners in great variety; Table and Piano Covers, China and Cocoa Matings of all widths. oct 13 17

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

CLOAKS!

F. ADAM.

(Formerly with C. Yale, Junr. & Co.)

MANUFACTURERS WHOLESALE DEALERS

in Ladies' and Misses'

CLOTH AND SILK CLOAKS.

No. 70 Canal Street—Up Stairs, NEW ORLEANS.

Don't trust to glaring advertisements in the newspapers, but go to THE FACTORY itself, if you want good Goods at fair prices. oct 2m

E. GIQUEL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FOREIGN, FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS.

Also, a large and varied supply of

HOUSEKEEPING and

PLANTATION GOODS.

Constantly on hand, at

120 Canal Street,

sept 17 NEW ORLEANS.

AUSTIN & GOODWYN,

Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers of

TIN WARE,

Also,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds, for sale.

25 Peters, formerly Front Levee,

Corner Customhouse street,

NEW ORLEANS.

PAUL J. CHRISTIAN, JOHN W. MADDEN,
Formerly of J. G. Stetson & Co.

P. J. CHRISTIAN & CO.,

General Mercantile Stationers,

JOB PRINTERS, AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

No. 73 Camp Street.

We beg to inform our friends and the public that we have established a complete BOOK BINDERY in connection with our business, and will hereafter be enabled to execute all orders with promptitude and dispatch.

We have secured the services of one of the most thorough workmen of this city, and our patrons can rely upon having their orders immediately and efficiently executed. oct 20 6m

D. H. HOLMES,

Direct Importation of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 153 Canal Street,

sept 6m NEW ORLEANS.

S. ANDERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER

And PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK DEALER,

61 Camp street, New Orleans.

Cartes de Visite,

Haltotypes, Ambrotypes,

Pictures on Porcelain,

And every description of Pictures known to the Art.

All kinds of Photographic Materials at the lowest price for cash.

sept 17

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have again to notice a very quiet market in our leading staple have been restricted by the tenor of the foreign news and disagreement between parties with regard to prices; the sales of Sugar and Molasses have been confined to retail transactions; and the movement in Western Produce has shown but little animation.

COTTON.—On Friday last operations were nearly suspended by the tenor of the foreign news, and we were compelled to omit all quotations, but that the previous business had been on the basis of 27 for Low Middling, and 28 to 28½ for Middling. On Saturday the movement continued on the most limited scale, the sales being but 1200 bales, while the prices paid exhibited so much irregularity that they could hardly serve as a basis for regular quotations. On Monday the business was confined to 2200 bales, prices exhibiting the same irregularity noticed on the preceding day. Tuesday the sales, which comprised 2250 bales, were at figures indicating a decline since last Thursday of ½¢ to 1¢ per pound.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 5650 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 4847 bales, against 6449 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 1602 bales.

The receipts at this port, since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas), are 646,247 bales, against 599,130 bales to same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest date, as compared with last year, is 125,643 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 58,215 bales to Great Britain, of 42,392 to France, and an increase of 32,391 bales to other foreign ports.

Low...... to —
Ordinary...... 24 to —
Good Ordinary...... 24 to 25
Low Middling...... 26 to —
Middling...... 27 to 28

TOBACCO.—We have not any important sales to note since our last review, but the receipts are increasing, and with a number of buyers here, quite a brisk business may be looked for soon. We quote:

Light...... to —
Heavy...... to —
Good...... 44 to 45
Common Leaf...... 44 to 45
Medium...... 44 to 45
Fair...... 104 to 124
Choice...... 124 to 134
Choice Extra...... 134 to 144

FLOUR.—The supplies are small; the demand is good and prices have ruled higher. During the last three days 4500 bbls. have been sold, at \$13 50 to \$13 62½ for Superfine, \$15 50 to \$16 25 for Double Extra, \$16 75 to \$17 25 for Treble Extra, and \$17 50 to \$18 25 for Choice Extra.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY.
Wednesday evening, April 10, 1867.
Western Beef, choice per lb. net. 13 to 16
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb. net. 13 to 16
Texas Cattle Choice per head. \$50 to 65
Texas Cattle 2d qual. per head. \$35 to 45
Texas Cattle 3d qual. per head. \$20 to 30
Eggs per lb. gross. \$8 to 9
Sheep in lots per head. \$8 to 10
Creole Sheep, per head. \$5 to 10
Choice Sheep, per head. \$5 to 10
Choice Cows, per head. \$50 to 100
Milk Cows, per head. \$50 to 100
Texas Cows, with Calves. \$50 to 100
Yearlings, per head. \$10 to 20
Calves per head. \$7 00 to \$12

HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

Saddle and light harness Horses. \$200 to \$400
Heavy draft Horses. 175 to 363
Common do. 75 to 180
Mules, 1st quality, broke. 225 to 250
Do 2d do. 150 to 200
Do 1st do. broke. 175 to 200
Do 2d do. 90 to 145
Mexican Mules. 40 to 90

Monetary.

FRIDAY, April 19, 1867.

There was an uneasy feeling prevailing among the frequenters and habitues of Carondelet street yesterday. The telegraph commenced operations at the usual hour. From 11 to 3 o'clock there were about many anxious inquiries for later advices from the other side of the Atlantic as they have been known for some time past. Yes, throwing out the war events of 1861, we have not observed so much feeling, not altogether a panic, but an excitement, since October, 1857. What causes this excitement, what is the matter, as many parties inquire?

The advance in gold after the 10 o'clock quotations, which were 133½, to 137½ to 137 7-8, created a great sensation, though it was late in the day. It was suggested that the shorts and bears in New York had been cornered. Attending this advance in gold was an unexpected decline in cotton in Liverpool, 11 3-8d. was the figure at 2 o'clock, while 5-20s were well maintained, being quoted at 71½ ex-dividend of 3 per cent.

Foreign exchange higher, owing to the decline in cotton. Prime bankers' sterling 109 3-8 to 109½. Gold excited by reports of another decline in cotton, and a rumor that negotiations had been broken off between Prussia and France. Closed at 137 to 137½. Governments firm and moderately active. Stocks a fraction better at the close.—Times.

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

FROM THE N. O. PRICE CURRENT.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.	6.00	24.00
Cotton and Sugar Hoses.	10.00	11.00
Vest's Plaster and Scrapers.	7.50	7.50
Cotton Scrapers.	7.50	7.50
Cultivators.	13.00	13.00
Shovels.	10.00	18.00
Spades.	11.00	19.00
Hoeing, 7 year.	15	19.00
Kentucky.	25	26
East India.	25	26
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 1 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 1 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 1 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 1 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 2 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 2 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 2 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 3 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 3 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 3 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 3 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 4 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 4 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 4 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 5 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 5 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 5 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 5 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 6 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 6 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 6 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 6 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 7 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 7 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 7 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 7 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 8 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 8 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 8 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 8 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 9 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 9 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 9 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 9 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 10 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 10 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 10 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 10 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 11 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 11 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 11 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 11 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 12 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 12 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 12 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 12 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 13 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 13 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 13 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 13 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 14 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 14 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 14 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 14 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 15 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 15 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 15 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 15 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 16 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 16 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 16 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 16 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 17 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 17 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 17 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 17 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 18 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 18 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 18 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 18 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 19 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 19 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 19 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 19 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 20 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 20 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 20 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 20 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 21 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 21 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 21 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 21 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 22 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 22 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 22 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 22 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 23 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 23 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 23 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 23 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 24 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 24 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 24 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 24 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 25 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 25 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 25 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 25 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 26 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 26 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 26 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 26 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 27 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 27 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 27 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 27 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 28 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 28 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 28 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 28 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 29 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 29 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 29 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 29 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 30 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 30 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 30 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 30 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 31 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 31 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 31 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 31 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 32 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 32 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 32 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 32 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 33 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 33 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 33 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 33 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 34 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 34 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 34 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 34 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 35 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 35 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
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Blue Rope, Kentucky, 35 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 36 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 36 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 36 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 36 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 37 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 37 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
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Blue Rope, Kentucky, 37 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 38 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 38 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 38 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 38 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 39 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 39 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 39 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 39 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 40 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 40 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 40 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 40 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 41 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 41 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 41 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 41 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 42 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 42 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 42 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 42 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 43 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 43 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 43 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 43 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 44 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 44 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 44 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 44 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 45 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 45 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 45 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 45 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 46 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 46 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 46 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 46 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 47 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 47 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 47 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 47 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 48 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 48 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 48 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 48 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 49 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 49 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 49 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 49 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 50 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 50 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 50 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 50 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 51 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 51 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 51 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 51 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 52 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 52 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 52 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 52 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 53 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 53 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 53 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 53 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 54 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 54 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 54 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 54 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 55 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 55 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 55 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 55 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 56 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 56 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 56 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 56 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 57 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 57 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 57 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 57 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 58 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 58 1/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 58 1/2 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 58 3/4 in.	2.00	2.00
Blue Rope, Kentucky, 59 in.	2.00	2.00</

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES.

VOLUME XIII.—NUMBER 15.
WHOLE NUMBER 631.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1867.

(\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—113 CAMP STREET.

A SERMON ON EXCUSES.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.
I pray thee have me excused. Mark v. 18.
The section from which the text is taken, gives several examples of the readiness of the mind to find suitable excuses for postponing duties towards which there is a lack of inclination. It shows also, that the Lord is not conciliated by such a treatment of his claims. Among members of the church, the disposition to neglect duty, and to be content with a bare apology, has become so prevalent, as to entitle it to a more serious aspect, and it imports a sensible decline, of interest in the success of Christian principles. It brings into question the integrity of Christian character, and it disputes the testimony so ably borne to the paramount importance of the Christian calling. These are evils of sufficient magnitude to startle the most forbearant, and enable all to see the immense burden imposed upon a struggling church by its delinquent members. Leaving the cases illustrated in connection with the text, we shall confine our observations to those excuses we encounter in our pastoral visitations.

The slight difference in the two cases will not create an incongruity in the use of the text. Those sought to be excused from a commitment to the gospel. These from duties consequent upon a profession of faith. These cases are brought together to afford a striking view.

1. Of the inconsistency in a profession of faith, with a desire to be excused from duty.

The uniform plea is inability. Those in the Scripture plead want of time; to their we must add two more for our brethren, "poverty" and "hard times." We shall weigh these.

1. Poverty, because the force of this excuse is felt, rather than understood. It is used by so many, it is thought to ward off every reproach, and afford a safe protection from the imposition of the cross in the scheme of Christian duty. A refuge so easy of access is likely to tempt many to take advantage of it; to plead poverty when the amount of their possessions do not really justify it. By so doing, they unwittingly counteract the guilt of falsehood, and have to answer for that, as well as for pride which is the essence of the excuse. The item of dress and personal appearance, constitutes one part of the difficulty, and disinclination to the other. There are certain traits in this species of pride, as singular as they are contradictory. Poverty, under this view is carried to the highest pitch of excellence. Its virtue is made to stand in lieu of obedience, and its merit is so great as to render superfluous the use of the means of grace. And yet, again, it is depicted as a great curse, a calamity so obvious as to justify the most exacting claims upon the attention and sympathy of others, but the Savior whose eye was quick to detect virtue, however humble its form, and never allowed merit to miss a reward, saw no such virtue or merit in poverty, neither did he see in it a calamity to be shunned, or more obnoxious to the exercise of Christian dispositions, than could be easily overcome. Such a restriction of the sphere of duty, in cases of actual poverty, is chargeable also with inconsistency, since it makes of no reputes the chief excellence of the gospel, the binding obligation to preach it to the poor. Is it to be the poor are unable to meet the requirements of the gospel? Why then, as they find the door to the kingdom of heaven too difficult of entrance, and as well be shut at once, for it is affirmed "that it is easier for a

camel to pass through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter in." But have the ranks of poverty furnished no disciples for Christ; has there ever been a degree of poverty so abject as to withhold a sincere worshipper from the Lord; does the gospel in its invitations and provisions take no account of the poor? The new testament record might be blotted out, but while the clear resounding music rings from the evangelical harp of Isaiah—"He that hath no money, come," there would still be room to believe that souls have been charmed by this song of pity and love, who had not even rags to hide their nakedness, nor bread to appease their hunger. But by whom was the Saviour of mankind most honored? By the poor. And by whom was he most dearly beloved? By the poor. And by whom was he most devoutly worshipped and most faithfully served? By the poor. He exacted a costly service, and it was found that the very poorest only could best render it. They that had possessions went away sorrowful, but they that had none offered in stead, the superior wealth of the heart, a faith that regarded nothing lost to follow him, and a zeal of love that left all to gain his fellowship. Of blessed memory is that dear woman whose total worldly possession consisted of an alabaster box of ointment, even that she broke in the affluence of gratitude, and with adoring love, poured the precious contents upon the person of our Lord. The excuse of poverty has been weighed and found wanting—But it is urged that

2. Business has claims that must be met. Everything needful for the support of the family depends upon a strict attention to business. Besides these claims derive an additional sanction from the general indebtedness of the people, and honest men must make a point of satisfying their creditors." This excuse boldly avers a total dissent from the rule that Christian principle should control in the choice of an occupation, and as openly asserts that a profitable management of business pursuits is irreconcilable with the inclination to observe religious duties. The preference is given not without an apology, to mercenary gain, seeking against Christian thoughtfulness; and every talent is invested in sordid employments without a care to preserve the balance of the mind against that despotic meanness which succeeds in trade otherwise inevitably begets, without pausing to expose the fallacy which seeks to array the common duties of life against the Christian calling. We will rather seek out the significance which this excuse contains. It is not merely a result of the unequal states of religious feelings, which in this case shows itself to be at the lowest ebb; it betrays a sadder defect, a lack of principle to sustain the purer impulses springing from a religious life; it discovers a lack of the proper elements for the formation of Christian character. The mind has been restricted in culture, the heart in its affections. In neither case has there been any vital sympathy with the sublime plans of the divine benevolence, nor with the example and knowledge of devout men in all ages, and in all countries, lifting up their business into the region of Christian service, and sustaining them at this proper elevation, by the quiet energy of a sanctified nature until riches, and business employments received the stamp of divine approval, and were transformed into spiritual agencies, to aid in the extension; in every direction, of the Redeemer's Kingdom, would have restrained them, at least from an open alliance with the calumniators of religion. There remains yet another excuse.

TO BE CONTINUED.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

The annual meeting of the Board of Domestic Missions was opened at 3 o'clock P. M.
Present—A. L. P. Green, D.D., President; Thos. O. Summers, D.D., 3d Vice-President; Rev. A. H. Redford, 4th Vice-President; Rev. A. P. McFerrin, Treasurer; Rev. J. B. McFerrin, D.D., Secretary. Rev. Jno. F. Hughes, Wm. H. Anderson, D.D., Rev. W. C. Johnson, Robert A. Young, D.D., Rev. W. D. F. Sawrie, Rev. Jno. Morrow, M. Hamilton, Geo. W. Smith, W. H. Morgan, M.D., Wm. T. Gates—Managers.

Also, Bishops Early, Paine, Pierce, Wightman, Marvin, Doggett, and McTyeire—*ex officio* members of the Board. Bishop Early in the Chair.

Rev. J. B. McFerrin, D.D., the Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions, presented his First Annual Report, which was adopted as follows:

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS, M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

The Secretary begs leave to submit his first annual report. It is not expected, as his work is just being organized, that he should do more at present than give a concise statement of what has been accomplished and of what lies before the Church in this department of her missionary enterprise.

Before doing this, however, he feels it to be his mournful duty to refer to the death of two of the honored members of this Board. First, the Rev. Samuel D. Baldwin, D.D., who departed this life Oct. 8, 1866, in full hope of a glorious immortality; and second, the Rev. Bishop Joshua Soule, our senior Superintendent, who, full of years and full of honors, exchanged on the 6th of March, 1867, the cross for a crown. These two distinguished servants of the Church, the one in the brilliant career of his usefulness, and the other in the full perfection of the graces of the Holy Spirit, have been removed from us; and while we mourn their loss, they rejoice in the salvation which our gospel brings to every believer. Though dead, they both still speak and urge us on in our "work of faith and labor of love."

The Secretary entered actively upon his duties June 1, 1866. He has visited eight Annual Conferences, and many other points in various parts of our field; he has preached sermons; made addresses; lifted collections; written appeals, and corresponded extensively.

Special reference has been had to our foreign work, and the extinguishment of the old debt. In all our public collections a liberal division has been made with the Foreign Board. The plan of the General Conference in sustaining our missionary work by the agency of two Boards, is generally approved by both preachers and people. At all the Annual Conferences your Secretary attended, Conference Boards were appointed, and strong resolutions were adopted to carry forward the work of Domestic Missions. This is true, he believes, of all the Conferences in the Connection, and much is expected; grand results are anticipated. With the hearty co-operation of the Bishops and the press, we think our Domestic Missions will prove a glorious success.

The field before us is inviting; the demands are pressing. We have

First, many thousands of the poor among our native population, who are anxious to have the word preached and the sacraments administered, and yet they have not the means to sustain ministers of the gospel. These sheep must not be left to perish in the wilderness, but they must be sought and led to pastures where they will be fed and grow and prosper as the fold of Christ. There are in our bounds many districts and circuits which in former years were able to support the ministry, that are now dependent upon their more wealthy and fortunate brethren. They must be aided in the days of their adversity. In this connection we mention likewise the multitudes about our towns and cities who are so vicious, and so steeped in crime and lost to righteousness, that they cannot be reached by the ordinary ministrations of the gospel. Extra efforts must be made for their salvation. This is an important branch of our Domestic Missionary labor, a portion of the field that must not be neglected. Go into the lanes and highways, and bring in the halt, the blind, the maimed,

that my house may be filled, is the order of the Master.

Second. We have an interesting class of foreigners among us who must be taught the way of life. They are infidels or false professors, having erroneous views of religion. They must be brought under evangelical teaching, or they will not only be lost themselves, but will lead others to destruction. If not converted, they will spread their pernicious doctrines among our native population, and thus make infidels or false professors of our own children.

There is to be a strong conflict between Christianity and infidelity, and the success and triumph of the former depends in a large measure upon the missionary spirit of the Church. Indeed, the Church must have a missionary spirit in order to her own success. Without that aggressive spirit that moves to action and conquest, the Church will stagnate and finally die. No Church can live and prosper that does not cultivate the spirit of Missions.

Thirdly. The colored population of our land specially demand our attention. These people in years gone by were in a great measure dependent upon us for religious instruction; and right well did our ministers address themselves to this important task. Thousands, multiplied, were converted and placed under regular pastoral care, and the race was rapidly progressing in civilization and Christianity. A change came: these people have been emancipated, and are now free. The struggle by which they were liberated was convulsive, and effected a serious change in their relations to the white population. And as was natural, this change, under the press of circumstances, created prejudice in the minds of many—prejudice in the mind of the black man, who has been taught by our opponents to regard his former owner as his worst enemy; and prejudice in the mind of the white man against the policy of those who would coerce the social equality of the races. Thus, to some extent, has the colored man been alienated from his best friends. Others, taking advantage of this state of things, have striven to draw away the colored membership of our Church, and in some instances they have succeeded, and have distracted those who were once happy in their Church relations. Yet it must be borne in mind, that thousands of these people still adhere to our Communion, and look to us for religious instruction, and we will prove faithless if we fail according to our ability to minister to their edification and spiritual comfort. Your Secretary is of opinion that the ministry of our Church is not sufficiently avowed to the importance of this subject. Our late General Conference devised judicious and liberal measures for the future relations of the colored population to our Church, and for the salvation of all such as may choose to co-operate with us. These measures should be carried out faithfully, and great good will be accomplished. And this constitutes a part of our Domestic Missionary work, and should be kept constantly before the minds of all who love the Lord Jesus Christ.

In view of the foregoing, it will be seen that large means will be required to sustain the cause of Domestic Missions in our Church. And yet our country is desolated, our people impoverished, and the cry for bread comes from many quarters.

What shall be done? How shall these means be commanded? We answer: "The Lord will provide." Let us build the altar and prepare the wood, and God will provide the sacrifice. The gold and silver are his, and he will fill our treasury if we but trust him and do our duty. The Secretary has been laboring to introduce into all our Conferences a method of raising funds by small contributions, and to engage and interest all our members in our missionary work. This fully accomplished, there will be no lack of money to carry out all our benevolent enterprises.

J. B. McFERRIN,
Sec'y Board of Dom. Missions.

Rev. A. P. McFerrin, Treasurer of the Board of Domestic Missions, presented his first Annual Report, which was received.

A communication was received from E. W. Schon, D.D., Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, which was read and considered.

A letter from Rev. Nathan Scarritt, of Kansas, was received and read.

On motion of Dr. W. A. Anderson, the postscript, No. 2, was referred to the Bishops.

On motion of Bishop Paine, so much of Rev. Nathan Scarritt's letter as related to a settlement with the estate of Thos. Johnson, was referred to the Committee appointed by the Board of Foreign Missions.

On motion of Bishop Marvin, so much of Rev. Nathan Scarritt's letter as related to Council Grove, was referred to the same committee.

On motion of Dr. Green, all of Rev. N. Scarritt's letter and these Resolutions were referred to the Board of Foreign Missions.

A letter from the Rev. J. F. Cox was received and read: \$26.47 referred to in the letter, was appropriated to the Missionary Board of the N. W. Texas Conference, to be expended for Domestic Missions.

Communications from Rev. M. M. Pugh and Rev. A. W. Thompson, of Missouri, were received, read and considered.

On motion of Bishop McTyeire, it was resolved that the Board of Domestic Missions will, or shall, at each annual meeting, make appropriations to the Missionary Boards of the Annual Conferences.

On motion, the Board adjourned, to meet at 3 o'clock, April 15.

ROBERT A. YOUNG,
Secretary, *pro tem*.

Southern Methodist Pub. House, Apr. 15, 1867.

AFTERNOON, 3 o'clock, Apr. 16, 1867.

The Board of Domestic Missions met. Present—A. L. P. Green, D.D., President; Thos. O. Summers, D.D., 3d Vice-President; Rev. A. H. Redford, 4th Vice-President; Jno. B. McFerrin, D.D., Secretary; Rev. A. P. McFerrin, Treasurer. Rev. Jno. F. Hughes, Rev. W. C. Johnson, Rev. W. D. F. Sawrie, Rev. John Morrow, Robt. A. Young, Geo. W. Smith, Wm. T. Gates, Dr. W. H. Morgan, and M. Hamilton—Managers.

Also, Bishops Wightman, Marvin, Early, Pierce, Andrew, Doggett, and McTyeire—*ex officio* members of the Board.

Bishop Early in the Chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. P. M. Pinckard, of St. Louis.

Rev. W. C. Johnson offered the following Resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That each Annual Conference Missionary Board is hereby requested to transmit, by its Secretary, to the Secretary of this Board, as part of its Annual Report, an exact statement of the amount of money received during the year for Domestic Missions, and that the Secretary of this Board is directed to call especial attention to this request.

On motion of Bishop Pierce, Dr. McFerrin, the Secretary of this Board, is requested to take such respite from the active duties of his office as his health may demand.

The following was offered by Dr. Green:

Resolved, That the payment of \$20 shall constitute the giver an honorary member of this Board, and the payment of \$100 a life patron of this Board.

On motion, the Board adjourned until 3 o'clock, April 17.

ROBERT A. YOUNG,
Secretary, *pro tem*.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY AT TULIP STREET CHURCH, APRIL 17, 1867.

Bishop McTyeire in the Chair. Prayer by Rev. Dr. J. R. Finley. Eloquent and appropriate addresses were delivered by Bishops Wightman and Pierce. A collection was taken up amounting to \$398.50. The meeting closed with the Doxology and benediction, by Bishop Marvin.

The Board of Domestic Missions met at 3 o'clock, April 17, 1867.

Present—A. L. P. Green, D.D., President; Thos. O. Summers, D.D., 3d Vice-President; Rev. A. H. Redford, 4th Vice-President; Jno. B. McFerrin, D.D., Secretary; Rev. A. P. McFerrin, Treasurer; Rev. W. D. F. Sawrie, R. A. Young, M. Hamilton, G. W. Smith, Wm. T. Gates, Rev. W. C. Johnson—Managers.

Rev. A. L. P. Green, D.D., in the Chair. Prayer by Rev. Thomas Taylor, of Memphis Conference.

Minutes read and approved. After considerable debate on Dr. Green's resolution concerning honorary memberships and life patrons of the Board of domestic Missions, R. A. Young offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That on the payment of \$20 any person may be constituted a patron of our Domestic Missions.

On motion of Dr. Summers, the Board postponed the consideration of this subject.

A letter was received from Rev. B. R. Duval, and referred to the Board of Foreign Missions.

Adjourned with the benediction. ROBERT A. YOUNG, Secretary, *pro tem*.

MEETING AT ELM STREET.
A meeting was held on Wednesday evening at Elm street. An ex-

cellent address was delivered by the Rev. A. R. Winsford, of Little Rock Conference. At the close a collection was taken up, evincing a spirit of liberality in this congregation, which has just exchanged the Mulberry Street Church for this new and beautiful house, giving twelve thousand five hundred dollars difference.

J. B. McFERRIN, Sec'y.

The President in accord with the Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—During an interview which several distinguished conservative Louisianians had yesterday with the Attorney-general, Mr. Stanbery, on being consulted in regard to the order issued by General Sheridan in reference to registration in Louisiana under the military bill, stated that General Sheridan had not thought it necessary to submit to him a single point for a decision as to the construction to be placed on the provisions of that measure. General Schofield, on the contrary, had done this.

The attorney general further expressed it as his opinion that Gen. Sheridan had exceeded his authority, but that this would be duly rectified, without prejudice to those who have been excluded in the meantime.

He also stated that no election that might be held would be voided unless a proper registration had previously been made of all qualified voters. The omission of any duly qualified, that is, would vitiate it.

He intimated, however, that his close and constant pre-occupations in the case of the injunction taken out in behalf of the State of Georgia, and other business, would prevent him from giving a formal decision on the registration question for a couple of weeks.

In reply to the remark that such a delay might tend to prevent a proper registration, Mr. Stanbery stated that the necessary steps would be taken to cover that point also.

At a subsequent interview which the same delegation had with the President, Mr. Johnson expressed the fullest accord with the opinions of the attorney general and with the positions he had laid down.

He re-assured them that no necessary executive interference would be found lacking for the purpose of maintaining all rights secured under the reconstruction acts.

RICHMOND, April 18.—The convention met at 10 o'clock to-day. The prevailing feeling shown in speeches of colored members, was for confiscation. One or two who opposed them were saluted by cries of "Cop-head."

The announcement by Freeland, of Petersburg, that if Congress did not give the negroes land they would take it by violence, was received with much applause.

The white members did not seem to relish the confiscation idea and tried to throw cold water on it.

A committee reported an address to the people of the State and series of resolutions.

The address first recites the wrongs by rebels, but says those who fought unwillingly ought to be forgiven. Then declares allegiance to the Republicans and the following platform: Honor and reward to labor. Homes for the homeless who are willing to work. Property to bear the burden of taxation. Property of the State must educate the children of the State. Free schools and universal education.

It threatens the land monopolists of the State with confiscation if they oppress the laborer or attempt to control his vote, or molest the school teachers or friends of freed-men.

The resolutions thank the thirty-ninth Congress for its legislation, and pledge the convention to aid in carrying it out, as the only means of early admission into the Union. Adopt the principles and platform of the national Republican party. Advocate equal rights to all, including the right to hold office, and refuse to support for office any man who does not openly identify himself with the Republicans.

Both addresses and resolutions were adopted unanimously.

A resolution favoring confiscation, was, after a sharp debate, referred. A resolution indorsing President Johnson was voted down.

The meeting adjourned *sine die*. Both houses of the legislature passed a bill consolidating the Norfolk and Petersburg, South Side, and Virginia and Tennessee Railroads into one road, to be called the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad.

Dr. Winans on Dr. Clarke.

PSALMS.

We publish, for the first time, extracts from a manuscript volume, by Rev. Dr. Winans, entitled—“Animadversions upon Dr. Adam Clarke’s Commentary on the Holy Bible.”

XL 8. “He killed that a human victim of infinite merit should be offered for the redemption of mankind.”

I scruple not to assert that God never *scilted* thus. If He had He would have willed an utter impossibility. That cannot have infinite merit which is not itself infinite; But no human victim is infinite; therefore no human victim having infinite merit could be offered. But it may be said that infinite merit was imparted to the humanity by the Deity which took it into unity with himself. No being can offer all that he has without exhausting his own resources; but the Deity, in the person of Jesus Christ, had no more than infinite merit; therefore if He imputed infinite merit to the Humanity and that infinite merit was offered up for mankind; the Deity retained no merit. But I say further, there was no need for infinite merit in the case. Man as a finite being could not have any infinite necessity. The law given to man was limited in its demands both as to extent and duration, for in the extent of its requirements it was limited, at least by man’s capacity; and as to its duration it was limited, for its obligation upon man had a beginning. The guilt incurred by man could not have been infinite for that guilt would be according to the nature of the law violated by man and his capacity of action. Nor was the punishment incurred by him infinite; for he could not endure infinite punishment. Why, then, could not a creature redeem man? First—because no creature, nor all creatures together, have any thing to offer; they owe their all to God. Second—because, if they have any disposable merit, as the penalty of the law was death, they must have destroyed themselves in saving man: for they had not life in themselves. I regret exceedingly that the Doctor did not in this case, as he did in regard to the *eternal Sonship*, shake off the scholastic fetters in which orthodoxy has so long groined, and view this subject in the sober light of reason and scripture: for I have no hesitation in asserting that there is not one Scripture that either directly or indirectly favors the monstrous notion of an *infinite* atonement. That there is an atonement which could be made by none but Emanuel, I most firmly believe: it is my only ground of hope for eternity; and that this atonement is commensurate with the necessity of every child of men I rejoice to believe: but that it is infinite, I say cannot be true, because it is unnecessary, impossible and absurd.

XLVIII 9. “Who were Abraham’s people? Not the Jews.”

The Doctor and St. Paul are clearly at issue on this subject: the Doctor asserting that the Jews were the people of Abraham; St. Paul asserting (Romans IV, 11, 12) that inasmuch as Abraham received the covenant in uncircumcision and was afterwards circumcised, he became the father of both Gentiles and Jews, indiscriminately, who tread in the steps of their father Abraham.—Thus proving that, under the gospel dispensation, uncircumcision (contrary to the opinion of the Doctor) is nothing; and that circumcision (contrary to the opinion of the Jews) is also, nothing; that believers, whether Jews or Gentiles, are all the people of Abraham.

LXII 18. “God would not predict a thing as *absolutely certain*, which was still poised between a possibility of being and not being; and which He had left, as He does all contingencies, to the free will of His creatures to turn the scale.”

Did our Saviour predict as *absolutely certain* the treachery of Judas, and the denial of his master by Peter? If He did not, then we have no certain ground to believe that He ever predicted anything as *absolutely certain*. If He did, were these not contingent events; still poised between the possibility of being and not being? If they were not, the

crimes of Judas and Peter were necessary when the Saviour foretold them; Peter’s, it would seem, before he himself had conceived the idea of such a crime! And who could render these crimes necessary? None, surely, but God; and if He have made two crimes necessary, we have no reason to say that He has not rendered all others so also. If, however, Judas and Peter acted freely, notwithstanding the Divine presence, then is the Doctor’s assertion false; and there may be confidence placed in prophecy without foolishly charging God as the author of sin. I have an *absolute certainty* of events that are *now* passing, though they are perfectly *contingent*. I suppose that the knowledge of the Deity bears the same relation to *Eternity* that mine does to the *present moment*. If it do not, He is not the same in knowledge yesterday, today, and forever. If He do, then He knows past, present, and future events as *absolutely certain*, though the future are as *contingent* in their nature as the past.

LXIII 7. “By fatness, or corpulency, the natural lines of the face are changed, or rather obliterated. The characteristic distinctions are gone, and we see little remaining besides the human hog.”

Were corpulency always the effect of excess or luxury, this philippic of the Doctor, though indelicately severe, would perhaps be just: but as it is often the effect of constitution, and exists with persons remarkable for temperance, the Doctor is chargeable not only with rudeness and insolence to many of his most respectable fellow-creatures, but to God; also, who, in cases of constitutional corpulency, is the cause of what the Doctor treats so rudely.

—27. “The term *perish* is generally used to signify a coming to nothing—being annihilated; and by some it is thus applied to the *final* impenitent: they shall all be annihilated. But where is this to be found in the Scriptures? In no part.”

This passage is a plain contradiction of the Doctor’s note on psalm ix 7. I am well satisfied that this contradiction is the result of carelessness in the Doctor. He never, certainly, embraced the doctrine of that note. But a man of his weight and influence should scrupulously avoid all inaccuracies; especially when they may have such awful practical influence as in his note on the above psalm. Many would rejoice to believe their being would end at death, for then they could indulge in sin without fear of future punishment.

LXXXII 5. “Happy England!—All thy judges are learned, righteous, and impartial.”

Did the Doctor believe all this? I fear he forgot, at least for a moment, the sacred obligation of truth when intervening between him and his sycophantic loyalty. The judges of England may be a body of men respectable for their learning, rectitude and impartiality; but are they all deserving of all the praise the Doctor gives them? I confess I do not believe they are. Perhaps the Methodist preachers in England are more culpable for their flattery to government (not for their loyalty) than on any other score. Mr. Drew, in his Life of Dr. Coke, swells the praise of king and ministers for refusing the royal sanction to a colonial act in Jamaica far worse than even Poindexter’s detestable slave-law in Mississippi, after suffering that law to remain eighteen months in force after knowing its character, during which time thousands were suffering its iniquitous operation. They deserved moderate approbation for refusing the royal sanction had they done it promptly; as it was, instead of praise, they deserved detestation. The Doctor abounds in undeserved encomiums on the government of his country, than which few more corrupt were ever permitted to continue.

Ibid. Analysis. III part. “Judges—their function is from God, and God alone is to reform, or strip, or punish them.”

Divine right must be at a sore shift when driven to this. Even subaltern justicians, for it is of such the Doctor is speaking, must not be stripped of the robe they pollute, nor punished for polluting it, unless by the hand of God! This is a higher grade of tory-insanity than ever I met with before. But there

is little danger that Americans, or indeed, even Britons, will take their political creed out of Dr. Clarke’s Commentary. I doubt whether Majesty itself relishes ultra legitimacy and divine right with quite so high seasoning.

From the Church Union.
BAPTISMAL REGENERATION.

TESTED BY SCRIPTURE.

[CONCLUDED.]

Next, let us turn from the doctrines of Scripture to its facts, and we shall see the same truths declared. The Christian dispensation we find to be only a continuation, a fuller development of the Jewish; it is the same church, but expanded into a nobler form; as, therefore, baptism in the new church took the place of circumcision in the old, we may expect to find a perfect parallel between the two; but was the inward change always associated with the outward form among the Jews? Were all the circumcised regenerated?

But here two facts come before us, showing that salvation was not necessarily tied to any outward rite at all; one is, that a circumcision was first instituted in the days of Abraham, Abel and Noah, and Enoch, and other good men among the early patriarchs, must have gone to heaven without it; they certainly were regenerated, and they certainly were not either baptized or circumcised, for they lived before Abraham was born.

The other fact is that when our Lord instituted the ordinance of baptism, he had all Christians baptized, both Jews and Gentiles, circumcised as well as uncircumcised; but if these Jewish converts had been already regenerated by circumcision, what was the use in doing that which in the Romish view regenerated them over again? In giving them two spiritual new births? According to their theory was not this saying them twice? A thing useless and absurd.

But we are not left to inference; this very doctrine that the outward sign necessarily involved the inward blessing was the great bane of the Jewish people; it was what rendered their church merely a whitened sepulchre; it was what filled them with pride when they should have been humbled in the dust; it was what made them boast in fancied security and salvation, when they were tottering over the very brink of the pit, and so regeneration by circumcision was an error which the prophets and the Apostles took particular pains to disprove. “Egypt, and Judah, and Edom, all these nations,” says Jeremiah, “are uncircumcised, and all the house of Israel are uncircumcised in the heart.” “When I have brought them into the land of their enemies,” said God through Moses, “if then their uncircumcised hearts be humbled, I will remember my covenant with Jacob.” “Ye stiff-necked and uncircumcised in heart and ears, ye do always resist the Holy Ghost!” exclaims the martyr Stephen to the assembled Sanhedrim of the Jews; yet the persons spoken of and addressed thus had all been outwardly circumcised; they had received the visible sign, but without the inward grace. Ah! it was a hard lesson for the Jew, trusting in the efficacy of his rites and ordinances. Yet his own Scriptures abundantly proved the truth of St. Paul’s remark: “He is not a Jew who is one outwardly, neither is that circumcision which is one outwardly in the flesh; but he is a Jew who is one inwardly; and circumcision is that of the heart, in the spirit and not in the letter; whose praise is not of men but of God.” But we should remember that these words apply to us as forcibly as they did to the Jews; their ceremony corresponded perfectly with ours, and if circumcision of the heart was not necessarily tied to circumcision of the flesh, neither is baptism of the heart tied necessarily to baptism of the flesh!

But perhaps the detailed instances given us in Holy Writ may set this matter before us still more plainly. For example, we find cases of persons mentioned there in whom regeneration took place before baptism; and some in whom it took place without baptism ever having been administered at all. The penitent malcontent who expired at the side of his crucified Lord was as surely saved as was Enoch, for Christ said unto him, “Verily, today thou shalt be with me in Paradise;” he must, therefore, have been regenerated, yet he was never baptized. The case of the Roman centurion, Cornelius, is that of one who was regenerated before baptism. The character of this man as given, not by erring man, but by the infallible voice of inspiration itself, is that he was a devout man, who feared God and prayed always to him. Could this man have been unregenerate? No, for the prayers of such, we are told, are an abomi-

nation to the Lord, whereas those of Cornelius are positively declared to have come up for a memorial before God. Yet all this is said of him previous to his public initiation into the Church. More than this, it is plainly told that he was baptized by the Holy Ghost before he was baptized by Peter. He was spiritually born again, before he received from the Apostle the sign of the new birth, else his devotion and prayers were not spiritual and holy acts, agreeable to God, for there can not be an effort prior to its cause. A man can not perform spiritual acts before he is spiritually born, any more than he can perform natural acts before he is naturally born.

On the other hand, in the history of Simon Magus, we have an instance of a person’s having been duly baptized, and yet remaining unregenerate. When Philip preached the name of Christ, and confirmed his words by miracles, this Simon, we are told, wondered at the things which were done, and became baptized. But when Peter and John came to complete the labors of Philip, he proposed to buy the power of conferring the Holy Ghost, a proposal which called forth the rebuke of Peter: “Thou hast neither part nor lot in this matter, for thy heart is not right in the sight of God. Thou art in the gall of bitterness and the bond of iniquity.” Hymenæus and Philetus, Phyllogos and Hermogenes were also probably baptized by inspired ministers, as were likewise these gross transgressors of the seven churches of Asia, so severely reproved by Christ in the Apocalypse. It is not pretended that these men were regenerated. From all which it appears that regeneration may take place without baptism, and that baptism may take place without regeneration.

To sum up all, The Scriptural doctrine is seen to be that baptism is an honorable ordinance appointed by Christ himself as a sign or emblem of our new birth in holiness, from which, when rightly used, we have a right to expect great blessings, but that there is no charm or magical influence in the ceremony itself, or in the water used in it, to affect our souls by the mere administration of the rite. As any one, on being formally admitted as a citizen of a town, in taking the oath of citizenship, receives an assurance that he is entitled to all the rights and privileges of the place, so every one who is baptized is certified thereby of his right to all the promises and blessings of the Christian Church; but mark, it is upon the condition that he sincerely repents of his previous rebellions, and that he honestly intends to give full and hearty allegiance in the future to the Saviour. Without this it is an empty and meaningless form; therefore the rite in itself has no saving virtue; it does not link to itself necessarily any of the mercies of God; it brings with it not a germ of holiness or security to the faithless or impenitent heart. It connects us with the visible Church; it entitles us to be enrolled among the saints on earth. But the records and lists of the invisible Church are made up from the rolls of the spiritually regenerate, which, alas, in many cases are far different. The earthly Church is a net cast into the sea, which gathers of every kind of fish, good and bad, and no separation can now be made, but it will all be drawn ashore at the day of judgment, and then the good shall be gathered into vessels, and the bad be cast away. A mere ecclesiastical connection between the Church, a mere baptismal holiness, will not suffice then. “Many of the children of the kingdom,” the Saviour tells us, “shall then be cast into utter darkness.”

There is great reason for us, my brethren, to dread the doctrine that all the baptized are saved. It leaves and spoils the religion of many Christians, and insensibly paves the way for a long train of unscriptural notions; it leads to a mere sacramental Christianity—a religion of mere ordinances rather than of holy life—a religion in which Christ has not his rightful office, nor faith its rightful place; it leads us to think that we are born of God, while our hearts are set upon this world and buried in its concerns; it leads us to imagine that we are the sons of God, while we are not led by the Spirit of God. The doctrine of the transmission of saving grace by the sacraments is one of the most fearful errors of the times; it is the pernicious soil of the worst heresies of the Roman Church; and just so far as it is received into the hearts of the people, it prepares them for trusting their all of hope and final blessedness upon a scheme that may not reach the soul, purge out its stains, or save it from the final wrath of God. Oh, let us remember that there is but one fountain to which we can go for the washing of the soul, and when we have bathed in that pure and precious flood, the blood of Jesus, then may we indeed

receive the beautiful symbol of baptism by water, and every drop will seal unto us the love of the Father, the forgiveness of all our sins.

From the Church Union.
TRADITIONS VERSUS THE BIBLE.

Q. Is tradition of the same authority as the Bible?

A. No tradition but what is contained in the Bible has any authority of inspiration, and consequently is not binding on the conscience. Paul speaks of false tradition in Col. 2: 8, and of true tradition in 1 Peter 1: 18.

The Church of Rome has decreed the traditions of the Christian fathers, from the second to the fifth and sixth centuries after the Apostles had closed their mission and sealed the Book of Revelations, as of equal authority with the sacred Scriptures; but the traditions of these early fathers were not inspired, and the Church of Rome has greatly corrupted them and made them speak to suit their unrighteous purposes. The fathers were but men, and had no authority to prescribe rules of faith and practice.

Q. Does not the High Church of England rely on the tradition of the fathers thus corrupted by Rome?

A. Yes, because they deduce “apostolic succession” from the Popes of Rome.

Q. What proofs have you that the traditions of the fathers were not safe to rely upon?

A. Many, but the three principal are the following: First, the fathers were not inspired and were liable to err.

Second, fathers contradicted fathers. Councils contradicted councils. Bishops or Popes contradicted each other. (See Edgar’s “Variations of Popery.”)

Third Reason, forgeries were committed by the Roman priesthood at various periods. The Council of Nice added fifty forged decretals to the Canons of the Church. (See Bower on the Councils, 4th and 5th cent. Gesler, vol. 1, page 460 to 550.) Sylvester, bishop of Rome, inserted thirty-five forged decretals in his epistles to Gregory the Great. (Bower, Vol. 2 and 3rd Chap. Hallam’s “Middle Ages,” c. 7, p. 261 to 340.) Mosheim states that “forgeries were deemed lawful for the good of the Church.” (Mosheim I, 344.) The historian Dannon says “fictitious canons, mutilated passages, false decretals, all sorts of lies, abound in the monstrous production of Pope Gratian’s decretals.” (See Dannon on the Canons.) Bonius of Bologna, in 1610, committed one of the greatest forgeries on record in pretending that Constantine bestowed the Papal Territories on Pope Sylvester, and made the Pope a temporal prince. This forgery is recorded in full in “Concordantia Discordantium Canonum,” 1, 3, 151; and also in Gibbon.

Q. Do the Roman and the High Church of England omit the Scriptures altogether in building up their imaginary edifices?

A. They insert, but misinterpret, just Scripture enough to give a plausible appearance of support from the Bible. For instance, they quote John 20: 23 for absolution: “Whosoever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; and whose sins ye retain, they are retained.” Here they commit two errors. The first error is, in applying to themselves what Christ applied to his inspired Apostles. In virtue of this power, Paul struck Elymas blind, and Peter struck Ananias and Sapphira dead. This gift ceased with the Apostles. The priests applying the passage to themselves as giving them the power of absolution is ridiculous. The second error consists in another misinterpretation. The passage applies only to the discipline of the Church in admitting or rejecting members.

They also quote James 5: 17: “Confess your faults one to another.” Here there is no direction to go to a priest. The duty is reciprocal. If I confess to the priest, he is equally bound to confess to me. What the priest artfully demands is the conscience of the sinner. That is all. If he gets the conscience of his weak-minded dupes, he knows he can play with them as grinnalkin with a mouse. And what else is the aim of the High Church of England in proposing priestly “absolution”? It is to get the conscience and to make their simple votaries slaves.

Seeing God’s providence is manifest in ordinary means, it behooves every man in his calling to use them carefully; and when ordinary means be at hand, we must not look for any help without them, though the Lord be able to do what He will without means. Our Saviour avoucheth it to be flat tempting of God, for Him to leap down from the pinnacle of the temple to the ground; whereas there was an ordinary way at hand to descend by stairs.

There are about 500 female telegraph operators in this country.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.
Wendell Phillips on Congress, the President, and the Presidency.

Mrs. Anne, Iowa, Apr. 5, 1867.
Dear Standard—It is of course needless for me to tell you of my interest in your labors; yet I do not know that I have anything else to tell you. Thus far distant from the center of public affairs, I hardly dare to risk any conjectures before your readers. It seems to us here that the Fortieth Congress dares not impeach the President. The patronage of the executive has been too strong a temptation for Congressional virtue to resist. How gratefully the members pick up every little crumb of comfort that can be got from any slight show of deference to their opinion on the part of Johnson! Again and again have I trembled lest the two parties should fraternize; they yielding nine-tenths and he yielding nothing except gracious phrases.

Still, I think we may have great trust in the stolid obstinacy of Johnson. That is a reliance which has never yet failed us, and the stock seems inexhaustible. Were he an ordinary man, simply, mulish, he should be tempted to despair. A little complaisance with the temper of the people, and a seeming submission to the military law, would largely re-instate him in public respect and sympathy. But with his sublime self-conceit, and his entire belief that the North is really with him, I think we may trust him to astound the public and exasperate Congress that in due time he will either be impeached or wholly pined in his executive power. Kentucky and Tennessee mules the finest in the world; if any doubts it, let him watch our history the next five years.

Without counting, therefore, on the virtue or intelligence of Congress, I look for constant progress in the right direction. Lord John Russell, you remember, talked of the reform bill of 1831 as a “finality.” It is only a half-way stage on the Congressional road from Lincoln to Stevens. The train goes there to wood and water; gets out of some passengers and a large amount of baggage, to go forward at an increased speed.

All our duty is to press constantly on the nation the absolute necessity of three things.

1. The exercise of the whole power of the government to hold South quiet while the seeds of republicanism get planted.

2. The constitutional amendment securing universal suffrage in all of all State legislation.

3. A constitutional amendment authorizing Congress to establish common schools in any State destitute of them, at the State’s expense.

For these measures we must educate the public mind. These are the soil in which the seeds of government and equal rights alone be trusted.

But I think we must direct our care a little farther ahead. Johnson is watched, and will be peached or crippled. The next important question is, to whom shall the nation give the helm for the next four years? If a Democrat gets it we shall lose two-thirds of the fruits of the war. If a Republican has it we shall lose one-third. With radicalism at the helm, we must have two-thirds of what we have earned. In that next forty years the pressure from business men to the government to open, in some way on some conditions, the channels of business, will be irresistible. The Republican leaders having secured (if they do secure) party triumph by keeping the South out of the electoral college of 1868 will give way. The next administration, therefore, must be expected to settle this question. The door of that man who occupies the White House then will be of immense importance.

Now the country is drifting into the presidency of Gen. Grant, man of whose political ideas (if he has any) no man can tell us anything. The first assertion of his friends is, that he is a safe man, because he has no political ideas, will be in good hands. Alas! our present incunab was once in good hands! Next time we want a man with brains and a heart of his own—not one who depends on being girded and guided “whether he will or not.” Astounding madness! publicans tell us they must nominate Grant, else the Democrats will win. In these hours, when the nation is agonized for existence, we take man for our leader so lacking in principle that he will suit every party equally well! Two armies in deadly fight—one deliberates chooses for its leader such a perfect Swiss, that the other will clutch if the first does not! Lincoln’s hope of Kentucky did us infinite harm. Grant’s love for it will not be allowed to do us more. Memphis, New Orleans and Baltimore are enough to show how Grant does military duty. Do they encourage us to trust him with any civil ones?

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Never sow the seed of dissension.

BY EDITED AT HOME.

From the New York Express.

BREAKERS AHEAD

BREAKERS AHEAD.

The President hammered away with his gavel, but could not restore order. "Decorum, gentlemen, we must have decorum; surely you have no right to force Mr. Train to speak against his wishes." "I will protect you," said the President to Mr. Train. But it was of no use. It was beyond his power. The gold brokers had Mr. Train fast, and suspended all operations, and insisted upon a speech. Mr. Train seeing that he was in for it, arose, when the cries of "hats off" were renewed, and silence was restored. We can only give a sketch of Mr. Train's remarks bearing on the financial question.

MR. TRAIN'S SPEECH.

"Long meter answers for a Common song;
But Common meter will not answer Long."

yet paid for. The country is stocked with merchandise. The gold market—as you see it to-day (loud laughter)—fifty millions éank in the Stock Exchange, that financial morgue of the land (laughter), since January; in short, paralysis everywhere—the dry rot in Wall street is the new disease—broker's market—nobody paying expenses—cheeks exchanged to show life—all loans on calls—no business doing—no industrial enterprises going on—no confidence anywhere, and all this on an expansion of one thousand millions—make your own inferences, gentlemen—(sensation)—shall I go on—(cries of yes)—another point.

The last panic was peculiar—usually we outsiders caught it. This time you insiders got cleaned out. (Applause and "that's so.") Men who had accumulated their two hundred or five hundred thousand dollars, in small sums these last few years, buried it all in the Greenwood Cemetery of the Stock Exchange. (Mr. O'Brien—or in *E Pluribus Unum*.) Mr. Train:—Yes; you are one of the many whose epitaph is among the tombstones. (Loud laughter and applause, continuing for several minutes at the repartee.)

The Controller is abroad—he is after the delinquents—1,700 of these institutions are in a flurry—already the big loans are called in, and the street will feel the shock within a week. The recent National bank failures in Washington, Baltimore, Oil Wells, Newton, Hudson, Boston, and Nashville, are only the pimples, the slight eruption on the skin, that tells the experienced eye the painful disease that is straggling within. (Applause.) These banks were established on a 10 per cent. margin, \$100,000 bonds gave \$90,000 notes. This margin

ring of a financial crash in the fall—(remember this is the panic year of the never-failing sevens)—lay it on the administration policy, and when everybody is broken, Congress will meet in the winter and pass Randall's bill, putting greenbacks in the place of the \$340,000,000 National bank bonds; pass another bill paying duties on imports in greenbacks—and then another bill paying interest on the \$1,400,000,000 five-twenties in legal-tenders. In other words, give the country one currency—that is, twenty-five hundred millions in legal-tenders, instead of sixteen currencies as at present. (Applause.) This makes all happy for the Presidential election of 1868. *Delirium tremens* requires National whisky to recuperate the system. The whisky will make all vote for Radicalism. They elect the President, and after that the deluge. (Laughter and applause.) Johnson, in his talk with Halpine, the Democratic party and the South thinks that a crash will burst the Radicals. By no means. They will turn it to their advantage. The next war is to be financial. Land and labor against banks and bondholders—and the former own the notes. The South had no debt. The West little. The greenback age wiped off their mortgages, and placed the load on the back of the bondholders. The debt rests uneasily on the seashore and in Europe, and the shadow is on the wall.

Paying gold interest in greenbacks is repudiation, you say. Why so? Newly all the States have done it, New York taking the lead. The finality of all the recent Congressional legislation may be stated in two words--*confiscation* in the South and *repudiation* in the North. (Sensation.) The Chicago papers have already sounded the tocsin; we are growing poorer every day. The \$2,500,000,000 debt only costs \$1,250,000,000. Hence bondholders ask specie payments. The people who did the fighting hold no bonds, and ask for legal-tenders. The rich arranged to have their bonds free from taxation. Hence the rich man, with his millions of untaxed Governments, sends his children to the same school where the poor man, with no bonds, sends his. Hence the poor man is obliged to pay for the education of the rich man's children as well as for his own. (Sensation.) But enough of this. You asked me for a speech, and you have got it. You ask the remedy. Retrench. You have been dancing five years, and the fiddler demands his pay. (Laughter.) When the candle is lighted at both ends, we had better sell it short. (Laughter.) You must stop your imports, develop your mineral resources, finish the Pacific railroad, cut down your ex-

From the London Museum.

A few Thoughts on Girls' Education.

From the day a boy enters school, until the hour he leaves it, he enjoys educational privileges continually in the ascendant, steadily and proportionately increasing in value with each new year of study on which he enters. But it is very different in regard to girls. Up to a certain age, averaging from fourteen to sixteen years, this statement may, indeed (though in a lesser degree,) apply to them as well as to boys; but when that age is arrived at, their educational privileges, instead of rising with the requirements of the girls' minds, very sensibly decline, and are almost entirely embraced under the head of "accomplishments," so-called.

In order that the full evil of this system be duly appreciated, we have to consider what a momentous period this age is in a girl's education. She has passed beyond the indifference of childhood in regard to knowledge, and has just entered, bewildered, upon a new phase of her intellectual being. Vague aspirations and indefinite longings for the good and high, are swelling and surging in her soul; and she is at that crisis of her mind's life, when, if not judiciously and sympathetically directed, she may weary of those unsatisfied yearnings which no one will help her to understand or feel; turn from her "righteous discontent" to a fatal contentment, so as to lose irrecoverably her desire for true knowledge, and delight herself with "the husks on which the swine feed." It is the turning point of her soul's education; and it rests in great degree with the teacher whether she turn out a *woman* in the best sense (because an individual soul, whose individuality has been fostered and guided in the right direction), or only a passive representative of the *class* called women, with no inner life of her own, no advance as a responsible being towards that life for which, when all is said and done, *this life* is only the education after all.

Men complain of women as being frivolous ; their interests going out almost exclusively in the direction of petty matters, as dress, gaieties, etc., to the exclusion, in great part, at least, of the subjects worthy of their most earnest thought and warmest sympathy. They say this regretfully, it may be, and oftentimes with contemptuous anger; but their regret is *idle*, their anger unjustifiable, if they go no farther than that; if, as is too much the case, they sorrow or fume over such a deplorable state of matters, but make no hearty, honest effort to get at and destroy the root of this evil. * *

The days for considering men and women, boys and girls, only as two great bodies, with definite nims and ends as classes to which one great rule and system of education should be subservient, are now passing away, and the age of vital intellectual progress has set in, where each individual soul, *as such*, is regarded as entitled to that degree of social standing and consideration, to which his or her individual capacity and attainments entitle him or her. This, as I take it, is what the world needs. And in its comprehensive and full ideal of justice, it is surely the best cure for all that *veering overmuch*, about where the bounds must be fixed between men and women, *class to class*, in regard to duties and privileges, individual and social.

In the generous system of education now prevalent in our best boys' schools, individuality has not only a wide scope, but also full encouragement, and our deepest and greatest thinkers on the subject are agreed, that the best and wisest scholastic rules are those which give the teacher the greatest margin in regard to individual idiosyncrasies. There is as much individuality amongst them as among boys, and it should have as careful fostering and as judicious direction as they now enjoy. But this is very far from being the case.

The system of tuition to which young girls, from the age of fifteen to eighteen or nineteen years, are for the most part accustomed, is deleterious in the extreme to the healthy and natural development of their mental faculties, and consequently to their ultimate standing in the social scale. Where individuality is cramped, or warped, one of two results must be looked for: either that being who primarily possessed it, becomes a mere nonentity in regard to all mental progress; or, what is as bad in itself, and perhaps more disastrous in effect, that innate strength is turned from pursuit of good to work evil, and from worthy aspirations to those which are unworthy.

Under the present system, a young girl's individuality is cramped as concerns true knowledge; the soul cannot live, much less fully develop without nourishment, any more than

the body can. The result of the denial of nutriment to girls' famishing souls, is a state of intellectual apathy which may lapse into worse. But this evil, though bad enough, is comparatively a *negative* one, a worse *positive* evil must be looked for where the powers and aspirations of our girls' minds are not only cramped, and made to die the death from lack of nourishment, but where they are fed with deleterious food and made to live, indeed, but so that, though alive, they are in worse condition than if they had ceased to exist. * * *

Frivolity of character and aim is the necessary result of an inadequate and injurious education, and of low views of life and life's ends. "Accomplishments," in the ordinary acceptation of that term, form the great sum of girls' education at the very period of their existence, when a thirst for true knowledge is making itself bitterly, because unavailingly, felt in their souls.

Don'tless these acquirements are *in their place*, good, but prized higher than wisdom, unduly placed as of *first importance*, they become in effect worse than useless, even harmful. That they are so prized in point of fact in almost all girls' schools is a sad truth.

This superficiality of the present system is its bane, and is traceable, in the first place, to the parents; in the second, to the teachers or superintendents in the schools themselves. The former send their daughters to "*finish*" what in reality they are only beginning; judging (with what degree of truth we some of us know,) that what their mothers considered sufficient for them, is enough for their children; and that as, upon the whole, they have found in their personal experience that they have managed to get through life tolerably well, their girls need no more and no better.

This, then, is where the fault of the parents lies; that of the teachers consists in consenting to waive their God-given prerogative of individual judgment at the bidding of such blind parents, — in waiving their right to enforce in their own schools those rules of tuition which they believe to be best fitted to produce a good result. They are content, for the most part, to do in Rome as Romans do, shifting their convictions to suit the market. Therefore, although certainly the fault lies *primarily* with the parents (because, if they judged more wisely, the teachers would be ready enough to *act* wisely too,) yet, *therein* is, at worst, but an error of judgment, whilst that of the teachers is more heinous, — seeing clearly, yet suffering themselves to be led by those whom they know to be blind, and whilst a *bad* fashion is the fashion, being content to sit still with folded hands, resignedly hoping for better days. *How* can we hope to rise to the true height of our art, if we bring our conceptions of it down to suit the general demand? Ah, this is the sore point at last! Not what is right, and true, and good, are we unceasingly striving to carry out to perfection, using all our endeavor, *such as it is*, to make this world of shams truer and nobler; but we go in with the majority and either resolve to wait till some spirit sets the example, or we lead our aid and voice in crying out against prevailing evil; or wish, perhaps, that these same spirits would let the existent state of things continue, rather than embody their principles in words and actions which disturb the world from sleep.

FARM AND GARDEN.

From the American Farmer.

THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF BILL

MESSRS. EDITORS — There is a present no object more worthy of public attention than the protective tariff bill, which our wise Congress is trying to patch up. It is astonishing to me, that none of our able agricultural writers have taken their pen to defeat this unjust, and for our country, ruinous law. A protective tariff is a curse to any country where agriculture is dominating. Read history, go to any country where such exist, and you will find progress slow, or even at a stand still. Can a more unjust and senseless law be made than such as compels 24,000,000 of people to pay protective duty to enrich about 1,000,000 of manufacturers? Even the laborers who work for them must, out of their scanty earnings, pay the toll to enrich their rich masters more and more. How much better would these laborers and their families fare, if they went West, where they, in a few years, by industry, would gain an independence, whereas they in their present position remain at the mercy of their hard masters until the grave embraces them. Why force our country to become a manufacturing country? No country with ample and rich soil like ours should ever attempt to favor manufacturing beyond such as can exist without protection. The time to do so may arrive, but not until

hundreds of years have passed and the population has increased beyond the capacity of supporting them by agriculture; then artificial means are required to procure bread. Look at England! In spite of her riches and influence all over the world, what would become of the queen of the seas, if she was to be involved in a war of years' standing? What would become of her, if her artificially created industry did not find a market all over the world? She would perish to death by hunger! And why? because her population, kept at an unnatural height by her factories, would not be able to make or find their bread in their native country. What can induce a country like ours to create such a state of things? Nothing, gentlemen, but the individual interest of most of the men who advocate the protective tariff bill. AGRICULTURE IS THE MOTHER OF OUR COUNTRY! It can not be denied. Point at any man in the United States, I do not care what his position or occupation is, if agriculture fails, he is bound to fail. Lawyers, doctors, merchants, ministers, mechanics and laborers, all would suffer, because they now are living by the products of agriculture, direct or indirect. And why now shall we submit to the more than unjust treatment of this most important class of our citizens, by a protective tariff for the manufacturers? Protective tariff men will say, we also protect the agricultural interest by laying a duty on wool, flax, hemp, etc. No, you do not, gentlemen; your protection of agriculture is a mere humbug. By your protection you only help the farmer to pay a small part of the high rates he has to pay the manufacturers for their articles. For instance, you give the farmer, by your tariff a protection of 13 cents on a pound of wool, which raises the price per pound to 46 cents from 33 cents before the war. Well, before the war he bought—to mention only a few articles—his calico for 12½ cents a yard, now he has to pay 25 cents for the very poorest kind. Before the war he bought a yard of cloth for \$1, for which he now has to pay \$2 50. Before the war he bought a keg of nails for \$3, now he has to pay from \$7 to \$8. The average increase in price for agricultural products does not exceed 75 per cent., while his expenses, to obtain the same articles he used before the war, are increased from 100 to 150 per cent. Look at the labor he employs. Before the war he could hire help at \$12 to \$15 per month, and have plenty. Now, as the statistics of the Agricultural Department show, he has to pay an average of \$28 per month, and scarce at that. Before the war he paid a mechanic from \$1 to \$1 50 per day. Now he has to pay \$3. If this increase of expenses contributed to improve the situation of the laboring classes, he would, any how, have some consolation, but it does not. The laborer has to spend as much more now than he did before the war as the increase of his earnings. The reason? Because he has to pay about 100 per cent. more now than then for the necessities of life. Doctors, lawyers, etc., charge higher now than then, pleading, as a very good cause, the high taxes. Merchants charge from one half to one quarter of a per cent. more, pleading, for an excuse, enormous taxes. So you see that the taxes on all other branches of society fall back, direct or indirect, on the agricultural population. But how are we to obtain money for the Government treasury? asks the protective tariff bill men. Very simply, gentlemen, by comparatively free trade and direct taxation! Our debt is, say \$4,000,000,000, on which we have to pay an average interest of about 7 per cent., makes \$280,000,000 per annum. I have not taken the time to ascertain the statistic wealth of the United States, but I certainly remain far below reality, if I put it at \$100,000,000,000. Suppose a tax of one half of one per cent. per annum was levied on this amount, it would make the sum \$500,000,000, sufficient to pay the interest on our debt and besides \$220,000,000 annually of the principal. Through this system we also would be enabled to abolish the internal revenue, a still more hateful and injurious institution than the protective tariff. Also, this tax falls back on the consumer. This would enable us to do away with the whole host of internal revenue officers and half of the custom house officers who now absorb about 20 per cent. of all the taxes now gathered, besides millions that are lost by fraud. But the greatest blessing derived from the abolishment of these heinous taxes would be the improvement of the morality of the people. The taxes abolished, the temptation to avoid or break the law for sake of gain would be removed.

L. A. HANSEN, SR.
Clifton, Fairfax Co., Va., March, 1867.

A false balance is abomination to the Lord.

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New Orleans:
SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, 1867.

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Our agents will please, whenever practicable, forward money by draft on Mobile, or New Orleans, payable to our order. We have reason to believe that of all the monies forwarded to us by mail but a very small amount has failed to reach us: whenever the letters have been registered.

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Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

TO ADVERTISERS.

This paper has for many years been well known in this community as the very best advertising medium by which the business men of the city could bring their merchandise, trades, professions, and the like, before country readers. This is easily understood when it is remembered that the four hundred preachers who are scattered throughout these States in the Rio Grand, East Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montgomery and Alabama Methodist Conferences, are all more or less active agents for the paper; and when it is also remembered that our paper circulates among a large class of people who seldom see any other New Orleans paper.

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT MEETING.—To be held 4th Saturday and Sabbath in April—Carondelet street church—opening at 10 o'clock A. M.

1. It is desirable that all the official members of the several Quarterly Conferences in the District be present, including Traveling and Local Preachers.

2. That written reports be ready upon—The financial state of the charge—The amount due on parsonages, churches, etc.—Trustees Report.—The state of Sabbath Schools—The state and number of membership—The amounts raised, and the plans at work for Missions, Domestic, Home, and Foreign.

3. That varied interests necessary to strengthen Methodism be considered such as: the best methods for Church Extension; for securing the active co-operation of the membership for supplying the destitute with the gospel; and for the advancement of Education.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

HOLINESS.

In these days we seldom hear a sermon from a Methodist pulpit upon the subject of "sanctification." It used to be, no great while ago, a common theme with Methodist preachers. Other denominations have always held it to be one of the weak points of Wesleyan faith. "This doctrine of perfection," as a Presbyterian calls it, is evidently considered by them as one of the extravagancies of Mr. Wesley, a remnant of the old enthusiasm that should be discarded in these days when everybody professing religion has a "sound mind," as well as a new heart. The doctrine of "Christian perfection" is regarded by them now pretty much as they estimated "the new birth" one hundred years ago. It was generally believed that a change had to come over a man sooner or later before he could enter the Kingdom of Heaven: a change that answered to David's "clean heart" and "a right spirit," a change which was probably consummated at the moment of death; but to preach or profess that one could know, or must know positively that he had passed from death to life, from the Power of darkness into the Kingdom of God's dear Son, was thought to be the height of presumption.

All denominations believe that a child of God must become holy before he can be fitted for heaven—must love God with all his heart—but that this will be only accomplished in the expiring hours of his natural life. But we Methodists believe that it is the privilege and the duty of every Christian to be holy during this life. This is a peculiarity of Methodist doctrine, and the only one. If any doubt of this privilege, we reply, in the language of Mr. Wesley, that "the question is not to be decided by abstract reasonings, which may be drawn out into an endless length, and leave the point just as it was before. Neither is it to be determined by the experience of this or that particular person. This proves nothing either way, but to the law and to the testimony." As we barely enter this wide field, in a newspaper article, we will cite only the words of St. John: "Herein is our love made perfect that we may have boldness in the day of judgment: because as he is so are we in this world." "He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." "If we walk in the light—we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin." Here is a cleansing which takes place subsequently to "walking in the light."

But what is this perfection—perfect in what? In this, "I will circumcise thine heart and the heart of thy seed to love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul." The perfection of keeping the one great commandment—"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength." We may ask in turn, was this law given to be kept, or with any expectation upon the part of God that it would be kept? And inasmuch as our love of God is a direct and immediate consequence upon knowing that He loves us, will He command us to love, and then deny us the privilege of loving Him with all our powers? Such a degree of love in us could be "perfect love"—perfect according to capacity. A pure, divine passion stronger in us than any other passion—than all other—sweeter than life, stronger than death.

This may be called an argument from the nature of the Law, which is another form of Promise. But a higher ground for this expectation of holiness lies in the very nature of the Holy Spirit

the Divine Comforter. He renews man, and infuses in him a universal habit of holiness, all the varieties of Christian graces. This He imparts from the immeasurable abyss of His own holiness, for He is the fountain of all holiness and purity. The soul receives from Him a holy principle of grace whereby it is renewed in holiness until it attains a perfection of it. Holiness is His awful nature. The Cherubim and Seraphim cry to Him without ceasing—"Holy, Holy, Holy." His holiness is a "refiner's fire," the hump of the covenant, and the cloven tongue of Pentecost. And he that is baptized with the Holy Ghost, is baptized with fire—fire that consumes sin and destroys whatever there may be in the heart of man that is contrary to God.

To this we also adduce the Saviour's declaration of His triumph over the adversary, that he "saw Satan fall as lightning from heaven." It is this summary and great victory that gives an assurance of our own triumph over sin. We triumph by faith in His triumph. Shall Satan be able still to boast that in no one instance has he been wholly dislodged from the heart of man—never until his victim by the approach of death had ceased to be serviceable? The Kingdom of Christ establishes itself, and writes its laws in the hearts of individuals. There its power and coming are to be manifested. It subdues the world by conquering the empire of the heart, and the tremendous machinery of salvation is to be felt in our own souls, reducing every thought and sentiment into conformity to God's righteous will. "For whosoever is born of God overcometh the world."

Faith is the instrument by which this victory is gained and the only condition of sanctification; but, as in justification, so there is here a repentance going before. Mr. Wesley speaks with great distinctness upon this point. "I do allow all this and maintain it as the truth of God. I allow there is a repentance—a conviction of sin remaining in our hearts, and cleaving to all our words and actions—consequent upon, as well as a repentance previous to justification. It is incumbent on all that are justified to be zealous of good works. And these are so necessary, that if a man wittingly neglect them he cannot reasonably expect that he shall ever be sanctified; he cannot grow in grace in the image of God, the mind which was in Christ Jesus; may he cannot retain the grace he has received, he cannot continue in faith, or in the favor of God. What is the inference we must draw herefrom? Why, that both repentance rightly understood, and the practice of all good works, works of piety, as well works of mercy (now properly so called, since they spring from faith), are in some sense necessary to sanctification. I say repentance rightly understood; for this must not be confounded with the former repentance. The repentance consequent upon justification is widely different from that which is antecedent to it. This implies no guilt, no sense of condemnation, no consciousness of the wrath of God. It does not suppose any doubt of the favor of God, or any "fear that hath torment." Faith specially in the power of Christ's death, and in the merit of it, and that God has promised sanctification, directly obtains this blessing.

The new birth is a resurrection life called forth by the son of God. And it is "the Spirit of him that raised up Jesus, which dwells in us," at work upon the remains of a carnal nature that seeks to know the full "power of His resurrection and the fellowship of his sufferings," "being made conformable to his death." This was the perfection the Apostle sought to ex-

perience, the triumph of the resurrection-power over all his afflictions and nature. He pressed towards this "prize of the high calling of God in Jesus Christ." As the resurrection body will be the just expression of our spirits, "the most heavenly bodies given to the most heavenly souls," he reached forth to the highest glory of the risen body of Him who is the first-born from the dead. This spirit of the power of life must reign till it hath put all enemies under its feet, and it is in the dying of the old man that the soul has fellowship with Christ in his sufferings. "It suffers with him," and by the continuing process of the Spirit, it "reigns with him," being changed into his image from glory to glory. It is then the voice of Him that called Jesus from the sepulchre, that bids us "Awake to righteousness and sin not."

PHILANTHROPY—ITS EPOCHS.

The exquisite luxury of experimenting upon other people has ever been the great secret of New England philanthropy. After having introduced thousands of Africans into this country, despite the solemn protestations of Virginia, after getting rid of all she had at home and pocketing their price, Massachusetts could well afford to declare herself the colored man's friend. She traded largely in lint and sugar, the products of slave labor, and at the same time sought to monopolize the manufactures necessary to supply it. She did not hesitate to declare her abhorrence for the institution of slavery; she had a conscience in this matter, and without unusual protection to New England, she could not consent to its existence. But O, it was a great crime, indeed it was; there was no villainy like this villainy; and were it not for the tariff, and the mercy of heaven, the whole country might long since have been consumed!

Now if the mercantile and religious instincts of this people had been let alone they would have continued to act with mutual benevolence and advantage to this day. But there are always some silly persons ready to run before the music. The politicians, too, must practice philanthropy—like the ass that attempted to fawn upon his master. They must introduce "abolition" in the hustings; they, also, have a conscience, and wish to be elected to Congress, for conscience' sake. "This was rather more than the merchants and manufacturers meant, it was too much of a good thing; but there was no way of stopping it. When the war began, and before the war ended it became evident that Othello's occupation was gone: gone in two senses, gone morally, and gone financially. There would soon be no more slavery to weep over, no more cotton to spin. Here concluded the first epoch of New England's philanthropy.

The second took the higher field of patriotism. She fought, bled, and died by proxy, especially in the person of whole regiments of colored troops; recruited in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana. She bravely stood by her wheels and shops, and at every hazard completed army contracts, fabulous in quantity, and no less fabulous in price. So that when, as a military measure, slavery was destroyed, she wept, but not without comfort, for during the war she had run the whole country through her mills, and returned from the funeral with twenty-five hundred million dollars in her pocket—more cash than the whole mass of slaves were ever worth.

Then the third epoch in her speculative philanthropy began. Slavery is gone, and the war is gone; the only thing that remains is the government. Every man "down east" knows how to milk, he knows a cow, and he knows a "good milk-

er" when he sees it. He has seen the Government, and is already at work. There is no more slavery: O me! But the South is still uneasy, rebellion is rampant, very; the colored man must be educated, his manhood vindicated; the Northern soldier must be rewarded; iron must be protected, cotton must be taxed, religion and loyalty must be fostered. All this may be very well and it sounds disinterested. But when these people begin to indulge in the utterance of sentiments that are supposed to do credit to humanity, experience suggests that mischief is on foot. And at this present time while standing forth in the front advocating universal enfranchisement, they are leading off in the most stupendous scheme ever conceived in any age of the world, or under any government, for enslaving, politically, the entire white population of the Southern and Northern States of this Republic; and thereby controlling its immense patronage and treasure.

The present Military Bill will solidify the entire negro population of the South. This mass will be wielded by the Republicans. The white men of the South will be excluded from the ballot-box in sufficient numbers to give the Southern States to the negro vote. With the Southern States the Radicals can overcome the white voter throughout the North and hold the control of the Government for an indefinite period.

That registration means this in this city and in the country, and this only, can be easily understood by reading the subjoined items from the *Picayune* and *Crescent*.

REGISTRATION.—The crowd around the First District registry office continues as great as ever. From what we can learn not more than one-tenth of those registered are whites. In fact, the law as interpreted by the registrars of the city will disfranchise four-fifths of our white citizens, therefore a great many are deterred from even making an attempt to register. In all probability affairs will remain in this condition unless additional instructions are received from Washington. If no change is made the vote polled at the first election will be almost exclusively black. This is, certainly, a very unsatisfactory state of affairs, for a great commercial emporium like ours. And right here we may say, the "vaunting ambition" of many who are now so eager to secure the control of the city, may overleap itself if this policy is steadily pursued. The colored people given unlimited control have a right to use it to their best advantage, and the insignificant number of Radicals in our midst, who attempt to control their vote, may find that they have undertaken more than they can accomplish, and in their turn must give way to the majority in color. We have already heard it whispered that the propriety of having a full black ticket is being discussed. With the present system of registration, such a ticket must be successful. *Picayune*.

REGISTRATION IN THE COUNTRY.—During the present week, it is anticipated nearly all the newly appointed registrars of voters will be at their posts making preparations for opening the registry offices by the 1st proximo, as prescribed in the order. Gen. Sheridan's headquarters were yesterday thronged with these officials, waiting for their commissions—or rather official copies of the order making the appointments, which is equivalent thereto. With scarcely an exception these registrars are entire strangers in the communities to which they are directed to proceed, but of course this will be found little if any drawback in the conducting the registration. Printed general instructions, it is understood, will be furnished. *Crescent*.

RAISE CORN.

It was a remark of Mr. Clay's when making a speech in New Orleans some years ago, to raise supplies for Ireland necessitated by the potato rot—"That as a people we were not half thankful enough for the invaluable blessing of Indian corn." There are various considerations why our planters should give more attention to corn raising. We think our past agricultural policy was a mistaken one, but whether so or not, it will not do under the present situation. Labor in the South has been diminished by at least one third in amount, and increased by one third at least in cost. In the past we made cotton, shipped it to the seaboard, and sold it to the New England manufacturers. After

various handlings and charges it was shipped to Boston, or elsewhere, and after more handling and charges, it went to Lowell or some other manufacturing place and converted into various styles of goods. Then was shipped back by sea, or rail, to Southern cities, and after various handlings and charges, went into the interior where the raw material came from, bought by the original producer, now the consumer, who paid all the charges and profits made by others. The folly did not stop at this point; this cotton grower grew so much cotton, that he did not get much for it, and failed to make his corn and meat, he took an inconsiderable portion of what remained after buying the high priced goods, and bought his corn and meat from the farmers of Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio, paying as in the case of the high priced cotton goods, all the charges and profits which others made, eating his bread and dear meat; and sending all his money out of his own section to some distant region. Let every planter, possible, produce all the corn he needs for his own consumption, enough to keep his stock in good condition, and to fatten the meat he needs. Make corn to eat the certain and rapid growth of Southern towns, will make a constantly increasing home market for every bushel of corn, every pound of meat you can spare for sale. The less cotton you make the better price it will command. Is it not better to make two bales than three, if two bring you as much money as three? Remember cotton is steadily falling, and steadily raising in price. The valley the Nile is planted in cotton instead of corn. India is making cotton in the place of rice. Cotton growing is on the increase in Algeria and Brazil, and from the cheapness of labor in those countries will continue to increase. There is, however, comparatively little increase in bread-making grains. The standing armies and navies of the world are all increasing, and millions of able-bodied men are turned from producers into consumers. From the war, and loss it takes twice as much food to sustain a man or a horse in the army as it does at home. It is easy to see from several causes that the price of breadstuffs and provisions generally, must for a number of years continue high.

We repeat, raise corn. White labor in the South, can much more easily and healthfully raise corn than it can cotton. You can make but little if money raising cotton at its present prospective price, with the present taxes on cotton, and the high rate of labor necessary to make and gather it. It is patriotic to raise corn. So long as annually buy scores of millions of bushels of Western corn, and scores of millions of pounds of Western meat, so long the West will prosper, pay the heavy taxes without difficulty, and so long continue its present political complexion, but let the West realize the want of a market, and a want of money, and it will rise in its majesty and adopt such a line of policy as to reduce the present crushing system of taxation.

Let every man that can spare five hundred dollars, put it into a cotton or wool factory. Let every parish and every county have one. Make a home market for your cotton, your wool, your corn, your meat. Keep the money in the country, and with it improve the lands, build up first-class educational institutions, commodious and tasteful churches, roads, improve navigation, cheapen transportation, and thus increase the general sum of wealth, comfort, and power. We repeat, though late in the season, plant and raise corn.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE OF THE AFRICAN M. E. ZION CONNECTION.—The Louisiana Conference of the M. E. Zion Connection, will convene at Clay's Hall, No. 131 Perdido street, in the city of New Orleans, on Wednesday May 1st, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. The public are invited.

J. J. CLINTON,
Bishop of the Fourth Episcopal District.

HOME MONTHLY FOR MAY.—Contents: The Conquest of Granada—Plagiarism—Gen. T. B. Jackson, by One of his Staff—Confederate Notes—Dr. Draper's Civil Policy of America—Legends of the Cumberland—Two new Poets—Thoughts of Joubert—Jones on Protestantism in Mississippi—Poetry—The Editorial Department. From this number we will transfer an article, next week. It fully sustains the reputation of this Magazine, and it ought to be on the centre table of every Methodist parlor.

THE FOREST PILGRIMS and other poems, by M. F. Bigney, New Orleans, J. A. Gresham, 92 Camp street, 1867. For sale by R. J. Harp, 112 Camp Street. The style of this book does credit to the Publisher.

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

From the Children's House.

THE CUCKOO.

"Oh, what a pretty-looking bird!" said Mattie James, as she opened a new picture book. "It's a cuckoo."

"Pretty is that pretty does," was her mother's answer, on hearing the name of the bird.

"Why do you say that, mother? Does not the cuckoo behave well?"

"Not by any means. The fact is, the cuckoo is one of the meanest and most selfish of all the birds, except birds of prey, which don't pretend to be anything but greedy and cruel."

"I'm sorry to hear that," said Mattie. "What does the cuckoo do that is so bad? I thought it was such a nice bird, and that people were always pleased in England when they heard its voice in the woods or fields, singing 'Cuckoo! cuckoo!'"

"They were pleased because when they heard the cuckoo's note they knew that spring was coming."

"Why so?"

"There are birds that fly away to warm southern countries as soon as winter sets in, and come back again in the spring, and snicker to lay their eggs and hatch their young. And the cuckoo is one of these migratory birds, as they are called. So, when he is heard singing, every one thinks of the coming season of leaves and blossoms. That is why his note give so much pleasure."

"But cuckoos misbehave, you say. Are mean and selfish birds."

"You will think so when I tell you what they do, as well as what they don't do. In the first place, they don't build nests."

"Why, I never heard of such a thing, mother!" said Mattie. "Do they lay eggs right on the ground?"

"Oh, no; Mrs. Cuckoo knows a great deal better than that. Lazy people are very shrewd sometimes, and understand how to make others work for them. She looks around for the nest of a blackbird or hedge-sparrow, or yellow hammer, or a wig-tail—she is not at all particular as to which—and when the mother is away, lays eggs in these nests and leaves them to be hatched with the eggs of strange birds, never caring what becomes of her little ones. Now what do you think of that for a mother-bird?"

"Oh! it's mean as mean can be! I'm ashamed of her," answered Mattie. "But what do the other birds about it?"

"They generally behave kindly, and hatch out Mrs. Cuckoo's eggs for her."

"Which speaks well for them," said Mattie. "And I suppose the young cuckoos are grateful for this care and kindness."

"Not they, the young wretches! Cuckoo nature is bad from the beginning. For the tender care they receive, they reward Mrs. Blackbird, or Mrs. Wig-tail, by throwing her little ones out of the nest as soon as they are strong enough to do it; and they grow faster than the other young birds. If there happens to be eggs in the nest when a young cuckoo gets out of its shell, under them goes its head and shoulders and over the edge of the nest go the beautiful eggs to be broken on the ground!"

"I wouldn't have believed such a thing of any bird!" said Mattie, with a flush of indignation in her face. "It's the meanest and cruellest thing I ever heard of."

"Bad enough and cruel enough," answered her mother; "and I wish we'd something better to tell of cuckoo; but I've never learned of his having any redeeming qualities. Get from the library Mrs. Howitt's Poem's and we'll see what she says. If there's any good in him she's found it out."

The book was brought, and turning to "Birds and Flowers, and other Country Things," Mrs. James read this about

THE CUCKOO.

"Pee! pee! pee!" says the merry Pee-bird; And as soon as the children hear it, "The cuckoo's a-come," they say, "for I heard."

Up in his tree the merry Pee-bird, And he'll come in three days, or near it! The days go on, one, two, three; And the little bird singeth "pee! pee! pee!" Then on the morrow, 'tis very true, They hear the note of the old cuckoo; Up in the elm-tree, through the day, Just as in yore years, shouteth away: "Cuckoo!" the cuckoo doth cry, And the little boys mock him as they go by.

The wood-pecker laughs to hear the strain, And says "the old fellow's come back again; He sitteth again on the very same tree, And he talks to himself again—he! he! he!" The stock doves together begin to coo: "When they hear the voice of the old cuckoo; 'Ho! ho!' say they, 'he did not find Those far-away countries quite to his mind, So he's come again to see what he can do With sucking the small bird's eggs, coo—coo!" The black-bird, and thrush, and lark, and cuckoo, They sing altogether, the cuckoo to mock; "What want we with him? Let him stay—over sea!"

Sings the bold, plump seed-sparrow. "Want him? not we!" "Cuckoo!" the cuckoo shouts still, "I care not for you, let you have as you will." "Cuckoo!" the cuckoo doth cry, And the little boys mock him as they go by.

"Hark! hark!" sings the chaffinch. "Hark! hark!" says the lark. And the white throats and hootings all twitter "hark! hark!"

The wren and the hedge-sparrow hear it anon, And "hark! hark!" in a moment shouts every one.

"Hark! hark! that's the cuckoo there, shouting amain!"

"Bless our lives! why that egg-sucker's come back again!"

"Cuckoo!" the cuckoo shouts still, "I shall taste of your eggs, let you have as you will!"

"Cuckoo!" the cuckoo doth cry, And the little boys mock him as they go by.

The water hen hears it, the rail and the snail, And they say,—"Why on earth there's a pretty do!"

Sure the cuckoo's come back, what else can be the matter?

The pyes and the jays are all making a clatter! "Hark! hark!" says the wood-cock, "I hear him too, Shouting loudly as ever, the self-same cuckoo!"

"Well, well," says the wild duck, "what is it to us; I've no spite 'gainst the cuckoo, why make such a fuss?"

Let him shout as he listeth—he comes over sea— And his French may be French, tis no matter to me;

I have no spite against him, my soul's not so narrow, I leave all such whims to tomtit and sparrow!"

"Cuckoo!" the cuckoo shouts still, "You may all hold your peace, I shall do as I will!"

"Cuckoo!" the cuckoo doth cry, And the little boys mock him as they go by.

Mattie listened, with her eyes on her mother's face, and then said, laughing,

"I don't think any more of him, the saucy, impudent fellow!"

THE YOUNG COUNT.

BY ROSA PALMER.

LISTEN, dear children, and I will tell you a story of a little German boy. In one of the chambers of a great house in Saxony, he sits writing a letter. He is not yet ten years old; but his face is glowing with busy thought. What can he be writing about, and to whom will he direct the letter that he pens with such careful fingers, stopping every little while to think again before adding another word? It is all finished now, and the young writer has signed his name—Lewie. Then, after folding the paper, he writes upon the outside the name of Jesus Christ!

A letter to Jesus Christ? and what will the boy do with it? See, he goes to the open window, looks up to the blue sky, and with a trusting smile drops the letter, and watches it as it falls slowly, and at last rests upon the green grass. Then he stands waiting, with a wishful, patient look. He hopes the Saviour may sometime find his letter and answer it. You will think this little Lewie did not know much about his Saviour and yours. But he showed a desire to know more. Let me tell you how that desire was gratified, how his childish letter was at last answered.

One day, while still a boy, he visited a gallery of paintings, where he saw one of Jesus, as we see him in the twenty-seventh chapter of Matthew, on the cross, bruised and wounded for our transgressions, bleeding from those stripes by which we are healed, and pale with agony, yet having in his face a look of infinite love. Beneath the picture were these words: "Behold what I have done for you! And you! what have you done for me?" This picture and these words were not forgotten by the young Count of Zinzendorf. While in college, and busy with the studies of his course, he applied himself without any direction or aid to the study of theology also, fully resolved to become a minister of the gospel. And such he was for many years—minister, missionary, and reformer. At

laboring successfully for Christ in Europe, he spent two years in this country, teaching the Indians in a part of Pennsylvania that was then a wilderness. Before he died, his pupils and followers had established Christian homes and churches among "Greenland's icy mountains," and earned for the Moravians the praise and sympathy of all other Christian workers. Now, when you think of Zinzendorf and his glorious life, remember the picture and the question that gave to his life its first great impulse. What have you done for the Saviour? Be sure he has a work for you. That is one reason why he calls you to him. Let your daily prayer hereafter be, Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?—*Sabbath at Home.*

MENDING BROKEN VESSELS; GEMENT.

To half a pint of milk put a sufficient quantity of vinegar in order to curdle it; separate the curd from the whey, and mix the whey with the whites of four eggs, beating the whole well together; when mixed, add a little quicklime through a sieve until it acquires the consistency of a paste. With this cement broken vessels or cracks can be repaired; it dries quickly, and resists the action of fire and water.

Riches profit not in the day of wrath.

SCIENTIFIC.

From the Scientific American.

Science as the Latest Parisian Fashion.

The Emperor and Empress of France and the whole imperial court are now setting a good example, which will be followed by all Paris, and consequently by all the fashionable world, namely, to take an interest in scientific lectures and experiments. Hitherto science had only been popularized, but not made fashionable, and any move to interest the self-styled "cream of society" in it, and prove to them that there is more enjoyment in natural philosophy, chemistry, etc., than in balls, parties, etc., is a move in the right direction, because of the necessary influence exerted on society by the wealthy. To give our readers an idea of what is going on in this respect in Paris, we subjoin an abbreviated translation of an account found in one of the latest Parisian journals, about the doings of the French court.

"It is nine o'clock p.m. There is no reception, ball, or any other brilliant party at the palace of the Tuilleries; the Emperor has beside his court only a limited number of guests. The passers by, looking at the dark edifice, wonder what is going on now. Well, the imperial court attends the scientific lectures."

A few evenings ago M. Leverrier lectured on astronomy; to-night M. Moigno lectures on electricity. During day batteries, coils, electric and magnetic machines were brought to the palace; the guards looked with surprise at them, but science is penetrating everywhere. In the yard Mr. Duboseq had arranged a battery of fifty Bunsen's elements, of which the wires were attached to the machines placed in the *salle du trone*. The usual lights were extinguished, and only the electric lamp shone brightly. M. Moigno, surrounded by an illustrious staff of all the celebrated electricians of Paris, threw a ray of light on a screen, and after some general explanations, decomposed it into the colors of the rainbow, and then made to appear in these rays the peculiar lines lately discovered by Bunsen, produced by the combustion of different metals; the three green lines of copper, the two brilliant green lines of silver, the red and violet lines of zinc, etc.

"Then the most powerful electric machine in the world, constructed by Keppel, was put in operation. In a few turns of the disk the enormous brass globes serving as conductors were charged, and torrents of flashes of lightning went zigzag through the air to a distance of more than two feet.

"The new electric machine of Holz, perfected by Bertsch, was put in operation by the last named. The attention of the Emperor was strongly attracted by this instrument; he came nearer to speak to the inventor; the young prince followed him, and soon the whole court was mixed with the operators, somewhat frightening the Empress when her little son handled the coils and Leyden jars, and received an unexpected shock. [Served him right.]

"Mr. Achard then explained the action of his electric warning signal for railroads, one of the best among the two thousand thus far invented. Mr. Poitevin put his electro-magnetic motor in operation. The Geissler's tubes were exhibited, which become luminous by electric currents, and exhibit different colors, according to the chemical composition of the glass and the rarefied vapors contained in them. The name of Napoleon III. appeared in this way in streaks of colored fire, and by turning a disk to which a set of such tubes were attached, a most beautiful pyrotechnic sun was obtained, called the star of Cassiot. After some other experiments, the ladies of the court desired to take the shock; they joined hands, formed a circle, and half crying and half laughing, they bravely took the discharge of some minor electric apparatus."

A NEW ELECTRICAL LIGHT—WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Mr. H. Wilde, of Liverpool, has brought out a new discovery in electricity during the past year, which is described as exceedingly brilliant and important. He has found a method of producing an electricity in quantities, and of an intensity hitherto unknown, by the action of feeble electrical currents upon powerful magnets. His apparatus consists of six permanent magnets weighing only a pound each, a 10 inch electro-magnetic machine, having an electro-magnet weighing three pounds (which accumulates and retains the developed electricity on the same principle as an insulated submarine cable or the Leyden jar), and an armature revolving within an iron cylinder at the rate of 1500 turns a minute. The cylinder is about a foot long, and has a bore of 2½ inches; the armature which plays within it, not touching the sides, is coiled about with insulated copper wire. It is from the armature,

when the different parts of the apparatus have been connected and put into operation, that the electricity is evolved and the effects are produced.

This machinery evolves a light which rivals the sun in its dazzling luminousness, and surpasses that orb in taking photographs. At a distance of a quarter of a mile it throws shadows from the flames of a street lamp upon a wall. Two photographers in England have set up the machine in their shops and now do all the copying and enlarging by the new electric light at night. The heating power of the flame is so intense that it melts seven feet of 16 iron wire and heats to a red heat twenty-one feet of the same wire in an instant. The cost of the apparatus is small, the waste of materials trifling, and the expense of working light. For lighting streets, for light-houses and for illuminating public buildings, the new discovery is far superior to gas, and there are probably various other purposes besides those already indicated, to which it may be devoted, if its properties are truthfully described.

ABOUT POON.—An English physician (Dr. Thudichum) asserts that Liebig's extract of meat lacks the essential properties of nutriment. It contains the elements required in very small proportion and in an oxidized state, and is simply a stimulant, a strong beef tea, when prepared for swallowing. Of the 25 per cent. solid substance contained in meat, four fifths are insoluble in water or become so by boiling, allowing only one fifth of the solid parts, or five per cent. of the whole, to be saved in the extract. He thinks that after eggs, the nearest substitute for meat is Indian corn and other kinds of seed, beans, peas, etc., when grown in southern climates. Northern grown beans are not approved, and this kind of food always requires peculiarly careful preparation to be digestible. Vegetable food requires much digestion, and its use demands and creates an increase of the stomach, which is visible in well-fed vegetarians, and in the lengthening of the intestine of the domestic cat from the proportions of the wild state, in consequence of changing its diet from flesh exclusively to bread and potatoes.—*Scienc. Am.*

IMITATIONS OF GOLD.—Oreide, the beautiful alloy resembling gold, manufactured in Waterbury, Conn., is a French discovery, and consists of pure copper 100 parts; zinc, or (preferably) tin, 17 parts; magnesia, 6 parts; sal ammoniac 3 6 parts; quicklime, 1 8 parts; tartar of commerce, 9 parts. The copper is first melted, then the magnesia, sal ammoniac, lime, and tartar in powder, are added little by little, briskly stirring for about half an hour, so as to mix thoroughly; after which zinc is thrown on the surface in small grains, stirring it until entirely fused; the crucible is then covered, and the fusion maintained for about thirty-five minutes, when the dross is skimmed off, and the alloy ready for use. It can be cast, rolled, drawn, stamped, chased, beaten into a powder or leaves, and none but excellent judges can distinguish it from gold. Another beautiful alloy rivaling the color of gold, is obtained with 90 per cent. copper and 10 per cent. aluminium, which must be perfectly pure, of the best quality, and in exact proportion. It is little affected by the atmosphere, and is strong, malleable, and homogeneous in structure.—*Scienc. Am.*

SKELETON LEAVES.—The following has been communicated to the Botanical Society of Edinburgh:—

"A solution of caustic soda is made by dissolving 3 oz. of washing soda in two pints of boiling water, and adding 1½ oz. of quick lime, previously slacked; boil for ten minutes, decant the clear solution and bring it to the boil. During ebullition add the leaves; boil briskly for some time—say an hour, occasionally adding hot water to supply the place of that lost by evaporation. Take out a leaf and put into a vessel of water, rub it between the fingers under the water. If the epidermis and parenchyma separate easily, the rest of the leaves may be removed from the solution, and treated in the same way; but if not, then the boiling must be continued for some time longer. To bleach the skeletons, mix about a drachm of the chloride of lime with a pint of water, adding sufficient acetic acid to liberate the chlorine. Steep the leaves in this till they are whitened (about ten minutes), taking care not to let them stay in too long, otherwise they are apt to become brittle. Put them into clean water, and float them out on pieces of paper. Lastly, remove them from the paper before they are quite dry, and place them in a book or botanical press."—*Dr. G. Dickson.*

To learn to work, and to work cheerfully, is one of the first best lessons of life.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

Yard on Josephine st. bet. Prytanla & Coliseum

MR. GEO. O. BEATTY

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Feb 9

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VOLUME XIII.—NUMBER 16.
WHOLE NUMBER 225.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1867.

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OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Having been absent about two months, and just returned on the "Trade Wind," (only four days at sea) from Belize to New Orleans, we stop a few moments to make a brief statement, and promise a full report very soon.

Being introduced by Mr. J. M. P. as representing numbers of Southern families, we were honored with welcome reception by His Excellency, the Governor of Honduras, and all the prominent citizens of Belize, who universally expressed the warmest sympathy for our unfortunate Confederate people, and kindly assured us of their earnest desire that we would make our homes among them and develop the resources of the Colony, which we found vast indeed.

We have been most assiduously and laboriously engaged for the last six weeks exploring the country and investigating its resources. And by means of steamboat, row-boats and oarsmen, and guides with machetes, which were generously put at our command by those noble people, we have been enabled to see and learn as much of the country and its resources in that length of time as we could have acquired in six months without such facilities.

And now we are happy in being able to say to our Southern friends, the climate of Honduras is pleasant and healthy; the soil is very rich, easily cleared, and accessible; the productions are very abundant and valuable; and furthermore, the lands are now in our hands for Colonization on very easy terms without any speculation whatever.

The Colonial Government, under British protection, is very mild but efficient—good order and harmony prevail universally; and person and property are perfectly safe every where.

We concur in the opinion, and give it as our honest conviction that, British Honduras is the best country to which our impoverished Confederate people can emigrate, to enjoy peace, and repair their ruined fortunes. And the Colony has chartered the steamship "Trade Wind" to make regular monthly voyages between New Orleans and Belize especially to accommodate Southern immigrants.

In a few days we will publish our report in detail, which we hope will be satisfactory to all who would make good citizens there.

D. W. FOSTER.
DUDLEY ADAMS.
JAMES M. PITMAN.
NEW ORLEANS, April 29, 1867.

DISTRICT MEETING

Of the New Orleans District, Louisiana Conference, for 1867.

Meeting met in the basement of the Orangetree street Church, April 27th, at 10 A. M. The meeting was called to order, and opened with religious exercises by the Presiding Elder of the District, Dr. J. C. Keener, who occupied the chair and presided over the deliberations of the body.

Linus Parker was, on motion, elected Secretary.

Members were present from the several churches at the opening of the meeting, as follows:

Carondelet street—J. B. Walker, pastor;

Dr. B. H. Moss, T. K. Price, J. H. Dun-

nicke, and Daniel Tillotson.

Felicity street—Linus Parker, pastor;

Wm. H. Dameron, W. H. Foster, Philip

Halloran.

Moreau street—R. J. Harp, pastor; R.

J. Robertson.

Dryades German Church—J. A. B.

Ahrens, pastor; Myers.

Cropps St. Church—Jacob Ueber, pastor.

Lafayette and Carrollton German Church

—John Parly, pastor.

Baton Rouge—C. W. Carter, pastor;

J. O. Fuqua, W. H. N. Magruder.

Jefferson City—C. F. Evans, pastor.

Louisiana Avenue—J. C. Miller, pastor;

Richard Keen.

Thibodaux Circuit—P. M. Goodwyn,

pastor.

On motion the following committees

were constituted, and the committee-men

were appointed by the chair.

1. On Church Extension and Finances.—J. O. Fuqua, Dr. B. H. Moss, L. Parker, C. W. Carter.

2. On Missions, Periodicals, and relief of the Poor.—W. H. Dameron, W. S. Mount, P. M. Goodwyn, R. J. Harp.

3. Schools—Sabbath and Literary.—W. H. Foster, W. H. N. Magruder, R. L. Walker, J. A. B. Ahrens.

4. On the Spiritual Condition of the Church.—J. B. Walker, J. C. Miller, T. K. Price, R. L. Robertson.

The chair called for pastoral reports. Written reports were presented and read from the pastors of all the churches, except Plaquemine and Gros Tete, which was represented by the Presiding Elder of the District. The reports were, on motion referred to the several committees.

W. H. Foster, general Superintendent of Sabbath Schools of the District, presented his report, embracing reports from several schools, which was referred to the Committee on Schools.

Dr. Keener, P. E., read an address to the meeting on the various interests of the Church in the bounds of the District, which was respectfully referred to the committee.

L. Parker offered the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this District Meeting, a German Edition of our Discipline is highly desirable and necessary.

Resolved, That J. A. B. Ahrens be requested to translate our Discipline into the German, and that he furnish Dr. Redford, the Book Agent, with the same, for publication.

On motion the meeting adjourned till 7 1/2 o'clock P. M.

Benediction by the Chairman.

NIGHT SESSION.

Met pursuant to adjournment at 7 1/2 P. M. Dr. Keener, P. E., in the Chair. Opened with religious services by Rev. Lewis A. Reed.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

The report of J. O. Fuqua, Chairman of Committee on Church extension and finances, was read and adopted with the following recommendations and resolutions:

1. That the debts on our churches be paid before we undertake to build others; and that the members of this meeting will make an earnest and united effort to raise the amount necessary to pay the debt of the church at Baton Rouge.

2. That for extending our churches we recommend the establishment of Sabbath-schools, and the employment of missionaries in the home work.

3. That for the purpose of meeting the current expenses of the churches, we believe the plan of assessing the members, by the Board of Stewards, to be the most successful; and we recommend the general adoption of this plan to our boards of stewards.

W. H. Dameron, Chairman of Committee on Missions, Church Publications, and the relief of the Poor, presented his report, recommending:

1. Special attention to the religious wants of the colored people, and the fostering of domestic missions in the city of New Orleans.

2. That the claims of the New Orleans Christian Advocate be brought more prominently to the notice of the public; also the claims of the HOME MONTHLY and of the SUNDAY SCHOOL VISITOR; and that some action be taken for the publication of a German paper, and for the publishing of our Discipline and Hymn Book in German.

3. In ministering to the poor of our congregation we recommend that regular collections be taken, and that, wherever practicable, a number of the brethren and sisters be appointed to seek out the afflicted and destitute, and provide for their relief.

The report was adopted.

Rev. J. A. B. Ahrens presented a report from the Committee on Schools, which, with the following resolutions, was adopted:

1. Resolved, That the German preachers of our Church be advised to establish in their several charges good elementary day-schools, the teachers of which shall be appointed by the Quarterly Conference, and shall be under the immediate control of the ministers in charge.

2. Resolved, That the New Orleans District Meeting earnestly recommend and advise the establishment of Methodist male and female schools; and that we will give our aid and influence in the establishment and maintenance of said schools.

On motion, a Committee of three, consisting of Dr. J. C. Keener, Prof. J. C. Miller, and Richard Jones, was appointed, to carry out the objects and purposes of the above resolution.

Dr. Walker, Chairman of Committee on the Spiritual Condition of the Church,

presented his report, which, with the following statements and resolutions, was read and adopted:

1. Thirteen churches have presented reports. Of these, seven churches report that their membership is increasing. Ten of these churches have prayer and class-meetings. At no one is the average attendance on these meetings more than from one third to one half the membership. We gather from the pastoral reports that there are 1074 communicants in the New Orleans District; of these 340, or about one third of the whole, attend the social meetings of the Church.

2. Resolved, That the members of the New Orleans District Meeting continue to cherish the highest appreciation of the social meetings of the Church, to-wit: class meetings, prayer meetings, the Church meetings, and the love feasts.

3. Resolved, That the members of this District Meeting, both laymen and ministers, will continue to exert all legitimate influence to promote an increased interest in, and a more general attendance upon, these means of grace.

Dr. B. H. Moss, on behalf of the district stewards, presented a report determining the allowance of the Presiding Elder, and the apportionment of said allowance to the several churches in the bounds of the district.

Also recommending that, inasmuch as the election of lay representatives to the ensuing Annual Conference, is devolved upon the district stewards, each Quarterly Conference should nominate one representative by ballot, from which the district stewards shall elect four representatives by ballot, at a meeting to be held previous to the next Annual Conference. The report was adopted. The Presiding Elder was requested to place his address in the hands of the Secretary, to be published in the ADVOCATE, along with the proceedings of this District Meeting. After singing and prayer the meeting adjourned. LEWIS PARKER, Sec'y.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27, 1867.

DEAR BRETHREN—

1. The object of this District Meeting is to introduce some of you to the new position which the recent legislation of the General Conference and Annual Conference of our Church has assigned to her laymen: that you may enter at once upon a share of those privileges and burdens which heretofore have been the exclusive property of itinerant preachers.

2. We experience a pure Christian pleasure in welcoming you to our counsels, and anxieties, to the high trust and holy labors to which you are now called by the Church of God. And may this be the beginning of the most glorious period of her history, the hour in which those born in her house and carefully trained, have come to their majority and become the leaders and nobles of Israel! "Pillars in the temple of God, to go no more out."

3. The field of care and the ripened harvest which immediately presents itself to your attention in this city and in this district, is enough to call to highest action all your charity, all your faith, and all the strength that you have consecrated to the service of God. Great cities have always been the centers from which the Holy Spirit has diffused the truth. Wisdom "uttereth her voice in the streets; she crieth in the chief place of concourse, in the openings of the gates: in the city she uttereth her words." Jerusalem, Rome, Antioch, Athens, Ephesus, and Corinth were the great centers selected by the Saviour and His Apostles in which was to be developed and illustrated the Gospel of the Son of God. From these crowded marts the Spirit could send forth to many surrounding countries men of different languages, who had in one hour heard the truth, who, coming there for traffic and gold, were sent away with gifts more precious than rubies. The great adversary fortifies himself in the capitals of the world, and there holds his principal court. The inherent antagonism between truth and error, the Kingdom of God's Son, and that of Darkness, must join issue where men

are thickest, and here the battle must ultimately be decided. Babylon, with all her merchandise, and merchants, and ship masters, great stores of gold and precious stones, and ivory, and fine linen, and odors, must be overthrown. "Alas! alas! that great city, wherein were made rich all that had ships in the sea, by reason of her costliness! for in one hour is she made desolate." It is in these proud places that the Empire of Sin will perish.

Wesley began his great work not in the fields, but in the densest part of London. Methodism has succeeded everywhere in this country, but her most effective agencies radiate from the chief towns and cities.

We know of no greater prospective center of trade and population and commerce than this city and this delta, into whose lap there flows, by the law of currents, the wealth of the valley of the longest river in the world. To this point, no matter what may be the policy or the revolutions of this generation, myriads of men will resort. And doubtless to this point His eyes are turned, who still regards with boundless solicitude the fortunes of the human family, who was found teaching daily in houses among multitudes, packed so "that there was no room to receive them, no, not so much as about the door."

4. What can be done to extend Methodism in this city? We present this to you as a question for your present earnest consideration. Here the Catholic Church has reared the most stately and durable piles, and is contemplating yet greater monuments of her industry and her devotion to the worship of Mary, and those mysterious forms which she boldly offers men instead of the inspired word, the blood of the Covenant, and the life of the Holy Spirit.

All that our own Church needs to directly double its strength here, is a greater number of houses of worship. With one or two such edifices as would be worthy of the present and the future of this city, in addition to those we now have, Methodism would fairly enter upon her great mission in the South-west. By what means shall these be secured? What policy shall be adopted for the constant and certain supply of Methodist churches commensurate with the growing wants of this Metropolis?

5. The financial condition of the several churches in this district is the next point which we call your attention to. It is important that all our churches be relieved of debt. Their spiritual welfare, and our own strength of position, is involved in it. Several of our churches have received aid during the past year. But we have two churches that are seriously embarrassed, and one of the finest in the district we are in danger of losing from debt. The report of the trustees of these churches will be presented for your consideration.

6. The support of the ministry is difficult, accidental and inadequate, except at two prominent points. Other churches seem to provide for their own with greater ease than we do. How shall the wear and friction of raising the amount necessary to pay the current expenses of the charges be lessened? and the whole system of ministerial support be made permanently effective?

7. The great enterprises which bind the Church together into one body next claim our notice.

The enterprise of sending the Gospel to the heathen, and to those at home who are either unwilling or unable to pay for it.

That of supplying the people with the Holy Scriptures, and reaching with the word of exhortation and comfort those who never enter places of worship.

That of aiding the poor, the widow, and the orphan, that our people may be trained to works of mercy, without which they can not reasonably expect the blessing of Him who has said, "If ye do it to one of these, ye have done it to me."

The preparing and sending forth good books and papers for the enlightenment and instruction of our own people, and of those who are wholly ignorant of the peculiar doctrines of Wesley.

8. The condition of the Sabbath-schools in the district will be duly reported to you, and we present the whole subject of Sabbath-school instruction, as susceptible of great improvement. The time spent upon the children is insufficient. Their attendance upon preaching is not generally secured. The great objects of indoctrinating them in the principles and grounds of Methodism, and of introducing them to an experimental knowledge of Christ, are very imperfectly attained. Our schools on a Sabbath day, the training of our children, are vital and essential to the existence of the churches. Not only the spirituality, but the action of the Church to a great extent takes its rise here and receives its future impulse. As is the Sabbath-school so will be the Church.

9. The scholastic education of the young is closely connected with this department of church enterprise. We have one or two excellent schools in the district which are a strength and a credit to Methodism. We believe the time is come for at least encouraging the establishment of a female and a male high-school in this city. The facilities afforded here for learning music, the French, Spanish, and Italian languages induce parents to send their daughters and sons to this point for completing their education, and they find their way into Catholic, Episcopal, and other schools, and through them into other church communions. The instinct and the duty of our people is to train the children whom God has given them so that they may transmit not only their names, but their faith. There is no better point in Southern Methodism for a female college, and a Methodist male high-school, such as will prepare young men for college.

10. In conclusion, we earnestly submit that above all else what we need is the ancient fire. With lay representation, church meetings, houses, schools, and money we mainly want a spiritual Christianity. Greater holiness will secure all these. By spirituality alone our Church is what she is. Methodism has no forms essential to her existence. She presents nothing calculated to attract the people or likely to secure their favor, saving the preaching of the Gospel as it is in Christ Jesus; as a Gospel of convicting and converting power. Her ministers, to be effectual, must be men full of the Spirit of the Master. Each member of the Church constantly needs instruction, encouragement, and direction in his spiritual life, to be addressed personally and to be inquired of how his soul prospers. This labor of love can not be performed wholly by the minister. Often neither the fit occasion nor the time is afforded for this in his pastoral visits. The only exact opportunity for this Christian counsel and sympathy is to be found in the class-meeting. It is probable that the suspension of the disciplinary enforcement of this institution will enable the Church to take an impartial view of its practical worth to Methodism. We need full restoration of all the machinery of Methodism. Protracted meetings, camp meetings, the altar, the love-feast, and the class room have been identified with the growth of our

Church and her establishment in this country. It is doubtful if there can be found any substitution for these venerable instrumentalities, honored of God, and blessed, as they have been, to the edification and salvation of myriads of great souls. They constitute a strong public declaration of the doctrines of justification by faith in the blood of Christ alone, and in the new life, as essential to life eternal. They do openly acknowledge the direct, the present, and the powerful agency of the Holy Spirit in the salvation of men. By them the people not only hear, but see in what the Church believes.

The doctrine of holiness of heart should be urged upon our people, that they may have a better resurrection. A life of active Godliness should be held up to them as the absolute and necessary condition of maintaining spiritual life.

May God enlighten us all, and increase our zeal in His house, and enable us to advance the Kingdom of His dear Son!

FROM OTHER CHURCHES.

ENGLAND.—The Protestant party in the Establishment, says the *English Independent*, have at last broken ground. They have had a few meetings and lectures. They are forcing on a prosecution against the St. Alban's ritualists; and Lord Shaftesbury has introduced a bill to make "Sacrificial garments" illegal. His Lordship is of the opinion that lighted candles and incense-burning are so plainly illegal that they can be put down by the action of the courts; but the vestment question is so doubtful that nothing but an act of Parliament will suffice to suppress the use of albs, copes, and chasubles. He proposes, therefore, to make the 58th canon, which prescribes that "every minister saying the public prayers, or ministering the sacrament or other rites of the church, shall wear a decent and comely surplice with sleeves," part of the statute law. If one of the canons is to be put on the statute-book, why not all of them? Then every clergyman in the Establishment would be obliged every Sabbath to denounce by name every papist, every dissenter, and every excommunicated person in his parish.

A correspondent of the *Presbyterian* says:—"Ritualists are specially bitter and abusive in their chief weekly organ, the *Church Times*. Its editor is Mr. Lee, 'priest,' who made himself so offensive, and went to such extremes in the city of Aberdeen, that the local Bishop put down his Romanizing performances, and compelled him to leave altogether. He is clever, unscrupulous, and coarse; and yet, if set face to face before any of the men whom he maligns and insults, he would be as dwarfed in intellect and moral dignity, as he is physically in stature."

The *Jewish Chronicle* says the legitimate development of Protestantism is Rationalism on the one hand, and Ritualism on the other. A writer in the *Evangelical Christendom* says:—"The people and Parliament of England are at heart Protestant, but the machinery of Parliament is far too complicated and far too rude to deal with so subtle a problem as the exposure and expulsion of that Popery, which lurks in the Church of England, and of which Ritualism is partly the symbol, partly the mask. The Papists of the Church are resolute.—They believe in their error wholly, and will run all risks for its sake. The Protestant clergy must imitate them in thoroughness, and declare that one church cannot harbor popery and protestantism but must be either popish or protestant."

A remarkable revival is reported from the Scilly Islands, where one hundred and fifty persons, or one-tenth of the entire population, have professed conversion during the past few weeks. The movement appears to have commenced with the efforts of some Wesleyan prayer-leaders, whose visits to sick persons in various villages were instrumental in the awakening of others. Subsequently the work extended to St. Mary's, where scores have been added to the Wesleyan church, the new converts comprising persons in all classes of society.

The Society of Friends in England, which has of late years been rather fading away, until their present membership in England is only about 15,000, is reviving. They have just established a new periodical, entitled "The Friends' Examiner, a Religious, Social and Miscellaneous Review."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A SERMON ON EXCOMMUNICATION.

I pray thee have me excommunicated. Mark v. 18.

CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.

3. The hardness and insincerity of the times. "With the breaking up of a long established system of labor, a universal derangement has ensued; domestic help is both uncertain and unsatisfactory. The unusual number of idlers who refuse to labor but must nevertheless subsist, renders insecure household effects in the absence of the proprietors. The time required to prepare the meals and the necessity of taking care of what little the war has left us renders it impossible for us to attend church and prayer-meetings." This excuse may awaken sympathy from its general application. Nevertheless when offered by a Christian man, or woman, it is grossly inconsistent. Who is served by all this? Not the Lord, surely, but yourself; and no one has discovered a transformation by which selfishness can be made a Christian virtue. What a glorious list of names could be arrayed against this selfish theory! Names of Christian women charged with the heaviest household duties, besides the care of a numerous family, whose active, devoted lives adorned the doctrines of Christ their Saviour. Nor have the race of such women altogether passed away. The church is still blessed with many such. What is the history of the Church? but an animated record of perseverance under difficulties—"faint yet pursuing?" It shows that under the inspiration of religious devotion the art of managing reached its highest excellence. It traces zeal, taxed on every side, yet never consumed;—it bears testimony to a style of activity that never despaired thought often baffled. If as our excuses assert, our calling is impracticable in the scheme of its duties; how came both men and women to achieve such success under its discipline?—a success that has made them models in every line of business, and examples in every station of life—and what is it that gives such worth to their examples? but the severest trials of their principles, of their feelings, of their intelligence: trials that reached their catastrophe in imprisonment, in exile, in infamous punishments, in martyrdom. Having suggested the inconsistencies of apologies, we shall see

II. That the responsibility of the Christian is not lessened by a desire to be excused from duty. The responsibility must remain in full force while the requirements of the gospel remain unchanged.—These requirements regard the faith, the dispositions, and the habits. "Without faith it is impossible to please God." There are certain requisites which spring from this first condition,—faith must be purified, and faith must be nurtured. Faith is purified by the light of revelation, hence, even to the Christian, the necessity of a preached gospel.—Rightly understood the call of sinners to repentance is not more the duty of the preacher than the edification of the Church of God in holiness. Protestantism has given the world an open gospel—for this it has all authority; but it has no warrant to excuse any one from attendance upon a preached gospel.—The necessity for purification under which faith labors is traceable, both to the constitution of the mind, and the nature and end of revelation. A scheme so vast cannot be embraced in one conception, and successive conceptions often introduce confusion. The different theologies are in point as proof.—No one can excuse himself from this institution of the Saviour without incurring consequences that reach much farther than the grasp of ordinary understandings.

But faith requires nurturing also. An opportunity for this is provided for in the fellowship of saints. "Faith begets faith," is a saying that will prove true however far it is pressed. Among the few singular things in this life, this one is the most striking. The uniformity of experience is unbroken by a single exception. So strong are the claims,

and so indispensable the fellowship of saints: and it is perhaps its solitary use in the economy of redemption. The facts of the gospel history as personally seen, and the doctrines of Christ, heard from his own lips—were communicated by eye and ear witnesses, says the Apostle John, that we might share their fellowship.—The congregation of the Lord became in their turn witnesses to these blessed truths, creating a means of growth not to be found elsewhere, vivifying the truth by a living testimony to its power. No one who has it in his heart to endeavor to save his soul can dispense with the fellowship of saints.

But faith has its own expression also. Worship.—Faith gives a new sense to the soul, it affords a powerful means for impressing the soul, and it serves the soul as memory does the mind:—its sense is the knowledge of God, its impression gratitude, its memory the infinite goodness of God.—These are the elements that enter into the worship of faith, and in the assembly is its chosen place. How barren the soul must be, that finds no urgent occasion within, to hail with joy the opening of a Sabbath morn—that does not meet with gladness the saints who come together to pray and praise. The dispositions. Christ stands openly before us an example of what our dispositions may be. Like him, every inclination should find its attraction in the Father's love, and holiness. We can never, no not for a moment, be excused from love to our God. There should be such a constant sense of divine goodness filling the soul, as to convert it into a like nature: such a feeling of his mercy, and love, as to create an ardent desire to become merciful and loving.—What madness, what infidelity, to suppose that Christ, the loving obedient Son, would excuse us from the service of his Father—would relax a single claim of his Father's in deference to any consideration which we could draw from our circumstances. "A merciful high Priest" he is, "and touched by every feeling of our infirmities;" but his affections and compassions for us are under the control of a supreme love and regard for the Father. Is it not enough that he came to the dwelling place of man, that he ordered his conduct before them to settle the question, whom we must follow? He has ascended on high, and draws all men unto him—but he draws only in the way he went. He was God; but he was also man: as man he exemplified what every man imbed with his spirit may, can, must do. This direction is a necessity that his divinity attested. From the cross there is no release; with out the cross there is no hope. Up, then, with your cross. "The master is come and calleth for thee."

3. Christianity requires of the habits that they be fixed and uniform: that they yield compliance with the commandments and institutions of Christ. Nothing is left to fluctuation. Chance can find no room to play in a gospel of redemption; impulse may impart additional vigor to devotion, but cannot direct an order for Christian habits. The life, the time, and thought, of a Christian is engaged, consecrated, devoted to a faithful use of appointed means. The certainties of revelation give no occasion for experiments, and the positiveness of Christian institutions leaves nothing to seek out. The order of our walk and conversation must be before God, who will render to every man according to his works. May the Lord soon fulfill his promise concerning his flock! "I will seek that which was lost, and bring again that which was driven away, and will bind up that which was broken, and will strengthen that which was sick; I will feed them in a good pasture, and upon the high mountains of Israel shall their fold be."

Natchez, Feb. 25, 1867.

The receipts for messages sent by the Atlantic cable exceed £1,000 per day.

The gold product of the mines of Australia, for sixteen years, 1851 to 1866, inclusive, amounted to £129,510,141.

From Good Words.

THE CREED OF CHRISTENDOM.

I.—THE FATHERHOOD OF GOD.

"I believe in God the Father."

NEANDER, the great German theologian, has a striking comment on the words of our Lord to the Sadducees, "As touching the resurrection of the dead, have ye not read that which was spoken unto you by God, saying, I am the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob? God is not the God of the dead but of the living." "How," he says, "could God place himself in so near a relation to individual men, and ascribe to them so high a dignity, if they were mere perishable appearances, if they had not an essence akin to his own, and destined for immortality? The living God can only be conceived as the God of the living.—And this argument, derived from the theocratic basis of the Old Testament, is founded upon a more general one, viz., the connexion between the consciousness of God and that of immortality. Man could not become conscious of God as his God, if he were not a personal spirit, divinely allied and destined for eternity, an eternal object (as an individual) of God, and thereby far above all natural and perishable beings, whose perpetuity is that of the species, not the individual."

This direct relation of man to God as a person to a person, which formed the basis of the Old Testament connection between the Divine Ruler and his chosen people, is extended to all nations of the earth in the opening words of the prayer which Christ taught for the use of his disciples in all ages and countries, "Our Father, which art in heaven." Moses, to whom God had revealed Himself at the bush as the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob, was further commissioned to declare to Pharaoh, "Thus saith the Lord, Israel is my son, even my first born;" and in these words we may see a prophetic reference to those to whom, in a deeper and fuller sense, God would hereafter reveal Himself as their Father.

The Fatherhood of God thus primarily implies two things—the personality of God and the personality of man. No man would dream of giving the name of Father to a mere immutable law, to a mere first link in a chain of necessary phenomena, nor to the aggregate of all such phenomena put together. Our existence is in many ways dependent upon natural laws; there are natural conditions under which we breathe and move, and without which we could not continue to live for an instant; there are natural conditions under which we first came into life, and to which, in a secondary sense, we may be said to owe our physical existence; but to call any of the laws which regulate our birth and growth and nutriment, or all such laws put together, by the name of Father, is language which at once refutes itself by its own absurdity. We can have a Divine and Eternal Father, only on the supposition that there exists a Divine and Eternal Person, on whom we are dependent, not as phenomena are dependent on a natural law, which is but a general expression for these very phenomena themselves; but as creatures are dependent on their Creator, who existed before them, and distinct from them, and who called them into being by his own free personal act.

For this personality in God and man necessarily implies the free-will of God and the free-will of man.—Free-will is the one attribute which distinguishes a person from a thing. Necessary truths, necessary phenomena, whether that necessity be mathematical or physical, have nothing to do with personality. It is not my truth or yours, or any person's, that two and two make four, or that the angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles. The alternations of day and night, and summer and winter, are phenomena of nature, but they are in no sense mine. Even the necessary conditions of my own physical existence are not personal. "Surely," says Coleridge, "it would be strange language to say that I construct my heart! or that I propel the finer influences through my nerves! or that I press my brain and draw the curtains of sleep round my own eyes." Those acts only are mine for which I am responsible, as having power to do them or not to do them. Without this power I am a thing, not a person; the acts in which I take a part are mere natural phenomena; for which I am no more responsible than life is responsible for burning me, or water for wetting me.

If the personality of man, as a limited and dependent personality, implies, within those limits, free action and power to do or not to do certain acts, the personality of God, as an unlimited and independent personality, implies free action and power without limit. Though for

His own wise reasons He permits the phenomena of the universe to proceed in a regular and uninterrupted course, save in so far as, without affecting the stability of the system, they are in a limited degree under the control of man, yet the very conception of God as a Divine Person implies that this regularity and order is dependent on His will and not the result of any inherent necessity in the nature of things.—We may say, with the Psalmist, "He hath made them fast for ever and ever; he hath given them a law which shall not be broken;" but it is only by recognising the law as His gift that we can acknowledge a personal God distinct from and superior to the world.

But this relation of God to the world as its Creator and Governor is not all that is implied in the Fatherhood of God. He is indeed the Personal Creator of the world, and all that it contains; yet it is only by a strong figure of speech that we could speak of God as the Father of the heavenly bodies, or of the vegetable or brute creation.—Personality is the necessary condition of Fatherhood: if there be no personal God we can have no Father in Heaven; but it is not the only condition. The whole world is dependent upon God for its existence; but He is a Father only to those who can be conscious of the dependence. It is only in so far as we ourselves are persons that we can be conscious of our relation to a personal God: it is only through the consciousness of our own personality that we can obtain to any faint representation of the higher personality of God; that we can own Him as our Father and look upon ourselves as His children. The consciousness on our part of this relation involves two principal points: a sense of natural dependence upon God, and a sense of moral duty towards Him. Just as the parent is first known to the child as the person on whom his natural welfare is immediately dependent, by whom his natural wants are supplied, who is able to grant his requests and to give him such things as are needful, so man learns to look on God as the Being on whom he is ultimately dependent for his existence and welfare, who as a Person is capable of showing favor to those dependent upon Him, and as a Person can be regarded with feelings of love, and reverence, and gratitude, and trust, and fear. This is the first characteristic of our consciousness of the Fatherhood of God: its natural expression is the language of prayer: the natural impulse to this expression is the conviction that God can hear and answer prayer.

But further: the parent is made known to the child, not merely as a benefactor, but as a moral governor. The dormant sense of right and wrong is first awakened into consciousness by the parent's commands and prohibitions. Imperfectly awakened, no doubt; right implies something more than what is commanded, and wrong something more than what is forbidden: but these are the first conditions of the moral consciousness; and until the mind of the child is sufficiently developed to be conscious of a higher standard, his first notion of duty is that of obedience to his parent: his first notion of transgression is that of disobedience. And when that higher standard comes at last, in what form does it come? Immediately and directly, no doubt, in that of a conscience, of a sense of moral obligation distinct from and superior to mere command. We learn by degrees that there are some things which we ought not to do, even if a parent should command us to do them, because they are forbidden by a voice of higher authority within ourselves. But then arises the further question: Whence does this voice derive its authority? Are my own convictions a law to me simply because they are my convictions, because they are certain parts of my mental constitution, and for no other reason? The sense of inclination, the desire of pleasure and of profit, are facts in my constitution like wise: what gives one of these facts an authority over the rest? What makes the duty to do what is right superior in authority to the desire to do what is pleasant or profitable? The sense of authority, like the sense of dependence, implies a Person in whom it is vested; a law implies a lawgiver. The existence of a principle in my mental constitution entitled to exercise authority over the other parts of the same constitution, can only be explained on the supposition that it is implanted there by a Being to whom I am accountable for my actions, whose nature and relations to me gives Him authority over me, and whose authority is reflected in that principle which He has given to enforce it. To this source of the moral authority of conscience, St. Paul expressly directs us, in the words, "For when the Gentiles, which have not the law, do by nature the things contained in the law, these, having not the law, are a law unto themselves; which shew the work of the law written in their hearts, their conscience also-bearing witness, and

their thoughts the meanwhile accusing or else excusing one another." This, then, is another characteristic of our consciousness of the Fatherhood of God, that we acknowledge His authority over us, that in the sense of wrongdoing we are conscious of disobedience to that authority—in other words, that we have a conviction of sin, recognising in our evil acts, not merely the breach of a law within ourselves, but disobedience to the authority of a personal Divine Lawgiver.

Thus much at least is implied in that Fatherhood of God which we may recognise in some degree by the light of natural religion—our natural dependence on Him, our moral obligations towards Him, his providential care over us, his judgment against us when we disobey Him. But this consciousness, culminating as it does in the conviction of sin, is not, God be thanked, all that we know of His Fatherhood. There is another feature of that Fatherhood which He has made known to us by revelation; and to this again we are expressly referred in the language of St. Paul: "I find then a law, that when I would do good, evil is present with me. For I delight in the law of God after the inward man; but I see another law in my members, warring against the law of my mind, and bringing me into captivity to the law of sin which is in my members. O wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from the body of this death? I thank God [who hath delivered me] through Jesus Christ our Lord. There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit; for the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death." To the same effect are the words of St. John. "Hereby know we that we dwell in Him, and He in us, because he hath given us His Spirit. And we have seen and do testify that the Father sent the Son to be the Saviour of the world."

"Ye have received the spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father." The language of the New Testament in this and other passages, indicates a new and higher relation, in which we are related to God as children to a parent. It tells us that, though in our natural relations to God as our Creator and moral Governor there is much that resembles and may be fitly represented by the image of a father and a son, yet these natural analogies are but types and shadows of a truer and more real relation, in which we are the children of God by adoption and grace. It tells us also of the mystery of another Fatherhood of God; through which we are admitted to this adoption. It tells us of the Eternal Fatherhood of the Eternal Son, and of the sending forth of that Son in the fulness of the time, to redeem them that were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons. In these lower manifestations of God's Fatherhood which natural religion in some degree presents to us, the analogies derived from the human relation are used as a means to indicate and illustrate the corresponding features of the divine relation. In this higher and revealed relation, the divine reacts upon the human; the natural idea of Fatherhood is sanctified and spiritualized by all that is implied in the thought that this Father is God. As from our natural parent we derive a natural life and sustenance, so from our Divine Parent we derive a divine life and sustenance. It is not merely that God is the primary, as our parents are the secondary source of one and the same natural life; it is not merely that God is the primary, as our parents are the secondary source of our moral training by the ideas of duty and disobedience; it is the further gift of a principle of divine life, distinct from and beyond all that pertains to our natural life: redemption through God the Son, begotten of the Father, sanctification through God the Holy Ghost proceeding from the Father and the Son. The exact nature of the relation between the Divine and Infinite Personality and the human and finite personality must indeed remain a mystery to us while this mortal life continues; bound up as it is with the highest of divine mysteries, the Trinity and the Incarnation. As we know not the full significance of that mystery of divine love, God manifest in the flesh, so doubtless we know not the full significance of the associated mystery of our own adoption to be the children of God, "heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ." That there is much yet unknown, and not to be known in this life, is declared in the words of St. John, which while bidding us to forward in faith to what shall be revealed hereafter, point out at the same time one practical lesson during our state of imperfect knowledge here: "Beloved, now are the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that when He shall appear, we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is. And every man that hath this hope in Him purifieth himself, even as He is pure."

From the N. C. Episcopal Methodist.

Lay Delegates—How Elected.

It seems to be a fact pretty well conceded that the plan for the introduction of Lay Delegation into the economy of our Church, has been ratified by the Annual Conference. We shall know, certainly, however, in a few days. The Bishop met in Nashville this month, which time the official vote will be counted, and the result announced. In the mean time by way of preparing for the change, we will make a few suggestions in regard to the mode of electing the lay delegates to our Annual Conference. The plan adopted by the General Conference and submitted for ratification, provides that the delegates to the Annual Conferences shall be elected "by the District Stewards, or in such other manner as the Annual Conference may direct." Our Conference took no action upon the mode of electing these delegates, thinking it best to wait until a measure would receive the requisite vote necessary to make it a law. As no "other manner" was directed by the Conference, we think it plain that the delegates to our next session must be elected in the manner prescribed by the General Conference, to wit: "by the District Stewards." If the Conference will assemble shall prefer a different manner of electing them, of course it can adopt any mode not inconsistent with the principles of the plan. The time of holding District Meetings, we would suggest, would be a good time to them together for that purpose, we presume there will be a District meeting in each District some time during the summer or fall.

The conditions of eligibility to Conferences, as fixed by the General Conference are:

1. "Of the four lay-representatives in the Annual Conference from District one may be a local preacher, i. e., while it is not required that a local preacher be elected, it is nevertheless forbidden to elect more than one local preacher from a District."

2. "The delegates must be years of age, and must have been for six years next preceding his election a member of the Church; i. e., he must have been a member continuously without an interval outside its pale for the last six years."

Care should be taken to see that the delegates elected should be the necessary qualifications, and their election should be properly certified to the Annual Conference by the President and Secretary of the Boards of Stewards elect them. Alternates should also be elected in every case so as to secure a full representation in case delegates fail to attend.

Should it be ascertained that the official vote is counted, that measure is adopted, all should cheerfully acquiesce in it, and laymen should by their hearty response to this effort, the part of the law-making authorities to give a fresh impetus to operations. If so, we could believe that this will prove to be the key note to a grander movement of the Church than has hitherto marked her progress.

THE MORTALITY OF BACHELORS.

Stark of the Scottish Register Office has compared the vital statistics of married and unmarried men, and announces that the mean age of married at death is 60.2 years, while that of the bachelors is 47.7—excluding those who die before 25 in both classes. We do wish to set everybody against poor bachelors, but this point does not demand the attention of life insurance companies.—if bachelors ever imagine their worth enough to anybody to serve insuring. We did not know that to the command "increase and multiply" was tacitly attached the promise "that thy days may be long in the land," etc.; but it seems so far, that if bachelors wish to recover an average of twelve or half years of life, or such part of it as may not be already irretrievably forfeited, they should make haste to be married. Celibacy seems to be one of Nature's caprices.—Scientific American.

Welcome.—It gives us great pleasure, (says the San Francisco Herald,) to announce that Judge Stueck has returned from his long exile in Mexico. He arrived by the last steamer from Mazatlan. He did not see him as he passed by the city to Sonoma, where his family now are. Thousands will join in saying, welcome to Judge Stueck, and in wishing that he resume his residence in California.

When we turn our backs to the sun we always see our own shadow, and walk in them—but when we turn our face to the sun, and toward it, we see no shadow—light.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate. A Reminiscence of my Early Days.

Among the memories of the past, there is one deeply engraven in my heart, upon which I love to dwell. It was a bright and lovely Sabbath morning in early summer. My mother, with her little ones around her, sat in the front porch, awaiting the carriage to convey us to church. Father had walked down to the stable to see why it was detained, and while we waited, mother took up her hymn book and read us some beautiful and appropriate hymns, for it was one of her maxims "never to be idle."

How well I remember her appearance that morning as she sat reading to us, my little sister and I sitting near, and my baby-brother leaning on her lap. Her bonnet and dress were white, which suited her clear, fair complexion, she had no ornament about her, save a rose-bud in her bosom; and her whole appearance was emblematic of peace and purity. Her person, her temper, and her house, were always in unison on the Lord's day. Cleanliness was next to godliness in her esteem, but she never sacrificed the one for the other.

Roses and honey-suckles were blooming around the porch, perfuming the air and shading us from the morning sun, while a mocking bird sat over us, making my little brother laugh at the rapid variations of his mimic notes.

Never while I live can I forget that lovely morning, and the beautiful picture my mother made as she sat, robed in white, with that dark background of clustering vines.

While sitting thus, "improving the time," a servant came to tell her that "aunt Mary wanted to see her before she started to preaching." She arose at once, and bidding the house-maid remain with the two younger children, she took me by the hand, and we went over to the "quarters" to see aunt Mary. She had nursed my mother when a baby, and when mother married, she followed her "baby" as she still called her, to her new home; and was an efficient and faithful friend and servant, until disabled by disease. She had been bed-ridden for many months, and one of my dearest pleasures was to be sent by mother, to carry some delicacy to aunt Mary, and to read the Bible to her, whenever mother was too busy to go herself. The Psalms were her especial delight—How she loved to repeat again and again, as she would lie with her hands clasped, and her eyes raised to heaven—"The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want, he maketh me to lie down in green pastures, he leadeth me beside the still waters," etc.

Sometimes my little sister and brother would accompany my mother or myself to see her, carrying something nice to "mamma" in their little hands. She would say, "God bless my little lambs, and God bless their dear father and mother," and pray we all meet in heaven." She would then make them get up on her bed and sit where she could see them, while she listened to mamma or myself, as we would read to her. It was pleasant and profitable to listen to her comments. How her eyes would kindle, and her voice tremble as she would repeat some favorite passage after us—"God is Love," was her favorite theme—"Dat is true, dat is just so, my mistis—He knows every ting and He knows I love my Jesus, and I know He loves me too, I aint noting but a poor old cripple, I cant do noting for my Saviour, but I can love and praise Him, Glory be to God on high."

This morning as we reached her bedside, she held out her hands to us, and said, "Mistis I think I am about to go, and I wanted to see you one time more,—dey say you was starting to church, and I was 'fraid you would not git back time enough to see old Mary. I wanted to tell you how much I love you and master, and de dear little children, and how I thank you for your goodness to me. You never forgot old mammy, night and day, hot or cold, you come to see me—you first make your old nurse talk about religion. When I see 'ba' go up and jine the church,

I say, 'well, is my chile gwine to heaven and leave old mammy behind? no, I cant stand dat,' so I set out to seek de Lord, and you help me to find Him. Now my chile I am going to heaven and leave you—but you wont stay long,—after awhile, when you have done all the will of your Master, He will call you too—Dear mistis pray for me one time more." With the tears streaming from her eyes, my dear mother knelt at her side and prayed for her and for us all.

When we arose, mother said, "mammy do you see your way clear? are you willing to go now if it is the will of God?" "O yes, mistis, I want to go! but the Master's time is the best time, and I will try to be patient till he sends his messenger for de old woman.—Good-bye, mistis, good-bye to master and de dear children, I want you all to meet me in heaven." "I will stay with you, mammy, if you wish me," said my mother. "O no, my mistis! go to preaching, it won't be long before we will meet again, and part no more."

We shook hands with her for the last time, and returned to the house. The carriage was at the door, and as father handed us in, mother gave aunt Mary's last message. He said he would ride around there to bid her "good-bye," and we drove off.

Dear mother wept all the way to the church, and her first words as we entered the house on our return were, "is aunt Mary still alive?" No, she was gone. We went over late in the evening to see if she was prepared for her burial on the morrow. The elder servants were sitting under the trees before her door, singing as we came up. They arose and came around the door, as my parents entered, and stood with heads uncovered near the remains of her who had been to them a faithful servant on earth, but who had now gone to her reward in heaven.

My mother wept as if her heart were broken, as she turned the sheet softly back and gazed on that aged face, now so calm, so peaceful. "Did she suffer much when dying?" she asked one of the women—"O no, mammy, she went to sleep as soon as master left her, and she never waked up any more, we didnt know when she died." "I am thankful for that—come children and look at old mammy for the last time." She gently laid the sheet over the dear old face, and we returned to the house. As we entered it, we again heard that solemn funeral hymn as it floated up from the "quarters" in the still evening air. AMEX.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The number of Gospel Ministers laboring to evangelize the population of the United States, is as follows:

	Effet.	Local.	Total.
M. E. Church, North.	6,044	8,452	14,496
M. E. Church, South.	2,311	4,201	6,512
Prot. Meth. Church.	819	750	1,569
African M. E. Church.	513	2,100	2,613
Evangelical Association.	405	323	728
Wesleyan Methodists.	190	164	354
Free Will B. Ch. (Conn.).	217	411	628
Free Meth. dist. Church.	67	69	136
Prim. Meth. Church.	20	34	54
Total for 1865.	10,873	17,281	28,154

The number of ministers belonging to all the Methodist bodies in the United States, in all of their grades, is as follows:

	Regular or effective Preachers	Local Preachers	Superannuated	Supernumerary	Total.
	10,873	17,281	587	234	29,155

As there are superannuated and supernumerary preachers belonging to several of these branches, whose numbers we could not obtain, it is evident that the entire ministerial force of Methodism is not far from 30,000, besides class-leaders and exhorters by thousands, who perform a vast amount of labor.

The number of ministers of other denominations is as follows:

Regular Baptists,	3,509	Tankers	100
Southern Baptists,	4,000	Six Principle Bapt	72
Free Will Bapt's	1,002	Seventh-day Bapt	62
Cambellites,	1,000		
Admission Bapt	720	Total,	11,148
Whole churchmen	270		

The Presbyterians, Old School and New, in the following table, include regular pastors, licentiates, stated supplies, editors, and teachers:

	Old School.	2,246	Associated.	11
New School.	1,779	Reformed.	113	
Confederate.	1,150	Assoc. Reformed.	31	
Southern (O. S.)	810			
United.	50	Total.	6,200	

The "Associated Reformed" include the Associate Reformed Synod

of New York and the Associate Reformed Synod of the South, the latter much the larger. The "Reformed" embraces two wings, sometimes called the Old School and New. The "United" include the United Presbyterians and the United Synod. Some of these small branches are so mixed that the numbers may not be exactly accurate.

The ministers of the remaining denominations are as follows:

	Congregational.	2,719	Reformed Dutch.	120
Episcopalians.	2,689	Unitarians.	237	
Evangelical.	2,541	Jews.	240	
Lutherans.	2,543	Moravian.	14	
United Brethren.	1,677			
Universalists.	735	Total.	11,341	
German Reformed.	505			

In the above table all the orders of the Romish clergy are included; bishops, priests, and deacons of the Episcopalians; and pastors, "acting pastors," "not specified," and "other ministers," of the Congregational body. The total number of ministers of all denominations is as follows:

Methodists, all branches and grades,	24,322
Baptists, all branches,	11,145
Presbyterians, all branches,	6,765
All others,	11,341
Total of ministers,	61,573

From the Nashville Advocate.

THE ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Last week was truly a festival week with us in Nashville. All the Bishops—except Bishop Kavanaugh, who is in California—were present, and we are happy to say, all in good health. Bishop Andrew is feeble, but was able to preach on Sunday, April 14, at the Elm Street Church—the edifice recently transferred to us by our Cumberland Presbyterian Brethren in exchange for Mulberry Street Church. He attended the McKendree Sunday-school (where Dr. Linn made an admirable address), and prayed with the children, and then went to the Elm Street Sunday-school, and addressed the children, before preaching to the large congregation there assembled.

Bishop Early seems to have almost entirely recovered from the injuries he received last year—he moves with an erect form and elastic step, and is as deeply as ever interested in the great important work. Bishop Paine and all the other Bishops look well—except Bishop Marvin, who, we are told, always looks as if his health were more feeble than it really is. The services of all the Bishops—except, of course, Bishop McTear, who is at home in Nashville—were had in requisition on Sunday, and several of them twice during the day. Other distinguished brethren occupied Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist pulpits, greatly to the edification of those to whom they ministered. A large number of visiting brethren were in attendance besides the members of the Board of Domestic Missions and the Book Committee. Indeed, it was like an Annual Conference, or rather the epitome of a General Conference. Our citizens entertained the ministers, with great hospitality: the City Hotel and St. Cloud took four each, and the Commercial, Swanee, Central, and Nicholson House, two each, and their guests were greatly gratified with the kind attentions and good cheer which they received. Our friend, Mr. Acton Young, of the City Hotel—we observed, being our near neighbor—displayed his characteristic courtesy and hospitality by keeping open house for all that might find it convenient to sit at his table d'hôte. The Rev. Bishop Doggett, and Messrs. Watson, of Memphis, and Pickard, of St. Louis, were among his guests. The Rev. Dr. Young and the other pastors contributed greatly to the comfort of visiting brethren.

Among the most pleasant items—to us especially—we note the presence of three of our excellent brethren of the press, the Revs. J. W. Cunningham, of St. Louis, W. C. Johnson, of the Memphis, and Dr. Myers, of the Southern Christian Advocate. Their discourses, counsels, and social converse, were highly appreciated. Besides those we have mentioned, the Rev. Drs. W. A. Smith, Finley, Anderson, Bottumley, Hunter, Harwell, Rogers, Taylor, Morton, Seabee, Deavenport, Winfield, J. F. Redford, and others from abroad, besides many ministers of the Tennessee Conference, were present, and in various ways gave interest to the occasion.

The Board of Domestic Missions was in session Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday; the Book Committee, Monday and Tuesday; and the Bishops were in convocation Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Very important business was discharged by these several bodies, some of which is detailed in this week's issue.

The missionary meetings at Tulip Street on Tuesday night, and at Elm Street on Wednesday night, were interesting and profitable. It was matter of regret that the meetings, appointed for McKendree on Monday night was prevented by unfavorable weather.

Meeting of the Book Committee.

The Book Committee met at the Publishing House on the 15th inst., to consider the interests of the Publishing House, and adjourned on the next day. There were present, A. L. P. Green, Chairman; J. H. Linn, S. Watson, E. H. Myers, J. B. McFerrin, A. P. McFerrin, W. R. Elliston, and T. Anderson.

A. H. Redford, Book Agent, made a written report of the condition of the Publishing House, and referred to the Committee several questions in which he asked advice or instruction from them.

We give below the results of the deliberations of the Committee on these and other subjects brought before them. The Agent having deemed it expedient and necessary to resume the general book and stationery business, which had been discontinued by the former Agent, and he having asked the opinion of the Book Committee on this subject, the following Resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we approve the plan adopted by the Agent of the Publishing House in conducting its affairs, especially in placing it upon a general commercial basis.

The following preamble and resolutions were passed:

Whereas, Professor A. B. Stark has brought to the notice of this Committee the *Home Monthly*, a valuable family magazine, printed for him at the Publishing House; and whereas, although this Committee does not feel authorized to take such official action respecting any periodical as would make the impression that we have adopted it as a publication of the Church, yet feeling it due to the promotion of a healthful religious literature, and on account of the worthy character of this magazine; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend the "Home Monthly" to the patronage of our Church, until such time as the Book Committee establish a like publication for the Church, as instructed by the General Conference.

After hearing a full verbal statement from the Book Agent, of the present condition of the House, the prosperity and prospects of the Nashville Christian Advocate and the Sunday-school Visitor, the Committee passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That the Book Committee is highly gratified to hear from the Book Agent, that the business of the Publishing House has been eminently prosperous, considering all the difficulties he has encountered in his work.

Resolved, 2. That we hold the Church deeply indebted to the Book Agent for his industry, energy, and fidelity in conducting the business of the Publishing House; and that we again urge the Church, the preachers, and the Conferences, to the circulation of our literature, and the support of the Publishing House.

The above embraces all the matters important to the public, brought before the Book Committee, which held a very pleasant and satisfactory session.

It is proper to state that A. R. Winfield, a member of the Book Committee, arrived in Nashville about the time of the adjournment of the Committee, having been detained on the route by the late floods.

SUPPORT OF THE BISHOPS.

I wish to call special attention to the following notice, which has already appeared in the Church papers:

At a meeting of sundry members of the Board of Domestic Missions, Book Committee, and others, at the Publishing House, on Thursday, April 18, Dr. W. A. Smith was called to the Chair, and Thos. O. Summers appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by Dr. Green to be to devise a plan to meet the deficiencies anticipated in paying the salaries of the Bishops for the year ending June 1, 1867. On motion of Dr. McFerrin,

Resolved, That the Book Agent be recommended to make a statement of the present deficiencies of the Bishops, and to specify what Conferences are deficient, and to what extent; and to urge upon the Presiding Elders and pastors in said Conferences the adoption of prompt measures to liquidate the same.

Resolved, That our friends generally throughout the Connection are earnestly requested to forward liberal contributions to the Book Agent, to assist in meeting this emergency.

Resolved, That the Book Agent be requested to distribute the moneys received by him for this interest among the Bishops, according to their respective claims and receipts.

Resolved, That we request the Book Agent to make a *pro rata* settlement with the Bishops according to the Discipline, as soon as possible after the close of the fiscal year.

The meeting then adjourned.
Thos. O. SUMMERS, Sec'y.

In compliance with the foregoing request, the undersigned begs leave to state that the following Conferences failed to raise the amounts appropriated to them by the General Conference, by the sums specified, as follows:

	Baltimore Conference.	deficient, \$350.00
Western Va.		314.10
Virginia		603.36
N. Carolina		494.65
S. Carolina		176.09
Georgia		121.09
Florida		112.09
Alabama		316.09
Mississippi		155.09
Tennessee		329.09
Illinois		301.60
Indiana		173.09
Kentucky		1,097.25
Mo. & St. Louis		234.55
Arkansas		237.50
Louisiana		711.50
Texas		470.09
East Texas		555.09
West Texas		124.09
		\$5,201.31

A lady in Kentucky Conference donated \$2,000.

The amounts from St. Louis and Missouri Conferences were reported by Bishop Doggett, together, and as no receipts were sent the Book Agent, he could not learn whether either Conference had paid all their portion.

It will be seen from the above showing, that after deducting the \$2,000 contributed by a lady in Kentucky, for the Bishops's support, the deficiency is still over \$6,000.

The only Conference that paid the full amount of their assessment are the Montgomery, Memphis, and North-west Texas. The Pacific and Columbia Conferences have not been heard from, but it is presumed that they have paid their amounts.

This deficiency falls very heavily on the noble men who are laboring so assiduously to promote the interests of the Church. The Episcopal year begins the first of June of each year; and before the commencement of the year which will soon close, several of them on whom the calamities of the war bore heavily, had no individual resources on which to fall back.

But to a generous Church I need say no more. The preachers will please at once, either publicly or privately, raise such amounts as they can, and forward to me at Nashville.

A. H. REDFORD, Agent.

SCIENTIFIC.

THE EDUCATION OF THE EYE.—Our physical senses are unreliable until developed by use. The infant as readily reaches for the moon as for the rattle lying in his lap, and even apprentices to a mechanical occupation frequently make ludicrous mistakes until they have acquired that skill of vision usually known as the "mechanical eye," so necessary to every finished workman.

It should be the object of boys even in their sports to cultivate this sense of vision as a means to their after success, if any mechanical branch is to be their business in life. For this reason the use of the fowling piece, rifle, and the bow and arrow is to be commended. By either of these the eye becomes accustomed to measuring distances. This quality of calculating distance is first acquired by the observation of the relative position of objects. If a rifle is used and the sight is adjusted to one hundred yards it is well to first measure the distance by a line, as a pocket tape, and gradually to become accustomed to fix the distance by the eye without any mechanical aid. It is surprising how expert even a boy may become in measuring distances by practice. We said the noting of the relative position of objects should at first be used as a means to the end, but as soon as possible the eye should emancipate itself from this dependence. After becoming familiar with distances on land the learner will find great difficulty in estimating distances on the water, especially on a smooth expanse, having no fixed objects above its surface. He will generally understate the distance. So in measuring across depressions, as a valley or even a narrow gully, every boy knows the liability and danger of such miscalculations. It may appear easy to leap from one bank to the other of a brook, but often his confidence in the uneducated eye may be punished by a good, thorough wetting.

The laws of optics should be made a study by the young. We well remember the many trials to which we were subjected when a boy, in consequence of our ignorance of the refraction of light in passing from a medium like the air into a denser one, as water. The pickerel loves to sun himself lying in shallow water, just beneath the surface, where he remains perfectly motionless unless disturbed. The shooting of these fish, either with bow and arrow or with the fowling piece, is a common amusement, but he who would succeed must understand, in practice if not in theory, the refraction of rays of light. The fish is not where he appears to be when seen at an angle, as when the spectator is on the bank. If aimed at the spot will not touch him. This quality of light can be illus-

trated by thrusting a straight stick into still water, as in a pail or tub of water. At the point where the surface of the water touches the stick it will appear as if broken or bent at an angle.

Measurements on a much smaller scale are also useful as educators of the eye. After an examination of the foot rule with its divisions it is well to mentally calculate surfaces, as the length, width, and height of a table, the dimension of a block of wood, etc., and then to verify the calculation by the application of the rule, which may be at all times carried in the pocket.

These experiments may seem puerile, but the mechanic knows the value of them, and it is as well that the boy—the future apprentice and workman—should thus prepare himself for his course and make his way, as a learner, easier. No means to an end should be despised because of its apparent simplicity, and whether a man is a practical mechanic or not he will often see the value of a correct eye in estimating and measuring.—Sci. Am.

From the Scientific American.

Tempering Steel.

Messrs. Editors:—The tempering of steel tools seems to be a subject of discussion between correspondents V., and W. L. Dolbier, in numbers 7 and 12 current volume. Both appear to rely upon the color the surface of the steel assumes while drawing the temper after hardening; in order to determine the proper degree of hardness to the tool that it may best perform its part in the work designed. I believe both to be in error. By experience I have found that we can neither depend upon the degree of polish nor color of surface. The secret lies in the working of the steel, and in the proper degree of heat given the steel to be hardened. You cannot tell that a piece of steel is hard or soft by polishing its surface and then exposing it to the heat and watching the different colors, for the same colors will appear on steel that has never been hardened as on a hardened piece when exposed to the same degree of heat. There are so many tools made from steel each having its own peculiar duty to perform, requiring a special temper, that in my opinion there can be no fixed rule laid down to govern the art of tempering steel tools. To become an expert in the business requires judgment, close attention and long experience. It is a fact that there are more butchers of steel, disguised as blacksmiths, who are sure to destroy the life of a piece of steel the first time they place it in the fire than there are of those who understand steel or even know anything about its nature. If a tool does not stand after going through their butchering process the fault is laid to the steel, the quality is bad, etc. For hardening I believe that steel should never be heated above a cherry red, and dark at that, and then in drawing the temper one must be governed by experience. W. L. D., should not mind as to what degree of polish he gives his steel providing he still persists in risking the merits of the tools he tempers by the color; all that is necessary is to remove the outside or scale so that you have a white surface. E. M. F.

Springfield, Ohio.

[Our correspondent is undoubtedly correct in his belief that judgment, close attention, and long experience is necessary to give assurance of success in working and tempering steel. It is an art not to be learned from verbal instructions alone. But his experience differs from ours if no dependence can be placed upon the color of steel in tempering. If he who tempers the tool knows the use to which it is to be applied, and the amount and kind of forging to which it has been subjected, the color on the steel, after hardening and while drawing the temper, is, we think, a valuable guide. Eds.]

ARGENTIFEROUS LEAD ORE is deprived of its silver by M. Cordure, by adding a small quantity of zinc to the fused ore. The zinc forms an alloy with the silver, lighter than the lead, and thus brings it to the surface, where it cools and may be removed, remelted and separated.—Sci. Am.

ARSENICAL SOAP.—This preparation is used to preserve the skins of birds and other small animals. Take of carbonate of potash 12 oz.; white arsenic, white soap, and slacked lime, of each 4 oz.; powdered camphor, 1 oz. Add sufficient water to form a paste.

The proportions of platinum that appear to improve steel for edge instruments are from 1 to 3 per cent.; 1.5 per cent. will probably be very nearly right.

SKILLED LABOR.—In the window-glass factories of Pittsburgh the "blowers" and "flatters" receive as high as \$250 per month.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, MAY 4th, 1867.

TO AGENTS.

Our agents will please, whenever practicable, forward money by draft on Mobile, or New Orleans, payable to our order. We have reason to believe that of all the monies forwarded to us by mail but a very small amount has failed to reach us: whenever the letters have been registered.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

TO ADVERTISERS.

This paper has for many years been well known in this community as the very best advertising medium by which the business men of the city could bring their merchandize, trades, professions, and the like, before country readers. This is easily understood when it is remembered that the four hundred preachers who are scattered throughout these States in the Rio Grand, East Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montgomery and Alabama Methodist Conferences, are all, more or less active agents for the paper; and when it is also remembered that our paper circulates among a large class of people who seldom see any other New Orleans paper.

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT MEETING.—To be held 4th Sabbath and Sabbath in April—Carondelet street church—opening at 10 o'clock A. M.

1. It is desirable that all the official members of the several Quarterly Conferences in the District be present, including Traveling and Local Preachers.

2. That written reports be ready upon—The financial state of the charge—The amount due on parsonages, churches, etc.—Trustees Report.—The state of Sabbath Schools.—The state and number of membership.—The amounts raised, and the plans at work for Missions, Domestic, Home, and Foreign.

3. That varied interests necessary to strengthen Methodism be considered such as: the best methods for Church Extension: for securing the active co-operation of the membership for supplying the destitute with the gospel: and for the support of the ministry: and for the advancement of Education.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

COLOR-MANIA.

Either the New England Conference is demented upon the subject of the warm-skinned sons of Ham, or the rest of mankind is. This body of Divines is out in an "Appeal" to their "Dear brethren and Sisters"—white—exhorting them to be entreated, and receive colored pastors:—"as a duty, which, in our most solemn judgment, we believe God calls upon his churches in this hour and land to boldly perform: as a duty in the discharge of which he specially requires this Conference to lead the way." The case which gives rise to this "appeal" is stated.

"Three years ago we admitted to our membership a well known and able minister of our church, whose services in the local ranks had made him popular and beloved in many of our churches. But solely on account of his complexion, he could not be received by the charge to which he was sent which even complained that its character had been damaged by having his name, only, thus officially connected with its own. No complaint was made of his abilities, which were unquestioned, and which, under other circumstances, they would have been proud and glad to have enjoyed as their own. They revolted from him solely because of the color of his skin."

"We entreat you," says the Conference, "to open your hearts and consent to the opening your pulpits to their official ministrations." The reasons given are, First, "The Spirit of the age demands it of us." Second, "Because of its relations to our political duties." Third, "This is especially needed in view of our consistency." Lastly, "The Spirit of God demands it." When people talk of the "Spirit of the age," "political duties," "consistency," and the "Spirit of God" all in the same breath, it is not difficult to perceive that they have fully as much earth as heaven in their mold. These fierce prophets of Plymouth have been hounding the negro for fifty years, and have been filling church and State with discord and blood to enforce and realize their own speculative notions of a free and equal black man; and now at the end of all this bitter philanthropy, they have not yet educated their own people at home to consent to accept one, no not one negro as a pastor! They are still imploring—"Will you assure our Presiding Elders that you are willing to accept brethren of this hue as your pastors?" The flexible politicians have yielded. See! how heartily they embrace him as a "brother beloved" and exclaim, "Is he not one of us? Are we not all the same blood?" does not the Apostle say that the honest black man is the noblest work of God, or something like that? Bishop Ames has yielded, Bishop Scott has yielded, the new England Conference has yielded, the three Daniels have yielded, but the "Dear Brethren and Sisters" have not yielded. O, ye Puritans by the way of Holland, ye are not straitened in us, but ye are straitened in your own bowels! We have swept the distinction from our Conferences, now we implore you "to disregard all distinctions in schools and churches based on color." "Shall the Church wear these chains after the State has dropped them from her limbs?"

So long as the theory of negro equality is kept in the distance, and there is money in it, and political power in it, you instinctively sharp New England man will accept and adopt it. When there is a mere sprinkling of negro children in a school-room, and one or two light colored people in a church, one can stand it for conscience-sake. But when you talk of putting a regular negro into the office of Preacher in Charge, just because he is educated, and giving him open access to the family circle as a pastor to exhort, counsel, and converse generally with the "dear brethren," not to say anything about the "dear sisters," why, it occurs to us, unless there is some organic change in the divinely implanted attractions and repulsions

of our nature, it will take another generation to make the people listen to these prophets who solemnly, with horns of iron, urge such horrible and unnatural "appeals." Man must, forsooth, delude his form, darken his complexion, and sin "against his own body," because "God hath made of one blood all nations of men!" We hope that the "Dear Brethren and Sisters" will reply that "all things are lawful, but all things are not expedient." That a man is not expected to introduce to his family or his bed-chamber, a converted Digger Indian, or Fyche African, because "all men are born free and equal."

"Put yourself in the place of these brethren," says the Appeal. "How would you feel," etc. A white man in any body's place is still a white man; and a negro in any body's place is still a negro, and feels like one. This is one of the fallacies of fanatical world-benders. One cannot put himself in a negro's place without first becoming a negro, and ceasing to be himself. Then he will have only a negro's history, a negro's ancestry, his unchangeable skin, his proper sense of having been made by the hand of God inferior in form and countenance, though equally capable of happiness, of righteousness, and of peace with the white man. He can no more complain of the broad distinction, and the line of separation which his white brethren insist on maintaining in their intercourse with him, than he can of the stamp which the Almighty has placed upon his brow. He will strive like all the rest of the human race for a better condition: but his present position can neither deprive him of hope, or heaven, because it does deprive him of a white wife. Dissatisfaction with God and man at one's estate in life is an endless misery; and such appeals as this of the New England preachers, are well calculated to disturb the African, the church, and the Universe. We hope that the "Dear Brethren and Sisters" will always have sense enough to revolt from a black pastor, "solely because of the color of his skin."

The N. O. Dist. Sunday School-Union.

The 20th Anniversary of this Society was celebrated in Carondelet Street Church, on last Sabbath afternoon. The body of the house was filled with scholars, and looked brilliant as the "southern spring-time." The American schools have become sufficiently large to fill it of themselves. Our German Sunday Schools now have their celebrations separately. The galleries of the house were crowded with parents and friends. It was a most delightful and successful exhibition of the kind. The singing was admirable, and the speaking better than any we have ever heard on a like occasion—growing better and better to the very last. Wm. H. Foster, Esq., the President of the Society, and the several Superintendents of the Schools, and all the Teachers deserve great credit for the care and pains which had evidently been taken in preparing the children for it. As usual, the girls did the greater part of the singing. American boys have the art of being particularly *man* whenever it is especially desirable that they should make themselves heard. At all other times we are apt to hear from them. They made up for this, however, by committing their pieces perfectly, and delivering them with propriety and grace. So long as our Churches here can present before the Lord so many precious jewels, as she did on this Sabbath afternoon, her glory will not depart from her. We feel sure that the audience derived much pleasure, and a new impulse toward heaven, by what they heard and saw.

N. O. DISTRICT MEETING.

We give a good deal of space this week to its record. The attendance was good, better than was expected. The business men of the Church are usually very busy in their several avocations. We have but few persons in this new country, who, venerable with age, have retired from the common pursuits of life, and are ready to "dwell in the house of the Lord." In the older States, and especially in England, one may see many such, who gently approach Heaven by constant service in the various offices of the Church. They are Stewards, or Leaders, or sit in the Choir, or teach in the Sabbath School, or exhort, or visit the poor and the sick with stated regularity, and their gray hairs moving in and about the house of God make the place glorious. That minute, methodical, and punctual attention to holy things is requisite to the highest development of christian grace and usefulness.

Among the interests discussed by this meeting, there was less importance attached to Church extension than we thought due to it. The Committee reported in the main that at present our paramount thought and care should be to get out of debt. After that, they recommend the planting of Sabbath Schools as an advance, and their development into small Churches, then into large Churches. There were two other systems for extending, which we should like to have heard discussed at some length. That of every man building his own pew—the pew system; and that of gradual collection and gradual expenditure: first, securing a lot, after that putting in the foundation, then running up the walls &c., moving no faster than the money will allow, and making collections before each successive step.

The resolution of the meeting authorizing the German Churches to establish day-schools of their own under the general superintendence of the Quarterly Conference, was an important step in the right direction; it solved a problem which some of the members of the Louisiana Conference have been working at for several years.

Until the meeting of the Annual Conference, as it had contingently determined no way for electing Lay Delegates to its body, it was believed that the law of the General Conference, as now officially announced, devolved their election upon the District Stewards. They accordingly request each Quarterly Conference, at its next meeting, to nominate by ballot one Lay delegate; and from these nominees, they will, at a subsequent meeting of the District Stewards, elect by ballot four Lay Delegates to the Annual Conference.

This, it occurs to us, is a most excellent way to secure an able, experienced, and impartial body of Lay Delegates. As the nomination by ballot would take place usually at the first Quarterly meeting, men would be selected for fitness rather than simply because they will take time to go to Conference. It affords a fair representation from all parts of the work. It prevents any undue advantage from the larger attendance of official membership in the immediate neighborhood of the District meeting. It does not suspend the election and choice of men upon the mere accidents of the hour.

That old gordian knot—how to support the Preacher—was left untied; merely handled. The individual-assessment plan was declared to be the nearest approach to its solution yet discovered.

Though a large city probably feels the influence of a District meeting proportionably much less than a town or a country appointment would, yet it is anywhere a good official training-ground, and enables each member to realize

justly the relative importance of his own position, and to get a clearer view of the whole field.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.
NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

Mr. Editor: Bishop Green of Mississippi, asked on the train the other morning, if the object of my visit to Luka was on account of my health: For the spiritual health of the people of this place, the urgent request of Bro. Bancroft brought me here, to assist the faithful young pastor in a protracted meeting continued, without previous announcement, from the prayer meeting of last week. On Monday night the invitation was first extended for penitents to approach the altar for prayer. Four came at once. Already in three or four days 12 to 15 have made a hopeful profession of faith, 25 were praying for pardon on last night. Among the happy converts are Col. P., and Dr. D., prominent influential citizens of the town. The former lost his wife in your city last week, whither they had gone a few weeks ago in hopes of her recovery from consumption. The male and female schools are sharing the benefits of the revival. Professors Spillman and Noreom dismiss their scholars daily, to attend the morning prayer-meetings—and a number of the youths under their care are penitents or happy converts. The former is a son of Rev. W. Spillman, of the Mobile Conference, and of course a member of our church, the latter not a church member, but an exemplary moral man, and opens the school with prayer. We are pleased to see such deserving young men, favored with a very flourishing school. Professor Stamps brings the young ladies of the female school out, for the benefit of the evening services. Last evening the writer enjoyed the privilege of a visit to the Institute, for the purpose of closing the exercises of the school with a lecture and prayer. This evening, Professor Spillman requests a visit to the Collegiate Institute. Parents wishing to educate their sons and daughters in a moral, intelligent, and healthy town, might be well suited at this place. The variety of fine mineral springs, and the favorable locality are attracting a number of people to the place.

The population has increased two fold in the past two years, now numbering one thousand inhabitants. Already two hundred have engaged board, at the hotel for the benefit of the celebrated waters, and every family that will entertain visitors to the springs, will be thronged during the summer. There are two fine schools, two churches, and but one drinking saloon in the town. The religious interest manifested seems to be genuine, thorough and profound—the result of the gospel preached with fidelity—and attended with serious, sober reflection. The Sabbath school is prosperous—Methodism has the ascendancy here decidedly. I am most favorably impressed with the place and people, and am happy to witness such a gracious visitation of the Spirit in convicting and converting power.

At this time a number of laborers are engaged in disintering the federal dead, buried here during the war, to be re-interred at Corinth, twenty miles distant.

Yesterday I went with Bro. Bancroft to the place where many soldiers had been buried. Those engaged in removing the remains of the soldiers are chiefly colored, superintended by a faithful son of Erin. The blackened bones are the principle remains that are found of most of the disinterred, but I was surprised to see several taken up partially petrified. I examined carefully the petrified portions of flesh, and found the muscles, and in one instance, the viscera harder and heavier than the bones. The body of a negro woman was taken up almost entirely petrified, only one foot dropping off, the skin and flesh having their natural appearance, save a reddish color, and the corpse was hard and almost as heavy as a rock.

Nearly all the remains are found in the water, though buried on high land ridges. Those buried in their blankets are as well or better pre-

served than those interred in biers and coffins. Those who died of disease at the hospitals are said to be oftener petrified than those killed in battle. Their wasted condition and the medicine taken, may have had some influence in the preservation and petrification. The soil in which they were buried does have had its influence. In examining one box of bones I found dollars in silver change, which had been found with the remains. The faithful Irishman places everything found about them with their bones to be reburied together. After doing the work here, I feel that I rather the scattered dead of the sons of the South, should rest in peace than have their bones disturbed by the rough hands of the who labor with many coarse jealous the disgusting work of removing their remains.

Last Sabbath I organized a Sabbath school at Cherokee, Ala., the colored people, which I doubt will result in good to their souls. Last year I was annoyed a great deal by missionaries from Ohio, turning our colored charges; this year where the missionaries have had no preaching scarcely five years until recently, I find missionaries have never been preach at all. And why? We have no churches to be occupied or turbed. If it was a missionary extension movement, would they rather to those without the gospel both among the white and the colored population? I have preached often to the colored as to the white people, since conference, though was entirely voluntary, without connection of the colored people with my charge. I purpose forming another Sabbath school next Sabbath for them, and will attend of those schools every Sabbath, rather than their self constituted preaching, teaching, baptizing, marrying without hope of fee or reward, never accepting one cent of my services. I look for my reward where there is no extension for nor moth to corrode or corrupt. The prophet is not without honor in his own country," but here one speaks in the highest praise the great benefit realized by the of the afflicted, from the use of M. A. Simmon's Vegetable Medicine and Purifying Pills, manufactured by the Dr. in India. The most eminent citizens here bear personal expression, testify of real excellence of the medicine. A considerable amount of sympathy for the destitute are being rendered here and elsewhere. This time many are in great want.

S. M. CHASE, Inka, Miss., April 19, 1867.
P. S. Since the above was written there have been a number of professions, and an increase of number of penitents. The town seems to be interested.

CHINESE MISSION.

Shanghai, Feb. 14, 1867.
REV. H. H. MONTGOMERY: I have just received your letter found us all with severe cold, but nothing serious. My health greatly improved within the last month, but I am not free from the ease which I have had for months, and I fear I shall not be from it while I stay in the East. I have been acting as interpreter at the Prussian consulate in Shanghai for the past eight months, and have been appointed interpreter of the English Municipal Council for three months, and it may be for next year. If I should continue there through the year, then I do not require any support from church at home for one year. It will be different now from what was when I was at the Prussian consulate. I shall not have so much time at my disposal, for my services will be required from morning till night. Heretofore I have been able to preach and work among Chinese during the week. Now I shall have no time except on Sabbath. This is not as I would have it, if it could be ordered otherwise. We have no money in Mission Treasury, and if we had

The Basis of Deliberation.

LONDON April 29.—The conference is to be composed of representatives of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, Russia and Holland. The following basis of deliberations is agreed upon:

France not to enlarge her present boundaries. Luxembourg to be dismantled and its status to be determined. The decision of the conference to be guaranteed by all the powers participating.

LONDON, May 2.—The Peace Conference meets here on the 12th of May. It is understood that Lord Stanley will preside over its deliberations.

King George of Greece arrived at London.

FRANKFORT, April 28.—United States bonds are steadily advancing—were last quoted to-day at 75.

PARIS, April 28.—American bonds sold to-day at 80.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Criminal court adjourned until 27th inst., when it was understood that the case of the *Jefferson Davis* will be tried. The counsel for prosecution having so agreed.

Jefferson Davis has determined to reconsider his declaration that he could not apply for pardon. If not arraigned at the May term of court at Richmond, he will file a petition for pardon. So say his friends here.

Attorney General Stanberry's opinion on the registration clause of the military bill is very liberal, and will enable nearly all those prohibited from voting by Sheridan, to become voters.

Registration—How in goes.

VOTERS, WHITE AND BLACK.—Through the courtesy of Gen. Sheridan we are enabled to make public the following interesting information regarding the registration of voters in this city. It will be seen that colored voters are, so far, in a majority of more than four to one—a fact doubtless resulting from the discouraging conduct pursued by the Registers toward white persons:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, Acting Assistant Inspector General's Office, New Orleans, La., May 1, 1867.

Tabular Statement of the Number of Voters Registered in the parish of Orleans up to 6 o'clock P. M., April 30:

	WHITE.	COL.	WHOLE.
First District.....	508	2,000	3,100
Second District.....	390	2,135	2,525
Third District.....	298	1,800	2,158
Fourth District.....	723	875	1,600
Fifth District.....	99	915	1,015
Totals.....	2,012	8,957	10,969

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the Major General Commanding.

JAMES W. FORSYTH, Brevet Brig. Gen. and A. A. I. G.

FROM WASHINGTON.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERAL SHERIDAN AND GENERAL GRANT.—The following telegraphic correspondence between Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Grant, with regard to who are to be considered as disfranchised, has been placed at our disposal by Maj. Gen. Hartstuf for publication:

[Telegram of April 1st.]
Gen. U. S. Grant, etc.

In consequence of diversity of opinion, I have the honor to request an authoritative decision showing who are prohibited from voting under the military bills, covering all cases.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen. U. S. A. [Telegram of April 6th.]
Gen. U. S. Grant, etc.

I am now in readiness to commence the registration in this city. Will, in a few days, commence throughout the whole State of Louisiana. A reply to my telegram, asking authoritative decision on what classes are disfranchised, is very important.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen. U. S. A. [Reply.]
WAR DEPARTMENT, ACTING GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, April 28, 1867.
Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding armies of the U. S.

General.—The secretary of war acknowledges the receipt of a telegram from Major General Sheridan, dated April 1st, in relation to prohibition from voting, and directs me to inform you that it was submitted to the President in cabinet, and instructions deferred until the attorney general completes his opinion upon the same point heretofore presented by Maj. Gen. Schofield, and on reference by the President, now under consideration by the attorney general.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

[Telegram to C. C. C.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Apr. 8, 1867.
Maj. Gen. Sheridan, New Orleans:

Your question as to who are ineligible for registration was submitted to the attorney general. No answer has been received. Go on, giving your own interpretation to the law, until answer is received.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, General U. S. A.

Official copy: Geo. L. HARTSTUF, A. A. G.

CHICAGO, ILL.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, April 28.—The general conference of European powers to settle the difference between France and Prussia will meet in London in May.

It has been agreed in that, in the meantime, the fortress of Luxembourg shall be dismantled.

Plan of Episcopal Visitation.

First District—Bishop Doggett.

Western Virginia Conference, at Barboursville, October 2.

Virginia Conference, at Petersburg, November 13.

North Carolina Conference, at Wilmington, November 27.

South Carolina Conference, at Morganton, N. C., December 11.

Baltimore Conference, at Baltimore, March 5, 1868.

Second District—Bishop Pierre.

Kentucky Conference, at Lexington, September 18.

Louisville Conference, at Franklin, October 2.

North Georgia Conference, at Atlanta, November 13.

South Georgia Conference, at Savannah, November 27.

Florida Conference, at Monticello, Florida, December 12.

Third District—Bishop Wightman.

Holston Conference, at Cleveland, Tenn., October 23.

Mobile Conference, at Marion, Ala., November 20.

Montgomery Conference, at Opelika, Ala., December 4.

Fourth District—Bishop McTear.

Trinity Conference, at Sulphur Springs, Texas, October 9.

East Texas Conference, at Rusk, October 23.

North-west Texas Conference, at Waco, November 6.

West Texas Conference, at Victoria, November 27.

Texas Conference, at Houston, December 11.

Fifth District—Bishop Marvin.

Missouri Conference, at Macon City, September 4.

St. Louis Conference, at Kansas City, September 18.

Indian Mission Conference, at Fort Gibson, October 3.

Arkansas Conference, at Dover, October 20.

Little Rock Conference, at Des Arc, November 27.

Sixth District—Bishop Paine.

Tennessee Conference, at Clarksville, October 23.

Memphis Conference, at Paducah, November 13.

Mississippi Conference, at Natchez, November 27.

Louisiana Conference, at New Orleans, December 11.

Seventh Dist.—Bishop Kavanaugh.

Columbia Conference, at Dallas, Oregon, August 28.

Pacific Conference, at San Jose, Cal., September 18.

NOTE.—Bishops Andrew and Early take no regular work, but are expected to do such work as they may be able.

MARRIED.

Married on the 23d of April by H. T. Lewis, B. G. GARDNER and SALLIE B. TUCKER.

By the same, on the 14th inst., Lewis E. FELTS and MISS ANN TODD CROOK.

By the same, on the 1st inst., Wm. H. LENDRY and MISS EMMA W. JONES.

All of Morehouse Parish, La.

OBITUARIES.

MARY A. HIGGENBOTHAM, wife of W. D. HIGGENBOTHAM, was born near Clinton, La., Dec. 1833, was married to W. D. HIGGENBOTHAM Jan., 1853, and died in Morehouse Parish, La., April 12, 1867.

She was converted during the season of the Louisiana Conference at Waterproof, under a sermon preached by Bishop Cavanaugh, joined the Church on the following day, and remained firm and unwavering in the faith to the close of her life.

Her loss is a sad one. She endeared herself to the Church by her deep, earnest piety, to the entire community by her gentle, unobtrusive manner, her meek, amiable, quiet spirit. In all the relations of life she was a model of excellence. She has left four little children, who will miss forever the most affectionate of mothers, and a husband to lament the loss of a devoted and lovely wife.

May the lesson of her stainless life not be lost in its influence upon the hearts and lives of the loved ones she has left to mourn her loss.

H. T. LEWIS.

MATIE NEAL, daughter of Rev. P. and M. E. Howard, was born April 17th, 1864, and at 10 o'clock on a bright and peaceful Sabbath morning, (February 10th, 1867,) her pure spirit took its everlasting flight to the bright fields of eternal bliss.

With an unusually sweet and attractive disposition, and a mind far too mature for one of her years, she appeared from the first to pure to mingle in the strife and commotion of this earth. And when the messenger came to call her to Jesus, all felt as if they might have expected it, for "earth's fires; flowers are ever soonest snatched away."

Whilst we are loth to part with the sweet Mattie, and aching hearts refuse to be comforted, there is for us a sweet consolation in thinking of this present happy state, and we mourn not as those without hope, for though thou canst come to us no more, we can so live as to meet thee in that better world where sorrow never comes, and parting is no more.

May her early death warn us all of the solemn command, "be ye also ready for ye know not the hour wherein the Son of Man cometh."

Greenwood, Miss., Feb. 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The preachers, laymen elect, and official members of the Camden District, Montgomery Conference, are hereby notified and invited to attend the District Meeting, at Camden, commencing Friday, June 7. Bishop Wightman will preside.

ANSON WEST, P. E.

New Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Felicity Street..... April 21

Moreau Street..... May 5

Carondelet Street..... " 12

Jefferson City..... " 19

Quar. Con. N. O. Cir., May 20th.

Advocate office, at 7 p. m.

German Churches, at Craps street " 26

N. O. Cir. Conference at " 24

Baton Rouge..... June 8, 9

Bayou Gros Tete and Plaquemine " 15, 16

Thibodaux circuit, at Tigerville " 22, 23

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Southern Methodist Publishing House.

The branch of the above House, at 112 Camp street, in this city, is a successful operation; all the Publications of the Catalogue can be had here on the same terms as at Nashville. Catalogues will be sent when requested. Single copies of books will be sent by mail to those who wish them, on remitting in addition to the price of the books, 4 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction of 4 ounces. Address:

R. J. HARP, Agent, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

Vicksburg Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Port Gibson Station, March 9, 10

Rocky Springs " 16, 17

Cayuga Circuit, " 30, 31

Vicksburg Station, April 6, 7

Birtouton Circuit " 13, 14

Raymond " 20, 21

Fayette Circuit, at Cane Ridge " 27, 28

Warren May 4, 5

North Warren " 11, 12

G. H. CLINTON, P. E.

Tuskaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Hanburg, March 9, 10

Marion & Hamburg, Quar. Meet'g at M. 16, 17

Brush Creek circuit, Mt. Nebo " 20

Mt. Zion " 21

New Providence " 22

Quarterly Meeting at Mt. Herman, April 6, 7

Greensboro Quarterly Meeting March 23, 24

N. Berne & Oak Grove Q. M., at N. B. " 30, 31

Scottsville and Carthage Circuit.

Avery April 10

Scottsville " 11

Pleasant Hill " 12

Williaming " 16

Salem " 17

Carthage " 25

Quarterly Meeting at Centre April 13, 14

Tuskaloosa Q. Meeting " 20, 21

Havanna cir., Havanna, 7 o'clock P. M. " 25

Q. M. at Spring Hill " May 4, 5

Eutaw Q. M. " April 27, 28

Forkland at Trinity, " May 11, 12

Dist. Stewards Meet' at Greensboro, March 23

J. L. COTTEN, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington at Eulogy, March 23, 24

Black Hawk, at Jordan Chapel " 30, 31

Greenwood, at Greenwood " April 6, 7

Carrollton, at Eden " 13, 14

Emory, at Midway " 20, 21

Holmes, at Shady Grove " 27, 28

Richland, at Ebenezer " May 4, 5

Goodman, at Goodman " 11, 12

Yazoo, at New Hope " 18, 19

Mont Olivet, at Short Creek " 25, 26

Yazoo City, " June 1, 2

I hope the Preachers will find it convenient to have religious services on Friday, before each appointment, as it is the stated last day. All the official members are earnestly requested to be present at Quarterly Conference.

J. M. PRICH, P. E.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul's March 23, 24

" Franklin street " 30, 31

" St. Francis " April 6, 7

Whistler & Cottage Hill, at Haymerville " 13, 14

Eastern shore & Fish River, at Grice's " 20, 21

Paseauga and Bay shore, at Antioch " 27, 28

Ocean Springs " May 4, 5

Citronello, at Beaver Meadow " 11, 12

State Line & St. Stephens, at St. Steph's " 18, 19

Waynesboro, at Winchester " 25, 26

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference

SECOND QUARTERLY MEETINGS:

Anacoe, at Holly Grove March 23, 24

Many, at Fort Jessup " 30, 31

Pleasant Hill, at San Patrice April 6, 7

Caddo, at Mt. Zion " 13, 14

Belle Bower " 20, 21

Springville, at Unity " 27, 28

N. Rosier, at Walker's Chapel May 4, 5

Shreveport " 11, 12

Mansfield, at " 26, 27

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

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They protect the toe from wear, and are highly ornamental.

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Buy no others. April 20 67 3 m

GET THE BEST.

A COMPREHENSIVE

DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE.

MAINLY ABRIDGED FROM

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LITTLE FEET, AND LITTLE FOOT-PRINTS.

BY JULIA WESTWOOD.

Many nectared lips have sung,
Both cheerily and sweet,
Of the charming little pit-a-pat,
Of creaking little feet.

On upon the vine-clad porch,
And through the amaranth hall,
Oh! the treasured joys they bring,
With every silvery fall.

On upon the road-side too,
And close down by the spring,
See the little saucy print,
A fairy-fashioned thing.

Down within the meadow green,
And near the rippling rill,
Where the daisy lambskins lie,
Where "tie-tac" goes the mill.

On upon the hill-side moss,
And down within the vale,
Where the blue-eyed daisies grow,
Refreshed by every gale.

Out where gentle, lowing kine,
Come night after the lea,
Oh! the blessed little print,
So beauteous to see.

Telling tales of bluest eyes,
And blackest eyes, and brown,
All brimming full of sunshine bright,
With ne'er an anxious frown.

Telling tales of chubby hands,
The fairest to behold,
Telling too of silken locks,
Both raven-black, and gold.

Telling tales of rounded limbs,
Ay, scarcely ever still,
Telling of the dainty feet,
Wandering up Life's hill.

Telling tales of little hearts,
All filled up to the brim,
With rainbow-dims and starlight,
That no wane can dim.

Telling tales of merry lips,
Where humming bird and bee,
Come to gather honey sweet,
Oh, beautiful to see.

Is this little prototype,
Just find it where you will,
Of little head, and heart and hand,
Meandering Life's hill.

And oh! as thus they travel on,
Through trailing dust and heat,
May God's celestial guardians,
Walk nigh the little feet;

And lead them to that Father-land,
That blissful best abode,
Whose golden streets, and pearly gates,
Conduct them close to God.
Havana, Ala., March, 1867.

LITTLE BOB.

When I was a little girl, I had a young playmate by the name of Mattie Rowell. One day, her father went out to take a walk, and seeing something fluttering in a bush, he went to it, and found it was a robin with a wounded leg. Mr. Rowell succeeded in catching the bird, and carried it home.

Now Mattie had no brothers and sisters to play with, and when her father told her he had brought her a pet, she was delighted; but when she saw how badly the bird was hurt, and how much it suffered, she could not keep back her tears.

The robin had been shot, and if its leg was not really broken, it was badly injured. Mattie wondered that any one could be so cruel as to cause so much suffering to one of God's beautiful creatures.

Mattie's father was a dentist, and she had often watched him make the beautiful, new teeth; so she thought, as her father could do such wonderful things, perhaps he might make a leg for the robin; and she told her father what she had been thinking, but he told Mattie they would bind up its leg, and he thought it would soon be better—which proved true, for Bob, as they called him, although always lame, soon got well, and was a very handsome bird. He would perch on Mattie's head and shoulders, while she was eating her breakfast, and once in a while would hop down and take something from her plate.

Mr. Rowell made a beautiful, white house for Bob, with a large door, blinds (painted green), and a verandah in front. Bob took possession with a great deal of pride, and dedicated it with his first song.

When the window was opened near where the house hung, Bob would fly out and go to the brook, which served him both as bath and mirror, after which he would seat himself in a tall tree and sun himself. Mattie could very often watch him from an up-stair window. Then he grew so independent that he would rather go and find certain bugs and worms for his dinner, with a cherry or two for dessert, than to eat the nice food Mattie prepared for him. And during the hot afternoons, he would rest himself on his verandah, till Mattie came from school, then he would chirp and hop about; and one favorite amusement of his, was to fly to the looking-

glass, hang to the frame with his little toes, and look at himself.

Autumn came, and one bright morning, a flock of robins came to a tree near by, and I presume Bob had his arrangements all made, for he joined them and off they flew. Mattie mourned the loss of her pet for many days. His house still hung by the window.

The long winter had gone, and Mattie had been in search of wild flowers, one spring day, and as she was arranging them, with some moss, to make a flora's dish, to surprise her mother, something flew against the window. She was startled, but she caught sight of a bird on the window sill. The window was opened, and Bob, her own dear Bob, came limping in.

Mattie was so rejoiced, and her father and mother seemed almost as much pleased as their little daughter.

He flew directly to his old home, the little white house, and after seeming satisfied that all was right, flew off, but soon returned, bringing his bride. Mrs. Robin was not so well acquainted, but after a great deal of petting and persuasion, Bob and his little wife went to house-keeping. Bob made a very attentive husband and father, for you must know that in a few weeks, they had quite a family in the little white house. When Mattie looked in at the front door, she could see five little open mouths; and Bob and his wife seemed to think, as other parents do, that theirs were remarkable children.

O what a delightful time we children had, watching Mattie's pets! Bob and his mate reared two broods that summer, and in the fall they traveled south, to spend the winter; and as Mattie's parents moved from there during the winter, she never knew if Bob returned.

Mattie is a woman, now, and, I presume, often tells her "birdies" in the "home nest" of the happy days she had with her pet robins.

Little Corporal.

From the Little Corporal.

The Pear Tree.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

Old Rupert sat, at the close of day, in the shade of a beautiful pear tree, which stood before his house, while his grandson ate of the pears, and could not cease praising the sweet fruit.

Then said the grandfather, "I must tell you how this tree came here. One evening, more than fifty years ago, I stood here, when there was empty space, but where now this pear tree stands, and complained to a rich neighbor of my poverty. 'O,' said I, 'how perfectly contented should I be, if I could only possess one hundred dollars.'"

"The neighbor, who was a wise man, said: 'That you can easily do, if you only set about it. See,' said he, 'there in the soil, where you stand, are more than a hundred dollars, if you can only get them.'"

"At that time, I was only a foolish young man, and so in the following night I dug in the ground on that spot, and to my great mortification found not a single dollar. In the morning, the neighbor saw where I had been digging, and laughed heartily at my simplicity.

"I see," said he, 'that you did not understand me. I will send you a young pear tree; set that in the hole which you have dug, and after a year the dollars will begin to appear.'"

"I set out the young tree. It grew, and became what you now see it. The luscious fruit which it has borne year after year, has brought me in far more than a hundred dollars, and it is yet a capital which yearly brings in a good interest."

"Open your eyes,
And open your mind,
Work with your hands,
And wishes you'll find."

HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT.

ANOTHER CORN-BREAD RECIPE.—One pint of Indian meal, half pint of wheat flour, two eggs, well beaten, a pinch of salt, one pint of milk and one half teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in warm water; one teaspoonful of cream tartar, which sift and mix well with the meal and flour. Mix all the ingredients together. Butter your pan well, and bake immediately in a quick oven.

TO DRIVE OFF RATS.—Take a bunch of matches and soak them overnight in a teaspoonful of water; then take out the matches, thicken the water with Indian meal to a stiff dough, adding a spoonful of sugar and a little lard; lay it about the premises where the rats and nothing else will get it.

CONFECTIONER'S JELLY.—Isinglass dissolved in water by boiling, and evaporated until it jellies on cooling. In order to render it perfectly transparent it should be clarified with white of egg. Spices, wine and milk may be added to suit the taste. Three ounces of good isinglass should make at least a quart of very strong jelly.

RICE CAKE.—1. Half a pound of ground rice, half a pound of loaf sugar and four eggs. Beat the eggs separately, and then the whole ingredients together for half an hour, and bake in a mold. 2. Half a pound of ground rice, sifted through a fine muslin; six ounces of loaf sugar finely pounded, four eggs, the grated rind of one lemon; put these ingredients into a large basin, and well whip it for twenty minutes; then put it in a mold, and bake in a quick oven. 3. Half a pound of ground rice, half a pound of the finest flour and half a pound of loaf sugar (pounded), seven eggs, a quarter of a pound of butter and the rind of a lemon, grated. Beat the eggs well first, then mix in the other ingredients, and beat them together for three-quarters of an hour. Put into a buttered mold, and bake for three-quarters of an hour in a quick oven.

TO BOIL VEGETABLES GREEN.—Put them into plenty of boiling water which has been salted; keep them uncovered and boiling fast till they are done. To counteract the hardness of the water, should it exist, a little carbonate of soda may be added with the salt.

CORNING FLAX.—Melt a piece of white beeswax, about the size of a filbert kernel, in one ounce of olive oil; to this add one or two drops of otto of roses or some other strong perfume.

MILK OF ROSES.—Put into a small bottle two ounces of rose water, one teaspoonful of oil of sweet almonds, ten drops of oil of tartar. Shake the bottle until the whole are combined. A beautiful cosmetic, to be applied with a corner of a towel or a cambric handkerchief, after the morning ablutions.

OIL TO PROMOTE THE GROWTH OF THE HAIR.—Castor oil, half a pint; alkali root, half an ounce; oil of bergamot, ten minims; oil of cloves, ten minims; civet, one and a half grains. The castor oil must be gently heated; when sufficiently hot, it should be poured upon the alkali root, which immediately communicates its color. It must then be strained, and when cold, the other ingredients are to be stirred into it. This oil will not only promote the growth of the beard and whiskers, but will also strengthen and improve the hair in every respect.

TO TAKE OUT GREASE AND INK STAINS.—Spirits of ammonia will take out spots of grease, ink, fruit stains, etc., on cloth, silk, muslin, or any other material, without injury to the color of the fabric. It can be purchased in small quantities at any chemist's.

UNFLAMMABLE DRESSES.—It is much to be regretted that the process of rendering the materials of ladies' dresses unflamable is not more generally understood and used by the public. Either of three substances: phosphate of ammonia, tungstate of soda, and sulphate of ammonia—can be mixed in the starch, and at cost of one penny a dress, deaths from fire can be rendered, in point of fact, impossible. Articles of apparel subjected to those agents can, if they burst at all, only smoulder, and in no case can they blaze up in the sudden and terrible manner in which so many fatal accidents have occurred to the fair wearers of crinoline.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Carrots for stock.

While some of our people are troubling themselves greatly in regard to the cultivation of corn and oats, for the limited number of horses and cows kept by them generally, I would like to direct their attention very briefly to a much more economical kind of food for stock. I allude to carrots. It is, perhaps, not as generally known as it should be that carrots may be given with perfect safety, and with the very best results, to every species of stock; more especially during the Winter, and in early Spring. When given to cows, they not only increase the quantity of the milk, but give firmness, color and flavor to the butter. To horses they may be given raw, though for horses or cows they are more nutritious and better relished when boiled and mixed with a portion of cut hay or straw, or bran or ship stuff. Swine fatten on them rapidly, and, when boiled, they are eaten with avidity by poultry. Horses will do as much work on carrot feed, mixed with a proportion of corn, or oats, as they will upon corn or oats alone.

A good, bright, well-enriched sandy loam is the delight of carrots. They do not succeed well on heavy wet soils, and all such should be avoided. If a depth of fifteen inches of good open soil can be selected; and a good dressing of manure given it, equal to that required to produce a fair crop of corn; under all ordinary circumstances, the yield will not be less than from three to four hundred bushels to the acre.

The seed may be sown at almost any time from the 1st of April to the 20th of May. For field culture, it should be sown in drills, an inch in depth; fifteen or eighteen inches apart, the plants being thinned to six inches asunder. All the cultivation required is keeping down the weeds, and the occasional stirring of the soil between the rows. They are preserved for Winter use in the same manner as turnips, rutabagas, etc.

The Long Orange, Altringham, and the White Belgian are the varieties generally selected for field culture. The Long Orange is more largely cultivated than either of the others, though there are many who prefer the White Belgian. Either succeeds well in our soils, and with proper care will yield very remunerative crops—far more remunerative than corn or oats.

It is thought advisable by some growers to sprout the seed before sowing. This is a good plan, and generally gives a fair start to the crop. As the seeds are covered with a rough coat, and are difficult to separate, they should be mixed with common sand, and well rubbed between the hands before sowing. The mixing should be thoroughly done to secure even distribution.

BEETS FOR MILCH COWS.—Farmers who have accurately tested the merits of the different kinds of food for milch cows in Winter, look with favor upon the beet. A test recorded by the Germantown Telegraph gives 7½ pounds of butter per week from a cow, 5 for carrots. In both cases hay and corn fodder were given, as much as was wanted to be eaten. Cut hay and meal were also tried, and produced 6 pounds. Half a bushel of the roots were used a day to each cow. Beets on good soil and properly tended will produce 400 to 500 bushels to the acre. The advantage of raising this crop will at once be seen. Sugar is a prominent property in the beet. It has, specially, a warming influence, and hence is favorable for Winter feed.

SOOT AS MANURE.—Every owner or occupant of a house has a considerable quantity of soot at command, the presence of which in the stove-pipe or chimney is often the cause of destructive fires, causing sometimes loss of property and life. Soot is one of the most valuable manures, and nothing but the most culpable carelessness and indifference will suffer it to remain a standing menace to life and property, when it can be easily removed and turned to good account in the field or garden. Twelve quarts of soot in a hoghead of water will make a powerful liquid manure, which will improve the growth of flowers, garden vegetables, or root crops. In either a liquid or solid state it makes an excellent top-dressing for grass or cereal crops.

HOG CHOLERA.—J. Thompson of Indiana, in the Western Rural, gives the following preventive and cure of this disease: "I would suggest if tar is smeared at the bottom of the troughs in which the hogs are fed, in the proportion of a pint to a trough ten or twelve feet long, and a couple of ounces of flour of sulphur, and some dissolved-salt-peter be mixed with the food daily for a week or more, and chloride of lime sprinkled about the sleeping places, hog cholera may be prevented and cured."

WHEN A HORSE IS UNSOUND.—Any of the following defects constitute unsoundness in a horse: Lameness of all kinds and degrees. Disenses of any of the internal organs. Cough of all kinds so long as it exists. Roaring, broken wind, thick wind, grease, mange, farcy and glanders, megrims or staggers, founder, convex feet, contracted feet, spavins and ringbones, enlargement of the sinews or ligaments, cataracts and other defects of the eyes, impairing sight.

The following may or may not occasion unsoundness, according to the state or degree in which they exist: Corns, splints, thrushes, bog-spavins, thorough-pins, windgalls, crib-biting. Curbs are unsoundness unless the horse has worked with them for some months without inconvenience.

Cutting, particularly speedy cutting, constitutes unsoundness when it cannot be remedied by care and skill. Quidding, when a confirmed habit, injures the soundness of a horse.

Defects called blemishes are: Scars from broken knees, capped hocks, splints, bog-spavins, and thorough-pins; loss of hair, from blisters or scars; enlargements from blows or cutting, and specks or streaks on the corner of the eye.

Vices are: Restiveness, shying, bolting, running away, kicking, rearing, waving or moving the head from side to side, strutting, quidding, slipping the halter.

The receipts at the New Orleans Customhouse, for the month of March, 1867, were \$44,415 in gold, and \$15,000 in greenbacks.

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Every student who enters the school is ex-
pected to remain to the close of the session in
order that he will be held liable for the bills in all
cases of sickness protracted illness shall compel his
removal.

Students are required to furnish their own bed
clothing, towels, washbasin, mosquito-bar, etc.
Board can be obtained by addressing New Orleans, La.,
or Rev. J. C. Keener, D.D.,
at the number of students is limited, it is
specially requested that application be made as
soon as possible.

W. H. N. MAGRUDER,
Baton Rouge, La., August 24th, 1866.

H. P. BUCKLEY,
WATCHMAKER;
No. 8.....Camp Street.....No. 8
Dealer in fine WATCHES,
JEWELRY and SILVERWARE,
SPECTACLES of ALL KINDS.
—Also—
GUNS AND PISTOLS.

Every sort of Gun and Pistol repaired attended to,
by
J. E. BAILEY,
Formerly of Charles Street.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, VA.
IN FULL OPERATION.
THIS TIME HONORED INSTITUTION is
now more in successful operation, with a FULL
CORPS OF PROFESSORS. The chairs of the
several schools are filled by able and experienced
men. There are the literary and scientific
schools, viz: OF ANCIENT LANCET, NATURAL
CHEMISTRY, and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,
MORAL PHILOSOPHY and MODERN LANG-
UAGES. In addition to the above the Board of
Trustees have established a school of COM-
MERICAL SCIENCE, with the view of giving
to the young men of the country a BUSINESS
EDUCATION.

To graduates in all these schools, Diplo-
mas are granted and the degrees of Bachelor of Arts
and Master of Arts are conferred upon students
who accomplish a certain course. The high
grade of scholarship formerly enjoyed is still
maintained. We have a full CHEMICAL and
PHYSIOLOGICAL APPARATUS for the illus-
tration of the sciences taught.

The location of the College is unsurpassed for
health and geniality. It is situated midway be-
tween the mountains and the seaboard, and
during a career of thirty-three years, and with
thousands of young men in attendance, there
has never been a death arising from malaria or
other local cause. We have a full CHEMICAL
apparatus, and those desiring to graduate young
men not only mentally but physically also.

BOARD IS SIXTEEN DOLLARS PER
MONTH. Tuition from \$10 to \$15, according to
the number of schools attended. \$250 will cover
expenses of board, tickets for three schools,
matriculation and contingent fees for ten months.
Student provides his own laundry, fuel and
lights. Young men who are preparing for the
ministry and those desiring to be law men who
are unable to pay their tuition, will be allowed
to attend any or all of the schools free of charge.

This College is situated near Dayton, the
county seat of Mecklenburg county, Va.
Arrangements are made to transport students
from Ridgway Depot, on the Raleigh and Wel-
don Railroad, whilst a conveyance leaves Rade-
noke station, on the Richmond and Danville
Railroad, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,
and the Wolf Trap Depot, on the same route,
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

We solicit a liberal patronage from Maryland,
Virginia and North Carolina, from the West,
South and South West.

Second term will commence on the 1st day of
February next. Young men will be received and
prepared for the College proper. For further
particulars address the undersigned at Dayton,
Mecklenburg county, Va.

THOS. C. JOHNSON,
President R. M. College,
New Orleans.

ETHEL & THOMAS,
FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants.
For sale of Bagging, Rope and Twine, Pork,
Lard, Beef, Flour, Grain, Hay and Western Pro-
duce generally.

Sole Agents for the celebrated brand, "Grey
Jacket" Flour.
No. 105 Poydras street, New Orleans.

Will give personal attention to the purchase
of Merchandise and Groceries for the country.
Cash orders solicited. Instructions strictly
obeyed.

SHEPARD, ABBOTT & CO.,
No. 53 Camp street, New Orleans,
Nearly opposite Picayune Office.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,
PLATED WARE,
House Furnishing Goods,
AND KITCHEN WARE.

We beg leave to inform our friends and the
public in general, that we have on hand a large
and well selected stock of the above goods, and
are constantly receiving them directly from the
manufacturers in France, England, and the United
States; and we flatter ourselves that we can
sell our goods as low as any house in the city.

For variety in the house-furnishing line, our
stock is unequalled in the South.
Call in and see for yourself before purchasing
elsewhere.

SHEPARD, ABBOTT & CO.,
53 Camp street, New Orleans.

J. A. BRASELMAN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
Possess great facilities for buying goods cheap
which enables them to sell below market prices.

Special attention given to orders.
Nos. 586 and 588 Magazine Street
Corner of St. Andrew Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

BROWN & FINNEGAN,
Successors to D. Genella,
112 Camp Street—Ground Floor,
Dealers in

CROCKERY, CHINA & GLASS WARE,
Tin, Plated and Japanned Ware,
PLATED AND FANCY GOODS.

Families wishing supplies are invited to call
and examine goods and prices.
Jan 9 3m

NORTH, BRUSH & MASON,
Wholesale Dealers in
Fancy Goods,
STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, CUTLERY.

HOSIERY,
Furnishing Goods, etc.,
35 MAGAZINE STREET,
Opposite the St. James Hotel, New Orleans, La.
aug 25 1y

CLERGYMEN are furnished with the
Illustrated **Practical Journal**—
Physiology, Pathology, Pneumology,
Physiology, etc., at Club
rates, \$1.50 a year—Single Nos. 20 cts. To
others, \$2 a year. Premiums of Melodians,
Pianos, Sewing Machines and Books are given
by S. T. WELLS, Publisher, 350 Broadway, N.Y.

W. H. N. MAGRUDER,
Baton Rouge, La., August 24th, 1866.

HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY.
RICHARD ANGELL,
156 Julia street, bet. Camp and St. Charles
PURE AND FRESH MEDICINES,
Cases, Books, Certificates, &c.
Chili Drops, the best curative known for Ague,
Bilious Fever, &c.; and other's Worm Drops, and
other approved Remedies for domestic practice

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL,
(Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College.)
Has established himself at No. 109 Carondelet
street, near Poydras, where he will perform all
Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory
manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite
bases. Being familiar with all American
methods of extracting teeth without pain, by the use of
such as best suited the case. Particular attention
given to the medical and surgical treatment of
diseases of the mouth and teeth.

PHILIP WERLEIN,
\$2.....Baronne Street.....\$2
Successor of the well known music houses of
P. P. WALKER and D. P. WERLEIN & HALL,
Dealer in

PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS,
GUITARS, VIOLINS,
And other musical instruments. Also, Music
and Instruction Books, Music Folios, Note Paper
—in fact everything pertaining to music trade—
The repairing and tuning of Pianos will be
attended to, arrangements having been made
with that well known Piano Maker, M. BUCH-
ART, who will take charge of that department.
—charges will be reasonable and satisfactory.
—Parties wishing can have their Pianos sold
—sold on commission, boxed, or shipped to order.
—Findings for repairing Pianos, such as Wire,
Felt, Cloth, etc., constantly for sale.
—Piano Stools, Covers of elegant patterns, etc.,
on hand.

Any information on musical matters cheer-
fully given. Teachers recommended.
Music neatly bound.
P. S.—P. WERLEIN will be found at times
at the above place, and will aid in making se-
lections. He recommends his son PHILIP WERLEIN
to his former friends and customers, and solicits
their patronage for him.

STOVES, GRATES, TIN WARE,
AND
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

The undersigned offer for sale an assortment
of COOKING STOVES, embracing among the
lot the well known Chamberland, the Brilliant,
the Peerless, the American Home, and others
of the latest improvement.

Also, a large lot of HEATING and PARLOR
STOVES, a large variety of GRATES, and of
COUNTRY HOLLOW WARE, etc.

We manufacture all our own Tin Ware, and
sell cheap.
CAMPBELL & CO.,
n 10 6m 115 Poydras st, bet. Camp & Magazine

COAL OIL AND LAMPS.
HILL & VEAZIE,
Having removed from No. 31 Chartres street to
No. 74 Camp street, have received large additions
to their former stock, making their assortment
of Coal Oil Lamps, and all the articles needful
to use with them, very extensive; together with
COAL OIL CHANDELIERS from two to six
lights, suitable for lighting Churches, large
Halls, Parlors, etc.; and every variety of Lamp-
terns from the small Hand to the large Station-
ary; also, very useful and economical, also
EDIBLE COOKING STOVES, assorted, and
heated by coal oil; with many other useful and
convenient articles.

Always on hand the best Kerosene, and Coal
oil manufactured.
Call and examine.
HILL & VEAZIE,
No. 74 Camp street,
n 1y Between Natchez street and Times Office

ST JAMES HOTEL,
MAGAZINE STREET,
Between Gravier and Natchez Streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CHAS. E. SNEDES, Manager.
This establishment is now open for the reception
of guests.
It is newly furnished from the Kitchen to the
roof. Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, Linen
Sheeting, etc. The Furniture and Table Ware
of the latest style and most costly ma-
terial. The Table is furnished with every ac-
cessory for the market. The fare with Liquors,
equal to any used in private families, and the
comforts and pleasures of a home, as far as
possible, guaranteed to its Guests.

The House itself may be said to be entirely
new and fresh. The undersigned will spare
neither labor or expense to merit a continuance
of the liberal support with which he has thus
far been honored.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
Dealers in all descriptions of
MILL AND PLANTATION MACHINERY,
AND AGRICULTURAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents in the Southwest for the celebra-
ted Wood & Mann Steam Engines, a to 35 horse
power; Coleman's Corn and Mill; Mills;
Strain's Corn and Wheat Mills; Saw Machines;
Rolling Cloth; Todd's Circular Saw Mills; Wool
Carding Machines; Flowsy Machines; Staffed
Saw Cultivators; Stanley Gany Plows; Plows;
Wheelbarrows, Bolting, Saws, etc.

Send for descriptive circulars and price lists.
GEO. H. VINTEN,
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 110 Poydras street, between Camp and St.
Charles streets, New Orleans.

Newspaper of the following sizes: 22 by 32,
24 by 36, 26 by 38, 27 by 43, 32 by 44, and 36
by 48.
Agent for the sale of R. Hoe & Co's Printing
Presses; the "Liberty" Job Presses; Adams'
Cottage Presses; and J. S. Conners & Sons
Type.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
17 Chartres Street.
Lately received Carpeting of all kinds and
quality. Floor Oil Cloth of all qualities, which
we cut to suit rooms; Curtain Materials, Lace
Curtains, Cornices and Bands in great variety;
Window Shades, Hair Cloth, Crumple Cloth,
Table and Piano Covers, China and Cocoa Mat-
tings of all widths.

F. ADAM,
(Formerly with C. Yale, Jun., & Co.)
MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER
In Ladies' and Misses'
CLOTH AND SILK CLOAKS,
No. 76 Canal Street—Up Stairs,
NEW ORLEANS.

Don't trust to glaring advertisements in the
newspapers, but go to THE FACTORY itself.
If you want good Goods at fair prices. n 10 2m

E. GIQUEL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FOREIGN, FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS.
Also, a large and varied supply of
HOUSEKEEPING and
PLANTATION GOODS.
Constantly on hand, at
126 Canal Street,
sept 1y NEW ORLEANS.

P. J. CHRISTIAN & CO.,
General Mercantile Stationers,
JOB PRINTERS, AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 73 Camp Street.

We beg to inform our friends and the public
that we have established a complete BOOK
BINDER in connection with our business, and
will hereafter be enabled to execute all orders
with promptitude and dis. atch.

We have secured the services of one of the
most thorough workmen of this city, and our
improvements can rely upon having their orders
promptly and efficiently executed. o 20 3m

D. H. HOLMES,
Direct Importation of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
No. 155 Canal Street,
sept 6m NEW ORLEANS.

S. ANDERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER
And PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK DEALER,
61 Camp street, New Orleans.

Cartes de Visite,
Hallotypes, Ambrotypes,
Pictures on Porcelain,
And every description of Pictures known to the Art.

All kinds of Photographs—Materials at the
lowest price for cash.
sept 1y

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!!!
BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY
Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,
Of the late Firm and Successors to G. W.
COFFIN & CO.,
102 & 104 East Second street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Acad-
emies, Plantations, etc.
Made of Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with
our improved Rotary Yoke.

All bells warranted to prove satisfactory, or
subject to their very best and most improved
Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent free
upon application. j 16 1y

GUSTAVE VOM HOFE,
Manufacturer of Upright Pianos,
507 MAGAZINE ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Pianos sold at moderate prices, with five years
guarantee.
One of these Pianos has just been awarded a
Medal at the recent Louisiana State Fair, for
superior richness of tone and great durability.
—decl 6m

TURNER & COHEN,
Photograph and Fine Art Gallery,
NO. 57 CAMP STREET.

Trusting that the liberal patronage of our
friends and the public will continue, we have
engaged the services of Mr. E. M. HOWELL, an
operator who cannot be surpassed for skillful
and artistic ability. Our artist, Mr. REICHMAN,
is second to none in the country.

These gentlemen, with many others for our
business, have lately arrived from New York,
and we are now prepared to make pictures from
the smallest miniature on your watch dial to full-
size portraits.
The public are invited to call and make a crit-
ical examination for themselves of the many spec-
imens we have of well known citizens of
this city.

MCCUTCHON & HUBBELL,
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
Hoes, Axes, Nails, etc.,
NO. 74 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

[Established in 1828.]
EVANS FASHIONABLE RETAIL
Hat Emporium,
No 62 CAMP STREET,
Next door to the Picayune Office, New Orleans.

A complete assortment of the Latest Styles
by every steamer, at Moderate Prices. n 15 6m

LOEB, SIMON & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
86 Canal Street,
sept 3m NEW ORLEANS.

J. T. SAWYER, C. H. McKNIGHT, H. GRAY
C. H. McKNIGHT & CO.,
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
50.....Magazine Street.....8

Keep constantly on hand, a large and varied
assortment of
GROCERIES, PRODUCE, ETC.
Particular attention will be paid to the filling
of PLANTATION AND FAMILY ORDERS.
Our friends would do well to call and examine
our Goods and cheap PRICES, before going
elsewhere. feb 16 6m

MRS. READ'S SCHOOL,
Baton Rouge, La.
Will reopen January, 1867. Parents desiring
to place their daughters in this school will find
it to their advantage to do so immediately, so
that the Classes may be arranged and filled with-
out further loss of time.

M. W. READ, Principal
dec 29 3m

JAMES SYME,
Wholesale Druggist,
139 CANAL STREET, (Toward Buildings),
NEW ORLEANS.

Importer and Dealer in Fine
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES,
Fancy Goods and Perfumery.
Surgical Instruments,
French, English, and American, of every variety
Medicine Chests and Medical Saddle-bags.
aug 25 1y

W. H. HENNING & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
95 and 97, CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Offers to Families, Planters and Traders a full
stock of Fancy and Staple Goods, consisting in
part of
CHAMPAGNE,
BRANDIES,
WHISKIES,
CLARET,
CORDIALS, ETC.

Also, a large lot of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses,
Tobacco, Pork, Beef, Bacon, Salt, suitable for
Plantation supplies,—all of which will be offer-
ed at the
Most reasonable Rates.
Country orders will receive the most
careful and prompt attention.

W. H. HENNING & CO.,
95 & 97 Camp street, New Orleans
a 18 1y

WALLACE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, and
PLANTATION CLOTHING.
No. 74 CANAL STREET, AND 91, 93 and 95 COMMON STREET,
(SLOCUM BUILDING), NEW ORLEANS.
a 18 1y

W. G. COYLE & CO.,
COAL MERCHANTS,
Office: 142 Gravier street.
Yard: Corner Magazine & Girod.

A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.,
Corner of Canal and Royal streets,
[Late HIVE & GOODRICH].
Established in New Orleans Fifty Years!
MANUFACTURERS OF JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
Importers of Watches, Diamonds, Clocks,
Brilliant, Porcelain, Plated Ware, Cutlery,
Fancy Goods, Guns and Pistols.
The largest assortment in the South always on
hand.

CHAS. H. CHURCHILL,
41 MAGAZINE STREET, AND 20 BANK PLACE, (Opposite St. James Hotel) NEW ORLEANS, LA.

DIRECT IMPORTERS,
We have in stock and are constantly receiving some choice patterns of English and Am-
erican Table and Pocket Cutlery, of the highest quality, and at the lowest market quotations.
Also, a large stock of Trunks, Cases and Leather Goods, of the latest styles, manufactured by the
Hoes, Anvils, Vices and Belows; Scales, manufactured by the Novelty Iron Works, Pitts-
burgh, and American.

W. H. HENNING & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
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Offers to Families, Planters and Traders a full
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BRANDIES,
WHISKIES,
CLARET,
CORDIALS, ETC.

Also, a large lot of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses,
Tobacco, Pork, Beef, Bacon

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The principal feature in the market since our last issue, is the strong reaction in our leading staple, caused by the favorable and pacific tenor of the foreign news, and resulting in sales to a liberal extent at a marked advance in prices. In most other departments of trade there has been increased dullness, accompanied by a decline in several leading articles, including flour, corn and oats.

The decline in Gold, caused by the improvement in 5 20's at London and on the Continent, has had a corresponding influence on Foreign Exchange, the rates of which have materially receded, but at the same time the market has exhibited a more healthy tone, with manifestly increased confidence in commercial bills. Domestic trade has continued extremely quiet, with light offerings, a limited remittance demand, and a decided tendency to easier rates.

COTTON.—We noticed, in our last report that owing to favorable accounts from New York, the market had exhibited a sharp reaction and closed at advanced quotations. On Saturday, the news from New York and Liverpool being encouraging, the sales summed up 4000 bales. On Monday the news that the Prussian Government had acceded to the proposition for a general conference of the great powers to settle the Luxembourg question, and that at both Liverpool and New York, prices had materially advanced, caused an unusual excitement in the market. The sales amounted to 4200 bales. Tuesday the accounts from Liverpool and New York caused an unfavorable reaction. Sales were confined to 1500 bales, at prices according with our quotations.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 9700 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 2875 bales, against 4440 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 1565 bales.

The receipts at this port, since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas), are 659,437 bales, against 619,251 bales to same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 134,971 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 75,466 bales to Great Britain, of 47,895 to France, and an increase of 35,184 bales to other foreign ports.

Low. — to —
Ordinary. 21 to 22
Good Ordinary. 23 to 24
Fair Middling. 25 to 27
Middling. 28 to 30

TOBACCO.—Buyers have been looking around, but the offerings are small and the sales confined to 90 hogsheads. We continue to quote:

Light. Heavy.
Low Refused. 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 to 4 1/2 Curreney.
Good do. 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 to 5 1/2
Common Leaf 6 to 7 1/2 to 8 1/2
Medium. 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 to 9 1/2
Fair. 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 to 10 1/2
Choice. 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 to 12 1/2
Choice Select 13 to 14 to 15

FLOUR.—The receipts have been large and prices have given way about 50c per barrel. Sales for the past three days have been 3787 barrels, at our quotations.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, Wednesday evening, April 30, 1867.
Western Beef, choice per lb net. 18 to 18
Western Beef, 3d quality, per lb net. 13 to 13
Texas Cattle 2d quality, per head. \$30 to 35
Texas Cattle 3d quality, per head. \$20 to 25
Texas Cattle 3d quality, per head. \$15 to 20
Hogs per lb gross. 8 to 8 1/2
Hogs per lb net. 7 1/2 to 8
Choice Sheep, per head. \$30 to 40
Choice Sheep, per head. \$25 to 30
Choice Sheep, per head. \$20 to 25
Choice Sheep, per head. \$15 to 20
Choice Sheep, per head. \$10 to 15
Choice Sheep, per head. \$5 to 10
Choice Sheep, per head. \$3 to 5
Choice Sheep, per head. \$2 to 3
Choice Sheep, per head. \$1 to 2
Choice Sheep, per head. \$0 to 1

HORSE AND MULE MARKET.
Saddle and light harness Horses. \$200 to \$400
Heavy draft Horses. 175 to 365
Common do. 75 to 150
Mules, 1st quality, broke. 225 to 250
Do 2d do. 150 to 200
Do 3d do. 100 to 150
Do 4th do. 50 to 100
Do 5th do. 25 to 50
Do 6th do. 10 to 25
Do 7th do. 5 to 10
Do 8th do. 2 to 5
Do 9th do. 1 to 2
Do 10th do. 0 to 1

Monetary.

The Money Market continues without any great variation, but both Gold and Foreign Exchange have materially given way under pacific news from Europe, the former showing a net decline during the past three days of 3c per dollar. The resources of the banks and private bankers are mostly absorbed in Exchange operations, but they discount a moderate amount of sixty days' business paper for their regular customers.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling may be quoted at 143 1/2 to 144 for bill of lading bills, 146 to 146 1/2 for A1 commercial, and 148 to 148 1/2 for private bankers' and bank; and France at 392 1/2 to 390 for A1 commercial, and 385 for bank.

Both the supply and demand for Domestic Exchange has been limited, and the market has steadily ruled in favor of buyers, the banks checking on New York at 38 per cent. premium, and commercial eight ruling at par to 18 premium, one day's sight at par.

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire.)

ARTICLES. FROM TO

Agricultural Implements.

Cotton and Sugar Plows. 4 75 22 50

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ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire.)

ARTICLES. FROM TO

Agricultural Implements.

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J. R. POWELL,

COTTON FACTOR,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

190 Common Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

W. R. STUART,

Late Stuart & James,

22-23 Canal Street, New Orleans.

Represented by CAPT. J. A. BIRKHEAD,

Duck Hill, Miss.

S. EYEMOUR,

JOHN J. WHITWORTH,

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Cotton and Wool Factors,

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67 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.

R. BLEAKLY & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62 and 64 Poydras street,

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All cotton consigned to us will receive the

personal attention of Mr. J. P. GIBBS, (for

merely with the house of Messrs Wright & Allen)

who is specially charged with that department

of our business. sep22 ly

D. CAMPBELL, F. MCKEY,

Of Mobile, Late Eckford & Weaver, Mobile

CAMPBELL, ECKFORD & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

Forwarding & General Com'n Merchant,

103 No. 58 Camp street, New Orleans. ly

SPEED, SUMMERS & CO.,

46 Carondelet street, New Orleans,

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS,

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J. H. CARTER,

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Nos. 8 and 10 Tchoupitoulas Street,

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES.

VOLUME XIII.—NUMBER 17.
WHOLE NUMBER 620.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1867.

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OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Mr. James M. Putnam, recently of New Orleans, but now a colonial agent, Col. R. W. Graham, formerly of Kentucky, but recently of Texas, Mr. Dudley Adams, formerly of Tennessee, but recently of Arkansas, and I left New Orleans on the 19th of March to explore British Honduras. Having devoted six weeks faithfully and laboriously to arduous work, for the accomplishment of which we were highly rewarded with facilities that enabled us to acquire as much information of the country in that length of time as we could have gained in six months elsewhere; and there, to either having freely interchanged views, and unanimously concurring in our opinions of the country and its resources, I now report to the benefit of our Southern people.

Mr. Putnam—who is deservedly held in high estimation there—included us, as representatives of the great many Southern families, to the Excellency, Governor Austin, and all the prominent citizens of Belize, who extended to us the most cordial welcome, and unanimously expressed the warmest sympathy for our Confederate people in their fortunate situation, and assured that they wished we would immigrate to their Colony, where we could repair our ruined fortunes, and enjoy our homes under a friendly Government; and we have abundant evidences of their sincerity. I have never met with a more warm-hearted and liberal-minded people in all my travels.

The Creoles and the Caribs—the whole population received us everywhere with marked politeness, and friendly kindness; and universally expressed their earnest desire that our Southern people would settle in the country, that they might assist them in developing their agricultural and other resources. To me some idea of the kindness and hospitality of the citizens of British Honduras, I must be permitted to state some of their generous offers to us.

The Governor being in the Northern District, with the "Enterprise" government service, (and it being the only steamer in the colony) the Hon. Antonio Mathe provisioned one of his schooners sumptuously, and accompanied us about 50 miles to his sugar estate at "Allman's," where we were honorably entertained with his "Bonnie Blue Flag" sailing over us while we were most agreeably entertained by himself and his agent, Mr. Blyke's family, and furnished horses to ride, and a boat with oarsmen to ascend the river Sitto, and on another occasion, Mr. Mathe and Mr. Hempstead assisted their boat, and Mr. Usher, Assistant Crown Surveyor, accompanied us about thirty miles, and walked with us about twenty miles, showing the lands about lake Mathe. While we were down exploring the Southern District, the Hon. Philip Toledo, returned from an incipient sugar estate at Seven Hills, to Belize, and learning from Mr. Putnam (who had been detained on important business) that we were about looking at the country for Southern friends, and the "Enterprise" having returned to Belize, he chartered the steamer and procured it sumptuously, and he and Mr. Putnam came down and met us while sailing round from Dup River, up which we had been exploring, and Monkey river, and saluting us with their flag; they rounded to and took us on board the steamer, which kept down there with row boat and six oarsmen, ten days; while Mr. Swayze very kindly procured guides, and walked with us day after day exploring the country; Mr. Toledo all the while insisting that we allow ourselves plenty of time to examine the lands and rivers regardless of his expenses.

When we went up into the Northern District, J. H. Philip, Esq., requested Mr. Dunn, (a very clever and obliging gentleman, connected with his business,) to accompany us and procure horses at Caledonia, (a large sugar estate he is commencing up on New River,) and conduct us through the country, etc.

At Corozal, Mr. Carmichael entertained us very hospitably, and furnished us with horses to ride out to see his sugar estate and others. Near Orange Walk, Mr. Oswald, received us kindly, and entertained us in a warm cordial manner. After we had spent the night with him and ridden over his sugar estate, which bears the name of "Trial Farm," he furnished us horses to ride about five miles above Orange Walk, to Mr. Price's place called "Tower Hill," where we were very kindly entertained by Mr. Price, formerly from Louisiana, who has an excellent sugar estate. After riding over his plantation, and back in the country far enough to see the character of it, he outfitted his row boat with oarsmen, etc., to convey us about twenty-five miles up to Indian Church; but as he had examined the country before settling his place three years ago, and gave us a full description of it, and as we would barely have time to go up there and back, by traveling all night to meet the steamer, we declined the excursion.

The Governor of the Colony, and all the people, everywhere, complimented us with assurances of decided partiality for our Confederate people, to whom the hand of true friendship is now extended in real earnest, to receive us with open arms and warm hearts. The Governor offers all the Crown lands, for actual settlement and occupation, on the following terms: no payment required for the first five years; after that time we must pay \$1 per acre, annually, for the next five years; but he agrees to appropriate three-fourths of the money for the public improvement of the locality for which it was paid. Thus virtually we get Crown lands for \$1 per acre, on ten years time without any interest. Most of the balance of the lands are held by the British Honduras Company, and Philip Toledo & Co.

The British Honduras Company had already agreed to let Mr. Putnam have their lands at fifty cents per acre on five years time, without interest. Mr. Toledo lets us have about 150,000 acres at 37½ cents per acre, on one, two, and three years time without interest. Mr. Mathe lets us have 17,280 acres for \$6,000, on one, two, and three years, with 6 per cent. interest after the first year. These lands are subject to cost of survey and some other expenses. We ask no profit, and have no intention whatever to speculate on our Southern friends.

The Government is mild, but efficient. There is a Governor appointed by the Crown of Great Britain, and a House of Assembly composed of twenty-one members, three of whom are appointed by the Governor, and eighteen elected by the people. All the other officers of the Colonial Government are appointed by the Crown and hold office during good behavior. Crime is almost unknown. It is literally true that good order prevails universally, and person and property are safe everywhere.

To become well acquainted with the climate, health, soil, productions, and the population of British Honduras we labored diligently and faithfully for six weeks; and by the great facilities of steamboat, sail and row boats with oarsmen, and guides put at our command by those noble people, we succeeded in gathering as much knowledge of the country in that length of time as we could have gained in six months without them.

The Colony is between 17 and 19 degrees north latitude, fronting east about 200 miles on the Caribbean sea, and extending about 70 miles back west. The Sarstoon, navigable 80 miles, is the southern boundary between British Honduras and Guatemala; and the Rio Hondo, navigable 75 or 80 miles, is the northern boundary between it and Yucatan. There are thirteen other rivers, navigable for greater or less distances, in the Colony, arising about the western border, and running parallel eastwardly, emptying into the Bay of Honduras. We ascended those rivers as high as we could in steamboat, and then in light canoes, stopping along at intervals and walking out across about half way to the next river. Having thus examined one river, we would come out and go round into the next one, which was examined in the same manner; and thus we proceeded to explore the whole country.

CLIMATE. We found the climate very pleasant, notwithstanding we were there in what is called the dry season, which is the hottest in the year. The thermometer ranged from 76 to 88, Fahrenheit. We walked at all hours of the day in the open fields and dense forests, but we found the temperature so modified by the constant sea-breezes that it was much less oppressive than the heat of summer which we had experienced in the Southern States. The nights are always pleasantly cool and bracing. The thermometer never rises above 90, nor falls below 60—ranging generally from 75 to 80.

We were informed by a planter, formerly from Louisiana, but who had been planting in the Colony three years, that the seasons there are about as they are in the Southern States. But from December to May is the driest season, yet there is more or less rain during that time. About the latter part of May or June good rains fall; and then about the latter part of June a few heavy rains fall, mostly at night only; then again the weather is moderately seasonable for a month or so; then heavier rains fall again in September and October, and lighter until the latter part of November; but the rains fall generally in the night, and the days are clear. In all our rambles we did not see half a dozen trees blown down by wind; nor one stricken by lightning.

HEALTH. From what we saw, experienced, and learned we are satisfied that the country is very healthy—more so than our Southern States. The prevailing diseases are very mild and amenable to treatment. In our perambulations through the country we walked in the morning dew and midday sun, and slept in the night air with no other couch or covering than the ground or sky. We would get quite cold in the night; but we would button up our coats and sleep coolly. And though thus exposed our health even improved.

We have never seen such perfectly developed men and women as those natives are; and they are complete pictures of perfect health. The European population who went there in good health, have ever since enjoyed almost uninterrupted health as they assured us, and appeared to have done. Generally those who went there in feeble health assured us they had recuperated, and enjoyed better health than formerly. We believe that our Southern people emigrating to British Honduras would experience no bad effects from the transition; but in many instances, would find the climate beneficial to their health.

SOIL. The soil in the south half of the Colony resembles that on the Brazos river in Texas, the Arkansas river, and the Red river. It is a rich red

loam to a very great depth, nearly everywhere covered with Caloon growth, which is indicative of the best productive qualities. The rivers run parallel, and are distant about 6 to 10 and 15 miles apart, and navigable in lowest water 12 to 20 miles, and much further up 6 or 8 months in the year. Most of them are liable once a year to overflow their banks down within three or four miles of the sea coast. Some of these overflow the margin of their banks even a greater distance than that up from their mouths. But they don't overflow every year; and when they do spread out over the adjacent lands the water remains only a very few hours before it retires, leaving an alluvial deposit. And in many places a levee eighteen inches or two feet high would protect even the front lands from overflow; and levees much lower than have been required in Louisiana would reclaim the whole country from inundation. Plantains which are a very valuable product, as well as Bananas and other productions, are not injured at all by an overflow which subsides in so short time. There are no intervening swamps between the rivers; on the contrary the intervening lands are elevated higher than the margins of the rivers even. And there are excellent creeks of pure water every mile or two; and the same quality of rich soil throughout generally. Excellent roads may be established from one river to another at proper distances, and settlements be made on them as well as on the rivers. Such is the character of the eastern half of the southern District. It is level river bottom generally. The western half is high, elevated lands, terminating abruptly in mountain peaks, which crop out on the river plains just described. All those lands even to the summits of the towering hills are of the same quality of soil, very rich and productive. The hill lands would be preferable for Coffee, which grows well there, and is of course very profitable.

In the northern half of the Colony the lands are very level, and intersected with rivers and bayons, which are also navigable, but never overflow their banks. The soil is a rich black mould with a slight admixture of black sand, very similar to the soil on the Mississippi river and the Atchafalaya. But in the north eastern quarter of the northern District the soil is underlaid with a white marl, about the color and consistence of chalk, which is from eighteen inches to three and five feet below the surface; further west and south the black mould becomes deeper until the marl ceases or is displaced by rich red clay. The soil in the whole of British Honduras, with very limited exceptions, is as rich and productive as can be found anywhere on earth. The lands are in large bodies. There is more good lands and less waste lands than we have ever found in any other country. There is plenty of rich productive soil in the Colony to sustain, in great abundance, all our good Confederate people, for whom we now hold it at cost, and invite them to come and occupy it with us.

PRODUCTIONS. I would almost be afraid to tell the whole truth about the productions of British Honduras, if I could; for really they are so numerous, so abundant, and so valuable that a full account of them would appear fabulous. There are many valuable woods for various purposes—mahogany, rose-wood, santamaria, cabbage stalk tree, (the last two resembling the white oak), cedar, of enormous size and superior qualities, sapadilla, a red and very heavy wood and valuable timber, large pitch pine, lignum vitae, white mangrove, etc., etc.

There is a great variety of fruits, such as plantains, bananas, coconuts, oranges, pine apples, lemons, limes, mangoes, cashews, star apples, custard apples, avocata pears, plums, figs, cherries, grapes, etc., etc., amounting to some fifty different kinds, and besides the various vegetables produced in the Southern States, the yams, yampas, coco, casava, etc., etc.

The products are really wonderful. The industrious husbandman may calculate safely on being rewarded for his very moderate labor, with, at least 20 bushels of clean rice per acre, twice a year, 30 or 40 bushels of corn per acre, twice a year, 5 to 7 hogsheads of sugar per acre, and the cane will rattoon 15 to 20 years. A superior quality of cotton grows there; the stalk is perennial and continues to grow and yield for years. I saw some stalks four or five years old, and white with cotton in March, while there were also blossoms, and young forms and bolls at all stages of growth. I exhibited some, the other day which I gathered myself, to Mr. J. P. Harrison, Sr., a well known Commission Merchant in New Orleans, (formerly of the firm of Payne & Harrison,) who assured me he could sell it for fifty cents in New Orleans at that time. Tobacco grows there equal to any perhaps in Cuba. Indigo grows to perfection there. Coffee also thrives and yields well, and is of excellent quality. We saw trees there healthy looking, and full of blossoms. Mr. Binny showed us some coffee of very superior quality which grew near by. There are a great many other valuable staples produced there, of which I will give further accounts soon.

I will leave to-morrow on the steamer "Trade Wind" with my family to make my future home in British Honduras. The Government has chartered the "Trade Wind," to run regularly between Belize and New Orleans. She will leave New Orleans on the 7th and 25th of May; and thereafter she will leave New Orleans the fourth Saturday in every month. Mr. Dowd, the Agent, 110 Poydras street, New Orleans, assures me that he will have another larger steamer also on the route in about a month. So that there will soon be one steamship leaving New Orleans every two weeks for Belize. Rates of passage and freights as follows: cabin passage \$50, in coming down, but up in gold; freights in gold per bbl., \$1 for dry, and \$1 50 for wet; per cubic foot 25c for boxes, with 5 per cent. joilage.

The best time for immigrants to move to British Honduras, is from the first of December to the first of May. That is the dryer season of the year, and more agreeable for camping until houses can be built. But a house that will answer all necessary purposes can be put up by three or four hands in a week; for it is only necessary to shelter from the sun and rain, as there is no cold weather from which protection will be required. Most of the houses through the country at present are thatched with either the Bayleaf or the Caloon, which make a roof that is water proof, and will last many years. Planters immigrating now even may be able to provide shelters for their families, and open and plant land enough to produce an ample supply for next year.

Horses and mules, of rather small size, however, may be bought there at from \$35 to \$75. But large oxen unbroken, can be had for \$15 or \$20; but well trained will cost from \$25 to \$40. As fine hogs as any country affords can be had for about \$8. Goats can be had reasonably. There are but few sheep there yet; although they do well.

Immigrants had better take their plows suitable for newly cleared lands, and wagons or carts; but all

other implements can be had there better than here. Excepting flour, and pork, supplies can be bought there cheaper than here.

Mr. Adams will remain in the United States till next fall, and visit Tennessee and Arkansas. Any interrogations addressed to him to the care of Dr. J. C. Keener, 112 Camp street, New Orleans, will be promptly replied to.

My address, will be Belize, British Honduras. I will take pleasure in giving any additional information that may be sought of me.

D. W. FOSTER.
I was with Dr. Foster when he wrote the above, to which I fully subscribe.
DUDLEY ADAMS.
New Orleans, May 6, 1867.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has 9,616 societies in connection with it. At its organization in 1804, there were about fifty translations of the Bible in whole or in part; it has aided translations in 173 languages and dialects; has distributed 50,285,709 copies of the Scriptures; and other societies, which have received grants in aid from it, have run up the total to more than \$6,000,000. It carries on its work in languages spoken by 600,000,000 of the human race.

There is a striking contrast between the Italy of 1861 and 1867. Great things have been wrought for her within a period of six years. In 1861 the Bible could not be purchased in all Italy, outside of Sardinia and Lombardy. No religion except that of Rome was permitted. There were no schools; the people were debased in ignorance; crime abounded; beggars and priests swarmed everywhere; there were mendicant friars and nuns to the number of one hundred thousand, who ate out the substance of the people; bishops, archbishops, churches, colleges, monastic institutions, held nearly all the wealth of the country; commerce was dead; agriculture languished; there were no manufactures worthy of the name. The pulsations of life were all but gone from the heart of this classic land—strangled by the Church of Rome. In 1867, 18,000,000 Italians rejoice in political and religious freedom; the monasteries have disappeared or been converted to better uses; Papal anathemas have lost their terror; sixty thousand schools offer free education to all the children of the land. Evangelical religion is protected by law, and the Bible is an open book. All Italy, in fact, with the exception of Rome, is open to the reception of the Gospel.

The American and Foreign Christian Union has fifteen young men at Milan, now in course of training for the work of Italian evangelization. The number would be greater if the requisite funds were supplied.

HUNGARY.—It appears that the Hungarian Diet is inclined to grant some protection to Protestants. A Protestant called George Skraban recently petitioned the Diet that his son, aged nine years, who had been violently abducted and placed in a Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at Guns, should be restored to him. It appears that on his marriage he had signed a bond written in Hungarian—a language which, as a Wende, he did not understand—pledging himself to bring up his children in the Roman Catholic faith. The House declared—and the decision is of considerable importance, considering the multitudes of such bonds that exist—that such pledges are not binding under any circumstances whatever, and referred the petition to the Minister of Justice.

FRANCE.—At the great International Exposition there will be a special Bible stand, similar to, but larger and more imposing than that set up in the open air, opposite the Great Dome of the International Exhibition building of 1862 in London. Thence will flow forth a stream of light and blessing. More than 24,000 have been raised for this special agency; and Bibles, New Testaments, and Portions (separate books and gospels) will be given away—without money and without price—like the salvation they proclaim to men of many tongues—French, Spanish, Italian, German, and other languages—including a special department for giving the Scriptures to the Jewish race.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Dynamics Laws of the Mississippi River.

Mr. Editor: It has been said that misfortunes never come single. Now whether the proposition be invariably true, or debatable, it is most intensely true with regard to the people of Louisiana, especially those on the low lands west of the Mississippi.

A few years ago floods of men inundated that country, and transformed the most fertile and beautiful country on the face of the earth into a dreary waste, covered with smoking ruins. The people were paralyzed, they viewed with amazement the destruction of their homes, and long cherished hopes, and for a moment were unnerved and helpless. It was but for a moment, but the agony of that moment was terrible. But such indomitable spirits could not be long repressed. For a moment they reminded us of Milton's description of the fallen spirits when they first found themselves on the surface of the burning lake—too much amazed at their misfortune to realize their condition or feel the anguish inflicted by the flames around them; and like Milton's spirits they soon arose in arms, not to conquer the enemy that destroyed their homes, but the specter that haunted them by day and night—the want of bread. Gathering up the fragments of their ruined fortunes they entered the conflict; but wave after wave of water, and caterpillars, like the waves of a troubled sea, rose higher and higher each succeeding year, until they have attained their final and fatal culmination in the present flood. The scanty means left them by their previous misfortunes are exhausted in the effort; they must now abandon the country or perish. The power that enabled them heretofore to control the water has ceased to exist. The voice that once said to the mighty waters thus far, and no farther shalt thou go, is hushed in eternal silence. No human effort or engineering skill can preserve the country from ultimate and utter ruin. An inexorable law of nature which has been operating for unnumbered ages, and still continues to operate with unabated if not increasing force, has asserted its prerogative, and bids defiance to the opposition of human genius.

For many years the success of planters in securing portions of land now submerged, gave hopes to many of final success. But that which they believed to be a cure, was but a palliative, which instead of curing the disease, was absorbing the vitality of the system and hastening the dissolution. But the system has lost its excitability, it no longer responds to the remedy, and the hand which so long administered the controlling anodyne is hopelessly, and forever paralyzed.

The time was when the blast of an overseer's horn, or the tap of a plantation bell, when a crevasse was threatened, would summon hundreds, or if necessary, thousands, to the scene of real, or threatened disaster, armed with all the implements and appliances necessary for the conflict, commanded by men whose word was law, and whose presence and skill were guarantees of success,—by what means I leave to the future historian of our ruined country to tell.

But my object in commencing this communication was to prove, that the God of nature by the operation of unalterable laws, has fixed, and sealed the doom of all that country. Even if no disaster consequent upon human agency had befallen the country, the mechanical and geological laws governing the movement and transposition of matter by the immemorial economy of the great river, if much longer restrained by lakes and levees, would ultimately overwhelm the whole alluvial plain, and convert it into a boundless marsh. No engineering, no science, no human effort can avert the inevitable and final catastrophe. As if enraged at the manacles with which it has been bound for so many years, it seems now determined in its majesty and might, to assert its dominion over the country it has made.

Many years ago a series of articles appeared in some of the newspapers of this State, from the pen of a civil engineer of some celebrity, essaying to prove, that if all the outlets were closed, and the banks levied, that the river would dig for itself a channel, and by what he was pleased to call a scouring process, and in condescension to science create capacity commensurate with its wants. He seemed to think, and speak, as if accident had partially filled the channel, and that the current that was to scour it out was perfectly pure. The thought never seems to have occurred to him, that the sand in the bottom of the river was brought down by the current, and that the quantity supplied increased with the advance of civilization towards its source; that the sediment which originally built up its banks, and was annually spread over the whole alluvial plain, is now deposited in the bottom, or borne onward to the ocean. But as no one has observed any change in the constituents of the water in the lower Mississippi, nor of the composition of the deposit on its banks, the conclusion is forced upon us that it goes to the bottom. Indeed, who ever attentively observes the structure of the bank at low water, will be unable to resist the conviction that the banks have been slowly and gradually rising for many centuries, and that the bottom and banks have through all time maintained the same relative height. They will observe the banks stratified from the surface of the water to the top, indicating not only the deposit from successive overflows, but the sources from which they came. Black, yellow and red, as the flood from different tributaries predominated. I have seen in the bottom of the river Plaquemine, from twenty to thirty feet below the present surface, the stumps of cypress trees still standing where they grew, with their roots so firmly fixed in the ground, that the current at flood, with a fall of more than twelve inches to the mile, was insufficient to move them.

In summing up, then, all the historical and geological facts at our command on the subject, we arrive at the inevitable conclusion that the whole country now submerged must be abandoned. The present condition of the Euphrates, the Tigris, the Nile and the Po, may be useful to us in studying the economy of our own great river. The lower valley of the Euphrates, which in the days of Babylon's glory, sustained a population more dense than England or Belgium, is now a waste of water at flood time, and in time of low water a wilderness of reeds and crocodiles, and the channel which once gave passage to the navies of the world is now so choked with sand as scarcely to afford navigation for a fishing smack.

Such would be the condition of the valley of the lower Nile, but for the wise engineering of the Egyptians. Who instead of restraining the flood by banks and dikes, created that wonderful labyrinth of artificial channels which still exists, to absorb the surplus water or give it exit to the ocean. And such would be the condition of the Po, but for the stability of the papal government, and absolute power with which labor is commanded, and such must be our condition under the present system.

It is neither reasonable nor philosophical to suppose, that a law of nature which has governed matter and motion from the beginning, will be suspended to accommodate either our theories or our wishes.

I have written the above to point out some land marks which may guide others in their reflections on the subject; fully satisfied that the same relations heretofore existing between cause and effect still exist, and will continue to exist till the laws of nature are revoked, and the material universe is reconstructed.

REFUGEE.

It is a recent discovery that, if a stable is kept clean, cows will go into it of their own accord. If dirty, they will have to be driven in.

From the Nashville Christian Advocate.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR BISHOP SOULE.

A service commemorative of the late Bishop Soule, was held on the occasion of the meeting of the Bishops and others in Nashville, Sunday afternoon, April 14. McKendree Church was draped with mourning and filled with persons, many of whom were from a distance. The exercises were conducted by the colleagues of the late senior Bishop. After a voluntary by the choir, Bishop Pierce read Psalm xc. and Rev. vii. 9-17. Bishop Doggett read the hymn, "Servant of God, well done!" a part of which was sung. Bishop Early offered an impressive prayer. He was followed by Bishop Wightman, who gave a most admirable portrait of the character of Bishop Soule, which we have the pleasure of presenting to our readers. Bishops Andrew, Paine, and Early, made a few pertinent remarks, having special reference to the official character of Bishop Soule, and his uniform courtesy and kindness in his intercourse with his colleagues. These testimonials to the late Bishop were beautiful and affecting. The service closed with a prayer by Bishop Marvin, the doxology, and a benediction by Bishop McTyeire.

ADDRESS OF BISHOP WIGHTMAN.

"And they glorified God in me," said St. Paul of himself. The precedent is a safe one, in the case of all good men; it eminently justifies a similar procedure in reference to one of St. Paul's successors in the chief oversight of one of the largest of the modern Churches of Christ; who was formed on the Pauline model; was converted by the Pauline gospel; drank deeply of the Pauline spirit; walked in the heroic steps of that great traveling-preacher of the primitive Church whose circuits embraced half continents—the sound of whose preaching has come down to us through the echoing ages—the force of whose great life throbs in the heart of our own time. Very rightly, wisely, and worthily, may we thus glorify God. A great man, fully consecrated to Christ, living out in the face of the sun through nearly three generations, a life of holy zeal, unwearying labors, eminent usefulness; a life of untiring benevolence, of unbending integrity, of comprehensive single aim; the governing law of which has been an uncompromising sense of duty; the divine beauty of which has been marred by no blot, though subjected to the inspection of keen-sighted criticism;—this product of the grace of God deserves, demands a tribute of praise to God. It is an exemplification of the truth and power of religion which we cannot afford to let pass into oblivion. It is a manifestation—imperfect, indeed, and with many an abatement, yet a real manifestation of the quality of the Divine Excellence. It is a product of redeeming power, and love, and wisdom, exhibiting the shining signatures of a divine origination; declaring, no less than the heavens, "the glory of God." It is from this point of view that, at the solicitation of my brethren, I attempt a brief sketch of the character of my late honored and lamented friend, Bishop Soule, as it presented itself to my own observation, omitting those biographical details which have so recently and so felicitously been made from this pulpit, and in the columns of the official organ of the Church.

Bishop Soule presided at that session of the South Carolina Conference at which I was admitted on trial in the traveling ministry. He was, as a matter of course, an object of great interest to all young preachers; and to form a personal acquaintance with him was an event, I might say an epoch, in one's earlier life. The first thing that struck an observer was his noble physique. Stalwart, massive, athletic—nature had cast him in her noblest mould of manly perfection. He seemed to be a born commander; by nature's patent of nobility another Agamemnon, "king of men." His eye had the glance of an eagle's. He walked with the alertness and speed of an Indian. His stride left ordinary pedestrians far in the rear. His grip held like a vice. He had the prowess of a lion-hearted man, the puissance, force of an overmastering energy. He feared nothing—allowed no man to go where he could not follow—made his way in the pathless wilderness; drove his carriage, once at least, over a swollen river; by his sheer audacity cowed an angry Indian with a rifle in his hands; and drove from a camp-ground a gang of ruffians. He had faced and held at bay peril

in almost every form. He realized in appearance, figure, attitude, mien, one's ideal of a great man. When he rose he seemed, in his symmetry and strength, as though he really had "a muscular consciousness of the round world beneath him, and stood, statue-like, surmounting its broad curvatures."

His intellectual, moral, and religious qualities seemed to correspond with this noble physique. Here, too, every thing was broad, deep, massive; every thing in symmetry and grand proportion. There were more rapid thinkers; there were scholars many, with stores of erudition to which he made no pretension; here and there were to be found preachers with imagination more vivid—a pomp and flow of language more magnificent; but in momentum—sheer weight and mighty strength, you had to look far to find his peer, among the foremost men of his time. He suggested to my young fancy, when I first knew him, the picture of a mountain-range, the backbone of a continent. I thought of the sea when it was lifting its swell, and moving its mass of waters. In the few sermons I had the privilege to hear from him, years ago, there was this peculiarity, that the intellectual movement was at first cautious and slow, at least very deliberate, as if it were the reconnaissance of a general surveying the field on the eve of battle; before the wheeling of the squadrons, the advance of the column, and the thunder of the artillery. But his foundation-propositions being laid down and argued, as he advanced you saw that an avalanche was getting in motion, gradually speeding its progress by its own mass and power, as it came on; until at last, with resistless momentum, it swept every thing from its path. Thus Dr. Few, of Georgia, described to me the effect produced on his mind by the great sermon preached by Bishop Soule in Augusta, in 1827, which I did not hear. This was my own mind affected by the close of each one of the Bishop's sermons which it was my privilege to listen to. I seem even now to see his majestic form, his beaming face, the glance of his eye, moistened by strong emotion, and his outspread arms, as though he would take the assembly with him to the Cross. I almost fancy I hear the very tones of his sonorous voice, tremulous with concentrated tenderness and passion. The impression left was not that of wonder at the display of a magnificent intellect or a gorgeous imagination; or that of admiration of a highly elaborated presentation of some grand theme of Christian oratory. Quite otherwise. No listener could for a moment think that the preacher was aiming at dramatic effect. Here was a great mind, usually calm and self-possessed, now intensely moved by what is most solid, most real, and momentous in the very substance of the gospel. This emotion, the result of an unctious from above, had power enough to send a sympathizing throb through the bosoms of a thousand listeners.

I remember hearing Bishop Soule and Dr. Emory preach—the one in the morning, the other in the afternoon, of the same Sunday.—The one sermon by the side of the other seemed to my youthful apprehension as some princely mansion, with its halls of grandeur, and its battlemented towers, with garden, and park, and forest background, and the broad azure of heaven overhead, compared with a trim, neat cottage, with rose and woodbine blooming at its door. A maturer judgment might have made the difference less. I heard Bishop Hedding preach but twice, but I never thought of comparing those sermons with Bishop Soule's.

In the administration of the affairs of a great connectional Church, involving the stationing of such a number of preachers, the highest qualities are unquestionably demanded. Clear intellect, strong sense, sagacity to read men, brobity, largeness of view, and singleness of purpose, are constantly put in requisition. The character of Bishop Soule combined these qualities in a remarkable degree, and fitted him for the position of a successor of Ashbury. Here was one who could draw the bow of Ulysses. Nobody doubted that he was an apostolic man, in temper, spirit, communion with God, love of perishing souls, self-sacrificing devotion to the Church of Christ. The interests entrusted to his hand and dependent on his skill and fidelity, under the blessing of God, were as momentous as the eternal destinies of the souls of men, and taxed the highest possibilities of thought, sympathy, exertion, and endurance, on his part. "Sir,"

said he to the President of the General Conference at which he was first elected Bishop, "your vote this day has made my wife virtually a widow, and my children fatherless." And so to a large extent it was. In accepting the office of a General Superintendent, in the vigorous and expanding Methodism of a time before the existence of rail roads and steamers, he had to surrender almost entirely the enjoyments of home, the society of family and kindred, and give himself up, soul and body, to the toilsome, perilous, thought-consuming, spirit-wearing responsibilities of his holy vocation. "Did Methodism," says Isaac Taylor, "make Europe and America its own to so great an extent as it did, by the sending out of youths—preachers who had more fire than beard? Did the founders of Methodism, did those true heroes and martyrs of the modern Church—did they sit in committee, with maps and plans before them, and thence from their chairs of ease trumpet the question, 'Who, will go for us?' It was not so. These great men—great they were in energy and courage—went themselves. They never said to others, 'Go, and we will follow you,' but 'Always—we go—follow us, and help us!'"

Chairs of ease! What a story could Bishop Soule have told the noble-hearted, eloquent Isaac Taylor, of that chair of ease—his saddle, and that companion of his toils and adventures—his saddle-horse "Hero"—a Virginia thorough-bred, that I once saw myself. On this horse the Bishop made five tours of the Continent, traveling in the saddle 26,000 miles! I yield to no man in admiration of an energy, and courage, and endurance like this.

Bishop Soule's name has sometimes been mentioned with that of the Duke of Wellington. It has struck me that there was one notable point of resemblance between the two men—a sense of duty.—This was the culminating point in the character of the great captain—a trait which his countrymen will glory in with increasing admiration, as generations pass away—the very crown of his glory.—I see the same distinguishing trait in the American Bishop. If in the one case this sense of duty was the result of a high standard of honor, or of careful ethical training in childhood, in the other it was the product of Christian principle and motive. It mattered nothing to Bishop Soule where duty was to lead him; what it was to demand of him; what dangers and sacrifices it was to involve. It was enough that his conscience once recognized a thing as a matter of duty, and then the world could not move him. It became to him a sovereign law of action that nothing could arrest. This high, clear, pervading sense of responsibility keeps the mental and moral equilibrium undisturbed, no matter what intensity of active zeal may mark the life, no matter what obloquy may befall, or acclamations of praise may resound. This is the soul of all genuine humility, for after we have done all, so far from having transcended the requirements of duty, it becomes us to say with earnest self-humiliation, "we are unprofitable servants." This trait of character was beautifully exemplified by Bishop Soule.

Near the close of the General Conference held in 1840, at Baltimore, I was looking on with interest, when Dr. Newton, the distinguished delegate from the British Conference, was requested to suggest the name of some American minister to be sent as a representative to England. The Doctor rose from his seat in the chancel, and Bishop Soule, who was sitting in the pulpit at the time, rose also, and leaning on his elbow, looked down on the scene. Dr. Newton very handsomely acknowledged the compliment, and then in terms highly laudatory, nominated Bishop Soule. My eye was at the instant upon the Bishop, and I was amazed to see how suddenly, as if struck by an unlooked-for shot, he disappeared. He was, beyond all doubt, the very man Dr. Newton ought to have selected; but I felt very sure at the time that Bishop Soule expected nothing of the sort. He spent six months in California in 1853, and preached, on week-days as well as Sundays, every where, from the coast-mountains to the mining region—for in that climate he seemed to have renewed his youth. During his stay in San Francisco, he was the guest of the Governor of the State, by his special invitation. I have no doubt Bishop Soule accepted this distinguished courtesy with a grace and dignity worthy of his office. But I feel very sure, that so far as mere

personal considerations went, he would not have turned his hand for a choice between a palace and a cottage. I have heard my friend Dr. Wadsworth describe very graphically, a little passage of arms which occurred between the Bishop and Dr. W., one of the prominent members of the Virginia Conference, at one of the sessions of that Conference, years ago. Dr. W. had made a speech of considerable severity, scattering charges right and left, and finally charged the presiding Bishop with being a party to a conspiracy for the purpose of "chasing him down." "Sir," said the Doctor, addressing the chair at the close, "I shall bring you before the Virginia public in the papers." Bishop Soule immediately and promptly said with quiet dignity: "And I now tell you, Doctor, that I shall not write the scratch of a pen in reply." This, I dare say, is a fair specimen of the style in which he met many of the rubs to which public life exposed him.

The ascendancy which this great man wielded over the minds of others, was due to the colossal force and grandeur of his character, very little to his mere office. It was not so much as an orator or a statesman in Church affairs, that he moved men, as by the moral stature, the lofty spirit, the noble energy of goodness, the beauty of the heroism, the sublimity of such a character as his. Over and beyond all he did, there was what was. It was a great thing for the Church that the example of an excellence so shining, by the truth and grace of Christ, should be before the face of all men. It was a great thing for young preachers that they should thus be able to look upward and train themselves in habits of reverence and admiration, imbibing a portion of the qualities admired.—How far the force of that grand, solemn life reached, and will still reach, in remote and ultimate consequences must be a study for eternity.—There can be no doubt of the fact that in the case of multitudes of preachers, the influence of Bishop Soule's commanding character has been felt, is still felt, coloring thought and sentiment, affecting the laws of feeling, touching the springs of action.

How characteristic was his message to the Bishops, his colleagues: "Push forward the great work." We might put this as a motto on all our seals. It reminds us of one of the latest battle-words of John Wesley: "Let us have one more stroke at Satan's kingdom!" The veteran leader whose arm was once sinewy and strong, whose voice was heard at the head of the host, whose towering crest gleamed in the thick of the battle, now about to leave for ever the field of his early conflicts and triumphs, sends his last words to his well-loved comrades—"push forward the great work." What great work? Ah, you know what great work he meant—the salvation of the souls of men through the instrumentality of the unaltered gospel, by the maintenance of the doctrine and discipline, the spirit and effort, embraced in the original mission of Methodism: O this great work! The times passing over us, the generations to come, the solemn eternity—all re-echo, all give meaning and emphasis to these farewell words of our illustrious leader, now with God—"push forward the great work!"

Let us glorify God who would save to this eminent servant his original faculties with which he was endowed, and the grace to sanctify them and consecrate them to the highest ends of human existence. Let us glorify God for the honor put upon our departed father and friend, in giving him a position so conspicuous in the progress of the most remarkable revival of religion known to modern times, and placed upon him so large a measure of the unction of the Holy Ghost, and made him an instrument so fit for proclaiming and conserving, and extending those divine truths which from the beginning have now have commanded the hearts of men. Let us give God glory for the serene evening of his life, his laborious day, and the triumphant death which closed it, and the bright, and honored, and blessed memories it has bequeathed the Church. "Let us walk by the same rule and mind the same things."

BLINDNESS OF MIND.—When we stifle the convictions of conscience and play with a thing so sacred as truth, they are left to reap as they sow, a conscience that is seared, and to be more ready to embrace falsehood than truth.

Charles Wesley's polemic writings evince his devotion to religious truths, and the zeal with which he was ever ready to maintain them. Especially was his gentle soul roused to anger by the Calvinistic dogma of predestination, against which he was ever ready to aim his keenest shafts. From our beautiful hymn commencing:

"Equip me for the war," we find by far the larger part has been omitted in our hymn book, among which are the following stanzas, which probably constitute the most perfect specimen of controversial poetry in our language:

"Increase (if that can be)
The perfect hate I feel
To Satan's horrible decree,
That genuine child of hell;
Which feigns thee to pass by
The most of Adam's race,
And leave them in their blood to die,
Shut out from saving grace.

"To most, as devils teach,
(Get thee behind me, fiend!)
To most, Thy mercies never reach,
Whose mercies never end.
Millions of souls Thy will
Delighted to ordain
Inevitable death to feel,
And everlasting pain."

"In vain Thy written Word
The hellish tale gainsays,
Which all receive their common Lord;
And offers all thy grace.
Prophets, apostles join,
And saints and angels call,
And Christ intends the Love divine
That sent him down for all.

"Yet still, alas! there are
Who give thee God the lie;
The Saviour of the world they dare
With all His truths deny.
A monstrous twofold will
To God, the Just, they give;
His Secret one ordained to kill,
Whom His declared hide live.

"The God of truth commands
All sinners to repent,
And mocks the work of His own hands
By what he never meant:
Commands them to believe
An unavailing lie,
Him for their Saviour to receive
For them who did not die."

"Loving to every man,
Of tenderness pity full,
Did God, the Good, the Just, ordain
To damn one helpless soul?
'He did! the Just! the Good,'
(Hell answers from beneath)
Spite of His Word, His Oath, He would
He will the sinner's death."

"Like as a father feels
His suffering children's care,
Is God each kind compassion dwells,
For all His offspring are:
'He loves His little ones'
(As Satan speaks) so well,
To dash their brains against the stones,
And shut them up in hell."

"He gives them damning grace
To raise their torments higher,
And makes his shrieking children pass
To Moloch through the fire;
He doomed their souls to death
From all eternity:
That is that wisdom from beneath,
That HORRIBLE DECREE!"

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.
SUNDAY-SCHOOL CELEBRATION.
BY DR. NEELY'S CHURCH, MOBILE, ALA.

Mr. Editor:—I came into the city of Mobile on the 26th of April, and learning from the papers that a Sunday-School celebration was to take place in the St. Francis street Methodist Church that night, I decided to attend. As I feel deeply interested in the cause of Sunday-Schools and the instruction of the young, and as this was the grandest affair of the kind I ever witnessed, I ask a place in your excellent paper to give your readers a brief sketch of the whole proceedings.

At an early hour the Church was crowded, packed, jammed, and running over, so that hundreds went away, not being able to get a place to stand. I was fortunate enough, through the kindness of the pastor, to get a seat near the platform. The Church was decorated with great taste, and in the most beautiful manner, with evergreens and flowers, and with mottoes—all of which was suggestive of the smiles of Heaven upon her happy children.

But here comes the School—over two hundred—how will they get through those crowded aisles?—Well, they are seated at last in the pews reserved for them, and the exercises open with prayer by Dr. Hamilton, pastor of the Franklin street Methodist Church. The Salutation is now read by a young lady. We were greatly surprised to learn that it was her own composition. It was a master conception, elegantly developed, beautifully clothed and gracefully read; it was a wonderful production for one so young. Some

may have thought the laudations towards the close, in which the pastor, superintendent, and teachers were highly complimented, were rather profuse; but from what we saw of the fruits of their labors, we think they were entitled to it all.—The next in order was a dialogue by a dozen or so of little children, in which it was shown that baptized children were members of the church, and consequently they should not think of having dancing at their little parties. The point was forcibly brought out, and will have a good effect, I think, upon that vast audience. Oh, when will the Church learn that the *lamb* is a part of the fold of Christ! In connection with, and as a part of, this dialogue, all the infant school came upon the platform. What a cluster of rose-buds! how sweetly they sang! This was the prettiest scene in the programme. Next came a dialogue on "obeying orders," the object of which was to show that the Bible forbids us keeping bad company. The arrangement of this dialogue was very fine, and the boys who spoke it acquitted themselves well: the moral effect must have been good—at least, we hope that all the boys and young men who heard it, will never forget the scripture that was adduced on this important subject. The next dialogue was full of points—some of them very sharp, too. The negligent, unfaithful teacher—that terrible drawback to nearly every Sunday-School—was handled without gloves. The subject of amusements for the young was handled admirably: dancing and theater-going were emphatically denounced, and a more excellent way pointed out, of which we will speak again. Then followed an address on sectarianism, and if there were any sectarian bigots there, I think they ought to have been ashamed of themselves.

Well, we have had an intermission of five minutes, during which all the young men and young ladies who compose the Bible classes of the school have gone upon the platform. What a group! There is the hope of the Church! They sang a beautiful song, which introduced the next dialogue, "Error Convinced," in which eight persons took part. As all these dialogues were written for the occasion, and were designed to correct the leading errors in the social and religious circle, in this dialogue Young America, latitudinarian religionists, and Sabbath breakers were all respectfully noticed. "The Prodigal's Return" was, by eminence, the dialogue of the evening, and was rendered by five young men and two young ladies, all members of the Bible classes, who acquitted themselves to the delight of all present. This dialogue was in two sections, depicting first the ruin of a noble youth by intemperance, and then his reformation through the agency of his former christian associates. It was so touchingly rendered that it spoke to the heart of every one present, while the unbidden tear stole down many a cheek.

The audience was then addressed by Mr. R. P. Baker, one of the teachers. The address evinced a good deal of thought, and was delivered with ease and dignity. It closed with an appropriate eulogy upon woman as a Sabbath worker, and, very appropriately, closed the exercises of the evening. The singing, which came between the dialogues and addresses, was very fine, and reflected much credit upon both Mr. Pease, the organist of the Church, and Miss Furlong, who has charge of the singing in the infant department of the school.

The present Superintendent, Wm. L. Baker, has labored with indefatigable energy in building up this school, and has given a great deal out of his own pocket to keep it supplied with books, &c. He is a son of Col. R. A. Baker, so well known, and so much beloved by all who know him. R. P. Baker is another son of that noble-hearted man; and we know it will be gratifying to his old coadjutors whom he has left behind, to know that the sons are following in their father's footsteps. The assistant superintendent, Dr. Neely, and all the teachers deserve great praise

for the manner in which they have aided the pastor and superintendent in making this school what it is.—Through their combined efforts it has, in a short time, more than trebled its number of pupils, while this celebration is an era in the history of Sabbath-schools in this city. Dr. Neely is a dear lover of children, and a warm friend to Sunday-schools, never ceasing in his efforts for the moral culture of the one-and-the-other. He has never failed, we believe, to have a large Sunday-school at every Church of which he has been pastor.

We promised to refer again to the dialogue on amusements. We were gratified to hear the Doctor, (for he wrote the dialogue) utter such a protest against dancing and theater-going. On the other hand, we think that those who are so ultra in their notions of religious propriety that they would deprive the young of all amusements and social pleasures, were shown, in that dialogue, how they make their religion repulsive to the young, and thereby lose all influence over them. How many there are of this class, who hold up their hands in holy horror at every thing that looks like amusement, and when they find that their children will not submit to such "laac-jacket rules," they turn them over to the world and the devil—washing their hands in innocence—hoping and praying that God will some how bring them back when they have finished "sowing their wild oats." It seems to me there must be a happy-medium here. Shall we give up our children to the devil to work unrighteousness, because their nature requires some recreation? Or shall we not try to make them religious at all, because it is unnatural for them to be as sedate as hoary age? Sir, I think not. The success of Dr. Neely, in every charge to which he has been appointed, in building up the Sunday-school and bringing the young people into the Church, shows that he is right in this subject. He has social meetings at the Parsonage for the children, where he provides and directs their amusements; he has his annual celebrations and makes them imposing and interesting.—Here is his power over the young! It is true that this costs him a great deal of labor, and subjects him to a few criticisms, but the work goes on, and the children are kept from haunts of vice and from going to other churches "we wot of," and are saved to the church in which they were brought up. I hope to see the time when not only every pastor, but every christian parent, will feel it a duty—a christian duty—to provide and direct amusements for the young under their care; and will give up that mistaken theory, which has ruined thousands, that "unless you can make children as old people, you must turn them over to the giddy whirl of sinful pleasure."

A SPECTATOR.

A Plea for Open Churches.

The annexed plea, from one of our most gifted female authors, for an open Church, where those who have no real home, and no place or chance for retirement, may go, each day or any day, for a moment's rest or worship—is very suggestive. The first difficulty to be overcome is the want of free churches, our Protestant system giving to each place of religious worship the character of a private establishment, designed chiefly, if not solely, for the few who have contributed to build and embellish it, or who pay an annual rent for its privileges. There is ample food for reflection in this outcry of one who writes from a heart experience of what she utters.—*Journal of Commerce.*

NEW YORK, March 8, 1867.

EDITORS OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.—We are all apt to think and feel that our country, in most particulars, is better than any other. But we must admit that there are, in other lands, some points of excellence superior to some in ours. The habit of keeping open the churches, which is common in many countries, is, most certainly, far better than our habit of keeping them fast shut, at all times except when they are needed for public worship, or other meetings. This cannot be a right custom. It is not in accordance with the needs of the people. The Temple of God's "peculiar people" was never closed to them. Week-days as well as Sabbath days they continually resorted

there, and although they did at last profane its holy court by *brokers' offices*, this would have been a poor argument, and one not regarded, for the closing of its gates against those who love to frequent it for better purposes. No wonder, that David, and Simeon, and Anna, and all devout Jews, so loved the "Courts of Zion," no wonder that they thought "a day in Thy courts is better than a thousand," they were the very children of the temple. It was as a mother, a consoling mother to them. Into it they could run as to a refuge when the world oppressed or distressed them; it was to them literally as well as spiritually "for a shadow, in the day-time from the heat; for a place of refuge, and for a covert from the storm and rain." Why are not our churches like the temple of the Jews, and like the cathedrals in other lands, left always open? Would it spoil the carpets? Then take them away. Would the pulpit furniture and the hymn books be stolen? Then chain the furniture to the floor, and lock up the books. Something ought to be done at once so that churches may be left always open. It would be comfort and balm to many a wounded spirit to hide away even for an hour, in some silent corner of the silent church, to meditate and pray—perhaps to weep. There are multitudes who have, and can have, at home, not a moment of seclusion, who yet long for it, as hungry men do for food. To all these the open church would be as a covert, a refuge, and they ought to have it. The poor and crowded together inhabitants of other countries may, at any time, flee to the sanctuary, to hide grief; to pour out sorrows and penitence away from the notice of man. They may rest there if weary; they may slumber there if faint—and this is well. Catholics are in this thing much more truly Christians than are Protestants. Thus their churches are more a home to their people. "God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and truth" we know; but few indeed are the souls that need outward help to reach Him. Few are the persons who can easily and comfortably commune with Him without retirement. One may easily learn by the trial of it, what pleasant and comforting thoughts come to the weary soul in the silent church. Its cool, dim light soothes the feelings; its quiet is delicious as balm. And many, many are the religious souls who would be made stronger, better and happier by being allowed free access all the week to churches. It is all wrong and of wrong to keep them closed. What comfort do the poor, the wronged, the desolate of Catholic countries take in praying in the churches? Why should such as these be denied in our midst the same refreshment? One of the first things Christ would say, were he to come and walk through these towns and cities, would be, "Open your churches." Never will the writer forget the healing influence upon one torn and overborne spirit, of an hour spent all alone in a church, which, by some unusual chance, was left open. Ever since that day there has been in that mind, a desire for liberty often to repeat the sweet experience, and to see it placed within the reach of all.

May the time come soon when those who rule in the matter will think more of what would be for the good of the people, than of how to keep the inside of church buildings in trim and dustless order? Trustees, consult with Christ.

From the Nashville Christian Advocate.

A BAPTIST BIBLE.

The Louisiana Baptist contains the following:

"It has been related of a certain school that the parents of the little boys had presented them nice Bibles. Some of these boys were the children of Methodist and some of Baptist parents. It so happened that they got to debating the baptismal question, as probably, they had heard their parents. One evening a bright little boy, on returning home from school, in the most artless manner went to his father with his Bible in his hand, and said:

"Child.—Pa, I don't like this Bible. I want you to take it back and give me a Methodist Bible. Won't you, pa?"

"Father.—Why, my son, this is a good Bible. There is no other kind."

"C.—No, pa, this is a Baptist Bible, and I don't want it. 'Cause I can't argue with the Baptist boys out of it—it is all on their side!"

"F.—Why, how Willie—what makes you think so?"

"C.—'Cause it tells how Christ was baptized in a river, and John baptized folks in a river, and in another place it tells about two men riding along in a carriage, and they got out, and both of 'em went down into the water, and one baptized the other. I know it's a Baptist Bible."

"F.—But, my son, you don't understand it yet—"

"C.—Yes, pa, I read it. And I don't say one word about sprinkling babies; so I want you to take it back" pa, and give me a Bible that tells all about how our Saviour was sprinkled, and how the 'postles sprinkled folks, and about sprinkling babies. Then I'll beat them Baptist boys in our debates."

A smart story—reminds us of another. Once a boy was offering a litter of puppies for sale. It was in the days when politics ran high. "What sort of dogs are they, whig or democrat?" said one who made as though he would buy. "Whig dogs," answered the little fellow, at a venture. "Ah, I don't want anything to do with them," the gentleman replied, and walked off. "Hold on, mister—see here: they are whigs now because they are blind; but soon their eyes will be opened, and then they'll be democrats."

When Willie and the other lads at that school get older and wiser, they will get over such things. Their maturer minds and information will enable them to understand the analogy of faith, to take in the nature and provisions of the Christian covenant, and to comprehend the privileges and universal principles of the Church of God. Then their views of the mode of baptism, and the relation of children to the Church, will not stand on such a narrow and rickety basis as the translation of a preposition from the original Greek into the English language. Their faith will not hang on a particle of speech, but will rest on broad, consistent, ancient, and immutable foundations.

One is ready to wonder at the sometimes immodest and overbearing confidence of those whose peculiar dogma, as to the mode and subjects of baptism, depends on a few catch-words and isolated passages. This may be excused in children. "When I was a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child." But men, in understanding, ought to put away childish things.

And these catch-words, "into the water," etc., how equivocal! In over two hundred instances throughout the New Testament the original word here translated *into* is translated *to*. Suppose it had read that "the two men riding along in a carriage"—upon one of them being converted, and the place being desert, and baptism having to be hastily attended to without any preparations—*went down to the water, and came up from the water*. What then? We presume the parents of those Baptist boys, who argue so well for immersion, if they were traveling in a carriage or otherwise, and came to a creek, or mill or river, and had need of water, to drink or wash their hands and faces, would go down to the water; and when they had done, come up from the water. The immersion of their whole bodies is not a necessary or even a probable inference of such going down to and coming up from. And yet an exclusive creed is based, not on a preposition, but on an indifferent translation of a preposition!

Willie's father was sensible. His boy might be expected to outgrow such notions—if bigotry did not in the meantime prepossess him—just as he would outgrow the notion that the world was flat and did not turn over, because if it did all the water would spill out of the mill-pond.

Is it not significant, notwithstanding our story, that Methodists, Presbyterians, and other Pedobaptists, are satisfied with the Bible as it is? The Baptists are trying to get up a new version!

SCIENTIFIC.

From the Journal of Commerce.

The Wonders of Electricity—The Latest Triumph of Science.

The perfect success of the Atlantic Telegraph has eclipsed the splendor of an entirely new discovery in the mysterious science of electricity brought out by Mr. H. Wilde, of Liverpool, during the past year. It is like the finding of a new continent, the exploration of which is sure to be rewarded with vast and valuable accessions to the domain of human knowledge.

To describe Mr. Wilde's discovery without the aid of diagrams, so as to render it clear to persons unfamiliar with electrical apparatus and processes, would be impossible. In a general way, it may be said that the discoverer has found a method of producing electricity in quantities and of an intensity hitherto unknown, by the action of feeble electrical currents upon powerful magnets. Mr. Wilde performs his wonders by the combination of six small permanent magnets weighing only a pound each, a ten inch electro-magnetic machine, having an electro magnet weighing three tons (which accumulates and retains the developed electricity, on the same principle as an insulated submarine cable, or the Leyden jar,) and an armature revolving within an iron cylinder at the rate of fifteen hundred

turns a minute. The cylinder is about a foot long, and has a bore of two and a half inches; the armature which plays within it, not touching the sides, is coiled about with this insulated copper wire. It is from this armature, when the different parts of the apparatus have been connected and put into operation, that the electricity is evolved and the effects are produced.

These effects are astonishing. An arch of electric light several inches long spans the space between the polar terminals of fixed carbon. This light rivals the sun in its dazzling luminousness. At a distance of a quarter of a mile it throws shadows from the flames of street lamps upon a wall. In twenty seconds it darkens sensitized paper held at a distance of two feet from the light, as effectually as one minute of full noonday sunshine. This fact, when first announced to the scientific world, was received with incredulity, but it is the truth. Two enterprising photographers in England have since put up the machines in their shops, and now do all their copying and enlarging by the new electric light at night. Of course the heating power of the flame is intense. It melts seven feet of No. 16 iron wire, and heats to a red heat twenty-one feet of the same wire in an instant.

Now here, assuredly, is a great discovery. What is the full scope of the possibilities opened by it, no one can tell, nor intelligently conjecture. The cost of the apparatus is small, the waste of materials trifling, and where the motive power for driving the armatures is already at hand, the expense of working would be nominal. The operation is continuous and reliable, and the only objection brought against the machine is the noise caused by the revolving armatures which could be obviated. A complete machine made under the direction of the inventor, will soon be brought to this city and exhibited. The utilization of its extraordinary powers, which first presents itself to the mind of most persons, is, probably, the lighting of Broadway. A light which would enable people to read more than a quarter of a mile away would leave nothing to be desired. Twelve such lights would perfectly illuminate Broadway from the Battery to Fourteenth street, at an expense, after the apparatus was purchased, far below that of the present gas lights. For lighthouses it would be just the thing, and for churches and all other places of public resort. It would be indeed rash to say that some method could not be devised to introduce it generally in our houses and stores.

This discovery, where it can be applied, promises to perform the miracle of changing night into day. Perhaps, too, the intense heat generated may be capable of turning winter into summer. Scientific men have long looked to electricity as the agent that is, in the progress of human knowledge, to develop the darkest mysteries of nature, and to become the instrumentality by which man may work out results now thought to be possible only to Omnipotence.

We add a paragraph from the

Tribune:

The occasional working of the Atlantic cables—both being thrown into one circuit of nearly 5,000 miles—by the infinitesimally small battery in a lady's thimble has so utterly revolutionized the notions of electricians and telegraphers concerning the power required for working that vast telegraphic circuit, that intelligent people are now scarcely surprised at the latest assertions concerning the illimitable resources for generating Electric Light cheaply, and the quality of that light compared with solar light.

NEW MODE OF GLASS ENGRAVING.

We are indebted to Judge Paschal of this city (late of Texas), for specimens of window glass engraved by a process patented by C. O. Strenme, of Austin. The process consists in forming the design upon ground glass with glue or other strongly adhesive and contractile paste, which in contracting detaches laminae of irregular shape and thickness from the surface of the glass, and leaves the design wrought in a style of peculiar beauty, resembling hard frostwork. The design in glue may be formed by means of a stencil plate, and the work thus executed as rapidly as the brands on packing boxes, etc. Or if the design be too complex to be stencilled in a satisfactory manner, the drawing or print to be copied may be laid under the glass and traced in *fac simile* with a lead pencil, after which the lights within and around the design may be covered with a protecting varnish and the glue then applied to the shades, giving the picture in frostwork; or the shades may be protected and the lights may be etched, leaving the picture in ground glass, set in frostwork. It will be seen that the requisite apparatus and skill are within the reach of every one. Glassware may thus be very cheaply marked with the name or cipher of the owner, as readily as linen.

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New Orleans:
SATURDAY, MAY 11th, 1867.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.

We are frequently receiving enquiries upon this point. We have lost scarcely anything by the mails, and consider them safe. The risk at any rate will be ours.

TO AGENTS.

Our agents will please, whenever practicable, forward money by draft on Mobile, or New Orleans, payable to our order. We have reason to believe that of all the monies forwarded to us by mail but a very small amount has failed to reach us: whenever the letters have been registered.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

TO ADVERTISERS.

This paper has for many years been well known in this community as the very best advertising medium by which the business men of the city could bring their merchandise, trades, professions, and the like, before country readers. This is easily understood when it is remembered that the four hundred preachers who are scattered throughout these States in the Rio Grand, East Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montgomery and Alabama Methodist Conferences, are all, more or less active agents for the paper; and when it is also remembered that our paper circulates among a large class of people who seldom see any other New Orleans paper.

THE DEFICIENCY.

We publish elsewhere an appeal in behalf of the Bishops. The list of the deficiencies in their salaries is published in the "Nashville Christian Advocate." The Louisiana Conference was minus the amount for their support assessed to it in the sum of \$158, the Mississippi \$555, and the Mobile \$346. This amount can be made up on the first Sabbath in June by every male member of the church handing the preacher in charge one DOLLAR. These men of God who have long labored for the church, and are doubly consecrated to its service, have a claim upon our people that we are persuaded will be acknowledged and promptly met. Preachers will please forward these collections to us by mail and we will remit it to the

Book Agent at Nashville. "The hardness of the times" have nothing specially to do with this matter, for the Lord is forward as the same; yesterday, to-day, and forever.

THE WOLF.

For the first time in the history of this country large numbers of people are threatened with famine. During the war there was much scarcity of food and privation at certain points, where troops were massed for any considerable time, or in the track of a raid; but there was no absolute wide-spread want of bread. The year directly after the war, the South realized a good deal from the cotton which had accumulated in the hands of planters who lived out of the range of the armies. This was consumed in purchasing necessary clothing, and farming implements. The general failure of the corn crop last year, and the partial failure in the cotton—in some cases the total—left the farmer entirely dependent upon the merchant for food. Supplies for two years, the last and this, have been already advanced upon the faith of a crop yet to be gathered, or it may be, planted. In many sections of this and the neighboring States, bordering on the Mississippi, great and sudden floods have destroyed these supplies. Merchants strained to a tension only a little short of snapping are no longer able to afford relief. They have no more credit or money to bring to the aid of the planter. It is in this terrible condition that thousands in the Southwest await the approach of "the wolf."

A good deal of stir and talk in New York and New England indicate at least that this stern state of affairs is understood by them; and here and there some Cooper-Institute demonstration has been made; but they are not generally prepared to aid people with whom they have been so recently at war. They do not find it "more blessed to give than to receive."

The "international" advocates of peace-extra are just beginning to supply their proportion of bitterness. From '60 to '64 they were in favor of "peaceful justice," holding themselves in reserve. Now they indulge in unrelenting spite, and seem to have discovered, with Frederick the great, that "revenge is a repast fit for the gods." This is that Faneuil Hall wing, the platform portion of the East, which usually leads off in May Anniversaries, in great Charities, in distant Missions, and advocates a "mutual, universal disarmament." It has at last found a charity big enough to choke the "most magnanimous people in the world"—that of giving food to a famished vanquished foe. They do give a little but with no enthusiasm, and not much "cheerfulness;" and of that little, we have yet to hear of the reception of the first dollar.

Through the noble exertions of the friends of the M. E. Church, South, in California, several thousand dollars have been raised for the relief of our starving people, and have been actually received for distribution by Bishop McTyeire. We are mainly indebted, therefore to Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald, of the "Spectator" of San Francisco. In this hour of need, that which is quickly done will be twice done. So we are glad to notice that throughout Kentucky and Missouri, open-hearted citizens forgetting their own overwhelming troubles, are sending liberal supplies of corn and meat to the famishing South. When the clouds disappear, and the sun shines again we shall not forget those who have remembered us in the day of our calamity. In this labor of love the "St. Louis Christian Advocate" has worked without stint and has accomplished much. The "Free Commonwealth" of

Louisville, Ky., has also devoted its able columns to this cause of humanity.

The State of Louisiana has probably lost more from the war than any other Southern State, because it had more to lose. The destruction of the levee system and the labor system, has nearly destroyed the sugar region of the Mississippi and its bayous, and the immense cotton regions of the Red river, the Washita, and the Atchafalaya. These great and fertile valleys will be surrendered to wandering freedmen, and annual floods, and will be of small agricultural value for many years to come. Thousands of people who have hitherto lived in them, are now living on platforms and rafts, waiting for the disappearance of the waters, and the appearance of grim famine, a monster even fiercer than the Plymouth wolf.

The following extract from an editorial of the *Northern Christian Advocate* is in point, and forcibly suggests the Scripture:—"If thine enemy hunger, feed him."

SOUTHERN RELIEF.—The papers interested in this subject, express their surprise, that so feeble a response is made to the call to help Southern rebels. The *Tribune* says: "We are amazed at the apathy with which the appeals hitherto made for our starving countrymen have been met. As yet, apart from what our noble women have raised, only \$35,000 have been contributed. Ten years ago, a like appeal would have been responded to at the rate of hundreds of thousands per day. Are these people less near to us because of their need?"

"Let us resolve that at least \$100,000 shall be contributed this week by our City. Let us not be shamed by St. Louis, which has given \$125,000. James M. Brown is the Treasurer."

We confess we are not surprised. The events of "ten years" furnish a sufficient explanation of the existing "apathy" of the North towards the South. The past "ten years" have furnished a record of wrong, and insult, and crime, and barbarity, and murder, by the South, against the North, such as has never been written before in either civilized or savage life. After such a record, the mere outside show of peace and brotherhood, will not effect peace, nor create a brotherly feeling. The community at the North has been too deeply injured, they have been too frequently deceived by the perfidy and perjury of the South, they have too strong evidence at the present time, of their hate and ready willingness to perpetrate again the same barbarous outrages, as opportunity serves, to call forth the sympathy and gifts of those thus wronged. It may seem harsh to say these things, nevertheless they are the true feelings of ten thousands of generous human hearts. Neither humanity, nor Christianity, requires that we feed and support the assassin of our first-born, while at liberty, and who boldly justifies his murderous act, and is ready to lie in wait to repeat the slaughter on the only son left us. We are to do good to our enemy, but we are not to feed and clothe him while lying in ambush to burn down our dwelling, yea, while he is continuing to rob, maltreat, and murder our friends. That this is the attitude which the South maintains towards the North is evidenced by repeated acts since peace was proclaimed, and by every investigation of their riotous conduct, in Memphis, and New Orleans, and the drunken ovation given to the released murderers of the United States soldiers in South Carolina, the boasted disappearance of Union men from Texas, and the protection and plaudits given to the murderers of Union men everywhere in the South, and the universal testimony of such men as Generals Thomas, Sheridan and Sickles that the pretended civil authorities in the Southern States furnish no shield to Union men, and execute no penalties upon their murderers. Now, until this is changed, calls for help will be but faintly responded to.

When you read these lines, think of our missionaries, who have toiled half the Conference year, and have not yet, many of them, received one cent. Think of these brethren, who will work hard on circuits all the year, and not get money enough, to pay their traveling expenses to Marion. Brethren, one and all, think of these things, and if you have not already commenced, begin at once, your missionary collections.

REV. ROBERT R. R. ALEXANDER. The sad intelligence reached us last week of the death of Rev. Robt. R. R. Alexander, a member of the Louisiana Conference. He has filled some of the most important stations in the Conference. He died at Jefferson, Texas, in the triumphs of Christian faith. We are expecting a suitable notice of this true minister of Christ, by those who are conversant with the particulars of his death.

STRONG FRIENDS.

"You see that the *Advocate* has some very strong friends here, or they would not take a horse out of the plough and ride thirty miles a week for the privilege of reading it."—Extract from an Alabama Agent's letter.

That is very strong partiality—those thirty-mile rides to the Post office we can appreciate: We could ask no stronger evidence. The ride there; the ride back; the loss of one day's ploughing; loss of one day's labor; and the probable gait of the plough-horse are all items of a very decided character.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE RIVER SIDE MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, a monthly by Messrs. Hurd and Houghton, 459 Broome street, New York. Price \$2 50 per annum. The paper, the type, the illustrations, the press work, the matter of this periodical are all of excellent finish, and well calculated to interest the young. Contents for May. Among the Trees—A Musical pair of Suspenders—What Produces Mechanical Power—The Ballad of Chevy-Chase—Haying Time—A Chinese Printer at Work—The Robin's Nest—Terra Nova—The Origin of Leap Frog—How the Ancient Swedes thought the world was made—Monsieur Alphonse—Dory and Dora—The Funny Land of Pluck—Old Sally Banks—Sense and Nonsense.

RACHEL NOBLE'S EXPERIENCE.

By BRUCE EDWARD. New York, National Temperance Society, 172-William St. 1867—16mp.

We have read this little book with unmixed pleasure. It is a Scottish prize Essay, one selected from eighty manuscripts. The style is refreshingly piquant, the cast of the story ingenious and happy, the characters well sustained, and the moral deeply impressive. Everything that battles with the monstrous vice of intemperance we welcome to our library, and wish it God-speed in its mission.

MISSIONARY.

TO THE PREACHERS OF THE MOBILE CONFERENCE.

You will remember, that at our last session, we adopted a new plan, for raising money for our domestic missions. That plan, if faithfully carried out by us, will gladden the hearts, not only of our missionaries, but of many of our brethren, who receive little or nothing, on their circuits. It will enable us to send the gospel, into destitute regions. It provides for doing much; yet it will utterly fail, unless we are all industrious. It imposes a good deal of labor on us and requires us to work by method; but as preachers, labor with us, should be rest; or as Methodist preachers, we should work by method.

When you read these lines, think of our missionaries, who have toiled half the Conference year, and have not yet, many of them, received one cent. Think of these brethren, who will work hard on circuits all the year, and not get money enough, to pay their traveling expenses to Marion. Brethren, one and all, think of these things, and if you have not already commenced, begin at once, your missionary collections.

The "plan" requires us, to get a suitable blank book, and then see each member in our charges, and put in that book, the amount he will give to our domestic missions. The plan required us to do this, early in the conference year; and the amounts subscribed, were to be paid quarterly, and forwarded to Henry Stollenwerk our Treasurer, at Selma Ala. Any P. E. holding drafts, can take them up, out of the funds, collected in his district, and there forward them, receipted, to the Treasurer, reserving one tenth, for the present board, at Nashville. Now brethren, let us all go to work. Let us visit our entire membership. Pass none by. See to it, that every man, woman, and child, gives

something. Make application also, to those who attend upon our ministry, but who are not members of the church. It is by faithfulness in little things, that great aggregates are produced. If we will all do our duty, this plan will fill the hearts of our brethren, who work hard, and get but a meagre support, with gladness, when they meet us at conference. Don't put the matter off a single day, but go to work at once.

As brother Abernethy, was disappointed, in his attempts to publish the Minutes of our Conference, I hope he will furnish the Constitution of our missionary board, to the New Orleans Advocate, for publication.

PHIL. E. NEELY,
Pres. of Board.
Mobile, Ala., May 7th, 1867.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

A letter from the Rev. J. J. Grace, of the Eastern Shore Circuit, says: "I have received twelve members recently." At a Quarterly Conference recently held, three churches were organized. We are glad to hear from the same source that Dr. Dorman's health is much improved.

Mr. Editor:

We have a most triumphant revival—not so much for the number converted or added to the church—but greater displays of the power of the cross to overcome the evil spirits and principles of men, in mind and conduct, you never saw. A wonderful change has taken place here. (Go ask Dr. Lyons something about it, and you will get items over which you will rejoice) Rev. A. E. Goodwyn and Rev. Jno. Wilkinson have done good work, and God blessed them, they were messengers of great good to us.

Fraternally yours,
F. T. LAWSON.

Plaquemine Brulee, La. Apl. 23. '67.

SUPPORT OF THE BISHOPS.—The last General Conference in providing for the support of our Bishops devised an entirely new plan. Before the war, the Publishing House and Missionary Society paid a considerable part of their support. This can be no longer done. Their claims were computed by the Conference, and divided out among the Conferences, with a request that they should make proper arrangements for meeting these claims. In some of the Conferences only five or six months elapsed between this action and their next sessions. In these, the assigned sums were not collected, at the usual time of aggregating the collections of the Church. In others the claim was paid in full, and the amount handed over to the Bishop presiding.

At the late meeting of the Bishops it was ascertained that the total collection was deficient fully 20 per cent. of the sum allowed them; and that some of them who had attended Conferences paying in full had received enough to meet their proportion, while others—the majority—had received but little.

By the law of the Church, they are to divide *pro rata*, and those who supposed themselves paid, and believed all would be, find now that they will probably have to pay part of their legitimate salary to their colleagues. They do not complain of this; but the Church has a duty to perform, that this necessity may not be laid on them.

By the law, the year for which these claims are adjusted ends 1st June. It is to be hoped, that by that time, collections will be taken up in the deficient Conferences and forwarded to the Book Agent, so that out of them the deficiency can be paid. Now, we promise to urge upon the Church an appeal make by a meeting called to consider this deficiency and the best method of meeting it. It was deemed discreditable that the claims of these servants of the Church should be neglected—and it was proposed to make an effort in every quarter to bring up a sum sufficient by 1st June to make a *pro rata* division among them unnecessary.

If, therefore, there are any who paid nothing last year to the Bishops' fund, or who can pay more than they paid, and are willing to give any aid—however small—to this good work, if they will forward their contributions to us, we will see it take the proper direction. Let what is done, be done at once. Will not the preachers help? bearing in mind that this is not the collection ordered for the present year. It seems hardly worth our while to add an exhortation. If the bare

statement of the facts in the case, not a sufficient appeal to the Methodist who values the labor of our Bishops, and who holds them in honor, to make a little sacrifice in their behalf, we do not think could reach his pocket by the urgent appeal.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

SOUTHERN RELIEF.—It affords unspeakable satisfaction to the reception of an order for \$50 in gold, from the Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald, San Francisco, California for the relief of the suffering in South. This draft was sold \$4,104 66, in currency—which this time is making many a widow heart glad, and drying up many orphan's tear. Bishop McTyeire discharged the pleasant task of distribution; and we can see our benevolent friends on the coast that every cent of their contributions will be applied to meet their wishes. Bishop has received satisfactory letters from all the recipients of past favors; and we are sure the gratitude expressed by them would yield more pleasure to the benefactors than minkworms realize in gloating over their hoarded treasures.—*Nashville Chr. Adv.*

Case of Mr. Davis.

RICHMOND, May 8.—U. S. Marshall Underwood to-day received the following writ and leaves for Mr. Davis to-morrow: "The President of the United States to: Brig. Gen. Henry S. Burton, and to any having the custody of Jefferson Davis, greeting: We command that you have the body of Jefferson Davis, by you, imprisoned and detained, as it is said, together with the cause of such imprisonment, detention, by whatsoever the said Jefferson Davis may be called as charged, before our Court of the United States of District of Virginia, at the next thereof, at Richmond, in said district, on the second Monday in 1867, at the opening of the court that day, to be and receive shall then and there be considered concerning the said Jefferson Davis. Witness: Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme of the United States, this 1st May, 1867; W. H. Barry, Clerk of the Circuit of the United District of Virginia."

Mr. Davis when he arrived Sunday, will still be in military custody, and will not be produced in court till Monday. It is stated that he will be in Libby prison, where apart will be assigned to him.

THE CITY CAR DIFFICULTIES.—was a good deal of excitement the lower part of the city, particularly on Rampart street, on Sunday, caused by what seemed to be a preconceived design on the part of a number of colored men to themselves into the rail cars signed to white people.

The public mind, though the city, was in a very feverish condition during the day, apprehending having possessed people that riotous, perhaps calamitous, disturbance might come upon the city as a result of the continued action of this car question. Mayor visited Rampart street in the noon, and, addressing the assembled there, induced the dispersal, and since then everything has been quiet.

The question will come up specially on Wednesday before Judge Gastinel. The case is in which a colored man was charged of assault and battery against a driver and a state putting him forcibly out of the car for whites.

The issue is direct, and the decision is finally rendered, for the term the question, for the involved in the present case, whether the railroad companies' agents have lawful authority to enforce the regulations of the classification of cars.

CLASSIFICATION OF CARS.—generally reported yesterday the presidents of the various railroad companies had a meeting to determine what was to be in relation to the classification of cars. Subjoined is an order of subject, issued by the chief of which will be read as one of the most suggestive and significant documents that has ever been in this community:

"OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE
New Orleans, May 8, 1867.
"Lieut. Ramey, Second District:
"Have no interference with

grocery riding in cars of any class. No passenger has a right to eject other passenger, no matter what color. If he does so, he is liable for arrest for assault, or breach of peace."
Thos. E. Anderson,
"Chief of Police."

MARRIED.

Married, at the residence of the bride in Richland, Holmes county, Miss., on the 10th inst., by Rev. Dr. Ward, Mr. E. L. M. and Mrs. Eliza H. F. Bird.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

It will be seen that the laws are administered with promptness and efficiency in the Colonial Government of Honduras. The following report of trials before the Supreme Court of the Colony, during the March Term, we copy from the Belize Advertiser:

MONDAY, 25th March, 1867.

The Supreme Court of judicature commenced its March sittings for 1867 this day before His Honor Richard James Corner, Esq., Chief Justice.

Shortly after the opening of the Court the Queen's proclamation against vice and immorality was read, and the customary formalities gone through and disposed of.

Some jurors made application to exempt them on the ground of being on actual military service, the Chief Justice referred it to the Attorney General, who informed him that there was a clause in the Volunteer Act, exempting the Volunteers from serving on Inquests only.

The criminal calendar was a serious one, as will appear by the number of prisoners informed against, and the nature of the offences with which they were respectively charged.

The prisoners were arraigned and placed as follows:—

1. Regina against Marcos Canul and Damacio Castillo, for murder. Plea Damacio Castillo who alone was arraigned—Not Guilty. Mr. Bristowe was assigned by the Court as Counsel for the prisoner.

2. Regina against Marcos Canul and Damacio Castillo for house breaking and larceny. Plea of Damacio Castillo—Not Guilty.

3. Regina against same parties for assault and robbery. Plea of Damacio Castillo—Not Guilty.

4. Regina against Urgencio Moreno, alias Prudencio Moreno, for larceny. Plea not guilty.

5. Regina against Jose Narciso Poot and Ek Feliciano, for murder. Plea of the prisoner Poot, not guilty.

Mr. Bristowe was named by the Court as Counsel for the prisoner Narciso Jose Poot, but on the suggestion of that learned gentleman, the defence was assigned to Mr. Aikman.

6. Regina against same parties for feloniously wounding. Plea of the prisoner Poot—Not Guilty.

7. Regina against Daniel Thomas for cutting and wounding. Plea not guilty.

8. Regina against Jose Domingo Mozier, for rape. Plea not guilty.

9. Regina against Christina Polanco, for larceny. Plea not guilty.

10. Regina against same for setting fire to a dwelling house. Plea not guilty.

11. Regina against Juan Santos, for manslaughter. Plea not guilty.

12. Regina against Jose Gregorio Tacu, for manslaughter. Plea not guilty.

13. Regina against Jose Maria Mendez and Jose Jenz Mendez, for murder of William Thomas Severn. Plea not guilty.

14. Regina against same parties, for murder of John Winter. Plea not guilty.

Mr. Hempstead informed the Court he was retained by Mr. Martinez on behalf of one of the prisoners, and that he was willing to appear for both prisoners.

15. Regina against same parties for treasonable felony. Plea not guilty.

16. Regina against Thomas Daniel for stabbing and wounding. Plea not guilty.

On the arraignment of the prisoners being concluded the Attorney General said that he should call on the undefended case, or such as were ready first and then go on with the defended cases. His Honor said he should not bring on the case against Damacio Castillo before Thursday, and the one against Jose Narciso Poot before Wednesday.

A jury was then sworn and Thomas Daniel was tried for cutting and wounding—Several witnesses were examined for the Crown—the prisoner had no witnesses to the case.

The Chief Justice summed up in his usual clear and lucid manner—the jury without retiring returned a verdict of guilty when His Honor at once sentenced the prisoner to 9 months in Gaol, with hard labor.

The Court then adjourned until the following morning, at 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY, March 26th.

The Court met at 10 o'clock. A jury being sworn—Christina Polanco was put in the dock and the plea of not guilty having been taken on the charges of larceny and setting fire to a dwelling house, her trial proceeded with.

The prisoner was defended by Mr. Hempstead.

The case lasted the whole day, the defence set up was an "Alibi," and had the jury believed the witnesses who "appeared" for the defence and swore positively that the prisoner was at another place when the fire and larceny took place,

she must have been acquitted, but the community at large has to thank an intelligent jury and a pains-taking judge, that a woman, the associate of prostitutes, and brothel-keepers is not again thrown among them without suffering the penalty of her crimes.

The learned Judge sentenced the prisoner to one year's imprisonment with hard labor the first and last 14 days of the time, in solitary confinement, for the larceny, and to two years imprisonment with hard labor, concurrent with the first sentence, for arson.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock the following morning.

WEDNESDAY, March 27th.

The Court met at 10 o'clock. A jury being duly sworn, Urgencio Moreno alias Prudencio Moreno, having been previously arraigned and pleaded not guilty, was put upon his trial and acquitted.

Jose Domingo Mozier was then put upon his trial for a felonious assault upon a child under 12 years of age, and being convicted, was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment with hard labor.

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock the following day.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, May 2.—In the conference of European Governments for the settlement of the Luxembourg question, it is reported the leaders hesitate guaranteeing the neutrality of Luxembourg. The people of the grand duchy desire annexation to Bavaria.

Two r. n.—The Conference, adjourned until to-morrow.

Reports from Warsaw state that the Russian Government is concentrating troops and accumulating munitions of war in the province of Poland.

DENOUEMENT.—MEXICAN.—We have startling and important news from Mexico, through private sources, which we regard as reliable.

Another battle has occurred near the beleaguered city of Queretaro, the final result of which was the defeat and complete disorganization of the Imperial forces, and killing of its leader, the Mexican Gen. Miramon.

After the fight, the city of Queretaro was at once occupied by the Liberals, and a vigilant search made for the person of Maximilian I, but without discovering that empireless Emperor. Max. is doubtless, by a secret flight, endeavoring to reach the protection of the American flag.

Our information does not lead us to believe that the Liberals massacred any of the Imperial military officers who fell into their hands at Queretaro; nor do we regard it as probable that Maximilian will be treated otherwise than as an ordinary prisoner of war, should he have the misfortune to be captured.

The report heretofore published in the Times, that the Imperial forces under Marquez, who fortified himself at a hacienda near Puebla, had been routed by the troops of Porfirio Diaz, is confirmed by our later intelligence. The Liberals are therefore complete masters of the situation, there being little if any organized resistance to the Republican Government remaining.—N. O. Times.

MADAGASCAR.—There are eighteen thousand professing Christians in Madagascar, and the Queen, by a treaty with England, has granted full religious liberty to all her subjects. There are seventy-nine churches under the care of seven English missionaries, ninety live native pastors and teachers.

AUSTRIA.—The Congregationalists have seventeen or eighteen ministers and churches in New South Wales more than half of which are in Sydney and the suburbs, while the interior is comparatively neglected. In Victoria and Adelaide they have a greater number of churches, more equally distributed.

SWITZERLAND.—The Basle Missionary Society has purchased a schooner named the Palm, to run as a missionary ship between Europe and Africa. In her first voyage she took out one missionary, three young ladies as teachers, and 24,000 bricks and an entire house for the station and Christian barge.

The Pope of Rome has recently canonized 205 Japanese martyrs who were put to death between 1617 and 1632!

LIFE UNDER CHRIST.—Goodness has now become ten times more powerful in becoming an enthusiasm. It no longer contents itself with barely preserving its existence in the presence of prevailing vice. It turns against its enemy, it undertakes to take the hostile army prisoners. The children of Israel turn and pursue the Egyptians through the Red Sea. Under the command of Christ, Jerusalem lays siege to Babylon.

RITUALISM.—We have no longer any right to speak of our national Protestant church; it is not Protestant; it tolerates barefaced Popery, and swarms with worshippers of the God whom the baker bakes in the oven, and whom they bite with their teeth. Not many streets from the house in which we are assembled, you may have your candles, and your incense, and your copes, and your altars, with all the other pomps and vanities of the detestable idolatry of Rome. That Romanism against which Latimer bore testimony at the stake has been suffered to hold its nummeries, and practice its fantastic tricks, in the name of this nation, until it counts its deluded admirers by tens of thousands. That monster, which stained Smithfield with gore, and made it an ash-heap for the martyrs of God, has come back to you. The old wolf that rent our fathers, and tore their palpitating hearts out of their bosoms, you have suffered to come back into your house, and you are cherishing it, and feeding it with your children's meat. Once again, the harlot of Babylon flaunts her finery in our faces almost without rebuke. Do not tell me it is not Popery; it is the self same Anti-christ with which your fathers wrestled—and a man with but half his wits about him may see it to be so; and yet this land bears it, and rejoices in it, and crouches at the feet of a priest once more. Our great ones, our delicate women, and dainty lords, are once again the willing vassals of priestcraft and superstition; and amid all this, if any one speaks out, he is assailed as uncharitable, and abhorred as a troublemaker in Israel. Is it for nothing that God has favored this land with the Gospel? Must all the gains of the valiant men of old be lost by the sloth and cowardice of this thoughtless generation? In days of yore, men like Knox and Welsh in Scotland, and Hugh Latimer and John Bradford, fought like lions for the truth; and are we to yield like coward curs? Are the men of oak succeeded by the men of willow? The men who cried, "No Popery here!" now sleep within their sepulchres, and their descendants wear the yoke which their fathers scorned. Shall not God visit us for this? I would that a voice of thunder could arouse this slumbering generation!—Spurgeon.

WHO MADE ALL THAT.—It is related that when Napoleon Bonaparte was returning to France from the expedition to Egypt, a group of French officers one evening entered into a discussion concerning the existence of a God. They were on the deck of the vessel that bore them over the Mediterranean Sea. Thoroughly imbued with the infidel and atheistical spirit of the times, they were unanimous in their denial of this truth. It was at length proposed to ask the opinion of Napoleon on the subject, who was standing alone, wrapped in silent thought. On hearing the question, Is there a God? he raised his hand, and pointing to the starry firmament, simply responded, "Gentlemen, who made all that?"

To be free from desire is money; to be free from the rage of perpetually baying something new is a certain revenue; to be content with what we possess constitutes the greatest and most certain of riches.—Cicero.

THE CANKER WORM.—Tar the trees to prevent the female grub from ascending the tree, which it does in the night time in the Spring, to deposit her eggs. This experiment was successfully tried in the forest of the present century in New England (Worcester County, Mass.), where this worm had proved very destructive. Care should be taken that the tar is not put upon the bark of the tree. Tar on young trees, to protect them from the mice, will keep off the mice but kill the trees! The New-Englanders used birch bark or a strip of canvass, say tree inches wide, put tight round the three, using a little clay and mud under the lower edge to prevent the grub from passing. It was said that in some instances they would stick in the tar in such quantities as to bridge it over in a single night, and some go up the tree. Those who were thorough in their work, saved their orchards.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL COLLECTING CARDS.—An abundant supply of the Sunday-School Collecting Card designed by Rev. W. E. M. Linfield and so successfully used in Natchez, and other places, in collecting funds for Sunday-School purposes, is on sale at the Branch Southern M. E. Publishing House, 112 Camp Street, in this city, with instructions for using them printed on the back of each. Sold in packs of 100, at \$1 per pack. Sent by mail at \$1.25 per pack. Address Robt J. HARP, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The preachers, laymen elect, and official members of the Camden District, Montgomery Conference, are hereby notified and invited to attend the District Meeting, at Camden, commencing Friday, June 7. Bishop Wightman will preside.

ANSON WEST, P. E.

New Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Felicity Street April 21

District Meeting 28

Moreau Street May 5

Carondelet Street 12

Jefferson City 19

Quar. Con. N. O. Cir., May 20th,

Advocate office, at 7 p. m.

German Churches, at Craps street " 26

" " Quar Conference " 21

N. O. Cir. Quar. Conference at

Baton Rouge June 8, 9

Bayou Gros Tete and Plaquemine

at Plaquemine 15, 16

Thibodeaux circuit, at Tigerville " 22, 23

J. U. KREMER, P. E.

Vicksburg Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Port Gibson Station, March 9, 10

Rocky Springs 16, 17

Cayuga Circuit, 30, 31

Vicksburg Station, April 6, 7

Burton Circuit 13, 14

Raymond 20, 21

Fayette Circuit, at Cane Ridge 27, 28

Warren May 4, 5

North Warren 11, 12

G. H. CLINTON, P. E.

Tuskaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Hamburg, March 9, 10

Marion & Hensburg, Quar. Meet'g at M. 16, 17

Brish Creek circuit, Mt. Nebo 20

Mt. Zion 21

New Providence 22

Quarterly Meeting at Mt. Herman, April 6, 7

Greensboro Quarterly Meeting March 23, 24

N. Berne & Oak Grove Q. M., at N. B. 30, 31

Scottville and Carthage Circuit.

Avery April 10

Scottville 11

Pleasant Hill 12

Williamham 16

Salem 17

Carthage 25

Quarterly Meeting at Centre April 13, 14

Tuskaloosa Q. Meeting 20, 21

Havanna dr., Havanna, 7 o'clock P. M. 25

Q. M. at Spring Hill May 4, 5

Enlaw Q. M. April 27, 28

Forkland at Trinity, May 11, 12

Dist. Stewards Meet'g at Greensboro, March 23

J. L. COTTON, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington at Enlow, March 23, 24

Black Hawk, at Jordan Chapel 30, 31

Greenwood, at Greenwood April 6, 7

Carrollton, at Eden 13, 14

Emory, at Midway 20, 21

Holmes, at Shady Grove 27, 28

Richland, at Ebenezer May 4, 5

Goodman, at Goodman 11, 12

Yazoo, at New Hope 18, 19

Mount Olivet, at Short Creek 25, 26

Yazoo City, June 1, 2

I hope the Preachers will find it convenient to have religious services on Friday, before each appointment, as it is the stated fast day. All the official members are earnestly requested to be present at Quarterly Conference.

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul's March 23, 24

" Franklin street 30, 31

" St. Francis April 6, 7

Whistler & Cottage Hill, at Haymiesville 13, 14

Eastern shore & Fish River, at Grice's 20, 21

Paseauga and Bay shore, at Autioch 27, 28

Ocean Springs May 4, 5

Citronelle, at Beaver Meadow 11, 12

State Line & St. Stephens, at St. Stephens 18, 19

Waynesboro, at Winchester 25, 26

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference

SECOND QUARTERLY MEETINGS:

Anacoco, at Holly Grove March 23, 24

Many, at Fort Jessup 30, 31

Pleasant Hill, at San Patrice April 6, 7

Cuddo, at Mt. Zion 13, 14

Belle Bower 20, 21

Springville, at Unity 27, 28

N. Rosier, at Walker's Chapel May 4, 5

Shreveport 11, 12

Mansfield, at 26, 27

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BOOKS at the SOUTHERN METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE, 112 Camp Street, New Orleans.

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The Duplex Skirt will admit a pin being run
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The red ink stamp, viz: "J. W. BRADLEY'S
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Dec 22 31

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pended during the war; but were regularly
resumed after reorganization, on the first
of October, 1865. The approaching
session will open on the first Monday of Octo-
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that the thorough education of the young
ladies, and the care of the young
and delicate Departments.

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are granted and the degrees of Bachelor of Arts
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Dec 22 31

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House Furnishing Goods,
AND KITCHEN WARE.

We beg leave to inform our friends and the
public in general, that we have on hand a large
and well selected stock of the above goods, and
are constantly receiving them directly from the
manufacturers in France, England, and the Uni-
ted States; and we flatter ourselves that we can
sell our goods as low as any house in the city.—
For variety in the house-furnishing line, our
stock is unequalled in the South.
Call in and see for yourself before purchasing
elsewhere.

SHEPARD, ABBOTT & CO.,
sep 22 ly 55 Camp street, New Orleans.

J. A. BRASELMAN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
Possess great facilities for buying goods cheap
which enables them to sell below market prices.
Special attention given to orders.

Nos. 586 and 588 Magazine Street,
Corner of St. Andrew Street,
OCT 1 ly NEW ORLEANS.

BROWN & FINNEGAN,
Successors to D. Gealla,
112 Camp Street—Ground Floor,
Dealers in
CROCKERY, CHINA & GLASS WARE,
Tin, Plated and Japanned Ware,
PLATED AND FANCY GOODS.

Families wishing supplies are invited to call
and examine goods and prices. Jan 19 3m

NORTH, BRUSH & MASON,
Wholesale Dealers in
Fancy Goods,
STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, CUTLERY,
HOSIERY,
Furnishing Goods, etc.,
30 MAGAZINE STREET,
Opposite the St. James Hotel, New Orleans, La.
aug 25 ly

CLERGYMEN are furnished with the
Illustrated *Phrenological Journal*; devoted to
Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy,
Psychology, etc., at Club
rates. \$1 50 a year—Single Nos. 20 cts. To
others, \$2 a year. Premiums, of Melodons,
Pianos, Sewing Machines and Books are given
by S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, N.Y.
Jan 20

W. H. N. MAGRUDER,
Lawyer, La., August 2nd, 1866.

HOMOPATHIC PHARMACY.
RICHARD ANGELL,
156 Julia street, bet. Camp and St. Charles
PURE AND FRESH MEDICINES.
Cases, Books, Certificates, &c.
Chill Drops, the best curative known for Ague,
Bilious Fever, &c.; Burdette's Worm Drops, and
other approved Remedies for domestic practice

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL,
(Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College.)
Has established himself at No 100 Canale street,
near Poydras, where he will perform all
Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory
manner. Teeth inserted with Gold or Vulcanite
hose. Being familiar with all Anesthetics, he
will extract teeth without pain, by the use of
such as best suits the case. Particular attention
given to the medical and surgical treatment of
diseases of the mouth and teeth.
oct 27 ly

PHILIP WERLEIN,
82.....Baronne Street.....82
Successor of the well known music house of
P. P. WERLEIN and P. P. WERLEIN & HALEY,
Dealers in
PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS,
GUITARS, VIOLINS,
And other musical instruments. Also, Music
and Instruction Books, Music Folios, Note Paper
—In fact everything belonging to music trade.

The repairing and tuning of Pianos will be
attended to, arrangements having been made
with that well known Piano Maker, M. J. H. CHU-
BERT, who will take charge of that department.
—charges will be reasonable and satisfactory.
Parties wishing can have their Pianos stored,
sold on commission, boxed, or shipped to order.
Findings for repairing Pianos, such as Wire,
Felt, Cloth, etc., constantly for sale.
Piano Stools, Covers of elegant patterns, etc.,
on hand.

Any information on musical matters cheer-
fully given. Teachers recommended.
Music acutely bound.
P. S.—P. WERLEIN will be found at times
at the above place, and will aid in making selec-
tions. He recommends his son PHILIP WERLEIN
to his former friends and customers, and solicits
their patronage for him.
oct 20 6m

STOVES, GRATES, TIN WARE,
AND
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.
The undersigned offer for sale an assortment
of COOKING STOVES, embracing among the
best the well known Charter Oak, the Brilliant,
the Peerless, the American Home, and others
of the latest improvement.

Also, a large lot of HEATING and PARLOR
STOVES, a large variety of GRATES, and of
COUNTRY HOLLOW WARE, etc.
We manufacture all our own Tin Ware, and
sell cheap.
CAMPBELL & CO.,
n 10 6m 115 Poydras at, bet. Camp & Magazine.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS.
HILL & VEAZIE,
Having removed from No 31 Chartres street to
No 74 Camp street, have received large additions
to their former stock, making their assortment
of Coal Oil Lamps, and all the articles needful
for use with them, very extensive; together with
COAL OIL CHANDELLERS from two to six
lights, suitable for lighting Churches, large
Halls, Parlors, etc.; and every variety of Lan-
terns from the small hand lamp to the large
FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP for coal
oil and gas, very useful and economical; also
EDIE'S COOKING STOVES, assorted sizes,
heated by coal oil; with many other useful and
convenient articles.
Always on hand the best Kerosene and Coal
oil manufactured.
Call and examine.
HILL & VEAZIE,
No 74 Camp street,
nly Between Natchez street and Times Office

ST JAMES HOTEL,
MAGAZINE STREET,
Between Gravier and Natchez Streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
CHAS. E. SMEDES.....Manager.

This establishment is now open for the recep-
tion of guests.
It is newly furnished from the Kitchen to the
roof. Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, Linen
Sheeting, etc. The Furniture and Table Ware
all new, of the latest style and most costly ma-
terial. The Table is furnished with every luxu-
ry the Market affords. The Bars with Liquors
equal to any used in private families, and the
comforts and pleasures of home, as far as
possible, guaranteed to its Guests.
The House itself may be said to be entirely
new and fresh. The undersigned will spare
neither labor or expense to merit a continuance
of the liberal support with which he has thus
far been honored.
CHAS. E. SMEDES.
n 3 ly

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
No. 9 Perdido Street, New Orleans,
Dealers in all descriptions of
MILL AND PLANTATION MACHINERY,
AND AGRICULTURAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents in the Southwest for the celebra-
ted Wood & Mann Steam Engines, 4 to 35 horse
power; Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills;
Straub's Corn and Wheat Mills, Smut Machines,
Rolling Cloth, and Circular Saw Mills; Wood
Carding Machines, Flowsing Machines, Stand-
Sulky Cultivators; Staley's Gany Plows; Plows,
Wheeled mows, Reeling, Saws, etc.
Send for descriptive circulars and price lists.
oct 10 6m

GEO. H. VINTEN,
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 Poydras street, between Camp and St
Charles streets, New Orleans.
Newspaper of the following sizes: 22 by 32,
24 by 38, 26 by 35, 27 by 43, 32 by 44, and 36
by 48.
Agent for the sale of R. Hoe & Co's Printing
Presses; the "Liberty" Job Presses; Adams
Cottage Presses; and Jas. Conners & Sons
Type.
np 7 1

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
17 Chartres Street,
Lately received Carpeting of all kinds and
qualities; Floor Oil Cloth of all qualities, which
we cut to suit rooms; Curtain Materials, Lace
Curtains, Corbels and Bands in great variety;
Window Shades, Hair-Cloth, Crum Cloth,
Table and Piano Covers, China and Cocoa Mat-
tings of all widths.
oct 13 ly A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

CLOAKS!
F. ADAM,
(Formerly with C. Yale, Jun., & Co.)
MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER
in Ladies' and Misses'
CLOTH AND SILK CLOAKS,
No. 70 Canal Street—Up Stairs.
NEW ORLEANS.

Don't trust to glaring advertisements in the
newspapers, but go to THE FACTORY itself.
If you want good Goods at fair prices. n 10 2m

E. ANJUEL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FOREIGN, FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS.
Also, a large and varied supply of
HOUSEKEEPING AND
PLANTATION GOODS.
Constantly on hand, at
120 Canal Street,
sep 1 ly NEW ORLEANS.

PAUL J. CHRISTIAN,
Formerly of H. G. Stetson & Co.
P. J. CHRISTIAN & CO.,
General Mercantile Stationers,
JOB PRINTERS, AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 73 Camp Street.

We beg to inform our friends and the public
that we have established a complete BOOK
BINDERY in connection with our business, and
will be enabled to execute all orders
with promptitude and dispatch.
We have secured the services of one of the
most thorough workmen of this city, and our
patrons can rely upon having their orders im-
mediately and efficiently executed. o 20 3m

D. H. HOLMES,
Direct Importation of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
No. 155 Canal Street,
sep 1 6m NEW ORLEANS.

S. ANDERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER
And PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK DEALER,
61 Camp street—New Orleans.
Cartes de Visite,
Hyalotypes, Ambrotypes,
Pictures on Porcelain,
And every description of Pictures known to
the Art.
All kinds of Photographic Materials at the
lowest price for cash. sep 1 ly

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!!!
BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY
Established in 1837.
VANDUZEN & TIFT,
Of the late Firm and Successors to G. W.
COFFIN & CO.,
103 & 104 East Second street,
Cincinnati, Ohio,
Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Acad-
emies, Plantations, etc.
Made of Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with
our improved Rotary Yoke.
All Bells warranted to prove satisfactory, or
subject to be returned.
Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent free
upon application. jelt 1 ly

GUSTAVE VOM HOFE,
Manufacturer of Upright Pianos,
807 MAGAZINE ST., NEW ORLEANS.
Pianos sold at moderate prices, with five years
guarantee.
One of these Pianos has just been awarded a
Medal at the recent Louisiana State Fair, for
superior richness of tone and great durability.
dec 1 6m

TURNER & COHEN,
Photograph and Fine Art Gallery,
NO. 57 CAMP STREET.
Trusting that the liberal patronage of our
friends and the public will continue, we have
engaged the services of Mr. E. M. HOWELL, an
operator who cannot be surpassed for skillful
and artistic ability. Our artist, Mr. LEICHHAM,
is second to none in the country.
These gentlemen, with many others for our
business, have lately arrived from New York,
and we are now prepared to make pictures from
the smallest miniature on your watch dial to full-
size portraits.
The public are invited to call and make a or-
tical examination for themselves of the many
specimens we have of well known citizens of
this city. o 13 ly

McCUTCHON & HUBBELL,
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
Hoes, Axes, Nails, etc.
NO. 74 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
n 3 6m

[Established in 1828.]
EVANS' FASHIONABLE RETAIL
Hat Emporium,
No 62 CAMP STREET,
Next door to the Picayune Office, New Orleans.

A complete assortment of the Latest Styles
by every steamer, at Moderate Prices. a 18 6m

LOEB, SIMON & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
80 Canal Street,
sep 1 3m NEW ORLEANS.

J. T. SAWYER, C. H. MCKNIGHT, R. GEAR,
C. H. MCKNIGHT & CO.,
GROCERS
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
80.....Magazine Street.....8
Keep constantly on hand, a large and varied
assortment of
GROCERIES, PRODUCE, ETC.
Particular attention will be paid to the filling
of **PLANTATION AND FAMILY ORDERS.**
Our friends would do well to call and examine
our Goods and cheap PRICES, before going
elsewhere. feb 16 6m

WALLACE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, and
PLANTATION CLOTHING,
No. 74 CANAL STREET, AND 91, 93 AND 95 COMMON STREET,
(SLOCUMB BUILDING), NEW ORLEANS
a 13 ly

W. H. HENNING & CO.,
95 and 97, CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
Grocers and Commission Merchants.
Stock of Fancy and Staple Goods, consisting in
part of
CHAMPAGNE,
BRANDIES,
WHISKIES,
CLARET,
CORDIALS, ETC.
Also, a large lot of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses,
Tobacco, Pork, Beef, Bacon, Salt, suitable for
Plantation supplies,—all of which will be offer-
ed at the
Most reasonable Rates.
Country orders will receive the most
careful and prompt attention.

W. H. HENNING & CO.,
n 25 6m 95 and 97 Camp street, New Orleans

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A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.,
Corner of Canal and Royal streets,
[Late Hyde & Gooden.]
Established in New Orleans Fifty Years!
MANUFACTURERS OF JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
Importers of Watches, Diamonds, Clocks,
Bronzes, Porcelain, Plated Ware, Cutlery,
Fancy Goods, Guns and Pistols.
The largest assortment in the South always on
hand. aug 25 6m

A GOOD COOKING STOVE
Is one of the most necessary and desirable ar-
ticles of household economy, and if properly man-
aged, will promote the health, comfort, and
happiness of every member of the family.
Time, money, and extreme vexation, by delay
of your daily meals, may be saved by using the
CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVE.

Over 10,000 of these celebrated cooking stoves
are in daily use throughout the city of New Or-
leans. Every one of them has been sold under
a full guarantee, and we offer them as a reference
wherever found.

The Improved Charter Oak Stove with
Extension Top
has but one danger, and is so simple in its con-
struction that a child can manage it. The covers
are larger, bake more uniform, and the stove
heavier than any cooking stove of corresponding
size ever made.

The Hot Water Reservoir Boiler furnishes a
constant supply of hot water at all hours of the
day, and for hours after the fire has been extin-
guished, without additional cost for fuel, a prac-
tical illustration of the economy in using the
Charter Oak.

The Reflector Griddle, original with the
Charter Oak, and used on no other stove—the
most perfect manner to broil meats and poultry,
whereby the offensive odors arising from meat,
during the process of broiling are carried up the
pipe, and juices of the meats preserved.

The Hot Closet, in which meats and poultry
are kept warm for hours when there has been a
delay in meals, besides enabling the cook to fur-
nish the greatest variety of dishes and desserts,
and place them hot upon the table.
The Charter Oak Stove will do one-third more
baking in a given time, and use 25 per cent. less
wood than any stove now made.

Importers and Dealers in Hardware, Nails, Cast-
ings, Guns, Carpenters' and Coopers' Edge
Tools, etc.
RICE, BROS. & CO., Sole Agents,
49 and 91 Camp street, near Magazine Market,
sep 1 ly

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The limited movement in the general market, noticed in our last issue, was followed on Saturday and Monday by renewed animation in nearly every branch of trade, and an upward tendency of prices in several prominent articles, but Tuesday the demand subsided and business resumed its previous dullness. Our leading staple has been in good request at previous prices; the sales of Tobacco have been to a fair extent, in proportion to the amount offering; and Flour, Corn, Oats, and Bran have commanded advanced figures, while Pork has retained at prices more in favor of sellers, and Provisions generally have been steady at last week's currency. The buoyancy of Western Produce furnishes a striking commentary on the views of those who have erroneously supposed that its leading articles were ruling much higher in our market than at the West, and that prices had been inflated here by speculators. For some time past most of the receipts here from St. Louis have been sold at a loss; Corn being the only prominent exception, and it has advanced under the legitimate law of supply and demand, with very little aid from any speculative feeling. The cause of high prices must be looked for mainly in the cost of production, and the heavy indirect taxes paid by the farmer on every article he consumes. Until there is a general decline in prices we can hardly expect cheaper food, unless, under the influence of a supply so far exceeding the demand for home consumption as would compel sellers to come down to the limits of foreign orders. Hence the planters of the South will find that they consult their best interests by devoting as great a breadth of land as possible to the cultivation of Corn and other cereals, as well as to the raising of stock, all of which are more profitable at the current rates than our leading staple.

COTTON.—Sales have been to a liberal extent. On Saturday 5,500 bales changed hands at previous rates. On Monday the sales were 3,200 bales. Tuesday 3,000 bales were taken at prices showing a tendency in favor of buyers.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 11,700 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 2345 bales, against 2875 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 530 bales.

The receipts at this port, since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas), are 654,034 bales, against 627,595 bales to same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest date, as compared with last year, is 188,851 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 85,558 bales to Great Britain, of 48,767 to France, and an increase of 34,046 bales to other foreign ports.

We quote as follows:

Low Ordinary..... 19 to 21
Good Ordinary..... 22 to 23
Fair..... 24 to 25
Middling..... 26 to 27

TOBACCO.—Buyers have been looking around, but only a few small lots have been sold. We continue to quote:

Light..... Heavy.....
Low Refused..... 34 to 44 Carney's.....
Good do..... 44 to 55 do.....
Common Leaf..... 6 to 7 do.....
Medium..... 7 to 8 do.....
Fine..... 8 to 9 do.....
Choice Select..... 10 to 12 do.....
Choice Select..... 12 to 15 do.....

FLOUR.—Is in fair demand and the market firm. Prices have advanced 50 to 75 per barrel, and is held at full prices. Sales of the past three days have been 5,000 bbls at our quotations.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, Wednesday evening, May 7, 1867.
Western Beef, choice per lb net..... 13 to 16
Texas Cattle Choice per head..... \$60 to 80
Texas Cattle 2d qual, per head..... \$30 to 40
Texas Cattle 3d qual, per head..... \$15 to 25
Hogper lb gross..... 6 to 7
Sheep in lots per head..... \$3 to 4
Crook Sheep, per head..... \$3 to 4
Texas Sheep, per head..... \$3 to 4
Choice Sheep, per head..... \$3 to 4
Milk Cows, per head..... \$50 to \$100
Milk Cows, per head..... \$50 to \$100
Texas Cows, with Calves..... \$5 to \$10
Yearlings, per head..... \$10 to \$15
Calves per head..... \$7 to \$12

HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

Saddle and light harness Horses..... \$200 to \$400
Heavy draft Horses..... 175 to 300
Common do..... 75 to 100
Mules, 1st quality, broke..... 225 to 250
Do 2d do..... 150 to 200
Do 3d do..... 100 to 150
Mexican Mules..... 40 to 80

Monetary.

The Money Market continues to exhibit the same features which have characterized it for some time past. The Gold market has exhibited increased firmness, opening on Saturday at 136, and closing Tuesday evening at 137½.
EXCHANGE.—Sterling may be quoted at 144 to 146 for bill of lading bill, 146½ to 147½ for A1 commercial, and 150½ to 151 for private bankers and bank; and France at 387½ to 388½ for A1 commercial, and 380 to 377½ for bank.
Domestic Exchange has continued inanimate, the banks checking on New York at 1-8 to 1½ per cent. premium.

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES. FROM TO

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.	4 75	22 00
Cotton and Sugar Plows.	10 50	10 50
Cast Iron Plows and Scrapers.	7 50	7 50
Cotton Scrapers.	7 50	7 50
Shovels.	10 00	13 00
Spades.	11 00	20 00
Axes.	15 00	18 00
Bagging, per yard:		
Kentucky.	25	26
East India.	25	26
Best Reg. Kentucky, per lb.	2 45	2 50
Best Reg. East India, per lb.	2 45	2 50
Brick, 100 lbs. per ton.	11 00	11 00
Crackers.	20 00	25 00
English, per lb.	45 00	45 00
Candles, per lb.	42	43
Sperm, N Bedford.	50	50
Tallow.	16	22
Adamantina.	16	22
Star.	50	52
Chocolate, No 1 per lb.	none	here
Sweet and Spiced.	none	here
Cider, Western, per bbl.	none	here
Northern.	16	17
Coal, Camel, per ton.	11	13
Anthracite, per ton.	55	60
Western, per barrel.	55	60
Coffee, Rio, per lb.	30 1/2	32 1/2
Havana.	43	44
Java.	43	44
St. Domingo.	26	26
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, per ton.	9 00	14 00
Hulled, per bushel.	40	42
Copper, Braziers, per lb.	40	42
Sheathing.	35	37
Copper Bolts.	40	45
Yellow Metal.	35	40
Corral, Manila, per lb.	23	24
Tarred, American.	30	31
Russia.	30	31
Corn Meal, per bbl.	6 00	7 50
Dyes, per lb:		
Logwood, Campy.	5	6
St. Domingo.	3	6
Fast, Tampico.	10	16
Indigo, per lb.	10	16
Madder.	18	20
Eggs, per bbl, Western.	17 00	20 00
Feathers, per lb.	90	1 00
Fish, Cod, per box.	1 05	2 10
Mackerel, No. 1, per bbl.	20 00	20 00
No. 2.	15 00	15 00
No. 3.	10 00	10 00
Flaxseed, per lb.	4	4
Flour, per bbl:		
Superfine.	13 25	13 25
Extra.	14 00	14 00
Flour.	11 50	12 00
Fruit, Prunes, per lb.	18	20
Flgs, Dram.	23	23
Dried Apples.	10	11
Onions, Zante.	17	19
Almonds, soft shell.	38	38
Raisins, M. H. per box.	15	15
Lemon Layer.	4 20	4 20
Lem's Sicily, per box.	4 25	4 25
Malaga, per box.	4 25	4 25
Oranges, La. per 1000.	55 00	55 00
Shelly, per box.	4 50	4 50
Glass, per box 10 feet:		
French, 8 x 10.	4 50	5 00
10 x 12.	5 00	5 50
12 x 18.	6 00	6 00
Grain, per bushel:		
Malt, Western.	1 20	1 50
Canals.	71	90
Corn, shelled, per bushel.	1 45	1 50
Beans, per bbl.	13 00	14 00
Hops, per lb.	65	70
Gum, per keg.	7 50	8 50
Gum, per bag.	2 45	2 45
Hay, Western, per ton.	35 00	35 00
Northern.	none	here
Louisiana.	none	here
Hides, per lb.		
Dry salted Mexican.	15	18
Wet salted, city slaughter.	10	11
Wet salted, country.	10	11
Pelts, per piece.	20	25
Country, per lb.	45 00	49 00
English, per lb.	54	54
Hoop, per lb.	8	11
Sheet.	9	10
Boiler.	9	10
Null Rods.	12 1/2	14
Iron Cotton Ties.	11	12
Castings, American.	15	16
Line, Western, per bbl.	1 50	2 00
Shell Lime.	1 50	2 00
Rockland, &c.	2 00	2 10
Cement.	2 25	3 25
Molasses, per gallon:		
Louisiana.	50	50
Muscovado.	45	45
Refined, Reboiled.	45	45
Moss, per lb:		
Gray, Country.	34	34
Black do.	44	44
Select, water rotted.	44	44
Northern, 4 1/2 x 1/2 lb.	43	43
Wrought, German.	15	20
English.	18	20
Naval Stores, per bbl:		
Tar.	4 00	4 00
Pitch.	5 00	5 00
Rosin A No. 1.	6 00	7 00
No. 2.	5 50	6 00
No. 3.	4 50	5 00
Spirits Turp. per gallon.	80	82 1/2
Varnish, bright.	2 00	3 50
Oil, Lard, per gallon.	1 10	1 15
Coal Oil.	50	70
In case.	65	70
Cotton Seed, Crude.	85	85
Refined.	1 05	1 50
Tanner's, per gallon.	1 25	1 50
Oil Cake, Lined, per ton.	37 50	37 50
Cotton Meal.	none	here
Provisions, per bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern.	20 00	23 00
Western.	15 00	20 00
North half bbl.	15 00	16 00
Dried, per lb.	10	10
Tongues, per doz.	10 00	11 00
Pork, Mess.	24 25	24 25
Prime Mess.	20 00	20 00
Hog, round, per lb.	none	here
Bacon, Hams, per lb.	12	14
Do, canned.	12	14
Sides.	11 1/2	12 1/2
Shoulders.	9	9
Green Shoulders.	9	9
Lard, Prime, in tierces.	13 1/2	14 1/2
Full, in tierces.	13 1/2	14 1/2
Butter, Northern.	20	20
Western.	10	20
Cheese, American.	15	15
Potatoes, per bbl.	2 25	2 75
Onions.	2 00	2 50
Green Apples.	7 00	11 00
Rice, per lb:		
India.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Corolla.	11 1/2	12 1/2
Saltpetre, refined, per lb.	14	15
Crude.	13	13
Salt, per sack:		
Liverpool, Rio, warehouse.	1 05	2 05
.....from store.	2 05	2 10
.....warehouse.	1 65	1 80
.....from store.	2 05	2 05
.....warehouse.	1 85	1 90
Turks Island, per bushel.	none	here
Soy, per lb.	10	10
Northern.	10	12
Southern.	8	10
Castle.	14	16
Sugar, Louisiana, per lb:		
In the city.	7	13 1/2
Havana, White.	14	14 1/2
Yellow.	11 1/2	12 1/2
Brown.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Tobacco, in bids, per lb:		
Balers & Cutters.	10	21
Choice and Selections.	15	20
Pine Leaf.	13	17 1/2
Medium Leaf.	10 1/2	13
Fair Leaf.	10 1/2	13
Common Leaf.	8	8
Good Refused.	4 1/2	4 1/2
Common Refused.	3 1/2	3 1/2
Twine, Cotton, per lb.	25	25
Balling.	25	25
Wool, Washed, per lb.	30	35
Unwashed.	12	15
Louisiana, Native.	15	20
Texas, 1/2 Melrose.	25	25

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	JULY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FEB.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	AUG.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAR.	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	SEPT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
APR.	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	OCT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAY	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NOV.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JUNE	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	DEC.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JULY	18	19	20	21	22	23	24								
AUG.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31								
SEPT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7								
OCT.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14								
NOV.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21								
DEC.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28								
JAN.	29	30	31												
FEB.															
MAR.															
APR.															
MAY															
JUNE															
JULY															
AUG.															
SEPT.															
OCT.															
NOV.															
DEC.															

Gen. James Longstreet. W M Owen. E Owen

J. R. POWELL,

COTTON FACTOR.
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
190 Common Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
Represented by CATT. J. A. BINFORD.
Duck Hill, Miss.
oc20 ly

SEYMOUR, YARBROUGH & CO.,
Cotton and Wool Factors,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
67 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.
Jan5 6m

R BLEAKLY & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62 and 64 Poydras street,
Corner Poydras and Tchoupitoulas sts.,
NEW ORLEANS.
All cotton consigned to us will receive the personal attention of Mr. J. P. GIBBART, (formerly with the house of Messrs Wright & Allen) who is specially charged with that department of our business.
sep22 ly

CAMPBELL, ECKFORD & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
Forwarding & General Com'n Merchant,
018 No. 58 Camp street, New Orleans. ly

SPEED, SUMMERS & CO.,
46 Carondelet street, New Orleans,
COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS,
General Commission Merchants,
And Commercial Agents. ang25 ly

J. H. CARTER,
Wholesale Grocer,
Nos. 8 and 10 Tchoupitoulas Street,
And 8 and 10 New Levee,
NEW ORLEANS.
J. H. JENNINGS. J. W. WICKS. M. J. WICKS.
JENNINGS, WICKS & BRO.
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
aly 39 PERDIDO STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

WARREN, CRAWFORD & CO.,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
45 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
sep22 6m

ROBERT L. WALKER,
Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant
130 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

STAFFORD & WILSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 66, Magazine Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
oc21 ly

F. G. BARRIERE & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 135 Canal Street, New Orleans.
n10 6m

R. K. WALKER & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
75 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
an20 ly

ELLIS & CHAMBERLIN,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
42 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS,
Are prepared to make cash advances on Cotton, Sugar, and other Produce consigned to them, and solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.
Jan20 ly

WM. EDWARDS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
27 Camp Street, New Orleans.
W. Edwards. J. Edwards. J. Gay.
sep15 ly

VIOLETT, BLACK & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
815 6m 138 Gravier street, New Orleans.

W. B. LOTT,
Madison County, Miss. C. W. WOOD, Canton, Miss.
L. O. WOOD & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers & Commission Merchants
66 COMMON & 48 CANAL STS., NEW ORLEANS.
J. M. G. C. Sebastian has charge of our sales Department.
sep15 6m

BANKS, LORING & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
20 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
sep22 6m

HEWITT, NORTON & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And Commission Merchants,
185 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
Cash advances made on consignments to us by Hewitt, Swisher & Co., Galveston, Texas.
sep15 ly

A. E. BLACKMAR,
MUSIC PUBLISHER,
Importer of Musical Merchandise, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the "Knabe," "Nannas," "Gould" and "Raven & Bacon" Pianos, "Prince" Organs and Melodians, &c.
oc27 6m 167 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

J. W. BURBRIDGE & CO.,

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
No. 190 GRAYIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
sep1 6m

CARROLL, HOY & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 36 Perdido Street, New Orleans,
aug15 ly

C. L. WALMSLEY & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
No 31 Perdido Street, New Orleans.
aug15 ly

JOHN G. FARRHAM, BEVERLY BLUNT,
OF New Orleans. OF Hinds Co., Miss.
PARRHAM & BLUNT,
COTTON FACTORS,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants and Purchasing Agents,
No. 75 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
aug15 ly

S. H. KENNEDY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants and
COTTON FACTORS,
Cotton Office—102 Common street—in charge of RICHARD J. NUGENT.
aug15 ly

SAM'L BARRETT, CHS. LEFASSEUR,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants
115 CARONDELET STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
aug15 ly

JOHN A. STEVENSON. A. H. MAY,
STEVENSON & MAY,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
No 40 Perdido Street, New Orleans.
aug15 6m

A. D. GRIFF,
Wholesale Grocer,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND DEALER IN SOUTH-ERN AND WESTERN PRODUCE,
48, 50 and 52 Old Levee st., corner Bienville st.,
NEW ORLEANS

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1867.

\$3.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET.

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

Office: 112 Camp Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR,
Invariably in Advance.

Address: REV. J. C. KEENER,
112 Camp Street, New Orleans.

AGENTS:
All the Members of the Patronizing Conference.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Mr. Editor:—To my great disappointment, I find myself still

here, and shall not now be able to

leave for Honduras before the 25th

instant.

I add a few additional remarks

to my letter of last week, for

those who may think of emigrating

to that point. The Colony is so

near that emigrants should make

their minds to encounter all the

inconveniences of a new country.

The soil in most localities is

well cleared for the planting of

vegetables, rice, sugar, coffee, corn,

cotton, tobacco, the various fruits,

&c., and yields abundant harvests

without cultivation. All the

effects of immigrants are admitted

free of import duty; and the best

land can be had on very easy

terms.

TIME FOR IMMIGRATING.

As less rain falls from December

to May, inclusive, that is the time

most favorable for moving into the

country: immigrants would be less

exposed camping until they could

build houses; and that is also the

best time for clearing lands. The

seasons for planting are November

and May. It is now late, but if

emigrants could arrive at their des-

tination by the last of this month

they might provide shelter, and

plant enough to produce family

supplies.

CHARACTER OF IMPROVEMENTS.

As there is no cold weather,

houses that will answer indispen-

sable purposes can be very soon

built, and at little cost. Flooring

and doors had better be taken

from this country by those who

emigrate before mills be put

there (which will be soon) to

run lumber—all other materials

can be had on the ground.

ARTICLES TO BE PLANTED.

The first things planted should

be vegetables, the seeds of which

should be carried from here fresh.

After the garden vegetables usual-

ly produced in the Southern States,

the crops soonest reaped would be

rice and corn, seeds for which can

be obtained there. Potatoes, sweet

and Irish, for planting, should be

taken from here. Yams, yampas,

&c., are procured there.—

Crops of all these may be realized

in four to six months. Plan-

tains, bananas, pine apples, &c.,

are important articles, and profit-

able also. Plantains are very pro-

ductive and yield in about nine

months—those, with yams, pota-

\$50 currency for adults, children

half price; freights are \$1 for dry

bbl., and \$1½ for wet bbl.; 25c per

cubic foot, etc. Flour, pork, and

lard, had better be taken from here.

On arriving at Belize, transporta-

tion on reasonable terms can be

readily had to any part of the

Colony, where camps can be made

in a very short time to shelter the

family, until houses may be built,

which can also be made in a

very plain style, in a very short

time; and at a very little cost, with

poles and thatch, which will afford

protection from the weather—no

chimneys are needed as there is

neither cold nor heat as here.

Cooking stoves should be carried

from here as they are not to be

had there. Plows, carts and

wagons which would also have to

be carried from here, will not be

absolutely required there for the

first year or so; as in that time

grass will not become troublesome,

and water conveyance and trans-

portation is convenient almost

everywhere. And even work

stock will not be indispensable in

small operations for the first year

or two. But of course families

having such already, which are

valuable and admissible free

of all duty, had better carry

them along; as we will soon have

a steamer adapted for carrying

live stock, &c. All other imple-

ments, and clothing can be had on

better terms there than here. La-

bor can be had there for about \$8

per month, with rations.

D. W. FOSTER.

New Orleans, May 15, 1867.

From the New York Times.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Chiefly within the States of

Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkan-

sas, but extending also into Mis-

souri, Tennessee, and a little into

Illinois, there stretches along the

course of the Mississippi a certain

vast area of very rich land. Its

extent is calculated at nearly fifteen

millions of acres, being nearly as

much as that of the entire State of

South Carolina. Not less than

seven million acres of it, or

might be, brought under cultiva-

tion. That part of it already cul-

tivated was reckoned ten years ago

to be worth \$100 per acre, and the

whole of it to be worth \$260,000,

000. And at the same period—

cotton being then worth about nine

cents a pound—it was also calcu-

lated that this land might be made

to produce every year \$315,000,000

worth of cotton. At the present

quotation (about 28 cents a pound)

this annual production would

amount to about \$970,000,000

worth of cotton. Taxed two and a

half cents a pound, this crop would

pay to the United States annually

a tax of \$87,500,000. This is more

than the whole receipts of the

width of the sidewalk with a series

of transverse progresses.

What it does not thus cast be-

hind it, the river carries suspended

as sediment in its current, or rolls

along its bed in sand, gravel or

small balls of clay down and out

into the Gulf of Mexico. Here the

stream is brought to a stand by

coming against the heavier salt

water, as if against a great soft

wall. Thus halted, the heavily-

laden river drops its burden, laying

down every year in the Gulf a mass

of matter which would weigh, if

dry, 812,500,000,000 pounds, and

would pile up into a square cake

one mile on each side, and 268 feet

high. This cake, if shaped to the

lower extremity of New York City,

would cover it from the Battery up

to a line drawn across the island at

Franklin street, and to a thickness

just four feet higher than the

steeple of Trinity church. The

quantity of water which executes

this tremendous annual job of car-

riage is something far more tremen-

dous, and is one of those colossal

totals which can not be apprehended

by the mind much better than the

distance from the earth to a fixed

star, or the real size and weight of

the sun. It is, every year, 19,500,

000,000,000 cubic feet of water;

and if it could be ponded at 268

feet deep, so as to match its annual

cake of sediment, it would occupy,

not one square mile, but 2900

square miles. It would fill a reser-

voir or lake 268 feet deep, and as

large as the whole State of Dela-

ware, and 800 square miles larger.

It is worth while to add, by way of

further indicating the gigantic

scale upon which the great forces

of nature operate, that this vast

body of fluid is only one quarter of

the rain that actually falls each

year in the various basins which

together constitute the Valley of

the Mississippi, and which that

river drains. All the rest is either

quietly sucked up into the air

again by the silent, mighty sun, or

is drawn away down into the secret

recesses of the earth, or is taken

up by vital chemistry into the

animal and vegetable productions

of the great valley.

But this is not all. These vol-

umes of earth and water are aver-

ages. There are three floods every

year in the Mississippi, coinciding

with the flow of snow water or rain

water from certain of its upper

tributary basins; and during these

floods the transactions of the non-

strous river exceed the totals just

given. The great flood of 1858 has

been decided to be a proper stand-

ard of maximum effort by the river.

The ordinary or average discharge

of the river is 619,000 cubic feet a

second—that is, during the time

while you now calmly repeat to

yourself the word "deliberately,"

the Mississippi has pushed into the

Gulf of Mexico a sheet of muddy

water a foot thick and not far from

780 feet square. But in the flood

of 1858 this rate of discharge more

than doubled. It rose to 1,403,000

cubic feet per second.

This maximum is what the levees

must be able to confine within the

channel. Can this huge torrent of

one and a half million cubic feet of

water every second be kept out of

this seven million acres of arable

land? This is the whole problem

of the levees. Can man put a

bride upon this levitation of a river

and say here you may go, there

you shall not? The value of the

property involved shows plainly

enough how profitable success

would be, and there have been

abundance of losses to show how

costly failure is. In the Texas

bottom alone, for instance, in the

single flood of 1850, the loss was

\$5,000,000. And it was stated that

in Louisiana alone over 600,000

people are waiting for the employ-

ment which the reconstruction of

the levees in that one State would

give them.

Other nations have achieved vast

successes in the business of em-

banking. Holland has effectually

shut out, not a river, but the even

vaster and angrier forces of the

stormy North Sea. On the coast

of Zealand alone there are three

hundred miles of dykes, standing

at an average of thirty feet above

the level of the country within, and

costing every year, for repairs

alone, \$800,000. The whole ex-

pense of Holland of keeping the

ocean at arm's length is \$3,000,000

a year, and this sum is of course

small compared with the original

investment. That investment, and

also the returns which follow, are

from time to time still increased.

Six hundred miles of sea dykes now

guard the Dutch coast, and it is

only sixteen years since the water

was pumped out of one new lo-

cality, the celebrated Haarlem

Meer, by steam, the work reclaim-

ing 45,000 acres of land. On the

south coast of the Baltic are a

thousand miles of dykes. In Eng-

land, Romney Marsh was embanked

from the sea before the beginning

of English history. The Romans

began to dyke the Lincolnshire

fens, and quite down to the present

time the struggle to push the

German Ocean away has been kept

up about as zealously as by the

Dutch on the other side of it, and

with even greater territorial gains.

More than a million acres of the

richest land in England were re-

THE N. O. Christian Advocate. SUPPORT OF THE BISHOPS.

MR. EDITOR: In looking over the last ADVOCATE, I find a statement of the deficits of several Annual Conferences, in the support of the Bishops. This statement shows that out of twenty-three conferences, only three have paid the full amount of the Bishops' claims. This certainly does not wear a healthy aspect. The report says, "this deficiency falls very heavily upon the noble men who are laboring so assiduously to promote the interests of the church." The Presiding Elders and Pastors are urged to adopt prompt measures to meet these deficiencies. We all agree that these deficiencies ought to be met. But the main question is how can they be met? The largest contributors to the support of the Bishops, have very heavy deficiencies of their own, which they cannot meet, and hence, it is not surprising that their contributions to this claim should fall off in amount. It is a generally conceded fact, that the preachers themselves give more to this Bishops fund than the rest of the church. This accounts for the failure to meet the Bishops' claims. The receipts of the preachers have fallen off to a large amount. The deficits of all the Bishops in all the conferences amounts to six thousand dollars, but the deficits of the thirty-one preachers reported in the Minutes of the Louisiana Conference, amounts to eight thousand and four hundred dollars. The deficits of the other forty-one preachers would perhaps double this amount. Louisiana, then, is behind at least \$16,000, in meeting the allowance for her preachers, and one hundred and fifty-eight dollars in paying the Bishops' claim. Now, sir, do you suppose if those of our preachers who reported their allowance and receipts, had been paid, that this one hundred and fifty-eight dollars due the Bishop, would have stood against us on the books at Nashville? Certainly not. One little District of only four appointments, where the deficiency last year was thirteen hundred dollars, had it been met, would have paid this balance. This falling off in the receipts of the preachers, I think accounts for the deficiency to the Bishops' claim. The question, however is, how to pay this by the first of June? I propose this plan. Let each preacher advance what money he can spare and send it to the Book Agent to pay up this deficiency. In making his collections for the Bishop for the coming year, let him add the amount thus advanced to that to be raised, and when raised, let him repay himself what he has advanced.

It is true that most of the preachers are farther behind in their receipts than the Bishop; but if this balance due is to be paid, the preachers must do it, and it seems to me that the above plan will work the easiest. I simply throw out the hint. If the preachers see proper to raise this money some other way, I am content provided it is raised by the 1st June.

May 6, 1867.

BRITON.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate. MISSIONARY MONEY—HOW TO GET IT.

DEAR ADVOCATE: Having never seen a regular plan for general use in raising missionary funds, and having adopted one, which reflection and partial trial, convinces me is a good one, I beg leave to submit it to your consideration.

But a few remarks first: The minutes show 7848 members in Louisiana. The missionary report shows receipts in the sum of \$1871 for 1866. Suppose that each dollar stands for one contributor, then 5977 members of the Methodist Church in Louisiana paid nothing! If we say that each dollar stands for two subscribers, then 4106 members are left who paid not one dime

to send the gospel to a dying world! Are these men and women Christians? Alas, for the heathen if God leaves them to such Christians. But "they have hard times, can barely support themselves, and must take care of their preachers at home." Look at the minutes, and you find that ever seventy ministers and their families have been compelled to live as best they could, on \$23,000! or an average of 300 to each family. Now hard as the times have been, every minister has seen extravagance in the purchase of clothing, etc., among his members during this same year of 1866. Neither the ministers support has been furnished, nor the right amount is [sionary] money given, it is [cause the sense of duty did not exist! The church is certainly some poorer than it was, but the decrease of its wealth could not have caused this great deficit, if an honest attempt had been generally made to act from religious principle!

The plan I have adopted goes upon the principle that, it is the duty of every member to give something! I call upon every grown member of my church for one dollar in currency. No one is allowed to give more, no one less—except the children. In my book I have two columns, one Domestic, one Foreign. I put the dollar of each contributor in the column he designates. I get from all the members one dollar, if I can, in the early part of the year. Towards the close of the year I shall call on some eloquent brother, and get him to preach a good sermon on the subject. If I can't get the "eloquent brother," I'll do the best I can myself. The train having been laid—all having been prepared, it will be comparatively easy to fire up the liberality of the people, and get from the happy impulse of the hour what cold duty might have withheld. Thus, also, I give to these generous souls who disliked being tied down to one dollar, a chance to make it ten or twenty, and let their light shine at the same time!

Why cannot our treasurer report eight or ten thousand dollars at next Conference? The poverty of these eight thousand members will not hinder it. Where there is one so poor that he cannot pay one dollar there are five who can each pay two.

Thus the widow with only two mites may be made equal in the count by the rich man giving his dollar and her dollar too.

R.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.
Adjectives.

We are great on adjectives. We are a go-ahead people; a people of strong impulses; and we wish to give adequate expression to our emotions, so we draw largely on the adjectives of our copious English tongue. In doing this, however, we sometimes make sad work of it, and if words were rational and capable of thought, they would sometimes be no little amazed at their situation, and the work they are expected to perform. "Mighty," for example, would find itself substituted for "very," and expected to express all the qualifications of that useful word. Mighty hard, mighty soft, mighty good, mighty bad, mighty long, mighty short; and, strangest of all, mighty weak. Mrs. Trollope said, "Americans said all things were elegant. Elegant lighting and elegant hogs." Now-a-days, "splendid" has come into use, and is employed to express all the ideas of which "excellent" would be the proper description. A splendid sun-rise, a splendid jewel, a splendid dress; and figuratively, a splendid edifice, a splendid man, from his showy and brilliant qualities; this will do. But splendid water, meaning cool, or healthy water, is certainly improper. Then you will hear of splendid butter, and most marvellous of all, "splendid Irish potatoes." How much more truthful and appropriate in all such attempts at description to say "excellent" butter, excellent potatoes. Then we are told its "awful" hot and "awful" cold. Sometimes that it is "terrible" cold, "terrible" hot, instead of quite hot or cold. Then we are told that a sermon or prayer were dreadful long.

How much more appropriate to say the sermon or prayer were very long, or too long. This improper use of adjectives leads to overstatement and exaggeration, and it destroys their force and effectiveness. To describe the sublime majesty of the storm, with its dark array of clouds, its vivid sheets and flashes of lightning and crashing thunders, its rushing winds and torrents of rain by the same word that we do a hot day, is to degrade and weaken the force of the word.

Words ought to be, among sensible and virtuous people, signs of ideas; but when a man says that some article is selling at an awful low or high price, or when a little dirty stern-wheel steamer is advertised as "the splendid and magnificent stern-wheel packet"—what does it mean? W.

From the Sabbath at Home.
Ancient Bible Manuscripts.

The discoveries made by paleographers in oriental monasteries, and their critical studies in the libraries of Europe, incidentally furnish many facts of interest to the general reader. He may not have the educational training necessary to appreciate fully the scientific value of their labors, or he may not control the leisure requisite to a minute investigation of their researches; but he would find even a cursory examination of their work attractive in the amount of interesting information it could give, and peculiarly stimulative of faith in the genuineness of our Christian Scriptures. It has been well said that the Bible is its own best evidence. When one can see for himself the marks of unmistakable antiquity in it, he is fortified against those attacks of infidelity which rely for their effectiveness on the ignorance of those to whom they are addressed.

We purpose to describe some of the historical minutiae of this most venerable book, thus putting our readers in possession of many facts concerning its unimpaired transmission, which are usually left in the hands of critics and scholars. We desire to make them familiar with the appearance and history of those ancient Scripture documents which have come down to us through centuries of war and ravage, of ignorance, of barbarism, of heathen rule, and of utter forgetfulness, bearing, with each renewed discovery, redoubled and multiplied authentication of our religious records. An attempt will be made to describe briefly some of the places where the most ancient Bible manuscripts have been found, to give an account of the present condition of those manuscripts, to examine their materials, the different styles of their writing, the marks of their antiquity, the methods of their manufacture and preservation, and their value among the external evidences of Christianity. Nothing will be said of the history of the printed text, and but little of the innumerable later manuscripts. Nor will there be any attempt at giving an account of Hebrew manuscripts of the Old Testament. We shall confine ourselves mainly to those documents, containing the whole or a part of the New Testament, which are more than a thousand years old.

THE LOCALITIES WHERE ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS ARE FOUND.

The oriental monasteries are the chief repositories of such remains of the literatures of antiquity as have come down to our times. The Coptic convents of Egypt, desolate Nitria of the Libyan Desert, the religious houses on Sinai of the Arabian Desert, St. Saba near the Dead Sea, and the neighborhoods of Smyrna and Athens, have been visited again and again by zealous explorers. One of the most noted depositories of ancient libraries lies at the north-western extremity of the Aegean Sea. This is a peninsula within the present Turkish province of Salonica, about forty miles long and four broad. Across its mouth are still distinctly seen the remains of the canal cut by Xerxes in his invasion of Greece. The peninsula ends in Mount Athos, a promontory over six thousand feet in height, stretching out into the blue Aegean, and crowned with a peak of white limestone. It is called the Holy Mountain, and has been regarded with religious veneration in both ancient and modern times. Once its heights and sides were covered with religious houses, the chief occupation of whose inhabitants was the copying of manuscripts. It still sustains twenty monasteries and about eight thousand monks. In the libraries of these half ruined monasteries many of our most valuable Scripture manuscripts were preserved for centuries. It is very probable that others still repose in their vaults, either forgotten in the ignorance of the monks, or hidden by their jealousy,

to reward the skill and energy of future explorers.

Many priceless manuscripts of the Scriptures have been found in dilapidated monasteries of Nitria. This sandy waste stretches westward from the Delta of the Nile into the lonely burning plains of the Libyan Desert. One can hardly conceive of a locality less fitted for human habitations. Imagine a dusty road under the heats of mid-summer, enlarged in breadth and length into a whole region, diversified only by a few low hills with a surface of gravel-stones and dust, and you have the location of some of the chief treasure-houses of paleographical research before your mind's eye. This lonely waste once contained about three hundred Coptic convents. It has long been a scene of stagnation and decay. A few half-ruined monasteries are still found, each containing a score or less of "dirty, ignorant, barefooted monks," and a heap of old manuscripts huddled together in some vault or vacant cell, unvisited by its custodians, though clung to with a superstitious tenacity which only European zeal and gold could overcome. Here, in some long-forgotten cellar or tower, whole libraries have remained for ages in the process of slow decay; and here have been rescued volumes which could not be repurchased for ten times their weight in gold, manuscripts whose value to the critical scholar is incalculable. The very ignorance of the monks and the repulsiveness of the barren waste in which they lived have been the chief safeguards of these treasures.

The Nitrian monasteries are built on one simple plan. Each is square or nearly so; each is surrounded by a high wall; each supports a scanty garden, with perhaps a few palms. The monks crawl into such habitable cells as they can find among the ruins. Usually the entrance to the enclosure is commanded by a small, low bell-tower, separated from the rest of the convent by a draw-bridge. This tower, with its well, mill, oven, and store-room, is the fortress of the monastery. It usually contains all that is left of the ancient library. Tischendorf's remarks of the library cell, "no spot in the monastery could be safer from the visits of the fraternity than this. Here are often seen manuscripts heaped indiscriminately together. Lying on the ground or thrown into large baskets, beneath masses of dust, are found innumerable fragments of old, torn, or destroyed manuscripts." In a few Syrian cloisters, and some of those on the Aegean Sea, considerable care has been taken of the library. The volumes are placed in order on shelves or stored securely away in chests, and the whole collection is in the charge of some bookish brother who has the title of librarian. When this is the case, antiquarian explorers usually find difficulty in making any purchases, and it is sometimes impossible to secure even the privilege of seeing the library. But this is not true of the Nitrian cloisters. They have been ransacked from end to end; although it is still possible that some books of value have been retained by the cupidity of the monks, who are now aware that their neglected and decaying leaves of parchment often represent more money than all the rest of their possessions. "They are getting too much accustomed," remarks a German antiquarian, "to the visits and gold of the English."

CURIOUS RECEIPTABLES OF MONASTIC LIBRARIES, AND THEIR GENERAL CONDITION.

The towers described above are by no means the only containers of the books and manuscripts of which the monks have so long been the ignorant guardians. Sometimes a ruinous cellar or vault is discovered heaped full of manuscripts more or less destroyed by mold or storms. Ages ago, in a hurried day of peril from barbarian invasion, the whole precious library was thrown into the cellar and hidden over with rubbish. The attack came, perhaps the long siege, and the destruction or dispersion of the fraternity. Years or even generations after, the order was gathered again within its sacred walls. But their lay the library in the long forgotten cellar, unnoticed and uncared for by the illiterate tenants of the cloisters above. And in some cases there it still lies, untouched and undiscovered. Lord Budhoe, a few years since, found such a library by descending through a trap-door, candle in hand. He says, "To appearance it seemed as if, on some sudden emergency, the whole library had been thrown for security down this trap-door, and that they had remained undisturbed in their dust and neglect for some centuries."

In other monasteries the book-collection remains in the tower, accessible to the monks, and is in constant use; but what unworthy the convent had no library or manuscripts; and afterwards, on attending the religious services,

have found "a double row of long-bearded, holy fathers, shouting the Kyrie Eleison, each of them standing, to save their bare feet from the dampness of the marble floor, upon a great folio volume." One explorer found precious vellum manuscripts, which are now the jewels of European collections, in use as coverings of large open preserve-jars. He suggested that he would supply other covers, which would answer that purpose quite as well, if the prior would let him have the old parchment books, and received, ready though wondering consent. In some apartments the floors were discovered strewn with books and fragments, scattered leaves written upon, ages ago, in Coptic, Syriac, or Arabic characters. In one of these old monasteries such a floor was found covered eight inches deep with manuscripts of greater or less antiquity.

An English paleographer, who is one of the most indefatigable and zealous explorers after these ancient leaves, had been told by a French friend that the books of a certain African monastery were somewhere in the oil-cellar, but that it was impossible to induce the monks to permit access to them. In his visit there, he professed a strong desire to see the oil-cellar. The prior refused permission. But at last, by cajolery and bribes, and the liberal use of his wine flasks, he gained his object. They reached the cellar by a narrow, gloomy staircase, found it a large vaulted apartment, with immense empty oil-jars ranged about the sides; but there were no books visible. At length he took the torch into his own hand, and made a narrow scrutiny of the whole vault. He discovered a small door opening into a narrow little stone closet, which was filled two feet deep with Syriac manuscripts. There he stayed for a long time, examining the mass of voluminous leaves, and studying their contents, notwithstanding the cloud of pungent dust, as well as he could under the flickering light which was held for him in turn by the sneezing monks. He informs us that that vaulted closet held manuscripts which now form one of the chief treasures of the British Museum.

Frequently the long neglect of these libraries is found to have resulted already in their entire destruction. The books have become solid masses, the manuscripts are decayed and entirely illegible. Nothing of value remains in what was once a magnificent library. Volumes which would pour a flood of light on the vexed questions of history, pages which would solve the most intricate critical problems, still exist, but have ceased to reveal a word of their contents. They remained open one century after another, but at last time and storm and human neglect proved too strong for them. The Scripture scholar can hardly find a more melancholy spectacle than one of these ruined monastic libraries. He feels, as he stands before it, that he has come too late. The fruit he sought has turned into ashes before he could reach it. Hon. Robert Cunzon, jr. tells the story of his coming upon such a library, in the following graphic word: "On my inquiring for the library, I was told that it had been destroyed. It had formerly been preserved in the great square tower, or keep, which is a grand feature in all the monasteries, I went to look at the place, and learning through a ruined arch, I looked down into the lower story of the tower, and there I saw the melancholy remains of a once famous library. This was a dismal spectacle for a devout lover of old books. It was indeed a heart-rending sight. By the dim light which streamed through the opening of an iron door in the wall of the ruined tower, I saw above a hundred ancient manuscripts lying among the rubbish which had fallen from the upper floor, which was ruinous, and had in great part given way. Some of these manuscripts seemed quite entire,—fine large folios; but the monks said they were unapproachable, for that floor on which they lay was unsafe, the beams below being rotten from the wet and rain which came in through the roof. Here was a trap ready set and baited for a bibliographical antiquary. I peeped at the old manuscripts, looked particularly at one or two that were lying in the middle of the floor, and could hardly resist the temptation. I advanced cautiously along the boards, keeping close to the wall, whilst every now and then a dull cracking noise warned me of my danger; but I tried each board by stamping upon it with my foot before I ventured my weight upon it. At last, when I dared go no farther, I made them bring me a long stick, with which I fished up two or three fine manuscripts, and poked them along towards the door. When I had safely landed them, I examined them more at my ease; but I found that the rain had washed the outer leaves quite clean; the pages were struck tight together into a solid mass, and when I attempted to open them, they broke short off in square bits like a biscuit. Neglect and damp and posture had destroyed them completely. One fine volume, a folio in double columns, of venerable antiquity, particularly grieved me. I was unable to save even scrap from this general tomb of whole races of books."

Such losses are irreparable, the wonder is that they are more frequent. Consider the lapse of centuries since the day when many of these books reached the last touch of the transcriber, the numberless social and political revolutions they have survived; spoliation and devastations have escaped, passing from the wearing use of one generation to the jealous hiding of another, the reckless neglect of another, lasting siege, pillage, conflagration in one age, lying untouched by the countless particles of sloth gathering dust, through the summers and winters of another. The very languages in which they were written are dead, the races which made them have passed away, the tides of civilization are flowing on distant unknown shores, yet these ancient memorials have come down to us with their imperable records, to verify our beliefs in what we hold most sacred and precious. The providence of God over his revealed Scriptures has been stronger than the storms, blights, the malice, the devastations, and the careless neglect of so many centuries. When the old monastic structure became too weak to serve as a fortress, its written treasures began to guard them as their gotten sepulcher. When the long of one period had done its worst for their conservation, they were safely committed to the stolid ignorance of another, secure from meddling, because above its knowledge. At length they have been disinterred to delight our eyes and confirm our faith. It is as if the Great Preserver had provided special resources of Christian evidence against the special attacks on the Bible in this century. The destructive criticisms of Germany on the Scripture text are unexpectedly answered from the ruined and forgotten monasteries of the Aegean Sea, the Levant, and the Libyan Desert.

TEMPERS.—In reading Mr. Wey's Sermons we are struck with the stress which he lays on tempers—he seems to count them the very essence of religion, so doing, we judge he is right. If he is, then the popular religion is very defective. A great many who profess, and call themselves Christians, are very cross, crabbed, querulous, spiteful, morose, touchy, revengeful—not to say malicious in their temper. Nor is this confined to men who are engaged in the turmoil of the world, where they are exposed to numerous provocations, which are not easy to bear. It is observable in the domestic circle. Mothers speak tartly, and peevishly, to their children. Mistresses scold and threaten their servants—rulo them with fear rather than love—

—take the harsher way,
When love would do the deed.

Why abuse—yes, that the worst abuse them for every misdeed, or mistake, or mishap, no matter how slight, or involuntary, or how much regretted. As we once had a planter in Alabama express it, we expect our servants to be great deal better than we are. We are afraid of spoiling them by kindness and gentle language; and refuse to commend them for a hundred commendable services, while we are fail to reprehend them for a single deviation. The spirit of kindness is not very strong within us, or the law of kindness would be on our tongue. As this will not be likely to be read by many of the inferior class, it is useless to descant on their faults and delinquencies in the premises. We have not, however, been unobservant of the Querulousness in the family circle, does immense mischief. Scolding spoils a good servant, and never improves a bad one. Then it is exceedingly disagreeable to other members of the family, in many instances retire to places of dissipation, to get away from din and strife of an angry tongue, and they thus are initiated into course of vice which ends in temporal and eternal ruin. Many misguide a wife and mother can fully endorse this statement. I revere should conscientiously set an example of kindness and courtesy to their children; and children should not be slow in imitating.

Let love through all your actions run.
Let all your words be mild:
Live like the blessed Virgin's Son,
That sweet and lovely child.

"Be courteous," says the Apostle—that is, Be polite. Abraham Tucker says: "Politeness is the skin of virtue; but our skin is part of us, and serves to protect and warm the flesh." But the politeness which the Apostle indicates is more than the skin of virtue; it enters into its very vitæ: as the law of love is in the heart, when the law of kindness is on the tongue.

THE ORGAN.

the Dublin University Magazine.
The Organ.
The hand strayed over the organ notes,
And there rose such music, sweetly grand,
As I listened I sighed and thought,
The notes are touched by an angel's hand.

The twilight stole through the diamond panes
Of summer breezes, sweet and clear—
And I gazed, I gazed, I gazed,
As I heard a sad thought,
A crown of glory is resting there.

Through the open window a murmur came
Of summer breezes, sweet and clear—
And I gazed, I gazed, I gazed,
As I heard a sad thought,
A crown of glory is resting there.

By her side in the golden light,
My hand on hers I laid—
O how I would always see you thus,
With fluttering lips I said.

And in that lonely room once more,
The golden light is fled,
And the hand that had strayed o'er the organ
Is motionless and dead.

I think of that evening long ago,
When our love had just begun,
I saw her sitting by my side
In the light of a dying sun.

I turned away from that darkened room,
With my two hands locked in prayer,
That I had seen her long ago
No more I see her there.

I might hear that angel's song,
And look in her changeless eyes,
From the light of a never-dying sun
Shine on Paradise.

W. O. Christian Advocate.
AGRICULTURE.

No amount of historical teaching
or extent of observation seems
to be sufficient to impress certain
theories of the utter fallacy
and impracticability of their
theories. God has given to some
one, talent, to others two, and
to others some, five talents. As the
trees vary in size, and one star differs
from another in glory, so variety
marks all the works of God.

As far as human society, and human
progress are concerned, this is a
most wise and beneficent arrange-
ment. Could the theories of level-
ers be realized, society would be
reduced to a vast and dreary
monotony. There could be no
progress, all would be equal, none
would rise above the level, or ad-
vance beyond the common frontier.

It is praised that these short
and absurd theories cannot
be realized; but although they
cannot be the attempt to do so,
they are made, and the experiment
costs vast mischief, and suffer-
ing.

The attempt to unite and ex-
ecrate agrarian laws in the days of
the Gracchi in old Rome, was pro-
tective of civil war with all its
 horrors. So the "liberty, frater-
nity, and equality," theories of
France, drenched their country
with the blood of its best citizens;
and so it must ever be. All men
are not, have never been, will
never be equal in talents, virtue,
acquirements or enterprise. These
distinctions are inherent, and in-
evitable. It would be just as
reasonable and wise to say that all
cotton and sugar shall be of the
same grade, and bear the same
price, that there shall be no in-
ferior, ordinary, low middling, and
strict middling. These attempts
never prove failures, but alas!
they are not harmless failures, they
are sure to entail strife and blood,
and prove in the end the ruin of
the weaker party. In social con-
flict, the victory ultimately lies
with intelligence and capital, while
those who possess not these ele-
ments of strength, always lose
more than they gain. In view of
these conclusions how unkind, not
to say cruel is the course of those
selfish aspirants for place and po-
wer, who propound and advocate
these leveling, but impossible, and
always destructive theories. W.

A New Route Across South
America.—By a recent naval explora-
tion the navigation of the tributaries
of the Amazon which rise in Peru
has been extended to within 70
miles of the Pacific ocean, at the
mouth of Huachib, 63 miles north-
west of Callao. The completion of
this short link by railroad will be
stimulated by the exploration
of other Pacific countries with Europe
and the United States, will soon
open through the Mediterranean of
South America instead of the tedious
and dangerous route by Cape Horn.

From the Home Monthly.

Moral and Religious Characteristics of Gen. Thomas J. Jackson.

A gentleman once told me that he had seen an artist draw a portrait, which, he held up before a circle of friends and asked them to name the original. No one could recognize the intended likeness. "Now," said the artist, "I will add a single line, and no one shall be able to mistake it." A single line was drawn, and instantly to all the face of a friend was revealed.

Thus meditating upon the character of Gen. Jackson, I often meet with traits that seem to confirm him with Caesar and Pompey, and Frederick, and Napoleon; but when I characterize him as a Christian, this individualizes him as himself alone. Take an illustration. In the eloquent History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic, occurs this sentence: "He possessed an iron will, which clove through every obstacle; and an adamantine fortitude, which sustained without flinching, a mountain of responsibility, sufficient to crush a common nature." Could words be uttered more strikingly characteristic, as far as they go, of General Jackson?—And of whom were they actually spoken by the historian? Of Alva! Alva, the greedy executor of the satanic cruelty and perfidy of Philip of Spain, the relentless murderer of the Netherlands, and the executioner of all subsequent history. Were Jackson and Alva then alike? Yes; but with what a difference! Draw the single line. Put in religion; let the iron will be swayed by the faintest whisper of conscience, and let the adamantine fortitude be based on faith in God, and Alva cannot be seen, while Jackson bursts full into view.

Since, then, the religious element in Jackson's nature, was the controlling element that moulded all others into conformity to itself, whoever would have a just view of him must take religion as the standpoint.

I will therefore commence by giving you what I have been able to learn of the earlier part of his religious history. The materials for this purpose are not as abundant as would be desirable for even a brief sketch as would be appropriate in this place; for he rarely spoke of himself—of his inner or his outer history, never—unless induced by others to do so. Nor was his correspondence by letter less reticent. This was never extensive, and were it collected, together it would not, I am inclined to think, afford to his biographer much personal revelation of his religious experience. It would, however, be rich in intimation and illustration of his faith and holiness, being pervaded and saturated with a Christian spirit to a degree not often found in the writings of even professed devotees.

Nothing is known to me of any manifestation of religious sentiment by him during his boyhood and early youth, except that he assured a friend, with whom he conversed upon such subjects of "tender" perhaps than with any one else, that when a boy about ten years old he was very deeply impressed by the triumph in death of his mother and his elder brother, Joseph, both of whom were, I believe, members of the Methodist Church. Do we here get at the secret of the piety of the distinguished son in the answered prayers of the humble, unknown, pious mother? And is this another of the many illustrations of the fact that great men are so often descended from great mothers? If Bonaparte traced his military genius to the character of Letizia, and her training of him, it is as reasonable, and more in accordance with God's truth, to allow to Jackson a hereditary claim to piety through his great mother—in God's sight, if truly pious, truly great.

At West Point he was not recognized as a religious man. Nevertheless, his strict attention to duty as a cadet, and his high-toned morality, were tokens of the deep religious elements of his nature. I remember to have heard him say that the only act of deception he ever practiced as a cadet was, that one evening, having walked a short distance beyond the prescribed limits, and seeing an officer of the academy approaching, he concealed himself behind a tree until the officer had passed. As he made no profession of religion until a later period of his life, we may conclude that he had not at any earlier time apprehended the subject of religion in its personal relations to himself, nor felt that duty called on him to be in faith or practice any thing different from what he

was. For this trait was eminently characteristic of him at all times, that his practice corresponded with his theory. He never wasted either thought or feeling; whatever his reason told him was right, or proper emotion prompted him to do; he did at once, and would be unhappy if he delayed to do it. He explored a country not speculatively, not to enjoy the picturesque, but that he might find out the best route for a march, and that ascertained, the head of the column was at once directed upon it.

From conversations held with him, I am led to believe that the first person who brought distinctly to his view the duty of making a public profession of religion was Col. Frank Taylor, of the 1st artillery, then serving in Mexico, and numbering among its subordinate officers Lieut. Jackson, of Captain Magruder's battery. This Christian officer, Col. Taylor, himself a member of the Episcopal Church, attracted, no doubt, by the high qualities exhibited by his subordinate—his bravery, resoluteness, and devotion to duty, his high-toned principles and pure morality—would often invite him to his headquarters, there to converse with him about man's duty to his Maker and Redeemer, and to spread before him in an attractive way the solid pleasures of the true Christian. Doubtless his teachings were made emphatic by the example of his life, for Col. Taylor was esteemed one of the best men in the army. Doubtless, too, his fervent prayers were offered for the Divine blessing upon his efforts to lead his young friend into the more perfect way. I am sure that Jackson ever regarded him as the instrument in leading him at that time to the serious consideration of those truths which afterward were the basis of his character, the essence of his strength, and the unfailing source of his purest joys. How imperfectly we understand the influences which we may be exerting upon the infinite series of events evolved in the unseen future! In the retrospect of his Mexican service, Col. Taylor certainly would not have called up as more important than any thing else he did these leisure conversations with his young lieutenant. Yet without that change in his inner life, which dated its commencement from these conversations, Jackson could not have been what he was—the most brilliant pages of our country's history would have been unwritten, and one example less would have illustrated for Christendom the power of God's truth and the faithfulness of his promises. How inscrutable are the providences of Him who turneth the hearts of men as he does the streams that run among the hills! God means, almost a quarter of a century after this, to give a Christian hero, as a standard-bearer, to a Christian people struggling for his truth, as well as for their rights, and he selects him now, himself as unconscious of his destiny as the world is ignorant of him, under the shadows of the mountains of Central America, and begins to train him for his great work.

With his mind once directed to special thought on any practical subject, Jackson had already commenced the career of duty. For, as has been said, he never wasted thought. Beginning to think, he thought on, until he thought out solid conviction, and conviction put in motion the advancing foot of action. But deliberateness was as characteristic of him as was promptness. He disliked haste, and always took time for consideration, whenever it was practicable. Having resolved to be a Christian, he addressed himself calmly to the inquiry as to which branch of the Christian Church he should connect himself with. His relations to Col. Taylor would naturally incline him toward the Episcopal denomination, and I think I have understood from him that, at first, he had a bias for it. But he was not a man to be swayed by secondary motives, in a matter of importance; and he was just the man who, in the investigation of truth, could deliver his mind from any accidental bias. He determined, in the consideration of the serious question he had proposed to himself, to be impartial. He began by examining the claims of that Church which calls itself the oldest, and which is unquestionably the most arrogant—the Church of Rome. His opportunities for this were unusually favorable. His position gave him easy access to the Archbishop of Mexico, and he was most courteously received by this dignitary. He impressed Jackson as a man of ability, sincerity, and candor. The exposition he made of the tenets of his Church, attri-

buted to misrepresentation much that is commonly objected to it. No doubt he used, in order to win over the young officer of the conquering army that occupied his country, all that skill to which the Roman Catholic priesthood is trained. According to Jackson's report of the interviews, the Archbishop must have softened down in theory the more assailable features of his system considerably below the point which, practically, they are found to assume. And this not without effect upon his auditor; for Jackson, throughout life, entertained a more tolerant regard for the Roman Catholic religion than is usually found in the earnest portion of the Evangelical Church.

The match was apparently a very unequal one between the trained priest and the earnest but untrained neophyte. But to some noble natures there seems to be vouchsafed a divine instinct, which rejects hurtful error. Jackson could not accept as the only true Church one that prayed to saints, and hoped to share their supererogatory merits—that attributed infallibility to mortal man, and placed in the hands of the priests the power of absolving from sin, while it denied the Word of God to the people.

The scene, to us looking back upon it, with all we know, seems strange indeed.

Jackson, who won his immortal cognomen of Stonewall at the head of a brigade of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, and who was in every fiber of his frame and every pulsation of his noble heart an American, and a Virginian, asking a Spanish Archbishop whether he ought not to be a Roman Catholic! A spirit as free as God ever put into a mortal frame standing at the opening door of a cage—the man with whom truth was a passion rather than a principle, conferring with Jesuitry—the Israelite, in whom was no guile, coming to Atholphei for counsel, and the man whose simple taste abhorred all pomp confronted with the pageantry of the Vatican! Had the Archbishop succeeded in winning to his faith this young convert, how different would have been the life of our hero; and, perhaps, how different, too, the history of our country! For whatsoever else Jackson might have accomplished as a Catholic, he could not have achieved precisely what he did.

The Episcopal Church next occupied his attention, and with it he was sufficiently satisfied to make a public profession of Christian faith, and to become a communicant according to her rites. This took place at Fort Hamilton, under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Parkes. His connection with this Church was not, however, fully consummated, nor was it regarded by himself as absolute. On the contrary, he explicitly informed Mr. Parkes that it was provisional, that he purposed to continue his investigations, and if afterward he should discover a Church whose doctrines and rites were, in his opinion, more exactly accordant with Scripture, he would transfer his present inchoate membership to it. Whether he objected to one or more of the tenets or rites of the Episcopal Church, or whether he regarded the whole, as a system, incomplete, I am not able to say. I feel well assured, however, when I express the belief that from the first he expected to find a Church more satisfactory to him than the Episcopal, and that his quasi-connection with it proceeded from his conviction that duty forbade him longer to delay an open profession of Christian faith.

In 1851 he came to Lexington as a Professor in the Virginia Military Institute. Here, for the first time, he was introduced into a Presbyterian community, and enjoyed a favorable opportunity for becoming acquainted with the doctrines, rites, and practical workings of Presbyterianism. It seemed to him more scriptural in its doctrines and organization, and more efficient in its personal influences, than any thing he had met with before in his impartial and pains-taking search after truth. A nature like his is just the one to delight in thorough Calvinism. He would admire the reverent wholeness with which it adopts the whole of the revealed word of God, undeterred by apparent difficulties—its resolute rejection of mere human authority, the intellect of its logic, and the rigidity of its morals. Its history, too, would charm him, illustrated as it is by the military achievements of many of its heroes, signalized by the bravery of the populations over which it has had sway, and glorified by its steady alliance with civil liberty. The general harmony between his career and his

Presbyterianism was universally recognized, and Stonewall Jackson and Presbyterian Elder were designations of him, alike descriptive and suggestive.

FARM AND GARDEN.

From the American Farmer.

CULTIVATE FRUIT.

The beautiful weather which we may now expect, will produce a most delightful change in the face of Nature. We cannot look upon this marvellous change without the most pleasurable emotions, feeling that all nature is rejoicing in the name of its great Creator, and proclaiming, "the hand that made us is divine." The present state of the weather by which we are now surrounded, combined with the fine autumn of last year, and our comparatively mild (though prolonged) winter, may reasonably lead us to hope for abundant crops of all kinds of fruit. As regards peaches we do not remember to have seen fruit blossoms in a more promising condition. (Apr. 15.) Where fine peaches are a desideratum, disbud (remove soon after they have burst into leaves such buds as, if allowed to grow into shoots, would be misplaced, or overload the tree with young wood) the trees as soon as possible, as the shoots will be crowding each other, but be careful not to overdo it at once as the leaves shelter the young fruit, and there may be frost during the first few days of the month sufficient to injure it. Circumstances permitting, we should be careful to regulate the shoots of all our peach, and nectarine trees, so as to give all the light and air possible. Soon as the shoots acquire consistency, we are careful to remove them with a sharp knife, as breaking them off would very much disfigure and injure the trees.

All fruit planted during the late fall and spring, should have timely and careful attention. After a tree has been transplanted, however well done, the first step has only been taken as to its ultimate success. Much will depend upon the treatment it receives during the earlier stages of its growth, more particularly the care bestowed upon it during the first summer. As soon as the hot weather arrives, or sooner, the ground around the trees for several feet should be well mulched with old straw, which we have found to be about the best material for the purpose; our practice has been to put it on four or five inches thick, which keeps the top soil throughout the dryish time in summer quite moist, thus preventing the trees suffering from drought. It moreover prevents the weeds giving any trouble during the summer months, and artificial watering for a tree thus mulched has never to be resorted to. We remember a friend who had a quantity of young peach trees, which had been so much injured by drought as to cease growing, and assumed a very sickly appearance, but by stirring the soil in early spring, and mulching around them some five or six feet, in a very few weeks they commenced to grow, and in the succeeding summer were in a very healthy condition, notwithstanding it was a very dry one. We believe that keeping the ground in young orchards well cultivated is very essential to success. This system we have not failed to advocate for many years, and have heard many exclaim, we cannot afford to give all this attention to fruit trees; it will not pay! Not pay! to give proper attention to trees after having paid a good price for them. The best orchards in this country, those that are celebrated for their uniform magnificent fruit, and which are paying orchards, we find to be those which are kept clean by cultivating, harrowing, &c., in connection with a system of "thorough drainage," and application of manure whenever necessary, with no vegetable or cereal crops permitted between the rows. It is not unfrequently that there is much difficulty experienced in cultivating between the rows of fruit trees; a two-horse team with double whiffle-trees are generally used for the purpose, the result of which is lacerated bark, and broken branches. Upon level ground, and where it has not become hard, one horse, with a very short whiffle-tree, and the traces considerably lengthened, will be found quite sufficient, and with this the work can be very easily and well performed.

Strawberries ripening under glass should have a comparatively dry air, and plenty of ventilation, or they will lack flavor and color. If a few fine strawberries are preferable to many, let the first take the lead and swell off, removing the greater part of the later ones. This practice we consider of the greatest importance in growing the fruit for its seed, wherewith to raise new varieties. Where strawberries have been grown in pots and the fruit picked, instead of consigning the plants to the rubbish heap, plant them in some well prepared soil; keep them well cultivated and free

from weeds, giving occasional waterings of liquid manure during the summer, and note the result. Run the hoe through the rows of strawberries that no weeds be left; soon as the fruit commences to swell cover the ground with straw or grass to keep it moist, and the fruit clean.

Make frequent applications of manure water to grape vines, strawberry beds, fig, and other fruit trees in pots and tubs. We have made it a practice to apply liquid manure to all kinds of fruit trees, and growing crops, and with the most satisfactory results. We advise varied and frequent applications rather than a few strong doses. Hence sewage in its full strength is too strong for some crops, but with from two to three parts of water added, it will answer admirably. In no other respect whatever have we a word to say against liquid manure. We have before stated that by looking after the soap-suds, house sewage, &c., many of our crops might be doubled; we hope to be able to soak our strawberry beds with it, and expect our labor will be rewarded tenfold. In all such waterings we are careful not to wet the foliage any more than possible. Now is the time to look well after the weeds, and not allow them to obtain a footing; the best way is to destroy them before they are an inch high, which may be done with half the labor required when they are more advanced. The easiest and most economical way is to keep the surface clean of them at all seasons. Complete all work in this department, as indicated for the last two months, early as practicable, more especially the planting of fruit trees. We close our remarks with the advice of the old laird of Dunbeldies, (in the "Heart of Mid Lothian") to his son just before he shuffled off his mortal coil: "Jock, when ye hac naething else to do, ye may aye be stickin' in a tree; it'll be growin', Jock, when ye're sleepin'."

VANILLA.—Vanilla is one of the few economical products of that remarkable family of plants known as Orchids, or *Orchidaceae* so prized by the florist for the great beauty of its flowers, and so interesting to the botanist for the wonderful modification of structure the flowers present. We have a number, such as the Lady's Slippers, Orchids, etc., which are all terrestrial, or grow in the soil, but in the tropics, where they abound, most of them grow on the branches of trees, and draw all their sustenance from the air; hence when the plants are cultivated in our hot-houses, they are popularly known as air "plants." The Vanilla differs from most other orchids in being a climbing vine. It throws out great numbers of aerial roots, by which it clings, and produces very thick, shining leaves. The flowers of the Vanilla are not as showy as those of most of the family, and are produced in clusters that are succeeded by bunches of long slender pods, which are the "beans," of commerce. It is worthy of note that the flowers of the Vanilla are in like manner dependent upon the help of insects, or they will produce no fruit.

In tropical America, the native home of the plant, there are insects which understand how to do this, but in the East Indies, where the plant is cultivated, they are either not the right sort of insects, or they are less acute than the American ones, as the Vanilla produce no fruit unless the flowers are fertilized by hand. The pods are some 6 or 8 inches long, narrow, three-sided, and if allowed to remain on the plant, finally burst into three valves or parts, and scatter the minute black seeds. The pods are gathered when fully developed, dried in the sun, and afterwards rolled up in parcels, where they undergo a sort of fermentation, or sweating process, to develop the odor. It is said that the fruit allowed to dry without this treatment possesses very little aroma. The pods are afterwards oiled, done up in bundles, and sent to market. The best will be found to be frosted with minute crystals, which are the aromatic principle. The name of this plant is *Vanilla aromatica*; Vanilla is a Spanish word, meaning a little pod. The Tonqua Bean, Sweet-scented Vernal-grass, Seneca grass, Melilot, and some other plants, have an odor resembling that of Vanilla, and contain the same or a very closely related aromatic principle. Indeed, the Tonqua Bean is often substituted for Vanilla in flavoring, and the "Extracts of Vanilla" are frequently wholly, or in part, made of it. The Tonqua Bean is much less expensive than Vanilla, but the substitution can only deceive those who are not familiar with the flavor of the two. Not only is Vanilla largely used to flavor ice-cream, but for custards, russets cakes, and many other delicacies. Probably a reliable extract is the handiest form in which to use it. The best way to use it is to beat it in a mortar, with sufficient hot sugar to finely divide and powder it, and to absorb all the oil. This is to be kept closely stopped. Ag.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

Rev. J. T. Curry, P. E., Tallahassee, Fla., writes under date of April 15th: "There is much suffering in all this portion of the State, and the enormous railroad freight charges a large amount of the money furnished by the hands of benevolence for the relief of the destitute widows and orphans, who but for this, might be tolerably well supplied until the ripening of the present very promising wheat crop. Let all the Church of God pray for the blessing of the country with an abundant harvest."

BARTHOLOMEW CIRCUIT, LOUISIANA.
CONFERENCE, April 15, 1867.
Rev. J. C. KEENER.

Dear Brother—Please say to the friends of Zion through the Advocate, that prospects are brightening up very fast.

When we arrived on the work, we found the Circuit disorganized, and with no disposition on the part of the members of the church, to help the preacher spiritually or temporally. Since we have commenced the work, however, prospects have brightened up very much. The congregations are increasing rapidly, and becoming more and more interested upon the subject of religion. Our second quarterly meeting is over; the people are coming up to the preacher's support, and say that they shall be supported. We are looking forward and anticipating a glorious revival. Oh Lord, disappoint us not!

We have four large colored congregations. Quite a revival spirit among them. We have had five conversions and twenty-nine accessions to the church. They seem to have a great aversion to negro preachers. Negro missionary preachers will not do much in this country; the colored population do not want them. I hope to send them reports of glorious revivals amongst whites and blacks. brethren, pray for us.

W. D. STAYTON.

Real Want.

We copy two items from the Nashville Christian Advocate, which tell the actual straits into which some of our most laborious and faithful men have come:

We have received the following touching letter from an estimable minister of one of our Annual Conferences. If its publication should prove any to afford relief, it will be a worthy brother through the Publishing House. We would be delighted to be made the almoner of his gratuity. We suppress names. Our correspondent says:

It is with much pain that I address you, but anxiety for those dependent upon me constrains me to do so. I have a family of ten to provide for, and such is the condition of things in this country, and my want of capital, that it is next to impossible for me to get bread, to say nothing of other things. A little molasses and a small supply of milk constitutes our daily round; to meat, we have not had a full meal in a month. I am working at it, but so little is doing that it is not sufficient for our wants. My oldest children do what they can to help, but can't do much. I have a little mill that now and then furnishes us with a little additional. I have not received one dollar from the Church this year; and the great trouble is, that the majority are in like condition. Now, my brother, can't you give some direction to this communication that might assist me even a little. Money or provisions will be thankfully received, and my prayers will ever go up for the Church. It may seem indelicate that I should speak thus of myself, but Heaven knows I cannot tell what else to do.

Another writing from the Indian Mission Conference says:
Mr. Editor:—Will you print? Will your patrons read? Will the people hear one word from the Indian Mission Conference?
In 1844 we were brought into existence, under many doubts and difficulties. Many doubted, some positively opposed, and but few, if any, were approved. For twenty-two years we have made our annual quadrennial examinations, and still we have at least a name to live. A few years ago we were examined by about one hundred and fifty doctors at once, in close consulta-

tion. They decided that the vital spark was not extinct, and that good nursing, with prudence, might restore us. Having been on very light diet for the last five years, the doctors decided that we needed, and should have, something a little stronger during the present year. Full six months of the time has passed, and not one morsel have they given us. We are still on our light diet, and we do declare it does seem that we never will gain any strength on it. It seems to be as liquid as the very air itself. We read in the papers of showers of manna (bank bills) descending. One cries out, "Hold!" but the great doctor says: "Never mind—let it rain!" and so it does. This was somewhere in the East, but the clouds have not drifted this way. The doctors said we must exercise freely in the open air (carry on the work). This we have done by riding a borrowed mule two hundred miles back and forth, besides many other tours over the wide wastes of our country. And the traveling around on a Presiding Elder's district, piercing the recesses of the mountains, and extending over the vast prairies even to the Western extremity of our bounds, where the chattering bark of the thousand prairie-dogs seemed to dispute our right to invade their quiet homes, as we passed through their towns, treading upon their smoothly worn streets, and driving them hurriedly into their labyrinthine burrows. After weeks of absence we return home. Want and destitution stare us in the face on every hand: the meal is low, the meat out; no money, no friends that can help in these things; the last pony has been sold for bread. Our clothes are all old, patched, and darned—wife tells us that our best coat, which has brought us comfortably through nine winters, can not be darned any more so as to keep it decent. We knew it, but can't help it. The children, dear ones! not sensible of their destitution—nor would we have them be—need schools and schooling, books, and many other things, but there is no chance for them. Once we could work with our hands, but twenty-two years of toil and exposure has so far exhausted our physical strength that we can no longer do this. We sit us down and weep, and wonder how long this state of things must continue. Certainly we can not live very much longer under it—how much we do not know, but we think about September next we will breathe our last.

March 30, 1867. B. A.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

THE FLOOD.—We are informed by P. A. Roy, Esq., an old resident of the parish of Pointe Coupee, that the flood poured in upon that parish through the break in Grand Levee is more destructive than any known for a number of years past. Nearly the whole area of the parish is under water. The beautiful country along False River is under water with the exception of a narrow strip ranging from one to ten arpents along the front, and in many places this strip is covered by the water pouring over the road into False River. The "Island" also is nearly submerged, the water in False River having nearly reached the summit of its bank, has backed up into the swamps and interior of the "Island" through the drains of the plantations to a level with the river, leaving but a narrow strip not submerged. Point Coupee, like our own parish, suffered much from the overflows of the few past years, and we may justly presume the suffering among the poor, and they are many, both white and black, throughout her borders, will be great. Such, indeed, we are assured it must be unless relieved.

In our parish the flood still spreads, notwithstanding the fall in the river. Fine deer are killed within a short distance of our town, having been driven from the swamps by the water. This fun for our sportsmen is but poor consolation, however, for the wide-spread ruin so near us and the sad prospect before us.—Iberville South, 4th.

THE OVERFLOW IN ST. MARY.—On the 4th inst. there was nearly ten feet more water in Bayou Teche at Franklin than ordinary tide. At that time, says the Banner, the plantations on the south bank of the Teche for forty miles, in St. Mary's parish; the plantations of Bayou Sale, a distance of nearly twenty miles; those of Cyprienot, a distance of nearly twenty miles; The Au Large Prairie, a surface of from seventy-five to one hundred square miles, and four islands, with a tillable surface of nearly eight thousand acres, are still free from overflow; and less than two thousand dollars will pay for all the levees that have been built on that bank of the Teche for a hundred years.

The same paper says that up to the time of writing, the high water has been constantly extending its surface, and downright suffering

has begun to stare the inhabitants in the face. In the lower part of the parish, from the mouth of the Teche to the Bonif, and beyond, there are but few people that have not been put to great inconvenience. Most of them have nothing but suffering and distress before them, and large numbers would be suffering for bread had it not been for the timely assistance of the government. On the north side of the Teche, below Centerville, and near that village, the freedmen have been obliged to abandon their cabins and seek shelter on the south side of the bayou on higher lands. They are in great distress, and hardly know where to go to secure shelter and food.

Above Franklin, in Irish Bend, on the north side of the bayou, enough cane is under water to have made a thousand hog-heads of sugar, besides a large surface of corn and potatoes. Many hands are now out of employment and are seeking labor in other places. But little harm has been done on the south side of the Teche, except for a few rods along the bank of the bayou, to gardens and fruit trees. Though the water on Thursday evening stood six inches above the high water mark of 1865, the Main street in Franklin, and the public road by the bayou above, stood about three feet above the rise, showing that the ridge of the bank is about twelve feet six inches above tide water, and the bank is higher as we advance up the bayou towards New Iberia.

The editor of the Civic Guard lately attended a radical meeting at Houma, parish of Terrebonne. From his account, the meeting was to organize a party to induce the negroes of Terrebonne to hate the white folks of that parish. That is what it all means. Malice and hate are the great screw and lever powers now used to squeeze the last life blood from the South. "Hate your employer who honestly pays you your monthly wages! Hate a robbed and ruined people! Hate the man whose money feeds you and clothes you and your children! Embrace the stranger who teaches you to hate; and who, in consideration for such teachings, demands your money and your vote!" That's the thunder for the campaign of 1867.—Banner.

Distress in West Louisiana—Important Action by the Mayor of Brashear City.

The following telegraphic correspondence passed on Wednesday, between Mayor Marks, of Brashear City, and the headquarters district of Louisiana, with regard to the relief needed for sufferers by overflow in that section of the State:

BRASHEAR CITY, May 8, 1867.

To Major Armstrong, A. Q. M., Bureau R. F. and A. L.:

Can you give us authority to press a boat for the purpose of taking off the drowning men, women and children on the bayons in the submerged district? The boats in this trade seem all to be intent only on making money from the sufferings of their fellow-beings, with the exception of the Hetty Gillmore, Captain Deballion, who has done and is still doing all he can. They seem to be deaf to the calls of suffering humanity.

There are now a great number of poor creatures with their little all perched on rafts and literally starving on the bayons below, anxiously looking for relief.

We have applied to Captain Keller, at Franklin, but have no response. Every one here that could get away has gone. The depot is filled with women and children, of all colors, waiting to get off. Unless we are able to command transportation, God knows what they will do.

S. F. MARKS, Mayor, etc.

H. H. POPE, Collector.

May 8, 1867.

Hon. S. F. Marks, Mayor of Brashear City, Louisiana:

Seize any available steamer and use for purposes mentioned in your telegram.

Do not detain the steamer longer than is absolutely necessary.

By command of Brevet Major General Mover.

WM. H. STERLING.

Captain 1st U. S. Infantry, Acting A. A. G.

May 7, 1867.

To Lieut. J. W. Keller, Ass't. Sub. Ass't. Com. Bureau R. F. and A. L., care of Hon. S. F. Marks, Mayor of Brashear City, La., who will please forward, without delay, to Franklin, La.:

You will proceed immediately to Brashear City, and distribute rations there. Should you require more rations, telegraph at once.

WM. H. STERLING.

Captain 1st U. S. Infantry, Acting A. A. G.

GENERAL NEWS.

Richmond, May 11.—The crowd around the Spotswood Hotel dispersed after vainly waiting to see Mr. Davis. He has a private parlor and takes his meals in his own room. This evening he received the visits of nearly one hundred of our most prominent citizens, among them the pastor of St. Paul's church, from whom he first received the

news of the breaking of Lee's lines.

He said little about his imprisonment, but spoke in terms of the warmest affection of ex-President Pierce, who visited him on Thursday last. He said there was no man living for whom he entertained a higher regard.

At Brandon, on the way up, a number of ladies had gathered to speak to him, who shed tears on seeing him. They nearly all had been acquaintances of his family during the war.

Richmond, May 14.—Gen. Schofield has ordered the Lincoln Mounted Guards, colored, to disband, and has prohibited their parades or drills.

Horace Greeley and Gerritt Smith, who had come on to sign Mr. Davis's bail bond, are addressing the people at the African church to-night. The audience is largely colored.

An intimate friend of Mr. Davis says he has no fixed plan for his movements until November. Mr. Davis will reside in Norfolk.

St. Petersburg, May 11.—The telegraph line hence to the mouth of the Anioor river, was completed to-day.

London, May 10.—During the debate Gladstone said the Government Reform Bill was a shallow, transparent, dissimulating pretense of the extension of franchise.

Bright declared the bill the most unjust and offensive measure ever submitted to Parliament.

Roebuck and Disraeli defied the bill.

Strangers were excluded during the division.

The announcement of the result, sixty-four majority, produced protracted cheering from the ministerial benches.

Lord Stanley in the House congratulated the country that the good sense and moderation of the peace conference has had the effect of arresting the unspeakable calamities of a European war. [Loud cheers.]

He explained that the treaty of 1839 guaranteed Luxembourg to Holland. What the Government had now done was to adopt that guarantee to the present circumstances.

MONETARY.

The commotion and wonderment in regard to the two banks which have occupied so much attention, is greatly alleviated—only, however, as to one of the institutions. The First National is still in the hands of the Treasury agent, or visitor; the other institution, the City National, on Magazine street, was hard pressed by its depositors during Monday and yesterday, having paid out in the two days four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. As it was evident Tuesday morning a run would be made, preparations were made to appeal for assistance to other banks, which was responded to promptly by one bank Tuesday, and three others yesterday. The amount required was only \$100,000, which has been of immeasurable service to the credit and standing generally of our city. The other National Bank, the Louisiana, has not been called on by its creditors, being abundantly able to meet all demands and help its cotemporary.

OBITUARIES.

DEAR BROTHER: I write to inform you of the deep and peculiarly painful affliction of Brother G. H. Clinton and family. Yesterday we placed in the silent grave the body of dear little SALLIE BARNES CLINTON, aged 7 years and 2 months. The circumstances of her death render it peculiarly painful. On Friday afternoon all the family had collected in one room, and were enjoying one of those hours of domestic happiness, so deeply interesting in an itinerant's home before he leaves for appointments. Little Sallie quietly withdrew from the circle. In a few moments the family were startled by her cries, and found her entirely enveloped in flames from her burning clothes. The fire was instantly extinguished, but it had already performed its terrible work.

She gave the full particulars of the occurrence. Going into her mother's room, she found a match, scratched it, her dress caught fire, finding she could not put it out alone, ran across the gallery to the room where the family were collected. You readily imagine the scene.

Brother and sister Clinton's hands were badly burned in their efforts to save their child. The little sufferer through the night manifested a degree of patience and fortitude, becoming one of mature age and christian experience, often saying, "I will be well to-morrow." It was so. Saturday morning smiling sweetly, she closed her eyes as in peaceful sleep upon a mother's bosom, and breathed her last. On the holy Sabbath, at the hour her father and grandfather had so often preached the Resurrection and Eternal Life, we placed

her body in the silent grave to await "the voice of the archangel and the trump of God."

"When what we now deplore Shall rise in full, immortal prime And bloom to fade no more."

Yours truly,
J. A. G. JONES.

We deeply sympathize with our dear friends in their sad affliction. Edw.]

Sister CAMILLA V. WARD, wife of W. R. Ward, died at her residence in Morehouse, parish La., March 18th, 1867, of congestion of brain. Sister Ward was born in Virginia, and raised in Alabama, where she was united in wedlock with W. R. Ward, on the 21st of September, 1851; and moved shortly after to Morehouse, parish La. Sister Ward professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, in 1860, under the administration of Rev. Samuel Haws. She lived in the church from that time till death.

She leaves an affectionate husband and four children to mourn her loss; but their loss is her eternal gain. The writer, though he had but a short acquaintance, will not soon forget the smile upon sister Ward's face when first he met with her, and informed her that he was the circuit preacher. She is a loss to the poor circuit riders, as well as to the family, friends, and church.

The soul of our sister is gone To brighten the triumph above:
Exalted to Jesus's throne,
And clasped in the arms of his love.

W. D. STAYTON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Tuscaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
Marion Greensboro June 1 2
New Berne and Oak Grove " 8 9
Brush Creek " 15 16
Liberty " 22 23
Scottsville and Carthage July 6 7
Tuscaloosa " 13 14
Havanna " 20 21
Eutaw " 27 28
Forkland Aug 3 4

J. L. COTTER, P. E.

The preachers, laymen elect, and official members of the Camden District, Montgomery Conference, are hereby notified and invited to attend the District Meeting, at Camden, commencing Friday, June 7. Bishop Wightman will preside.

ANSON WEST, P. E.

New Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
Felicity Street April 21
District Meeting " 28
Moreau Street, May 5
Carondelet Street " 12
Jefferson City " 19
Quar. Con. N. O. Cir., May 20th, Advocate office, at 7 p. m.
German Churches, at Grays street " 26
Quar Conference " 24
Baton Rouge " June 8, 9
Bayou Gros Teite and Plaquemine at Plaquemine " 15, 16
Thibodeaux circuit, at Tigerville " 22, 23

J. U. KEENER, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
Lexington at Eulogy, March 23, 24
Black Hawk, at Jordan Chapel 30, 31
Greenwood, at Greenwood April 6, 7
Carrollton, at Eden " 13, 14
Emory, at Midway " 20, 21
Holmes, at Shady Grove " 27, 28
Richland, at Ebenezer May 4, 6
Goodman, at Goodman " 11, 12
Yazoo, at New Hope " 18, 19
Mount Olivet, at Short Creek " 25, 26
Yazoo City, June 1, 2

I hope the Preachers will find it convenient to have religious services on Friday, before each appointment, as it is the stated fast day. All the official members are earnestly requested to be present at Quarterly Conference.

J. M. PRON, P. E.

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A SONG FOR THE DEAD.

BY GEORGE W. FISHER.

A song for the dead—the dreamless dead—
Oh! let the tears of the heart be shed,
Like the dew of night, o'er the flowers that
wee.

In withered beauty above the grave,
They come no more from their homes of rest,
To light up hope in the lonely breast;
They know no rest—and the stars we shed,
Unheeded fall o'er the dreamless dead.

A song for the dead—the lovely dead,
That lie on the cold and narrow bed,
In the charmed aisle, in the azure deep,
Where the midnight stars their vigils keep;
Where breezes chant, and the moonbeams fair
Float down their love on the sleeping air,
To sigh o'er the cold and narrow bed,
A requiem dirge for the lovely dead.

A song for the dead—the holy dead—
Their forms remain, but the soul has fled;
For alas! there seems no joy to dwell
Where once the smiles of their brightness fell;
They passed away like a gleam of light
From clouds that hung on the brow of night,
Cold, dark and sad, when the light has fled,
And day is passed with the holy dead.

A song for the dead—the awful dead,
With the ruthless eye and the hairless head;
The earthly worm is reveling now
On the joy form and the sunless brow,
Where once beamed joy and love and mirth,
Like glittering stars o'er a darkened earth;
But they have set where the eyeless head
Is pillowed low with the awful dead.

A song for the dead—the mighty dead—
Let the strain be deep as their solemn tread,
As oft they come in their waked dreams,
And their forms are seen in the glassy streams;
And their voice is heard to breathe and chant
Around some old and favorite haunt,
Where yet we hear in the silent tread
And whispering voice—the mighty dead!

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

From Merry's Museum.

"All the same a hundred years hence."

It was one morning, as the hand
Of the clock pointed to ten minutes
before nine, that John came running
up to his mother with some play-
thing in his hand, exclaiming,
"Mother, have you seen my arith-
metic anywhere?"

"Yes, my son; I picked it up from
the floor where I suppose you had
thrown it, and put it on the table in
the library. Have you learned your
lesson?"

"No, ma'am; I meant to—but I
got skating yesterday, and forgot
it."

"Oh, my son," replied his mother,
"that was very heedless; when will
you learn that duty comes before
pleasure?"

"Never mind, mother," answered
John, in an easy, careless manner,
as he slung his satchel over his
shoulder, "it'll be 'all the same a
hundred years hence,'" and away
he ran.

His mother sighed as he went
away; his easy, unconcerned levity
of disposition gave her anxiety and
trouble; she feared for his future
character, that it would be wanting
in stability and depth and firmness
of principle. She was not deceived,
as many parents might have been,
by his careless good-nature; for John
was a boy who did not give much
trouble; he very rarely quarreled;
he took everything pleasantly, and
was seldom dissatisfied or cross.
But his mother, who understood his
character well, saw that this did
not arise from real amiability so
much as from an inclination to take
everything easily, and from a tem-
per insensible to mortification,
ambition, or praise; a temper
which, while it has the outward
traits of amiability, is really com-
patible with great selfishness, and is
perhaps more difficult to make an
impression upon than any other.

That afternoon John returned
very late from school coming in
with eyes just as bright, and as
happy a look as usual.

"What makes you so late, my
dear?" asked his mother.

"Kept in ma'am," answered John
carelessly. "Oh, mother, are we
going to have baked apples for
supper? I'm hungry as a bear."

"Oh, my dear boy," answered
his mother, pained by his tone and
taking no notice of his question,
"that is the second time this week.
I am ashamed to have you in dis-
grace so often."

"When the master told me to
stay," replied John, "George color-
up like everything; but I didn't
mind much; it was warm and com-
fortable there, and, any way, I'm
out now. I'll be 'all the same a
hundred years hence.'"

"I hear you say that very often,
John," said his mother, speaking
very seriously; "have you ever
thought what it means, or whether
it is true?"

"Why, mother, I suppose it must
be true; we shall all be dead then,
and what difference can it make
whether I have learned an arithme-
tic lesson or have been kept in
school?" answered John.

"And does what we do in this
world make no difference to us after
we are dead, John?" asked his
mother, gravely.

"Why, yes, mother; but not such
things."

"Yes, my dear boy, just such
things—or, rather, the character
which leads you to disregard such

things," replied his mother. "The
same disposition which leads you
to care nothing for punishment and
disgrace at school, will make you
unmindful and careless of God's
anger and his punishment of sin;
the same feeling which makes you
neglect a lesson, will incline you
to neglect any other duty, even the
most important. 'At that is faith-
ful in the least, is faithful also in
much.' If we do not make con-
science of little duties, we shall
never do it in great ones. In no
sense can it be 'the same a hundred
years hence,' whether we neglect
or perform a duty, either to our-
selves or others."

"Why, mother," said John, in
some surprise, "I can see now how
it might make a difference to my-
self, but I am sure I don't see how
it can to any one else."

"Suppose," answered his mother,
quietly, "that Sir Isaac Newton
had thought it could make no dif-
ference whether he got his lesson
in mathematics or not, would it have
been all the same a hundred years
from the time he lived? or would it
not, on the contrary, have made a
vast difference? Suppose that Gut-
tenberg, the inventor of printing,
had felt as you do, that it was of
no consequence whether he applied
himself or not to anything useful,
would the condition of the world
have been the same a hundred years
from that time, as it actually was
after the invention of printing? What
these men did had an influence
on almost every nation of the earth,
and in some nations on every indi-
vidual."

"I never thought of it so," said
John.

"And there is a difference far
wider still," added his mother, more
seriously and tenderly. "A hundred
years hence, where will you be?
Either in eternal happiness or eter-
nal misery. As you act now in
this life, so will be your eternal
destiny. It will not be 'all the
same a hundred years hence,' whether
you do wrong or right now. Whether
you love God and keep his com-
mandments or not. No—it will
make an infinite difference; and not
only to yourself, but to others, for
probably upon your example and
words depends the eternal state of
some other besides yourself. Begin
to act so now that it may be happy
a hundred years hence, both for
yourself and for those whom you
may influence, that you have
lived."—*Am. Messenger.*

STRIKE THE KNOT!—"Strike the
knot!" said a gentleman one day
to his son, who, tired and weary,
was leaning on his ax over a log
which he had in vain been trying
to cleave. When looking at the
log, the gentleman saw how the
boy had hacked and chipped all a-
round the knot without hitting it.
Taking the axe, he struck a few
sharp blows on the knot, and split
the log without difficulty. Smiling,
he returned the ax to his son, saying
"Always strike the knot!"

That was good advice. It is
good for you, my children, as it
was for the boy to whom it was
first given. It is a capital maxim
to follow when you are in trouble.
Have you a hard sum to do at
school? Have you got to face a
difficulty? Are you leaving home to
live for the first time among stran-
gers? Strike the knot! Look your
trouble in the eye, as the bold lion
hunter looks in the face of the lion.
Never shrink from a painful duty,
but step right up to it and do it.
Yes, strike the knot! Strike the
knot, boys and girls, and you will
always conquer your difficulties.
—*Merry's Museum.*

SCIENTIFIC.

FISH-CULTURE.

The artificial propagation and
rearing of fish is one of the most
interesting and in many situations
one of the easiest and most profit-
able kinds of husbandry. Experience
has rendered it as simple a thing as
hatching fowls, and will yet render
it, wherever water is available, as
common. The pursuit has spread
considerably in this country, both
among amateurs and economists,
particularly in Massachusetts, as
our readers are aware.

The improvement effected by hu-
man aid in the preservation of the
eggs and multiplication of their
actual product, is one of the most
striking results of man's interference
with animal nature. It is supposed
that under natural conditions not
more than one egg in five thousand
of the spawn of fishes ever comes
to maturity. But the Canada Farmer
informs us that a gentleman of the
"Dominion" has obtained from four
female salmon, captured last fall in
a small stream that empties into
Lake Ontario, a progeny of no less
than 20,000 to 30,000 young sal-
mon, which are doing finely. As
to the parents, indeed, this is doing
rather better than could be expected.
Any kind of fish can be thus propa-
gated, by following plain instruc-
tion with tolerable care. All that
is needed is a safe receptacle or
tank, or series of such, through
which a pure current (filtered if

necessary) is made to pass con-
stantly, but so gently as not to dis-
turb the eggs in the bottom. It
should be protected from light by
opaque sides and a perforated cover.
The principal care and science are
required in obtaining and impreg-
nating the eggs, which must be done
from the adult fish at the proper
season and in a particular manner,
described in such works as Buck-
land on "Fish-hatching."

A species of aquarium by far sur-
passing any other in curious inter-
est may be maintained within doors
by any one who can command a
constant stream of pure water as
large as a straw. The most satis-
factory arrangement for observing
the process of development in the
eggs is to place them on a sort of
raft of glass rods fixed in a frame
of wood, fitting the interior of the
tank, and just submerged beneath
the surface of the water. The cu-
rious stages of transformation will
richly repay daily examination with
the microscope. The first develop-
ment, after the egg has been ma-
turing in the proper temperature for
about thirty days, exhibits itself in
two minute dots, which are the eyes
of the young fish. The transparency
of the structure enables the fish to
be examined at a later stage, coiled
up within the envelope, or shell,
when nearly ready to be hatched.
Soon after this it may be caught in
the act of emerging from the shell,
and it will then present to view a
singular structure in which all the
embryo organs can be examined by
the microscope. For some time af-
ter being hatched, they have a
transparent, jelly-like appearance,
and the whole organization exhibits
itself in an extremely delicate and
beautiful condition. The heart,
blood vessels, liver and other or-
gans, the gelatinous beginnings of
gills, fins and bones, can all be dis-
tinctly traced, and although the
structure is too frail to bear a touch,
the motions are exceedingly swift.
The most curious thing about them
is a sack, resembling the air sacks
or floats found inside of adult fishes,
which is carried suspended beneath
the body but three times its size at
first, and is filled with an oily look-
ing fluid, analogous to the yolk of
an egg. This supplies the entire
nourishment of the young fish for
the first six or seven weeks of its
existence. In fact, it is simply pur-
suing in freedom the process of
growth and sustenance which land
embryos need to undergo in confine-
ment and shelter. As its fish grows,
by absorption of the contents of the
sack (or haversack) the latter dimi-
nishes, and eventually disappears,
when the young creature begins to
eat for itself, and takes on in mini-
ature the functions and habits of a
fully developed fish. It should not
be let out of the breeding tank until
this change takes place. —*Scientific
American.*

MISCELLANEOUS.—More home-made
"protection," is advertised by the
town of Fayetteville, Vt., which of-
fers a bonus of \$5,000 to any one
who will invest as much more in a
saw or grist mill in that place.

An order was lately received in San
Francisco from Japan for \$10,000
worth of leather, to be used for mili-
tary accoutrements. — It is said
that Florida produces lemons weigh-
ing over a pound, and twelve inches
in circumference, obtained by a cross
between the common lemon and the
sour orange. — A company is form-
ing in New York, with a capital of
\$9,000,000, to introduce the cultiva-
tion of coffee on a large scale in
South Florida. It is proposed to
engage about 2,500 laborers.

Over seventy new manufacturing es-
tablishments are either just opened
or will soon be opened in Michigan,
Illinois and Wisconsin. — A manu-
factory of fertilizers is to be started
at Palmonth, Mass., with a capital
of \$1,000,000 (?). — A large paper
manufactory is to be erected in Cam-
den, Me. The town has voted to ex-
empt it from taxation for five years.

The new paper companies at
Holyoke, Mass. (the Valley and the
Riverside) will soon begin opera-
tions. — A paper mill has been erect-
ed at Golden City, Colorado, which
will be turning out paper by the
first of June. — There are eleven
breweries in Erie, Penn., with an
average capacity of 200 barrels per
day. — Piqua, O., is to have a flax
mill, 80 feet long, 40 feet wide and
three stories high. — During the
past year ten porgy oil factories
have been erected in Damariscotta,
Me. at a cost of \$5,000 each.

A large sugar refinery has just been
started in Portland, and another is
getting organized in Bath. The
great Portland cordage factory is
also making progress in subscrip-
tions. — The works at Chatsworth,
Ill., have turned out about 100,000
pounds of beet root sugar, during
the past season. The machinery
was made in Europe, and is very
costly. — The manufactory of
glass was commenced at La Salle,
Ill., in 1865. The sand found in that
vicinity is well adapted for glass-
making, and two other glass-facto-
ries have recently been started there.
The people of La Salle call it the
"Pittsburg of the West." — The
Coye-Hill Cheese Company have be-

gun to build a factory in Warren,
which was to commence operations
the first of this month with the milk
of 350 cows. — The cheese factory
now going up at Essex, Vt., will be
100 by 32 feet, two stories high, and
will cost about \$4,000. — The
Methuen (Mass.) Woolen Co., pro-
pose to erect a new mill during the
coming summer. — The preponder-
ance of manufactures in proportion
to population in the chief Eastern
cities of the Union apparently be-
longs to Philadelphia, in which city
the yearly product is equal to \$240
per head. Next comes Boston \$212,
and New York third, with \$197; al-
though the cheaper suburbs of New
York locate a vast portion of the
manufacturing industry of the me-
tropolis proper, and if counted, with
their population, in the estimate,
might give a different turn to the
scale. Looking at the gross anou-
ments, we find in New York a product
of about 160 millions a year, in Phila-
delphia 136 millions, and in Boston
38 millions. — The first locomotive
built in Pittsburgh was turned out a
few days ago. It is a magnificent
piece of workmanship, and was built
for the Panhandle Railroad. The
works are now fully under way and
will be able to average about one
locomotive per week. — *Scientific
American.*

— Be True—Be Patient.

The time is coming, and seems to
be near at hand, when party spirit
and sectional pride will no longer
wear the name or receive the hon-
ors which belong to true patriotism.
In the conflicts of passion, the most
reckless and unprincipled carry off
the prizes. When the heart of
passion has cooled, and men again
act from the dictates of reason and
the impulses of their better natures
the true patriot is recognized and re-
warded, while the demagogue and
partisan sink to their proper level.
Good men may bide their time. The
fires of passion will burn out—even-
tually, and then every man and
every party will be judged with a
righteous judgment. Crime will
not be sanctified because the crimi-
nal agrees in opinion with the faction
that happens to rule. Noble
and exalted characters will not be
degraded because they have dared
to think differently from a tempora-
ry majority. The bloody Jeffreys
may carry matters with a high hand
for a season, but the gentle, chari-
table Ken be will be elevated to a true
and enduring fame by the suffrage
of posterity. If many of the present
prominent actors in our history could
look at themselves as they will ap-
pear a hundred years hence, they
would be amazed. And we might
add, there are some who if they
could realize that a century hence
they would not appear at all upon
the historic page, would spare
themselves many grotesque and un-
natural strainings after a transient
and meanly-bought notoriety.

"Truth is omnipotent, and public
justice certain." Truth's triumph
may be delayed, but it will come;
public justice may slumber or blun-
der, but its final verdict will be
right. He who lives to compare the
present with what his eye will see
a dozen years hence, will have cause
to rejoice in the assurance that
men and parties will always come
to be estimated in the grand market
of the world's opinion at their prop-
er valuation. Let us be patient, let
us be true to our convictions. — *San
Francisco Spectator.*

CASTOR OIL.—A NEGRO BELIEF.—As
strange as it may appear, many of
the colored people here cherish the
belief that there is a class of phy-
sicians who practice "burking," and
are addicted to the dissection of live
human subjects, for the purpose of
manufacturing castor oil, and that
for this purpose the doctors prefer
bodies with a dark cuticle. This
opinion is so firmly impressed on
their minds, that no amount of rea-
soning will remove it, and we know
many of them, particularly juvenile
Africans, who will not budge a foot
outside their dwellings after dark.
An otherwise intelligent "Topsy,"
employed by us, describes the
modus operandi of these imaginary
ghouls, by saying; "Dey steal upon
cullud pussions unawares, clap a
plaster over dere month to keep
them from bollerin', and den drag
um away to whar dey lay um on a
table and cut up, and den bile um
down for ilo." This is a cheerful
notion for those invalids who use
the oil of the palma christa bean as a
cathartic. The Annapolis, Mary-
land, Republican states that a similar
belief prevails among the colored
people in that section, and it prob-
ably exists elsewhere. How it ori-
ginated it is impossible to tell. —
Washington Star.

FALL COLTS.—The Maine Farmer
thinks Fall colts more desirable
than Spring colts. The mares can
usually be allowed to rest during
the winter, and if well fed can keep
the colts in fine condition so that in
Spring they will be ready to have
the full benefit of the grass, with-
out the risk of being injured by be-
ing fed on grain while young.

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nov 1 1866

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DAY are many of the wisest and witliest writ-
ers of Europe, as Henry Kingsley, Anthony
Trollope, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley,
Edmund Yates, Frances Power Cobbe, Christina
G. Rossetti, Author of "John Halifax," George
Sand, Edmond About, Alexandre Dumas, Mrs.
Oliphant, J. Ruffin, Alexander Smith, A. C.
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and Miss Thackeray.

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Country, for the Fireside, the Seaside, the Rail-
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and intelligent readers by the freshness and
variety of its contents.

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subscribers for any other periodical published by
Tuckson and Fields. Monthly Parts, 50 cents
a number. Yearly subscription, same as for
Weekly Part.

TICKNOR AND FIELDS,

Publishers, Boston.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

Feb 9

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Con.)

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These foreign periodicals are regularly
published by us in the same style as heretofore.
Those who know them and who have long sub-
scribed to them, need no reminder; those whom
the civil war of the last few years has deprived
of their once welcome supply of the best peri-
odical literature, will be glad to have them
again within their reach; and those who may
never yet have met with them, will assuredly be
well pleased to receive accredited reports of the
progress of European science and literature.

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For any two of the Reviews, " 7 "
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Reviews, " 10 "
For Blackwood and 3 of the Reviews 13 "
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two of the "Four Reviews" for 1866.

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Feb 2

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Is constantly in session under able Professors.
Its former students may be seen in the
Principals or Book-keepers in a large por-
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COMMERCIAL COURSE; or Book-keeping, Pen-
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enables one to earn \$3000, or \$3500 an-
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multiple arrangements for 1000 students in
next year. Liberal arrangements made for
Clergymen or their sons, and crippled scholars.
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RUFUS DOLBEAR,
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nov 17 ly

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Where is it located? Its Depository and
Bible-House is at its own building, No. 163 Can-
al street, New Orleans.

When was it established? 1850.

Who is its General Agent to whom con-
tributions on its business should be addressed?

Where is the Society's field of labor?

What is the object of the Society? To

supply (gratuitously where needed) the
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What are the resources and whence do
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DENTAL SURGEON,
No. 107 Carondelet Street,
Opposite above Poydras, on the left hand side.
J. M. MAGEE.

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J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLIX ELLIPTICAL
[Or, Double Spring]

SKIRT!
They will not bend or break
the Single Spring, but will preserve their
shape and graceful shape when three or four
springs are thrown aside as useless—
these are the CHEAPEST.

Each Hoop is made by braiding two springs
edge in edge, forming the STRONG-
EST, most FLEXIBLE, and still the LIGHT-
EST Hoop made.
For back, for promenade, or the house, or the
theatre, or for crowded assemblies,
grand cars, carriages, etc., they are superior
to all others, affording COMFORT TO THE
Wearer, with that ELEGANCE OF SHAPE
which is favored with all, and has made this
"DUPLIX ELLIPTIC"
The Standard Skirt of the Fashionable World.
For Sale Everywhere.
Manufactured exclusively by the owners of
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CAUTION.
The Duplex Skirt will admit a pin being run
through the centre of each hoop, thereby pro-
viding two SPRINGS braided together,
which is the secret of their remarkable
LENGTH and FLEXIBILITY—a combina-
tion not possessed by any SINGLE-SPRING
skirt.
The red ink stamp, viz: "J. W. BRADLEY'S
Duplex Elliptic Springs," will be found upon
waistband of every Skirt; none other are
genuine.
n21 6m

TRANSFORD FEMALE COLLEGE
The next Spring Session of this well known
institution will commence on the 10th day of
January, 1867. It is owned and controlled by
the Louisiana Conference, is thoroughly organ-
ized, and in the enjoyment of an extensive pa-
trons. Few institutions can present greater
advantages in the way of a healthy situa-
tion, commodious buildings, thorough
instruction, efficient government, and reasonable
terms.

Terms:
A session of four and a half months, (one half
paid on entrance; the remainder on
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Board, including Washing, Fuel, and
Room Rent, payable in gold \$67 50
Regular Tuition, currency 25 00
Library Fee, currency 2 00
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music on Piano or Guitar, with
music, each, currency 37 50
Additional branches at usual prices.
Boarding pupils will furnish a pair of
shoes, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow cases,
and a pair of towels, and her own towels and
linen, and admission, no reduction will be made
for charges for board and tuition, for these
except in cases of sickness protracted at
the period of a month.
Further particulars, address
CHARLES B. STUART, President,
Mansfield, La.

CENTENARY COLLEGE,
Jackson, Louisiana.
Established by the State of Louisiana in
1807, and transferred to the Methodist Epis-
copal Church in 1845. It is now under the
management of the Mississippi and Louisiana
Conferences.
The College exercises were necessarily sus-
pended during the war; but were regularly
held, after reorganization, on the first
Monday of October, 1865. The approaching
session will open on the first Monday of Octo-
ber.
The College is situated on a high and healthy
site, and is surrounded by a large tract of
land, which is well adapted for the culture of
cotton, sugar, and other crops.
The College is well supplied with books, and
has a large library of the best authors.
The College is well supplied with the most
modern and complete apparatus for the
teaching of the various branches of science
and art.
The College is well supplied with the most
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SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY,
GREENSBORO, A. LA.
The exercises of this institution will be resu-
med on Wednesday next, the 10th of May.
The University will be given in the School of
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COLLEGE INSTITUTE AT
BATON ROUGE.
The exercises of this institution will begin on
Wednesday, 30 October, 1866.
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Dealer in fine WATCHES,
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GUNS and PISTOLS.
Every sort of Gun and Pistol Repairing attended
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J. E. BAILEY,
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IN FULL OPERATION.
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once more in successful operation, with a FULL
CORPS OF PROFESSORS. The chairs of the
several schools are filled by able and experi-
enced men. There are five literary and scientific
schools, viz: OF ANCIENT LANGUAGES,
GHEMISTRY and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,
MORAL PHILOSOPHY and MODERN LAN-
GUAGES. In addition to the above the Board
of Trustees have established a school of COM-
MERICAL SCIENCE, with the view of giving
to the young men of the country a BUSINESS
EDUCATION.
To graduates in all these schools, Diplomas
are granted and the degrees of Bachelor of Arts
and Master of Arts are conferred upon students
who accomplish a certain course. The high
grade of scholarship formerly required is still
maintained. We have a full CHEMICAL and
PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS for the illustra-
tion of the subjects taught.
The location of the College is unsurpassed for
health and geniality. It is situated midway be-
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during a career of thirty-three years, and with
thousands of young men in attendance, there
has never been a death arising from malaria or
other local cause. We profess to educate young
men not only mentally but physically also.
BOARD IS SIXTEEN DOLLARS PER
MONTH. Tuition from \$10 to \$20, according to
the number of books attended. \$250 will cover
expenses of board, tickets for three schools,
matriculation and contingent fees for ten months.
It opens in the college free of charge, but the
student provides his own furniture, fuel and
lights. Young men who are preparing for the
ministry and those desirous of the law who are
unable to pay their tuition, will be allowed
to attend any or all of the above courses of
charge.
This College is situated near Boydton, the
county seat of Mecklenburg county, Va.
Arrangements are made to transport students
from the Raleigh and Weldon Railroad, which
terminates at the Richmond and Danville
Railroad, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,
and the Wolf Trap Depot, on the same road,
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
We solicit a liberal patronage from Maryland,
Virginia and North Carolina, from the West,
South and South-west.
Students will be received at any time. The
second term will commence on the 6th day of
February next. Young men will be received and
prepared for the College proper. For further
particulars address the undersigned at Boydton,
Mecklenburg county, Va.
THOS C. JOHNSON,
President R. M. College.

PHILIP WERLEIN,
82.....Baronne Street.....82
Successor of the well known music houses of
P. P. WERLEIN and P. P. WERLEIN & HALEY,
Dealer in
PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS,
GUITARS, VIOLINS,
And other musical instruments. Also, Music
and Instruction Books, Music Notes, Note Paper
—in fact everything belonging to music trade.
The repairing and tuning of Pianos will be
attended to, arrangements having been made
with that well known Piano Maker, M. UICHI-
ARDE, who will take charge of that department.
—charges will be reasonable and satisfactory.
Parties wishing can have their Pianos stored,
sold on commission, boxed, or shipped to order.
Philings for repairing Pianos, such as Wire,
Rt. Cloth, etc., constantly for sale.
Piano Stools, Covers of elegant-patterns, etc.,
on hand.
Any information on musical matters cheer-
fully given. Teachers recommended.
Music neatly bound.
P. S.—P. P. WERLEIN will be found at times
at the above place, and will aid in making selec-
tions. He recommends his son PHILIP WERLEIN
to his former friends and customers, and solicits
their patronage for him.
oc20 6m

STOVES, GRATES, TIN WARE,
AND
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.
The undersigned offer for sale an assortment
of COOKING STOVES, embracing among the
lot the well known Charter Oak, the Brilliant,
the Peerless, the American Home, and others
of the latest improvement.
Also, a large lot of HEATING and PARLOR
STOVES, a large variety of GRATES, and of
COUNTRY HOLLOW WARE, etc.
We manufacture all our own Tin Ware, and
sell cheap.
CAMPBELL & CO.,
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COAL OIL AND LAMPS.
HILL & VEAZIE,
Having removed from No 31 Chartres street to
No 74 Camp street, have received large additions
to their former stock, making their assortment
of Coal Oil Lamps, and all the articles needful
to use them, very extensive together with
COAL OIL CHANDELIERS from two to six
lights, suitable for lighting Churches, large
Halls, Parlors, etc., and every variety of Lam-
terns from the small Hand to the large Station.
FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMPS for coal
oil and gas, very useful and economical; also
EDDIE'S COOKING STOVES, assorted sizes,
heated by coal oil; with many other useful and
convenient articles.
Always on hand the best Kerosene and Coal
oil manufactured.
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No 74 Camp street,
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MAGAZINE STREET,
Between Gravier and Natchez Streets,
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This establishment is now open for the recep-
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It is newly furnished from the Kitchen to the
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Sheeting, etc. The Furniture and Table Ware
of new, of the latest style and most costly ma-
terial. The Table is furnished with every luxu-
ry the Market affords. The Bars with Liquors
equal to any used in private families, and the
comforts and pleasures of a home, as far as
possible, guaranteed to its Guests.
The House itself may be said to be entirely
new and fresh. The undersigned will spare
neither labor or expense to merit a continuance
of the liberal support with which he has thus
far been honored.
n3 1y CHAS. E. SMEDS.

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No. 9 Perdido Street, New Orleans.
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Bollers; Todd's Circular Saw Mills; Wood
Carding Machines, Flowsy Machines; Suffolk
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Send for descriptive circulars and price lists.
oc13 6m

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24 by 36, 26 by 38, 27 by 43, 32 by 44, and 36
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Type.
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qualifies: Floor Oil Cloth of all qualities, which
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Window Shades, Hair Cloth, Crumb Cloths,
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A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,
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CLOTH AND SILK CLOAKS,
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rates. \$1 50 a year—Single Nos. 20 cts. To
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Pianos, Sewing Machines and Books are given
by S. H. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, N. Y.
Jan 26

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The exercises of this institution will be resu-
med on Wednesday next, the 10th of May.
The University will be given in the School of
Theology, Law, Medicine, and the various
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RICHARD ANGELL,
156 Julia street, bet. Camp and St Charles
PURE AND FRESH MEDICINES,
Cases, Books, Corates, &c.
Chill Drops, the best curative known for Ague,
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given to the medical and surgical treatment of
Diseases of the mouth and teeth. oc27 1y

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL,
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Has established himself at No 109 Carondelet
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Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory
manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite
bases. Being familiar with all Anesthetics, he
will extract teeth without pain, by the use of
such as best suits the case. Particular attention
given to the medical and surgical treatment of
Diseases of the mouth and teeth. oc27 1y

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P. S.—P. P. WERLEIN will be found at times
at the above place, and will aid in making selec-
tions. He recommends his son PHILIP WERLEIN
to his former friends and customers, and solicits
their patronage for him.
oc20 6m

STOVES, GRATES, TIN WARE,
AND
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.
The undersigned offer for sale an assortment
of COOKING STOVES, embracing among the
lot the well known Charter Oak, the Brilliant,
the Peerless, the American Home, and others
of the latest improvement.
Also, a large lot of HEATING and PARLOR
STOVES, a large variety of GRATES, and of
COUNTRY HOLLOW WARE, etc.
We manufacture all our own Tin Ware, and
sell cheap.
CAMPBELL & CO.,
n10 6m 115 Poydras st, bet. Camp & Magazine

COAL OIL AND LAMPS.
HILL & VEAZIE,
Having removed from No 31 Chartres street to
No 74 Camp street, have received large additions
to their former stock, making their assortment
of Coal Oil Lamps, and all the articles needful
to use them, very extensive together with
COAL OIL CHANDELIERS from two to six
lights, suitable for lighting Churches, large
Halls, Parlors, etc., and every variety of Lam-
terns from the small Hand to the large Station.
FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMPS for coal
oil and gas, very useful and economical; also
EDDIE'S COOKING STOVES, assorted sizes,
heated by coal oil; with many other useful and
convenient articles.
Always on hand the best Kerosene and Coal
oil manufactured.
HILL & VEAZIE,
No 74 Camp street,
uly Between Natchez street and Times Office

ST JAMES HOTEL,
MAGAZINE STREET,
Between Gravier and Natchez Streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
CHAS. E. SMEDS,.....Mdngr.
This establishment is now open for the recep-
tion of guests.
It is newly furnished from the Kitchen to the
roof. Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, Linen
Sheeting, etc. The Furniture and Table Ware
of new, of the latest style and most costly ma-
terial. The Table is furnished with every luxu-
ry the Market affords. The Bars with Liquors
equal to any used in private families, and the
comforts and pleasures of a home, as far as
possible, guaranteed to its Guests.
The House itself may be said to be entirely
new and fresh. The undersigned will spare
neither labor or expense to merit a continuance
of the liberal support with which he has thus
far been honored.
n3 1y CHAS. E. SMEDS.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
No. 9 Perdido Street, New Orleans.
Dealers in all descriptions of
MILL AND PLANTATION MACHINERY,
AND AGRICULTURAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents in the Southwest for the celebra-
ted Wood & Mann Steam Engines, 4 to 35 horse
power; Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills;
Straub's Corn and Wheat Mills; Smith's
Bollers; Todd's Circular Saw Mills; Wood
Carding Machines, Flowsy Machines; Suffolk
Sulky Cultivators; Batley Gun Flows; Flows,
Wheelbarrows, Belting, Saws, etc.
Send for descriptive circulars and price lists.
oc13 6m

GEO. H. VINTEN,
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 Poydras street, between Camp and St
Charles Streets, New Orleans.
Newspaper of the following sizes: 22 by 32,
24 by 36, 26 by 38, 27 by 43, 32 by 44, and 36
by 48.
Agent for the sale of R. Hoe & Co's Printing
Presses; the "Liberty" Job Presses; Adams'
Cottage Presses; and Jas. Conners & Sons
Type.
ap7-1

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
Chartres Street,
Lately received Carpeting of all kinds,
qualifies: Floor Oil Cloth of all qualities, which
we cut to suit rooms; Curtains Materials, Lace
Curtains, Cornices and Bands in great variety;
Window Shades, Hair Cloth, Crumb Cloths,
Table and Piano Covers, China and Cocoa Mu-
tins of all widths.
A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,
oc13 1y

CLOAKS!
F. ADAM,
(Formerly with C. Kne, Jun., & Co.)
MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER
in Ladies' and Misses'
CLOTH AND SILK CLOAKS,
No. 76 Canal Street—Up Stairs,
NEW ORLEANS.
Don't trust to glaring advertisements in the
newspapers, but go to THE FACTORY itself,
if you want good Goods at fair prices. n10 2m

CLERGYMEN are furnished with the
Illustrated Pseudological Journal;
devoted to Ethnology, Physiology, Phenology,
Gnomonics, Psychology, etc., at Club
rates. \$1 50 a year—Single Nos. 20 cts. To
others, \$2 a year. Premiums, of Melodons,
Pianos, Sewing Machines and Books are given
by S. H. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, N. Y.
Jan 26

W. H. WATKINS, President.
The exercises of this institution will be resu-
med on Wednesday next, the 10th of May.
The University will be given in the School of
Theology, Law, Medicine, and the various
branches of Science, Literature, and the
Arts.
The University is well supplied with the most
complete and modern apparatus for the
teaching of the various branches of science
and art.
The University is well supplied with the most
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E. GIQUEL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FOREIGN, FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS.
Also, a large and varied supply of
HOUSEKEEPING and
PLANTATION GOODS.
Constantly on hand, at
126 Canal Street,
sep1 ly NEW ORLEANS.

PAUL J. CHRISTIAN,
Formerly of H. G. Stetson & Co.
P. J. CHRISTIAN & CO.,
General Mercantile Stationers,
JOB PRINTERS, AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 73 Camp Street.
We beg to inform our friends and the public
that we have established a complete BOOK
BINERY in connection with our business, and
will hereafter be enabled to execute all orders
with promptitude and dispatch.
We have secured the services of one of the
most thorough workmen of this city, and our
patrons can rely upon having their orders im-
mediately and efficiently executed. oc20 3m

D. H. HOLMES,
Direct Importation of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
No. 155 Canal Street,
sep1 6m NEW ORLEANS.

S. ANDERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER
AND PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK DEALER,
61 Camp street, New Orleans.
Cartes de Visite,
Halotypes, Ambrotypes,
Pictures on Porcelain,
And every description of Pictures known to
the Art.
All kinds of Photographic Materials at the
lowest price for cash. sep1 ly

BELLS! BELLS!! BELLS!!!
BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY
Established in 1837.
VANDUZEN & TIFT,
Of the late Firm and Successors to G. W.
COFFIN & CO.,
102 & 104 East Second street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Aca-
demies, Plantations, etc.
Made of Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with
our improved Rotary Yoke.
All Bells warranted to prove satisfactory, or
subject to be returned.
Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent free
upon application. jeld 1y28

GUSTAVE VOM HOFE,
Manufacturer of Upright Pianos,
807 MAGAZINE ST., NEW ORLEANS.
Pianos sold at moderate prices, with five years
guarantee.
One of these Pianos has just been awarded a
Medal at the recent Louisiana State Fair, for
superior richness of tone and great durability.
decl 6m

TURNER & COHEN,
Photograph and Fine Art Gallery,
NO. 57 CAMP STREET.
Trusting that the liberal patronage of our
friends and the public will continue, we have
engaged the services of Mr. E. M. HOWELL, an
operator who cannot be surpassed for skillful
and artistic ability. Our artist, Mr. HEICHMAN,
is second to none in the country.
These gentlemen, with many others for our
business, have lately arrived from New York,
and we are now prepared to make pictures from
the smallest miniature on your watch dial to full-
life-size portraits.
The public are invited to call and make a cri-
tical examination for themselves of the many
specimens we have of well known citizens of
this city. oc13 1y

MCCUTCHON & HUBBELL,
Importers and Dealers in
FORE

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES.

VOLUME XIII.—NUMBER 10.
WHOLE NUMBER 638.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1867.

\$3.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET.

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

Office: 112 Camp Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
THREE DOLLARS A YEAR,
Invariably in Advance.

Address: REV. J. C. KEENER,
112 Camp Street, New Orleans.

AGENTS:
For the Members of the Patronizing Conference.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BISHOPS.

Mr. Editor: Some of our Church papers are continually harping a little more prominently than others. One would suppose, from the style of the writers, that Bishops had nearly become essential to salvation. I recently read an article in the Nashville Advocate, from the pen of a certain Mr. Duncan, that seems to be written in this strain. He thinks we are greatly deficient in the number of Bishops; and that the Church is suffering for want of them; because many of our members never saw a Bishop; that those who only occasionally see them would be incalculably benefited by more frequent contact with them; that the being made Bishop makes our preachers much greater men and preachers; and that there is so large an amount of Bishop material which needs development, which will, otherwise, never be worth so much to the Church. Truly this looks like magnifying the office considerably. And it is true, should call for immediate attention. I sympathize with Mr. D. in his great concern on this subject, and as our present system is not likely to justify an increase of the Episcopacy sufficient to meet the demand he has created, I think I can suggest a plan that will meet the case precisely; that is, to denominate all the ordained elders of our Church by their apostolic title of Bishop. This would furnish Bishop to almost every circuit and station. All the old ladies and little children would get a chance to see their Bishop! And then the vast improvement that would be made in preaching qualifications! and the multiplication of great men among us! Surely the Church would not hesitate a moment to enter into the measure, especially as it can be done so economically. We have had a great deficiency in the collections for the support of our present Superintendents; and they were multiplied to the extent contemplated by brother D., I fear they would not be supported at all. On the plan suggested all the great benefits would be secured about the addition of a farthing's expense. If my plan is not adopted we must have an increase of Bishops. I would respectfully nominate brother D. in addition to those he has suggested, as none of them could fill a Bishop's chair more competently than he. Yours, &c.

G. SHAFFER.

Columbus, Miss., May, 1867.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

Harper's last monthly has a story about a little girl, the daughter of a republican, who went in company with a friend to visit an uncle who lived at a distance. Arriving late in the day, and being fatigued by a journey, she proposed, to retire early, and requested her friend to accompany her; but the friend replied that she wished to sit up until Uncle David had had prayers. "Prayers!" exclaimed the girl, "Uncle David pray? I thought he was a democrat."

After the laugh is over, there is a moral in the above worthy of a man's thought. How came this unsophisticated creature to think that a democrat did not pray?

become imbued with ideas derived from black republicans. Look at Dr. Wheedon's fling at them, under the title of "Copperheads," when speaking of the extension of the Southern Church into the North, and who could suppose them within the reach of salvation! What child, reading and believing the *Christian Advocate* and *Journal*, the *Western Christian Advocate*, or the *Northwestern*, could believe that either democrats or Southerners ever prayed, or could be saved? After hearing "Pa" give the reasons why he, or Uncle, "captured" from a wicked lady down South the beautiful silk-dress that neither wears when she goes to the sacrament, and the elegant one which she wore at the Sunday school celebration, when she spoke that beautiful piece about doing to others as she would have them do to her, and brother John spoke the one about the wickedness of stealing, and why he brought home the fine piano on which sister Lucy is taking lessons, what girl capable of reasoning would think any thing but monsters lived in this region? Do they not hear the character and conduct of Southern Christians darkly portrayed when appealed to for missionary money to send them the gospel? What can the children of the republican church think of all who do not belong to that delightful party?

CANDOR.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

HARD TEXTS.

A writer in the *Index*, published in Mobile, has come across several passages of Scripture that give him trouble, and he asks for help in their explanation. Several members of the Mobile Conference are in the same condition, and ask for light. We have succeeded in getting pretty well over the difficulties presented by our ordination vows, by calling to mind that though we solemnly pledged ourselves to God and the Church, that we would "give ourselves wholly to this office," and as much as lay in us, we would "apply" ourselves "wholly to this one thing," and also "draw all" our "care and studies" this way," yet that these questions were framed by man, and are not found in this form in the Bible. But here are some texts from the Bible that are as hard, if not harder to dispose of than the questions in the ordination service. And, Mr. Editor, if you can not ease this matter a little, some of us will have to quit farming, trading, etc., and keep our vows. Do what you can for us.

I Kings xix: 20—"And he left the oxen."

Acts vi: 4—"But we will give ourselves continually to prayer, and the ministry of the word."

I Tim. iv: 13-15—"Till I come, give attendance to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine. Neglect not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy, with the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery. Meditate upon these things; give thyself wholly to them, that thy profiting may appear to all."

I Tim. ii: 3-5—"Thou, therefore, endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ. No man that warreth entangleth himself with the affairs of this life; that he may please him who hath chosen him to be a soldier."

I Cor. ii: 2—"For I determined not to know any thing among you, save Jesus Christ, and him crucified."

Gal. i: 16—"I conferred not with flesh and blood."

ARMINIUS.

"A habit of benevolence must be contracted and kept alive, as all other habits are, by constant exercise. Now our daily behavior to our domestics gives us an occasion for an uninterrupted exercise of benevolence; and scarce anything else does. There is not a day passes over our heads but we might contribute something to lessen the uneasiness or promote the happiness of those with whom we have to do; and, by studying to promote their happiness, we mould ourselves into those habits which are productive of our own, both here and hereafter."

THE RAIN.

BY PAUL H. RAINE.

The rain! the desolate rain!
Ceaseless, solemn and chill!
How it drips on the misty pane!
How it drenches the darkened sill!
Of scenes of sorrow and death,
I would that the wind awaking
To a fierce and gusty birth,
Might vary this dull refrain.
Of the rain, the desolate rain!
For the heart of heaven seems breaking
In tears o'er the fallen Earth!
And again, again, again,
We list to the sombre strain—
The long, low, monotonous,
(Whose soul is a mystic moan.)
Of the rain, the rain, the rain!
The low, despairing wail.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Resolved, 1. That the introduction of agricultural immigrants from the Southern States of America, is a subject deserving the serious consideration of this house, and calls for prompt and decisive action in order that such immigration may be promoted in every way that may be practicable.

Resolved, 2. That in the opinion of this House, immigrants coming to this country with the view of settling amongst us as Farmers and Agriculturists, should be exempted from payment of all imports upon any agricultural implements, stock, furniture, or other personalty they may bring with them or introduce, on giving satisfactory guarantees to the collector and controller of customs, that the owners and introducers of such agricultural implements, stock, furniture, or other personalty, intend to settle in the Colony as farmers or other agriculturists, and that they have no intention of selling or disposing of them, or any of them, for profit.

Resolved, 3. That the House will agree to amend the tariff bill, so as to give effect to the foregoing resolution.

True copy, Resolutions unanimously agreed to, by the Legislative Assembly of British Honduras, on the 19th day of April, 1867.

JOHN BRISTOW,

Clerk to the Legislative Assembly, B. H.

COST OF LIVING IN HONDURAS.

The following extract from a letter written by a lady of Honduras, to her friend in New Orleans, may be relied on as being correct:

LIST OF PRICES IN BRITISH HONDURAS.

Home rent, 25.00	Turtle, lb 12.00
Cook's wages, 6.00	Beef, lb 12.00
House girl, 5.00	Fresh Pork, lb 12.00
Washwoman, 6.00	Veal, lb 12.00
Washing & doz, 1.00	Venison, lb 25.00
Wood, cord, 6.00	Goat Mutton, lb 25.00
Charcoal, bbl 7.00	Fresh Fish, lb 25.00

FRUIT.

Banana, bunch 75	Lobster, doz 37.00
Plantain, 100 12.00	Turkeys, doz 15.00
Pine Apple 12.00	Ducks, doz 5.00
Lemons, doz 6.00	Eggs, doz 37.00
Limes, doz 6.00	Milk, qt 25.00
Mangoes, 100 5.00	Yams, cwt 1.50
Watermelons 37.00	Yampas, cwt 1.50
Custard Apples 25.00	Rice, qt 12.00
Savannah, doz 12.00	Tomatoes, lb 15.00
Manioc Apple, doz 25.00	Coffee, lb 15.00
Cashew, doz 12.00	Br'n Sugar, best 9.00
Sour sop 12.00	Syrup, gall 1.00
Sweet sop 6.00	

The expense of our family, eight in number, for the first month in Belize, was \$100, including \$25 for house rent, 5 for servants' wages, and the rest for washing, groceries and marketing. All groceries are brought from the States, and sold here for silver at the same price they are bought in greenbacks. It would be well to bring a supply of groceries, and all necessary articles of household furniture; light furniture, bedding and clothing are best adapted to this warm climate. A cooking stove and necessary tinware would best be bought in the States. Crockery is cheaper here than in New Orleans, but of inferior quality. Dry goods are cheaper here than there.—*Mississippian*.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Rev. Thos. M. Lynch—Biography.

Died at his residence in Coosa county, Ala., on the 18th of April, 1867, Rev. Thos. M. Lynch, of the Montgomery Conference, aged forty-two years. This excellent man was born in Wilkinson county, Mississippi, but was educated at Mt. Hope, Baltimore, and Emory College; at the latter place he was converted under the teachings of Dr. Mears, the effects of whose influence, was not doubt exhibited in the mental and physical developments of his after life. In 1840 Bro. Lynch was admitted as a member of the Alabama Conference (where his father, the Rev. Thos. Lynch, had long occupied a high position) and appointed to Enou Circuit, next year to Marianna, Florida, next returned to the same place, with Apalachicola attached. In this work his health failed, and feeling unable to do efficient service as an itinerant, he located, and was for some years employed as teacher—at the same time filling the place of chaplain in the penitentiary for three years.

His health in the meantime improving, he was readily re-admitted into the Alabama Conference in 1857, and stationed at Lowndesboro in 1858 and 1859, in 1860 at Oak Hill, in 1861 and 1862 at Prattville. This concluded his active labors, and declining health obliged him to take a superannuated relation after 1863, during which year he was sent, at his own request, to Socopaty Circuit, where his family alliances were. Though unable to take the regular active labors of a minister, he continued preaching until a few months before his death, in many instances yielding to the earnest solicitation of the people to the injury of his health.

Bro. L. was endowed with a mind and faculties of a high order, which, cultivated by education, beautified by reading, and matured by reflection, fitted him eminently for the position of a minister in the higher circles of society; and to these he added a purity of thought, a holiness of heart, and a social bearing at once elegant and refined, which stamped upon his character the insignia of an accomplished Christian gentleman and a divinely eloquent minister. As a minister he was successfully zealous in the clear and convincing expositions of the Scriptures and doctrines of the Church, rebuked and exposed the wickedness of the human heart in pointed arguments and with fearless faithfulness to his commission, and presented truth often with such beauty of conception and towering eloquence that his congregation, with mute admiration and interested seriousness, unconsciously followed him through the creative beauties of his inspired imagination. But if he was an able minister of the New Testament, widely known and highly appreciated in the whole circle of his labors, not less did the lustre of his character beam in the patient performance of pastoral duties, and with undiminished radiance imparted a rich halo of welcoming smiles around his presence in the social circle; yes, in that inner circle where man communes more fully and freely with his fellow, and where the graces and elegancies of polished character are exhibited in fine conversational powers, soft affable manners, a highly cultivated taste, the whole controlled by a sweet Christian spirit—these characteristics pre-eminently distinguished the life of this good man.

In 1849, he was married to Miss Annie V. Allen, who was truly his companion and partaker of his labors, and as a ministering angel watched over him in his decline.

In his domestic relations, where his virtues shone in their full lustre as husband and father, he occupied

a high position, dispensing a holy influence in his teachings around the family altar and fireside, and with prompt and generous nobleness extended the hospitalities of his household to his friends and to strangers, thereby impressing all with the noble frankness of his heart and desire to make them happy.

But with all his endearments of character, and usefulness as a minister and man, his Master has seen fit in His divine wisdom to take him away in middle life, leaving behind him, to battle with the ills of life and adversities of the times, a wife and six children. The strength and vigor of his manhood was given to the Church to which, under the protection of the Great Shepherd, he with confidence confided them; little innocents they must tread the thorny pathway of life—too soon to realize the sad fact that the father, who was wont to direct their steps and lead them safely along the dangerous path of life, has been called away and comes not back nor returns at the hour "when the gentle good-nights are repeated."

Bro. Lynch, in his death, attested the truth of the Christianity he had preached and practiced—his preparations were fully made, there was no confusion, no doubt or uncertainty, but depending fully upon the promises of his blessed Saviour, in communion with his pious and devoted wife he assured her that all was well. Truly in his life and death is illustrated that beautiful Scripture, "the work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance forever."

This humble tribute to his worth is by one who for many years had the pleasure of his friendship and intimacy in a special manner, enjoyed the high privilege of sitting under his ministering teachings, and who feels in this respect "that though he be dead, yet he speaketh."

G.

PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS.—The whole number of teachers employed in the public schools of New Orleans is 253, and they are divided in the following manner: In the high schools there are two male principals, six male assistants, and nine female assistants; in the district schools there are fifteen male principals, twenty-two female principals, six male first assistants, thirty-four female first assistants, fifty-eight female second assistants, and ninety-nine female third assistants—in all making twenty-nine male teachers and two hundred and twenty-four female teachers.

The average attendance of pupils in the high schools of New Orleans, during the year closing with December 31, 1866, was 327; the whole number on register, 446.

The average attendance during the same year in the schools of the First District was 3917; whole number on register, 5710. In the Second District, the average attendance was 2630; whole number on the register, 3313. In the Third District, the average attendance was 3120; whole number on register, 3732. In the Fourth District, the average attendance was 1918; whole number on register, 2590. Total average attendance, 11,920—total whole number on register, 15,791.

The average attendance of pupils during the quarter ending March 31, 1867, in the high schools, has been 366—whole number enrolled, 394. In the schools of the First District during same quarter, the average attendance has been 4377—whole number enrolled, 5940. In the Second District, the average attendance has been 3058—whole number enrolled, 3737. In the Third District, the average attendance has been 3419—whole number enrolled, 4250. In the Fourth District, the average attendance has been 2142—whole number enrolled, 2756. Total average attendance, 13,362—whole number enrolled, 17,077.

General average of the number of pupils to each teacher last year, exclusive of high schools, was 495. The average of the cost, same year, of each pupil, exclusive of interest on valuation of school-houses owned by the city, was 21-10.

The total amount of disbursements on account of public schools, for the year closing December 31, 1866, was \$253,542 49. Of this amount, \$196,340 48 was paid for salaries of teachers; for books and stationery, \$16,043 43; for wages of porters having charge of school-houses, \$11,408 50; and for rents of school-houses and school-house repairs, \$12,682 39.

The total amount of disbursements on account of public schools, for the quarter closing March 31, 1867, was \$81,480 03.

Under an act of the Legislature, the public schools of the city are represented in the State Institution at Alexandria by masters Heman J. Packard, John Henry Lanau, J. J. Hoffman, and Henry Guish.

We have collated these statistics from the annual report of the Board of School Directors recently submitted to the Common Council of New Orleans. This report is certainly a very interesting document. The public schools of New Orleans are its pride and glory; and in this connection we can not refrain from extracting the following paragraphs from the able report of Superintendent Rogers:

"Our public school system has been established upon a liberal and comprehensive basis. There may be defects, but these can be removed by patient labor and wise legislation. As long as knowledge is superior to ignorance, and virtue is more to be esteemed than vice; as long as the results of intelligence are more efficient than the toil of brute force; as long as the State can point with pride and hope to the children she has nourished—so long will the cause of education claim a large share of public attention. Public institutions possess some important advantages as compared with private enterprise. Among these are economy in the use of means, elaboration of details and adjustments of parts to constitute a complete system, ability to secure and preserve the most successful agencies, the stimulus of emulation as furnished by numbers.

"Then, the results aimed at are general—to bestow the greatest good upon the greatest numbers—to diffuse the means of usefulness through all the avenues of society, that the children of the rich and the poor may find equal incentives to honorable activity."

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THE AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH—ITS POLITICS.—A large meeting of the members of the conferences now in session in the city, and numbers of pastors of various denominations, was held last evening at S. James' church, Roman street, to take into consideration the duties of the pastors of the various churches to the people; at the time when the interests of their race were so deeply involved. Rev. Bishop Campbell, of the A. M. E. Church, made an earnest and eloquent appeal, urging on the pastors the necessity of instructing the members of their churches and others to unite in supporting the Republican party, and to co-operate with those who have been the friends of the colored people. This was no time to divide the votes of the colored men, as they are not yet free, in fact, nor will be until the laws were changed, and a new constitution securing to them all those rights, was framed and legally endorsed by the votes of the people. And this cannot be done by the people of Louisiana alone, but it must be accomplished in all the seceding States, and then be represented in Congress. This is the essential step. The highest interests of the colored race—demand cordial union not only with each other, but with all their Republican Union friends.

General S. L. Brown, Nathaniel Paige, Rev. J. D. Smith and Oscar Dunn afterwards addressed the meeting appropriately, urging close union of all the friends of reconstruction under the plan proposed by Congress. The Republican party is not strong enough to secure success if divided; but united it is bound to be triumphant.—*Republican*.

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The gospel is "a word in season to him that is weary;" therefore it speaks only to him that is weary, to him that is seeking rest and finding none; and to him it brings relief, refreshment and repose. It finds you a bristled reed; it props and supports you. It finds you a weeper, and it wipes away all tears from your eyes. It finds you fearful, cheerless, disquieted, and it gives you courage, hope and tranquillity. There is a wilderness before her, and the garden of Eden is behind her; "languidation, and mourning, and sorrow" behind her, and "the joy of the Lord" before her.

EPISCOPAL ADDRESS.

TO THE MINISTERS AND MEMBERS OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

Beloved Brethren:—Grace be unto you, and peace, from God the Father, and from our Lord Jesus Christ.

On making up and comparing our reports from the several Conferences for the past, and publishing the Plan of Episcopal Visitation for the coming year, we deem it proper, under the circumstances, to address you a special message of counsel, of warning, and of encouragement.

A survey of the condition of the Churches under our care fills us with gratitude and hope. By the blessing of God we have been able to attend the regular sessions of all the Annual Conferences. We have witnessed the reorganization of every department of the Church—missionary, publishing, educational, and benevolent—and the re-occupation of every field in which there had been a temporary suspension of operations. Houses of worship, which had been burned down or damaged, have been rebuilt or repaired; and this work goes on. In their deep poverty our people have not ceased to call for pastors, and the preached word, and the ordinances; and pastors have been supplied them, though often with divided labor and meager sustenance. Indeed, our lines have been extended, and we now cover more territory, number more Conferences, station more preachers, and have a wider jurisdiction, than at any former time.

Our Conference sessions have been of unusual interest to the communities where they were held; and the gracious influences upon preachers and people gave assurance of the presence of the Holy Spirit in our assemblies. Returns from circuits, stations, and missions, show that the Lord still bears testimony to the word of his grace, and many thousand souls have been converted and added to the Church.

Nearly everywhere we are met by the complaint of lessened means and straitened resources. Beware, brethren, lest this become a snare and a sin to you, in being pleaded against God's just claims. Beware, lest this fact, in some cases rather apparent than real, be abused as a cloak of covetousness. A little that a righteous man hath can go a great way in well-doing. The poor have their obligations, and our Master accepts their offerings. A poor Church may be a very strong one. The gifts upon God's altar have always been in proportion to the piety, rather than the possessions, of his people.

The general and unprecedented dearth which has prevailed over large portions of our country, has given occasion for the liberality of our people in more favored circumstances, which we note with pleasure as a genuine fruit of Christianity. The administration of this service not only supplieth the wants of the suffering among us, but is abundant, also, by many thanksgivings unto God. We earnestly desire the manifestation of this grace in you, yet more and more.

The two questions sent down from the General Conference to the Annual Conferences have been submitted by us to all of them, with the following results:

For concurrence with the motion to change the style and title of the Church, 1,168 votes were cast; against it, 409. The affirmative vote being less than the required three-fourths of the members present and voting, the motion fails.

For concurrence with the motion to introduce lay-representation into the Annual and General Conferences, 1,199 votes were cast; against it, 371. The required three-fourths having been given, this motion prevails. Lay-representation, therefore, according to the plan submitted and approved, becomes a part of the organic law of the Church.

Whether or not these questions be in their nature constitutional, and subject to the restrictive rules, we think it well that the Church, with singular unanimity, has consented so to regard them. A conservative temper has been shown in refraining from the adoption of important alterations by mere majorities. They were submitted to the severe ordeal of two-thirds vote of the General Conference, and the concurrence of a three-fourths vote in the Annual Conferences. It is an augury for good when the rights and feelings of minorities are thus respected. A delicate regard to constitutional limitations, a jealousy of hasty and impulsive measures, should be cherished. Let those whose wishes have been defeated accept gracefully this result of checks and delays, which are our best earthly safeguards against untimely, unwise, and impracticable legislation.

We may be allowed to call attention to some features of this accomplished fact. It is seldom, if ever, paralleled in the kingdoms of this world that men holding power

should, on their own motion, and without any clamor or pressure from without, call in their brethren to share it with them. On account of the circumstances then existing, our Church was organized in America with the utmost simplicity, and more in view of efficiency than of any nice theories of human government. Our fathers gave little heed, as do their sons, to temporal analogies and political conformities, knowing that the kingdoms of this world are worked in a different spirit, contemplate different objects, and at their best estate are not models for Christ's kingdom. Following the example, and using the liberty of the apostolic and primitive Church, they did what we propose to do—adapted, within certain limits, the best means to the end. In all their rules and regulations a reverent regard was had to our 22d Article, which is not ours only, but, in form or substance, the creed of the Christian world; "It is not necessary that rites and ceremonies should in all places be the same, or exactly alike; for they have been always different, and may be changed according to the diversity of countries, times, and men's manners, so that nothing be ordained against God's word." Ordaining, changing, and abolishing, within these limits, is lawful for "every particular Church," "so that all things may be done to edification."

Our Church, under the blessing of its Divine Head, has spread abroad into twenty-nine Annual Conferences, and taken on a breadth of evangelical enterprise. For years, more or less informally, her sense of need and propriety has been evincing itself in the effort to bring the laity into co-operation with the ministry in carrying forward this enlarged work, maintaining the subsidiary interests which have gathered about her, and in meeting the weighty responsibilities and multifarious cares of the household of faith. The mind of the Church has been long maturing to the present conclusion. Hence, the consent and quietness with which this so important measure has been inaugurated.

Now upon the laity will largely rest the responsibility of working it. Brethren, show your zeal for the Lord's house by leaving your farms, your shops, your merchandise, your offices, and other employments, to attend the Annual and General Conferences. We need not urge upon you the duty of appointing, as representatives, men proved and tried, large-minded and large-hearted, and who will count it no hardship to devote the time and travel necessary to the discharge of representative functions. Make a conscience of this matter. Let there be a pause in the too eager pursuit of wealth and worldly honor. Covet an honorable distinction in the service of the Church, which has a claim on the best talent, and is a field where true glory and immortality may be won.

The General Conference enacted a rule for promoting the religious interests of the freedmen, concerning which we would say, that after a year's observation and partial trial, it seems to be the best for doing whatever we can do for this people. Beyond it we have no other advice to give than is suggested by their moral relations to us and to the gospel of our common salvation. We refer you to sec. 5, chap. 3, of Discipline:

"Question. What shall be done to promote the Religious Interests of the Colored People?"

"Answer 1. Let our colored members be organized as separate pastoral charges, wherever they prefer it, and their numbers may justify it."

"2. Let each pastoral charge of colored members have its own Quarterly Conference, composed of official members, as provided in the Discipline," etc.

Farther provisions are given for an ecclesiastical organism among them, as occasion may require, in the development of which nothing is to be forced, nothing restrained. We are to do our duty, and follow the openings of Providence.

Our design is to continue, in the course here laid down. Some progress has been made. In the matters of time and literary qualification for orders, the case of colored preachers, instead of being held to a fixed standard, is considerably left to the discretion of the Annual Conference, to which application for election is made.

Under the operation of this rule we have obtained a "goodly number of deacons and elders, and we have favorable reports of their steadfastness and usefulness as pastors. The disposition at one time manifested by our colored membership to alienation from us, has shown symptoms of a reaction, and in several places they are returning to our pastoral care; in many, they have never withdrawn from it. We have no pecuniary inducements to offer them, no delusive social theories, but simply that gospel and Christian sympathy and moral discipline which have heretofore been so blessed to us and them.

In this connection we call your attention to Report No. 1, on the same subject, adopted by the General Conference, and published in its Journal:

"Whereas, the condition of the colored people of the South is now essentially changed; and whereas, the interests of the white and colored people are materially dependent upon the intelligence and virtue of this race, that we have had, and must continue to have, among us; and whereas, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has always claimed to be the friend of that people, a claim vindicated by the continuous and successful exertions made in their behalf, in instructing and evangelizing them; and it is important that we should continue to evince our interest for them in this regard; and as our hearts prompt us to this philanthropy; therefore,

"Resolved, That we recommend to our people the establishment of day-schools, under proper regulations and trustworthy teachers, for their children."

This resolution, in spirit, requires what we trust every one of you will be forward to do—the moral as well as material support of such schools and teachers as it describes. We must not wait for public opinion to form itself right on this subject, but contribute to its formation. Any thing like the ostracism of those honestly engaged in this work is a violation of this pledge to each other, to the colored people, and to God. For moral incendiaries and political propagandists, who abuse school-teaching to other purposes, this resolution challenges no sympathy; but so far as we may prevent it, let no man or woman be treated with less respect, or be thought the less of, merely because he or she teaches a negro school. Against such a prejudice, from whatever source arising, let us make common cause with them.

While we congratulate you on signs of a more intimate and visible union with us of other ecclesiastical organizations holding the same doctrines, we regret not to be able to announce the manifestation of a more friendly spirit on the part of the Northern Methodist Episcopal Church. We are constrained to protest against the conduct of that body, which seems to be influenced by the passions of the hour. By appeal to the civil authorities, several of our Church properties taken possession of and persistently held by its agents, have been restored to us; but not all. In these cases we wait patiently the law's delay, while our pastors and people are out of doors, worshipping in private houses, or indebted to the courtesy of sister denominations. Northern Methodist missionaries are sent, not to neglected places, but where our congregations abound, and where the doctrines of Methodism are fully preached according to the standards once held in common with us by the Church which sends them. The object of these intrusionists, therefore, if they preach Methodist doctrines only, is schism; if they bring a new gospel, it is heresy. In some communities they have succeeded in misleading ignorant and unstable persons by cries of "the old Church," and the hardly disguised threat that those who abide with us will draw on themselves confiscation and civil disabilities—all which evils are to be escaped by alliance with them! By an open and shocking prostitution to political partisanship, they have found a doubtful foothold among some who are ready to use a Church or any other instrument for the furtherance of their purposes.

Very generally our ministers are being instructed in the hard lesson—to suffer need. They are giving the gospel to the people in the same spirit of faith that animated our apostolic exclaimers, who, though cast down, were not destroyed; perplexed, they were never in despair. Instances have been brought to our knowledge recently, in nearly every Conference, of great privations cheerfully borne. Brethren of the ministry, if any do complain and are ready to faint under these things, remember your vows. Have we really given up all for Christ? Do we comprehend this matter of consecration? Are we willing to live poor for Christ's sake? Or do we make it a condition of our fidelity that we must be well-housed, well-dressed and well-fed? Is making sacrifices merely a theme for sermons? Or if we have them to make, do we murmur and repine about it? Do we not take great delight in dwelling upon our sacrifices, and even exaggerating them? The sacrifice is never complete while we either make it reluctantly or make a merit of it.

So far as we can see, the burden of the great Methodist work in America is upon us. We are to attain ambition and endure hardness. We are to do God's work as a Church, we have nothing to do but God's work. Original Methodism proposed to itself this only—to spread Scriptural holiness over the earth. When ever Churches, as such, begin to dabble in politics, they become deeply tainted.

When Synods, or Councils or Conferences, pass resolutions in favor of the President against Congress, or vice versa, they are already far gone from God. No wonder, after this, if they should become so unscrupulous as to ask and demand that the parties they have helped to power should reward them with special favors, even to the robbery of others. This deadness of conscience, this greed of power and property, all result naturally from the first false step. This sin and shame of Popery should be confined to Popery alone.

Men of all political opinions have a right to hear God's word at your mouth, and to share in your kind and pastoral care, without being rebuked, directly or indirectly, except for their sins, in determining which God's word is to be your only guide and authority.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is a witness for the Bible as the only and sufficient rule of faith and practice. Her entire history is an assertion of this fact. Her existence has just this meaning—The Bible is the infallible standard of morals, as it is the exclusive rule of faith. Against every system of philanthropy that effects a higher spirit of beneficence than that taught in the Scriptures, our Church inflexibly replies—The Bible is true; the social morality of the Bible is pure; to pretend any thing better is arrogant impiety.

Church-meetings are compacting the membership and reviving discipline. This is no time to abate our testimony again worldliness in all its forms. Our Church has never faltered in its teaching or modified its tone in relation to dancing, theaters, the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits, drunkenness, revelings, and such like, as demoralizing and fatal to godliness. Now, that we are threatened with these evils, coming in like a flood, we renew our warning.

Class-meetings are still attended with their ancient testimony of blessing. The late rule of the General Conference concerning this means of grace, deprived it of none of its edifying power. We exhort preachers and people everywhere to attend them, and if in any locality class-meetings have fallen into desuetude, to use every effort for their revival.

Though the General Conference has not formally introduced District-meetings into our economy, they seem like other prudential regulations which have proved advantageous; to be providentially developing to meet the wants and demands of the Church. Methodism is a conational system. Stations, circuits, and missions must be taught that however distinct, they are parts of a common whole. District-meetings furnish opportunities of singular advantage for counsel and concerted action in regard to finance, the management of Sunday-schools, the circulation of Church literature, education, administration of discipline, and the like; and also, as has been prospectively provided in several of the Conferences, for the appointment of lay-representatives.

To all who set a proper estimate on experimental religion and the communion of saints, the love-feast is held and will be a delight: the love-feast held—not as the manner of some is, but, as our rules direct, with closed doors, to which, besides members, serious persons only are admitted by the pastor.

We would lay a solemn charge upon all administrators of discipline to come back to it, in every particular wherein a lax usage may have obtained.

Insist on a family altar in every house. No substitute has ever been found for family religion. Finally, brethren, remember that rules and regulations, however wise, avail nothing in themselves, "but a new creature." We caution you against substituting the means for the end. This also we wish, even your perfection. Pastors and teachers are given for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ, till we all come in the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God into a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ.

We propose that Friday, 16th of August next, be observed in all our churches as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer—that God would be pleased to pour out his Spirit upon us and upon all flesh; that he would show us our sins and help us, by a true repentance, to turn away from them; that he would send forth laborers into his harvest, who may serve him more faithfully and efficiently than we have done; that he would build up the Church and comfort her waste places; that he would grant us all those blessings, temporal and spiritual, we have need of. And we farther propose that this day of special fasting and prayer be preceded, wherever practicable, by religious exercises begun on the previous Sabbath and continued day by day till the Sabbath following.

And now, brethren, we commend you to God and to the word of his

grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified.

JAMES O. ANDREW, ROBERT FAINE,
GEO. F. PERCE, H. H. KAVANAUGH,
JOHN EARLY, W. M. WRIGHTMAN,
E. M. MARVIN, D. S. DEGRETT,
H. N. McPHERSON,
April 18, 1867.

"ON DUTY."—A Northern Methodist paper, the *Northeastern Christian Advocate*, published at Chicago, and dated April 17th, in giving some account of the session of the New York Annual Conference, which session was opened in the city of New York, April 3d, says:

"Rev. Bro. Johnson, of Missouri Conference, was introduced. In his remarks he read a letter from Gov. Fitcher saying, 'The Methodists of the North are always on duty. I rely on them more than on my militia.'"

That is decidedly rich. But the Governor of this State is certainly one of the most unfortunate men of the times. He is perpetually going from one mistake into another, and the history of all the States in the once United States might perhaps be searched in vain to find a man acting as Governor who had in the same length of time made so many and such grievous mistakes. His militia operations were great mistakes. So of the railroad matters, and so of divers other matters "too tedious to mention," and now he has made another mistake. He will find it out ere long. The "Methodists of the North" won't do to rely on. True, they may be as vindictive, fanatical and treacherous as were his militia, and they may even cause more mischief for a time, but he had better not rely on them so implicitly. A while ago they were for taking our church houses as a matter of right, then anon they were only taking them as a matter of expediency, and did not intend to keep them, and now they seem almost ready to proclaim they never took them at all.

The Governor relies on these people now more than on his militia—no high compliment to their piety, by-the-by—but sooner or later they will slip from under him, and then, the last prop being removed, "the last link broken," what is to follow?

But in what sense did the Governor use the phrase, "I rely on them more than on my militia?" Does he rely on them to do the praying, or the fighting, or the railroad selling, or the plundering, or the political trickstering? Which is it? He appointed one of those preachers to sell a railroad, several others to register voters, and others again to other positions. Does he rely on them for some particular thing or things, or does he just rely on them for anything and everything? Who can tell?

But seriously, in what a humiliating attitude this Governor and these ecclesiastics are placing themselves? It is a shame!—*St. Louis Christian Advocate*.

MONTE, May 14.—A large number of negroes met to-night, on the corner of Royal and Government St., to hear Judge Kelly, of Pennsylvania. A number of whites, also, were present. Everything was remarkably quiet until Kelly began speaking. He began by saying he had come to discuss the rights of the negroes—rights they were entitled to, and bid defiance to all interrupters and to the world. He had the 15th Regiment at his back, and if that proved inadequate, the whole United States army would. Judge Kelly continued in this strain for some minutes, using some language and expressing incendiary sentiments which were calculated to incite riotous demonstrations.

He was interrupted by a white man on the outskirts of the crowd, whom the police promptly arrested. The first shot was at this time fired. It is impossible to say by whom. Instantaneously shots followed from negroes, who were all well armed. The firing then became general. Immediately after the firing began the alarm bell rung and continued ringing during the progress of the riot, which lasted an hour. A large majority of the shots were fired by negroes, as but very few of the whites present were armed, having attended the meeting to listen quietly to Kelly, and without the intention of provoking a riot.

The police succeeded in quelling the riot before the arrival of the 15th Regiment, which were ordered out by Col. Shepherd, and appeared on the ground as soon as possible, but not until the meeting had been dispersed. They now guard the streets—everything is quiet, and little or no excitement at midnight.

It is impossible to say positively the number killed and wounded. Three men are known to be killed, two of them negroes, and a number wounded; among them one policeman and a white boy. Kelly is at the Battle House, and leaves for Montgomery to-morrow.

MONTE, May 15.—During the melee last night, the following persons were killed and wounded: Killed, white—Gabriel Alsen; colored, Samuel Brittan.

Wounded, whites—Thomas H. Hard, David Parsons (police), and two boys—James Burns, colored, and S. Sedgwick, white—and Goldsmith J. Gaston, son, and Pierce Mitchell, colored. There was a number of persons slightly injured whose names are unknown.

The two papers of the parish of St. Martinville have been merged into one, the Democrat sinking name and the Courier of the fact being the patronymic of the fusion. The following is a portion of a salubrious:

"In entering up in this new of its existence, the 'Courier of Teche' will throw off the shackles of old party ties and lends, it let the 'dead past' bury its dead with all its traits as well as its errors it will go forth, untrammelled by any of its past alliances and divisions, determined to maintain, throughout the revolutionary crisis which is now agitating country, the principles of a firm and manly independence. But it is not improper to explain that by independence is meant Caucasian independence, in no distinction with negro depravity, lawlessness and misrule. Thus, therefore, it is proposed that 'Courier' will be strictly independent, and no further, for, it can or compromise with monarchism and Sumnerism, even to save country from total wreck. Believing as it does, that it were better that the whole of this nation, which is compromised by the Potomac and the Gulf of Mexico should at once be visited by the of heaven and annihilated, than that the slow, but sure element of destruction should be introduced among our people, in the repulsive shape of the amalgamation and deterioration of the races. The of the Teche, therefore, will be essentially and uncompromisingly white paper."—*N. O. Times*.

STORM OF THE 5th and 6th.—Officers of the steamer A. G. from Fort Jackson, report having experienced a very heavy gale the 5th and 6th inst., in the below the city, which lasted six hours. The back-water in the bay rose several feet, over the soldiers' quarters at St. Philip, and entering the buildings. Four feet of water reported in the powder magazine. The hospital buildings at Fortson are considerably damaged, roof being partly blown off. A flagstaff inside the fort is down, and there is back water all over the quarters.

At Buras Settlement the levee are broken; also at Mrs. H. Smith's and Dr. Westerfield's. United States survey schooner blown ashore near Mrs. Johnson's landing; there is a break there at Bernard's Landing; the levee has washed away at Captain Brard's, and the water is running the levee. A crevasse occurred at Tropical Bend, below the place of Alfred Ruiz, and several buildings are in the water. The orange and rice crops in the vicinity are proverbially ruined. The levees all along Buras Settlement are in great distress.

The levees are also broken at Blanchmones and Bellevue plantations, and at Petit Prairie. The water is running over the levee at Point Michel, and there is a crevasse at Richland, fifty miles from the city, about 300 yards in width with all the old and new levees gone.

The people along the lower coast require immediate assistance from the Board of Levee Commissioners, if that body has any means at its disposal.—*N. O. Times*.

THE LONDON CONTEMPORARY publishes some remarkable statistics exposing the imbecility and mismanagement of the English authorities in both before and during the famine, puts in contrast therewith the wisdom and activity evinced by the Christian mission, both English and American, in doing the little that was done, to avert the calamity and to lessen its consequences. The greatness of the occasion is the single fact, that two millions of half of people in the one province of Ohio perished in 1866, from starvation and disease, owing their origin and continuance to a lack of food. We are told that in misadventures, in the latter part of the year, warning of what was likely to be, and in conjunction with foreign philanthropists, that depots of rice should be sent and grain be largely imported into America. It is said that the government told them to mind their own business, any rate nothing was done.

DOGS AND SHEEP.—The Commission of Agriculture was that according to returns from 413 counties, 73,601 have been killed by dogs within the year, of the value of \$331,609; the Ohio from 1858 to 1863 inclusive, \$704,758, and that 3,936,812 sheep Ohio gave an annual loss of \$117,448, 32,695,796 sheep in the northern States would suffer an annual loss of \$978,516.

THE N. O. Christian Advocate. SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION At Whistler, Alabama.

Mr. Editor:—Having heard and read a good deal, recently, about the rapidly growing town, and learning further that there was to be a Sunday-school celebration at the Methodist Church on the 1st of May, I thought that this was a good opportunity to ascertain if the moral improvement of the place was keeping pace with the external improvement—so I attended the celebration. Whistler is located in the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, five miles from Mobile, and is probably one of the most flourishing little places now in the South. The shop on the road is located here—it is a mammoth affair—the company pay about forty thousand dollars per month to the mechanics employed at this point—this forms the basis of the town. The inhabitants number two thousand or more, and the population is still increasing.

During the short time the present celebration has been here, the membership has increased thirty per cent., and the Sunday-school has more than doubled its numbers. Well, the 1st of May has come—it is a very morning, rather cool, but it will be very pleasant after the sun gets a little.

At an early hour there are groups of children hurrying to the church with their parents and friends to assemble, and by ten o'clock the house is crowded. Let us walk in and take a seat, if we get one, which is doubtful—no, here is a gentleman tendering us a seat—I wonder who he is. "That our pastor." Oh how beautifully the church is decorated—some one knows what flowers were made for. But look! what a group of lovely children—about one hundred. There, the little bell rings—no, it is quiet. Who is that on the platform? O, yes, I see now, it is Mr. Carver, the superintendent—with programme in hand. "The exercises will open with song by the school and prayer by our pastor." The song is finished, the prayer is offered, and the programme goes with a dialogue, rendered by two Misses, about Sunday-school celebrations, in which are many important points brought out, showing that the author knew something about Sunday-schools, and Sunday-school celebrations.

I wonder who wrote that." I think I can guess, but the question is not addressed to me, so I will not answer it. The programme consisted of dialogues and well selected pieces of prose and poetry, interspersed with appropriate songs. The dialogues were written and arranged for the occasion, and were quite with good-humored attacks upon the prevailing follies of the age; the object being to point out some great moral truth. The music was all very good—it was vocal music entirely, for they have no instrument. What is more thrilling than the silvery voices of a group of children flowing through the air in liquid song? Beautiful, indeed, was the caroling of that infant class who sang that sweet little song, "I want to be an angel." The exercises closed with that touching piece of poetry, "I have no Mother now," repeated by a little orphan boy who threw a pathos into it that moved almost every one in the audience to tears. The exhibition was a decided success, and will long be remembered as an era in the history of Whistler—not only as an expression of the exquisite taste of the officers of the school, but as demonstrating the refining and elevating influence of religion, calling like gentle dew upon the tender buds of the infant heart, making them to open to the Sun of righteousness, and filling the earth with the sweet fragrance of early piety. After the exercises were closed, the school formed a procession—the citizens present following in the rear—then, "away, away to the woods" we went. The grove that had been selected was about a mile from the church—a beautiful elevation, crowned with live oaks, beech, and magnolia trees—a lovely

and inviting spot. There they found a table covered with good things prepared by the ladies for this grand occasion. After dinner all were left to choose their own innocent amusement—some gathered in groups and held a tete-a-tete, others wandered in search of flowers, while the little folks called on the pastor and superintendent to make amusements for them, which duty they performed to their entire satisfaction, until some constructed a swing. As the sun retired and the shadows of night came on apace, every one walked slowly homeward, thanking God, we trust, for the happy day.

BETIE.
For the N. O. Christian Advocate.
SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION
At Brookhaven, Mississippi.

Mr. Editor:—Friday and Saturday, the 9th and 10th of May, were bright and joyous days to the children at Brookhaven. The sounds of preparation had for several days been heard. Little feet had been heard pattering along our sidewalks, and little voices singing and rehearsing daily in the church. Public expectation was on tiptoe, when on Friday afternoon the bell rang forth its merry peal, the doors of the church were opened, and the seats thronged with happy children and delighted friends. The stage had been handsomely bedecked with flowers and evergreens, arranged in beautiful arches and graceful festoons. The elevated platform was made to represent a spring forest scene—the little girls and blooming young ladies of the school being so arranged as to appear like beautiful nymphs resting beneath the shade of the trees.

—And when music arose with its voluptuous swell,
Bright eyes looked love to eyes which spoke again,
And all went merry as a marriage bell."

Then came the speeches, dialogues, and tableaux, interspersed with beautiful and appropriate songs arranged for the occasion. Where all did well comparisons would be invidious. At night the tableaux representing Bible scenes were exhibited with fine effect. Rebecca and her maidens at the well, with gallant young Jacob on his knee, courting the favor of the Belle of Mesopotamia, was received with rapturous applause, the audience demanding its repetition.

The Angel Scene and the "Holy Mother" carried us away to Bethle-hem's crowded city and to Judea's night-crowned hills, where the heavenly embassy shouted to the shepherds, the "glad tidings of great joy"—the birth of Israel's King and the world's Redeemer. The scene of the poor out-cast, bondswoman, and her son perishing in the wilderness, drew the tear of sympathy from the eyes of many.

But I dare not go further into detail. The whole was a complete success, the children all reflecting credit alike upon their parents and instructors. The exercises concluded at ten o'clock P. M. by the adoption of a resolution of thanks to Bro. J. W. Martin, our faithful superintendent, and to the teachers of the Sabbath-school, not only for their evening's entertainment, but for their successful labors in instructing the children of Brookhaven. A collection was attempted at the close, but owing to a misapprehension of its object, only a very small amount was raised.

The next day was devoted to a grand picnic in a beautiful grove near by. The table, eighty feet in length, groined beneath the weight of luxuries. One hundred and fifty children, our Sabbath-school scholars, stood around the board, while their elders waited and enjoyed the scene. Three hundred little hands and half as many little mouths were soon busy, and the "goodies" rapidly disappeared, to be replaced by as many more from the capacious baskets of their parents and friends. Dinner over with the little folks, the table was rearranged and a bounteous repast spread for the large crowd of friends present.

Their was "enough for each—enough for every one." Nothing disagreeable occurred to mar the

pleasure of the occasion. There was but one thing to be regretted—the absence of our excellent and beloved superintendent, Dr. Martin, who being completely prostrated with an attack of sick-head-ache, was unable to be present at the Saturday's festivities.

After dinner appropriate games for the children were inaugurated, and the afternoon was spent in frolic and merriment.

Now, Mr. Editor, don't you rejoice with those that rejoice? I have carefully refrained from boasting, but I do think it is but justice to say that we have a number one Sabbath-school: one of the best, perhaps, in the Conference. It is well organized, well conducted, largely attended, and highly appreciated, and all this is due, under the blessing of God, to the exertions of our brother, Dr. J. W. Martin.

Truly yours,
L. R. REMING, Pastor.

From the London Saturday Review.
UNTHRIFT OF TIME.

One very often finds that the people who are most thrifty in affairs of money are guilty of the most habitual unthrift in the husbanding and disposal of time. Thrift may be said to consist in getting money's worth for money spent. The same virtue may plainly exist in connection with time. Money for which you fail to get some due equivalent is in so far wasted. Lapse of time which brings you nothing is wasted in the same sense. Fools allow their money, or some of it, to slip through their fingers without getting a morsel of good out of it. And time, too, is thus allowed to slip away without being forced to surrender some advantage, not by fools only, but by a good many who pass for wise folk, and who in truth are rather wise. The students at St. Andrews were recently warned, not how short life is, but "how much shorter we make it by the time we waste on things which are neither business, nor meditation, nor pleasure." It is really startling to reflect how true this is even of men and women who know most thoroughly the value of time, and are most careful that none of it escapes without giving up and leaving behind something wholesome and profitable. A thorough appreciation of the worth of time means neither more nor less than a just estimate of the things which are worth seeking and possessing; and the vexation which a sensible person feels over wasted time only means that he has been compelled to pursue something which he does not desire nor deem in any way worth pursuing. In this country, particularly, but in some degree perhaps all over the world, there is an absurd and downright pestilent notion that time devoted to pleasure is almost, if not altogether, wasted; or, in other words, that pleasure is an object which we ought to be ashamed, rather than otherwise, of caring much about or running much after. Dull blockheads often affect a grand contempt for pleasure, and they are certainly consistent in steadily abstaining from making any addition to the existing stock of pleasure already in the world. Pleasure is in itself quite as just and worthy an object of pursuit as business, and probably not less than three-fourths of the time that is given to business is only not wasted because success in business is, or ought to be, a stepping-stone to increased opportunities of pleasure and enjoyment. The patent evil, however, is that the level of pleasure is ordinarily placed a great deal lower than it need be.

People incapable of the better and higher states of mind that may be classified as pleasurable seem some how or other to have the power of fixing the average social standard; and it follows that everybody who knows the value of time, and feels the worthlessness of the kind of diversion established in conformity to this standard, consciously shortens his life in following something which he does not want and which does him no good. How many miserable men every night in London at this time of year consume time, at rents and other insupportably devised social gatherings, which would have sufficed for the acquisition of a new language, or of a fair knowledge of chemistry or geology, or of intelligible and coherent views on politics. But, it is said, men live for something else besides chemistry and Greek plays; they do not choose to have the world turned into a gigantic and compulsory kind of Mechanic's Institution. This is perfectly just, only nobody that we have ever heard of desires to make society a big school-room. If social diversions were really diversions, they would have a just place in the scheme of things. But standing in a crowd of people whom you do not

care about, and who do not care about you, who have nothing whatever to say to you and who do not want to listen to anything that you may have to say, to have to hearken to simpering songs and feeble fiddling, or perhaps to have to make talk, that most truly terrible of processes—is this, or any thing like this, to pass for diversion? After all, it is better even to turn the world into a big school-room than to keep it as a big baby-house, or bore's paradise. Perhaps it is true that no man can keep his mind wholesome without mixing a good deal with his fellows. But there is all the difference in the world between real intercourse and this trumpery pretence of intercourse. The mere sight of a crowd of people in a drawing room can do one no good in any way. It does not refresh one, nor please one, nor suggest any thing to one. A sensible person would do better to live in a hut in a wood, and subsist on dried pulse and water, than buy society at this cost, or shorten life by this tiresome method.

Take a large portion of all the conversation that an ordinary man has to take a share in. It does not lead to any thing, and is not business. It does not entertain us or recruit us, and is not pleasure. We might just as well spend the time in whipping tops or playing at marbles. There is no exercise of any of the faculties, except that of patience, perhaps, and therefore a good game at tops and marbles would be much better. A consideration like this shows how merely conventional our ideas are. If we heard that a young man or a young woman spent four or five hours every day in whipping a top, we should think such a waste of time severely culpable. As it is, we do not think of an equally purposeless set of habits as involving any waste of time at all, or as being in the least blameworthy in themselves. It would be a palpable folly to suppose that all conversation ought to be of that terrible kind which is usually said to be improving. It would be a sad day when every dinner-table should be constituted into a little Social Science Congress or British Association. It would be a great pity, too, if flirtations and jestings, and all those other pastimes which the rigid sum up as levity, were banished from society. Anything is endurable except sheer stagnation. Every five minutes of stagnation are just as much waste as lighting a cigar with a five-pound note or tossing money into the river, and the more a man either thrusts himself, or what is more common, allows himself to be dragged, into positions where this stagnation prevails, the more open he is to the weighty charge of unthrift in a commodity where unthrift can never be repaired.

In country towns there is a superstition that it is a social duty to allow yourself to stagnate for an hour or an evening when anybody requires this sacrifice of you. The same idea prevails, more or less, everywhere, even among tolerably intelligent people. If anybody persecutes you with proffers of hospitality and entertainment, you are pronounced an ungracious churl should you venture to decline or resist such barbarously cruel kindness. Yet it is not, we fancy, considered to be a social duty to give a guinea to any person who is so odd as to consider it a favor to demand one from you. Nobody would be thought ungracious, or a churl, for refusing to squander his money in this inexplicable and unfruitful fashion. Why is it that nobody is ashamed to require one to squander time in unprofitable profusion, and that, in the matter of time, Catiline's practice in the matter of money would be thought a great deal less shameful, or perhaps not shameful at all—*sui profusus, alieni appetens*?

Perhaps the secret of the difference may be, that to ask for a neighbor's time for social exercises does not look quite so selfish as to ask for his money. If you ask him to stagnate for two or three hours, you also mean to stagnate by his side for the same time. Can any thing be fairer or more thoroughly impartial? The truth is that people do not know the sacrifice which, in a man with any approach to purpose in life, the intervals of deliberate stagnation imply. The man himself only knows it when, at the end of a month or three months, he counts up the hours in which, to all intents and purposes, he has ceased to exist, ceased to grow, ceased alike to receive or impart ideas or emotions, or to be conscious of any play of any single faculty. It is true that certain moods of sheer passivity are eminently valuable, and the time of the duration of such moods is very far from being mere waste. Perhaps no part of life, in modern times especially, is less of the nature of waste. But the process of stagnating along with a number of fellow-creatures in no sheer passivity. On the contrary, its dullness and deadness are highly irritating; and the languor which creeps over the victim is of a sordid

and embarrassing kind, which leaves him exhausted and depressed, instead of recruited. Surely a man might be excused for reflecting at the end of a season on all that he has endured, and on all that he might have done in the same time, if friendly persecutors had only allowed him to rest in peace.

Besides the mysterious and indefensible claims of society, men too often allow themselves to be led captive by small worries and obscure little cares. A man may, in his proper peril, of course, resist the claims of society over him, but he can never quite escape from little fretting troubles, to say nothing of the greater ones. But most people no doubt give much more time to these small troubles than they deserve. They think, and rightly, that because they are troubles they have a claim to attention; but all turns on the question of how much. A great many persons surrender themselves body and soul to paltry cares. They are like a man who should squander a fortune on toys. It would be thought very thriftless to pay a guinea in open market for some thing which might have been got for half a crown. Why should not the same degree of caution attach to those who fail to make their troubles as light and cheap as they can—to beat them down to the lowest possible figure, and to say, like the buyer, It is naught, it is naught? There is every degree of difference in the ways in which people take their minor cares. One man will be as much thrown out of the stoical groove by a bad dinner or a foolish bottle of wine as another by the loss of three parts of his fortune in a broken bank. Another will lose a whole day in lamentations over the sickness of a horse, or the presence of rain when he desired sunshine. A moderate vexation is justified. Anything more than this is waste. Moralists and sermonizers, whether amateur or professional, insist that this exaggeration of sentiment is wrong and wicked, and so on. It would surely be a more effective argument with the majority of mankind to point out what a waste disproportionate attention to small vexation really signifies.

People attach rather vague notions to what is called wrong. But everybody knows exactly what you mean by thrift, whether of money or of opportunities. Nearly everybody, too, cares for something, wishes to have something, and finds pleasure in doing something, over and above all other things. If people are made to see, and to get into the habit of seeing, that prolonged worrying over matters which worrying can not repair is an extravagant waste of time which would carry them a long way in their favorite business, they are far more likely to train themselves to something like a duly proportioned fortitude. The vulgarist mind, with the poorest set of preferences, may shrink from sheer profitless waste of chances of gratifying and improving and increasing its preferences. Perhaps some of the best class of minds are not so acute as they will be one day in discerning how much that passes for useful disposal of time is in truth mere spendthrift prodigality.

GOD'S BLESSING ON TITHES.—Abram was very rich in cattle, and in silver and gold. This is a very brief, but a very strong expression. Let us think on it for a moment. He was rich; he was very rich; he was very rich in each of three particulars—very rich in cattle; very rich in silver; and very rich in gold. Then he must have been very rich indeed in all these combined—cattle, silver and gold. And all this accumulation of riches, must have been effected while he was yearly paying over to the cause of God so large a sum as one-tenth of his income. How can we account for such a success with such an annual subtraction from it otherwise than by supposing that the blessing of God must have rested upon his punctual obedience to this requirement of tithes. For such is the goodness of Abram's God and ours, that he never imposes a burden without coupling a compensating blessing with the patient and faithful bearing of it. Abram knew this much better than some of us in these christian days, and therefore, he had a large, strong and unshaking faith in the goodness and promises of his God; and that faith was never disappointed; but always in due season reaped its reward. It certainly in this instance of tithes, reaped a most magnificent reward, we shall presently see when we have considered the matter yet more thoroughly.

It is reported, that the French Commissioner on the Exhibition has sold the palace in the Champ de Mars, roofs, walls, pillars, etc., to a Russian Company, who are to take possession of it on the 1st of November. It is said the company will take the structure to Russia, and rebuild it at St. Petersburg.

HOUSEKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT.

UNUSABLE OINTMENT.—Obtain a pint of real cream, let it simmer over the fire, or on the side, till it resembles butter, and forms a thick, oily substance, which may be used as ointment for fresh or old wounds, cracked lips or hands.

TO CLEAN WHITE VAILS.—Put the veil in a solution of white soap, and let it simmer a quarter of an hour; squeeze it in some warm water and soap till quite clean. Rinse it from soap, and then in clean cold water, in which is a drop of liquid blue; then pour boiling water on a teaspoonful of starch; run the veil through this, and clear it well by clapping it. Afterwards pin it out, keeping the edges straight and even.

TO PREVENT THE FORMATION OF CRUST UPON THE INSIDE OF TEA KETTLES.—Put into the tea kettle a flat oyster shell, and keep it constantly there; it will attract the stony particles that are in the water to itself, and prevent their forming upon the tea kettle. Or, as the shell occasions a disagreeable noise, regularly clean the inside of the kettle. No crust forms on common saucepans, which are cleaned whenever they are used.

TO MAKE WASH BALLS.—Take two pounds of new white soap, and shave thin into a teacupful of rose water, pouring in as much boiling water as will soften it. Put into a pipkin a pint of sweet oil, fourpenny worth of oil almonds, half a pound of spermaceti, and set all over the fire till dissolved; then add the soap, and half a pound of camphor that has been first reduced to powder by rubbing it in a mortar with a few drops of spirits of wine or lavender water. Boil ten minutes; then pour it into a basin, and stir till it is quite thick enough to roll up into hard balls.

TO MAKE SALT BUTTER FRESH.—Put four pounds of salt butter into a churn with four quarts of fresh milk, and a small portion of arrack. Churn them together, and in about an hour take out the butter, and treat it exactly as fresh butter, by washing it in water, and adding the customary quantity of salt. This is a singular experiment. The butter gains about three ounces in each pound, and is in every particular equal to fresh butter. It would be greatly improved by the addition of two or three ounces of fine sugar, in powder. A common earthen churn answers the same purpose as a wooden one, and may be purchased at any china shop.

WARMING PLASTER.—Burgundy pitch, seven parts; melt and add plaster of caustic, one part. Some add a little camphor. Used in chest complaints, local pains, etc.

BALSAM FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.—Tincture of toll, and compound tincture of benzoin, of each, one ounce; rectified spirit, two ounces. Mix. The dose is one teaspoonful.

MARROW POMATH.—Lard, one pound; suet, half a pound; oil of lemon and cloves, three drachms of each.

LEMONADE.—Powdered sugar, four pounds; citric or tartaric acid, one ounce; essence of lemon, 2 drachms; mix well. Two or three teaspoonfuls make a very sweet and agreeable glass of extemporaneous lemonade.

SWEETMEAT CREAM.—Take some cream and slice some preserved peaches into it, apricots, or plums, sweeten the cream with sugar, or with the syrup the fruit was preserved in; mix all well together.

AFTERNOON CAKES (Swiss).—Mix four ounces of fine flour, two ounces of sifted sugar, the grated peel of a lemon, and half a pound of butter, to a paste, with the white of an egg, and a sufficient quantity of milk. Roll it thin, cut into biscuits, and brush them over with the yolk of an egg, over which sift fine sugar; bake them on tins.

HOW TO CLEAR SOAPSCUDS.—It is well-known that a little alum dissolved is very effective in clearing muddy water; but a short time since, some alum was applied in a manner which, from its novelty and valuable results, is worthy of notice. In a place where water is scarce, a little alum was dissolved in hot water, and thrown into a tub of thick soapscuds. In a short time the soap, curdled, and accompanied by the muddy particles, sank to the bottom, leaving the water above perfectly clear, pure, and devoid of smell. This water was found very useful for washing clothing in again, when poured off the sediment. A similar result was attained in a quick manner by filling a boiler with soapscuds, placing it on a fire, and throwing a bit of alum into it. When the scuds boiled, the scum went over, and left the water clear, soft, and as useful for washing clothes as it had originally been.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, MAY 25th, 1867.

How to send money. — We are frequently receiving enquiries upon this point. We have scarcely lost anything by the mails, and consider them safe. The risk at any rate will be ours.

To SUBSCRIBERS.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

DEFICIENCY.

We again suggest that each male member of the Church, hand to the preacher in charge, ONE DOLLAR ON THE FIRST Sabbath in June, to pay what the church owes our Bishops upon last year's salary:—Never mind cyphering it up, brother.

THE EPISCOPAL ADDRESS OF THE BISHOPS OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

We lay before our readers and commend to them this timely and able paper. The immediate occasion of it is the change in the organic structure of our Church, which has been constitutionally adopted. Wise and godly men have made the change, uttering and representing the mind of its ministry and membership. Constitutional changes with us are made with difficulty, and the process goes along from the General Conference down through the Annual Conferences, slowly enough to give ample time for examination, for intelligent, and deliberate action. It is a profound satisfaction to believe that there are many, very many, wiser and holier spirits in the Church of God, than those who may compose the immediate circle of one's own special influence, and while we stay on earth, or live in Heaven, it will be the supreme pleasure of existence to be guided by such superior wisdom.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CONVENTION.—We have a verbal report from the Convention of the Methodist Protestant Church recently convened in Montgomery. The Commissioners appointed by the M. E. Church South were present, and the mutual conferences between them and the Convention were full, free, and marked by a most Christian and catholic spirit. They came to no agreement. The matter of church coalescence was referred back to our Commissioners, and to their Annual Conferences. Another Convention to be called, if the conferences advise, during May, 1868. The points of difference were mainly three:

1st. Upon Presiding Elders—the M. P. Church not wishing the office.

2d. Upon the annual appointment of preachers by the Bishops. The M. P. Church desire a right of appeal from the appointing power to the Annual Conference.

3d. Upon the name of the church—the M. P. Church wishing it changed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Rock Bridge Alum Springs, of Virginia, which appears in this week's paper. The public, especially the Southern public, have for years been acquainted with the high character which these medicinal waters have for relieving enlargement of the liver, diseases of the kidney, and those incident to morbid action of the viscera. These springs are in the mountains, about one hundred and sixty miles west of Richmond and forty north-west of Atlanta. The Virginia Central Railroad runs within five miles of them. They are in the heart of a most beautiful region. Some of the most classic and interesting spots now upon the North American Continent are within easy reach of this water, as place, which adds no little to its charm.

A LIVING CHURCH.

Churchmen differ upon the evidences of Church vitality. Symptoms which by a Ritualist would be considered favorable, would by any one else be reckoned as fatal to pure Christianity. The Methodist standard of godliness must ever be a high one, so long as the distinctive characteristic of its doctrine is maintained, that religion is life—a new life, preceded by a new birth. According to Luther, not a matter of doing and leaving undone, but of a change in the man; so that it is not new works done, but a new man to do them; not another life but another birth.

This life-idea of religion pervades all the teaching of Mr. Wesley. To have more religion is to have more life.

"More of thy life, and more, I have,
As the old Adam dies."

Life in all the affections of our being prevailing over the merely natural and evil; producing the highest activity in God's service, as well as the greatest devotion to His Kingdom and glory. This life in the individuals which compose the church must be the measure of its vitality. Catholics and High Church Episcopalians look to "the church" to its Episcopacy, its service, its priesthood, and a certain undefined aggregation of venerable things, composing the idea and the expression, as a source of strength and life that is entirely outside of, and distinct from themselves, and fully capable of supplying all their deficiencies, and balancing all their defects.

So that if the whole membership should become worldly, earthly, sensual, or any number thereof be, in life and conversation, never so untrue, blasphemous, or unchaste, the church itself would be shorn of none of its glory, or power. They regard "The Church" as a reservoir of good, of merit, of mercy, and of efficient influence with God upon which they can draw irrespective of any individual piety. This notion leaves them quite free of all restraint, and at liberty to be as worldly as the world; to consult their own inclinations, to go where they please, and do what they please; inasmuch as the honor, and the purity, and the spirituality of the church are conserved by Holy Fathers, and Bishops, and Priests, by consecrated men, and consecrated women, whose prime and sole business is to attend to this thing. A very convenient sort of arrangement this for serving two masters, and for reconciling the temple of God with idols. But this treasury of good works and spiritual life, Methodism does not recognize. The life of any church, with her, is the sum of spiritual life in the members which compose it. A society composed of frivolous, covetous, proud people, as fond of pleasure as they are devoid of the works of faith, cannot by any general theory of the constitution of the church, pass for anything but a dead church. No amount of solemnity at stated periods, or regulation of diet, nor mere roll of the eyeball, nor curvature of form, nor glottal dilatation however subdued, can be accepted as an equivalent for the weightier matters of "repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ."

A church may be dead in its very doctrine. It may reject the Divinity of Christ; it may reject the Personality, or the immediate agency of the Holy Spirit; it may virtually reject the Holy Scriptures, by making tradition and the church a sufficient guide and source of truth; or it may make void the Law of God, by preaching universal salvation for the impenitent. Or, on the other hand, it may hold to all the doctrine of Godliness as taught by the Protestant churches, but in spiritual, experimental power be

"trees whose fruit withereth, without fruit, twice dead."

Methodists are much inclined to apply two tests of church animation: do they pay the preacher? do they attend church? If the answer be no, the thing is settled. But suppose it to be yes; then what? Are these two infallible signs? So much stress has of late been placed upon one of these evidences, that other equally vital statistics are in danger of being disregarded. Is there an altar in every family? How do the people attend the prayer-meeting? or those meetings—the best ever devised for holy meditation, and spiritual converse—the love-feast and the class-room? What number of them are there who really delight to talk of Christ; who are inquiring after the full meaning of the "power of the resurrection," who go "beyond their power" in ministering to the saints; who say with increasing heartiness of faith, "Thine is the kingdom?"

"Who, passing through the mournful vale,
Drink comfort from the living well,
That flows replenished from above;
From strength to strength advancing here,
Till all before their God appear,
And each receives the crown of love."

If we abound in spiritual life we shall want for no good thing.

The Holy Spirit will fill our churches with people; will keep our young people from straying off to other folds; will replenish the Stewards; will improve the quality of our preaching; will supply our Zion with ministers, and missionaries, and will generously support her missions to the heathen; and will make all things work together for good to her.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The fire of revenge burns steadily in the hearts of our Northern brethren. The release of Mr. Davis gives no satisfaction to their Methodist Journals. They think he ought to be hung. They are much afraid that his being out on bail will elate the Southern people, and give occasion to new outbursts of rebellious temper. They are resolved to believe that the entire South is still in a state of latent war. They harp on the two strings—the rebellion and the freedman.

In fine contrast with these morose, ghostly conservators of peace, is the following from the Boston Courier:

"Our local radical organs are greatly exercised by the release of Jefferson Davis on bail, and regard Horace Greeley as little better than demented for writing his autograph next to that of the 'Arch-traitor,' on the bail bonds. In their opinion, somebody ought to have been hung for treason, to give the Federal Government a proper lease of existence. The despotic governments of the Old World have all been soaked and cemented in the blood of innumerable political victims and martyrs, and they would have one helpless old man, at least, sacrificed on the altar of the Union, to appease the injured genius of a government which itself was born and nurtured in rebellion. That mercy which droppeth as the gentle dew from heaven, our local radical editors do not like. Like the Gaiour in the tale of Vathek, they mutter for blood and refuse to be comforted at the escape of their victim. This is an amiable frame of mind, but we do not think it does any credit to our community. It is local, narrow and implacable. Far more honorable, Christian and useful is the disposition evinced by Messrs. Greeley, Gerritt Smith, and Augustus Schell. We are glad that the Federal Government has at last relieved itself of the odium of detaining in one of its fortresses a State prisoner whom it would neither try nor release. We do not want a government like ours to be baptized in the blood of political victims. Treason, attainder, outlawry, confiscation and arbitrary arrests are things and words, which we hope to see never flourishing in popular dictionaries, and under a system of government professedly based on the consent of the governed. It is high time that bygone were bygone between the North and South, it is high time that an era of kindly feeling were ushered in. We believe that at this late day the very worst use

that the Federal Government could make of Jefferson Davis would be to hang him for treason. We honor Horace Greeley for the part which he took in procuring the release of Mr. Davis."

The jury impanelled by Judge Underwood consisted of John Minor Botts, three negroes, and others, and is described as being a cold, clammy, rancid looking set.

By the by, the negro in this city is beginning to show signs of ingratitude toward those who have been photographed with him. The reverend gentleman who has been so assiduously rendering to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, at length discovers that he can count upon neither Pompey or Caesar. The Tribune, the freedman's paper, pronounces him an "interloper." Sad, sad. But republicans are proverbially ungrateful. Fortunately he is not wholly dependent upon gratitude. He has been more than commonly conspicuous of late, calling public meetings to order, reading out heterogeneous lists of Vice-Presidents, besides doing some work about municipal lobbies not strictly professional. His friends at the North have no adequate idea of how severely the present campaign is taxing his somewhat retiring disposition. It is to be hoped that these more public engagements will not interrupt or seriously derange his regular lectures as President of the Thompson Biblical, because that pays. That he has many warm admirers among the colored people we have reason to believe, though Bishop Campbell pronounces him to be "one of the vilest enemies of the African M. E. Church." The colored brethren see a good deal in him, yet. Many a dollar he has collected for them; and they know that as long as "Old Mother" gives milk, he can help them get it. They will use him as long as he can be made useful, and then they will cast him off as an unprofitable branch. The curious part of all this is that he imagines that he is using them, which is also true, so far as his Northern clients are concerned. Should those evil counsels prevail and cause his removal from this point, which we have seriously feared, it will be a long time before one can be found who combines the politician, the professor, the philanthropist, and the preacher in such happy proportions. He has done a good deal of work for Bishop Ames—first and last, not the cleanest sort of jobs, either; he has affiliated most heartily with the several sets of military men and "loyal men" who have controlled this department; he has sustained the stars and stripes with unmeasured zeal and eloquence, and if any services can merit repose, he should not be disturbed.

In addition to the failure of the First National Bank last week, we have this week news of the failure of the house of Trenholm & Co., in Liverpool, and of other houses there largely engaged in the American trade. The money market here is snappily tight, and there is much want of confidence in business circles. We urge upon everybody to economize, and to put no money away that gives no sound when it falls. Spend no money in visiting North-cru springs, or in any sort of dissipation. There are thousands who will be furnishing in less than two months; who now have a little, and but very little, necessary food. We must not turn our people over to the tender mercies of New England, but divide with them the last loaf. So shall the God of the harvest bless us. It is by their unanimous efforts to sustain the planter and farmer that some of our merchants have brought themselves to the verge of ruin. Such houses are to be regarded with favor, and should not be classed with those who by sheer selfish

speculation have outwitted themselves and others.

The dismissal of the Mississippi and Georgia application for protection, must suggest to every thinking man that the Supreme Court of the United States consults, in its decisions, the will of Congress and the views of politicians rather than the principles of law and the Constitution. It has ceased to be a bulwark of constitutional liberty.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

DEAR BROTHER: We have had at Tallassee, the past few weeks, a glorious revival. Not only did sixteen profess a saving faith in Christ Jesus the Lord, and connect themselves with the Church, and bid fair to make good members, but, sir, the members of the Church of long standing were much encouraged and strengthened, and, in a word, the whole Church energized and more fully spiritualized. Tallassee society is now in a better condition than it has been probably since the beginning of the war.

We have also a good Sabbath-school, numbering now about eighty scholars—the best at this place in years. The Lord be praised for his goodness.

R. A. TIMMONS.

Tallassee, Ala., May 17, 1867.

The following revival news is from the Albany Weekly News, Georgia:

THE MEETING.—The revival meeting is still in progress at the Methodist Church. Quite a number have already joined the Church, and scores are found at the altar every night. The meeting will be continued during the present week. Rev. J. P. Duncan thus far has been the principal laborer in this good work. He has crowded houses every night to listen to his earnest presentations of the gospel. Rev. J. S. Key, of Macon, arrived last evening, and was greeted with a full house. May the good work go on.

FROM OTHER CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL—ENGLISH.

Dr. Pusey, in a remarkable speech delivered before the meeting of the Church Union, counselled the Sacramentarians to observe great quietness and temperance of language, and to show great respect for the bishops while they stuck firmly to their purpose. By the observance of these things he assured them that finally they could be victorious. He said—"The attack is upon the whole sacramental system; but so long as the Prayer-book remains as it is, so long will all these things remain in the Church of England. The Nonconformists see this very plainly, and they have pointed it out very well. Our people will soon see it too; they will see that the Prayer of Consecration itself would be a mockery unless it were meant to express the Real Presence; and that, therefore, nothing would content those who make this attack but giving up the Prayer-book. And thus there are but two ways of meeting them—either to resist them, or to split the Church of England to pieces. Then, again, there is another thing which I would say. What do people suppose they would gain by stopping this ritual? Of course the result of stopping the ritual must be that the doctrines must be taught with ten times more earnestness than they were before."

ENGLAND.

So called Christian England has many laws and customs which savor more of barbarism than of civilization. Let the following be taken as a sample: A poor American boy, confined in Stafford Gaol, lately hung himself, under circumstances which excited much commiseration. He had been convicted of a very trifling theft, though it was a second offence, and the Quarter Sessions justices had sentenced him to three months imprisonment and a dozen lashes. In absolute terror of the dread punishment of the "cat," he put an end to his existence within an hour after he was taken back from the court to the gaol. A coroner's jury found that he had committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity; but when his body was taken to the cemetery for interment, the clergyman in whose parish the ground is situated, refused to let the Burial Service be read over it. This intemperate scrupulousity excited the indignation of the visiting justices, one of whom, himself a clergyman, brought the matter before the full bench of Staffordshire magistrates; and the upshot was that the Court unanimously agreed to a resolution expressing much regret, not merely that the clergyman had in this instance harshly interpreted the Rubric, which directs that the Burial Service shall not be read over a person laying violent hands upon himself, but that any person who may take away his life in a state of insanity, temporary or otherwise, should be denied the rites of Christian burial."

IRELAND.

A table has recently been published, setting forth the wealth of certain Irish Protestant bishops who have died in this generation. Exclusive of real property, and of money settled on their families, or otherwise disposed of in the lifetime of these dignitaries, no less than twelve have died possessed of "cash" to the amount of upwards of £10,000. One reached £80,000, three over £70,000, and two £50,000. If we knew the value of the estates left by the self-same spiritual fathers, the figures might be still more startling. Yet they were novices compared with their predecessors, ten of whom, dying between 1810 and 1830, bequeathed a million and a half to their heirs. Can we wonder, then, that the Norfolk News at the disaffection of Ireland and the discontent of Irish Catholics when "fleece" to this awful extent found upon the shepherds who presided over the flock? The "fleece" system, as it is called, is in our opinion the only real grievance of which the Irish have to complain. It is not an exclusive grievance to Roman Catholics. It falls with at least equal weight on all dissenters.

Romanism is still on the wane and Protestantism relatively on the increase in Ireland. This is resulting more from emigration, perhaps, than from any change of opinion, though instances are occurring in which Irish Catholics are undergoing changes of opinion.

THE SOUTHERN FARMER.—A monthly Journal of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Pomology, Household Economy and Industrial Pursuits. Edited by Dr. M. W. Phillips, assisted by Prof. E. W. Hillgard, University of Mississippi, and a corps of the ablest Agricultural writers of the South and West. Price \$2 per annum. Address M. W. Phillips & Co., Memphis, Tenn.

AMERICAN FARMER, of Baltimore for May.—Treats of Stalling Cattle, Marl and Lime—Grass Culture, Dairy Farming—Large Farms and Associated Capital—Milk and Butter—Experiments in Manuring—Use of Field Pea—Farm Wagon—Supply of Water—Alderney Cows—Value of Clover—Fish as a Manure—Uses of Lime—Underdrainage—Ramie, a New Southern Staple, and a variety of interesting articles.

Published by WORTHINGTON LEWIS, Baltimore, at \$2.00 a year.

THE "N. O. SPIRIT OF THE TIMES" Is the title of a new Weekly Paper published in New Orleans, devoted to Fact, Fun and Fiction. The first number was issued Monday, May 20.

We propose to make the "Spirit" the organ of the Young and Happy, and also a compendium of all Local and Foreign News.

Sports of all kinds will occupy prominent position in our columns. We ask every reader of this to send for a copy, and after reading pass it around to his neighbors.

TERMS.—Four Dollars per year in advance. Single copy Ten Cents. News Dealers furnished copies at the rate of Six Cents.

GODDARD & HUMPHREYS,

Publishers, 59 Camp St.

WHAT WE NEED.

The plan of the organization of the Board of Home Missions is of second importance. Far more important is which will work by any system which will give life and efficiency to that which appears useless—the spirit of mission. No one plan is free from objection, theory, and serious defects in operation, no one is suited to all circumstances and persons. But any one, with the fully awakened to the importance of work, thoroughly imbued with its spirit, and burning with enthusiasm, will accomplish wonders, and without it, the perfect organization will be useless. A person cannot go wrong in buying one of the leading reapers. A man who will give the spirit for working machinery, enters into the movement of every wheel and shaft, can use any one to advantage while the best machines are thrown away as useless by others, because they have that spirit. The Methodists, the Episcopians, the Presbyterians of every denomination have their Home Missionary machinery, each one thinking all the others imperfect, but where we find a living, earnest missionary spirit, and there only do we find success; where that is lacking, we hear noise and feel the jarring of the machinery; but these are but unimportant results.

Our great need to day, is the spirit of missions. Our pastors need to be awakened; there is a field about them even as large for them. Our Presbyteries need to be awakened; there are within their communities as destitute, and as willing to receive the gospel as any in all the land. Our missionaries need the baptism of the Holy Spirit, they may go forth, not simply by appointment of the Board, but by an impulse from their own hearts. Our editors need it, the columns of their papers be filled with earnest words and living truths, that quicken the zeal of the whole church. Next Assembly, will need it in its measure, that it may not lose sight of the great work in the heat of excited discussion. With that spirit in power, the glorious results may be accomplished. Let us pray for that spirit—the spirit of Faith and works; faith in the power of the gospel to overcome the world, and to maintain the purity of the church, and to bring that gospel in contact with the souls.—[United Presbyterian.]

"Grand Army of the Republic," in the Tribune, the organ of the colored population of this city, we find the following just below 'Gov. Wells' recent proclamation:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. OF LOUISIANA, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, La., March 6, 1867.

The following named comrades are hereby detailed and announced as members of the Provisional Staff of this Department, to do duty at these Headquarters: Capt. Chas. S. Merritt, Adjutant General; Col. A. S. Bader, Maj. E. E. Adams, W. G. McConnell, middle camp. They will be respected accordingly, and hereby authorized to establish and organize in localities not in the jurisdiction of district commanders, announced in orders at these Headquarters.

The Department is hereby divided into the following districts:

The First District comprises that part of the Department known as the parish of Orleans, and that part of the parish of St. Louis lying above Canal street.

The Second District comprises that part of the Department lying below Canal street, in the city of New Orleans, and extending to the Gulf.

The Third District comprises that part of the Department above the First District, the east side of the Mississippi river, and above Red River, with headquarters at Alexandria.

The Fourth District comprises that part of the Department lying west of the Second District and South of Red River, with headquarters at Opelousas.

Col. Simon Jones is hereby assigned to the command of the First District, with headquarters at New Orleans.

Maj. D. Urban is hereby assigned to the command of the Second District, with headquarters at New Orleans.

Until further orders, Posts in the First and Fourth Districts, will report directly to these Headquarters.

To prevent informality in the muster of recruits in this Department, it is hereby announced for the information of command, that recruits will be mustered only in regularly constituted posts, by District Commanders in the establishment of posts, except by the Grand Commander, an officer of his staff, or by special authority from these headquarters.

Attention of officers is particularly directed to articles 5, 9, 11, and 15 of the regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the strict enforcement of provisions especially enjoined. Staff officers will be enrolled as members of posts, and reported by the posts to which belong as upon detached service.

By order of B. O. WARMON, Grand Commander, H. Merritt, Adjutant General.

The following suggestive order, which fell wrong hands, and was published in the Times of the 8th inst., is indicative of the character of the organization:

HEADQUARTERS G. A. R., DEPT. OF ORLO, February 6, 1867.

Post No. 1, Sub Division 84:—I am directed to forward to the Major at Napoleon (in cypher) 150 of the word breech-loaders for the use of the company, which shall be subject to order.

On sign the above receipts, and return to me.

As, sir, respectfully, your ob't. serv't, A. S. KIMBLE, Chief of Ordnance, Dept. of Ohio.

Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad.

The route of this road is admirably chosen. It is one which was selected for a national thoroughfare by the National Government fifty-two years ago, and surveyed; but this route from Chattanooga, over the natural dividing ridge, was never constructed.

Forms the base of a triangle of roads already constructed from New Orleans, North and East, and a line one hundred and twenty miles shorter between New Orleans and New York than any rail yet in existence.

It follows, first from Chattanooga, an extremely straight line, looking out and Will's Valley, for instance of one hundred and sixty miles on each side of which is a continuous range of the best iron coal mines, according to the geological survey, yet discovered in the world. There are also other valuable minerals, as well as quarries of limestone, marble, slate, etc., each of which now looks the other way at Selma and other points.

boats on the Cahaba, Coosa, and other streams. Twenty-two miles the road is completed along Lookout Valley, while the grading, masonry, etc., of sixty miles more, through the same and Will's, are nearly ready to receive the structure—or eighty-two miles all.

After passing through the whole length of this great mineral region of Alabama, and the Cahaba coal field, emerging a little east of Tuscaloosa, the route following along the natural ridge which divides the Alabama and Tombigbee valleys, and over the greatest cotton belt of the South, and in Alabama—one of the richest and best cultivated cotton raising sections in the whole country, thence on to Mobile, over a rich and thickly populous country, entering the State diagonally from the northeast to the southwest, and over in its whole course crossing a single stream which ever overflows its banks at the part traversed, so near the sources of all does it grow them.

From Mobile the line is a perfect straight one to the Gulf of Pas-

caoula, a village watering place at the mouth of the fine river of the same name, which with its branches, furnishes large quantities of lumber to New Orleans. The saw mills near this village have increased since the war from four or five in number to twenty or more, and have this season furnished near a million feet of lumber per week to this city. Thence it passes through all the other fashionable watering places and resorts along the Gulf, as Biloxi, Mississippi City, Pass Christian, etc., the Rigolets, and enters New Orleans via the wide avenue of Claiborne, to its heart at Canal street, without encountering a rise, in its whole five hundred miles in length, of over thirty feet to the mile, and between Mobile and New Orleans—one hundred and forty miles—of over twenty-six feet to the mile.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Registration in the country shows the same disproportion between blacks and whites which has been manifested here. In Plaquemines, Iberville parish, for instance, out of 700 voters registered, about sixty only were white. What do our white people think of the voluntary abdication of their citizenship which is thus portended? As sure as they live, those who do register will form and be the State, and it white men do not become citizens under the constitution thus framed, they never will unless by revolution. Whatever brainless men, without responsibilities or ties, may think of the alternative, we solemnly protest against the suicidal folly of giving up the State wholly to the black minority. It is not just to them; it is infinitely unjust to our wives and children.—*Pacyane.*

This disproportion between white and black registration obtains in Texas. A gentleman just returned from the Court House of that parish reports that 600 blacks had registered and twelve whites. This is significant, and indicates how rigidly the registrars have construed the military bill. The same result in East Feliciana demonstrates that the white voters in this State are required, all of them, to the last man, to prevent the State from being placed completely in the hands of the negroes. If our people, from any cause, will not register and vote now, they must prepare themselves for a constitution which will forever disfranchise all that have ever by word, deed, wish, or dream, favored the Confederacy.

MOBILE, May 20.—The following order was issued this afternoon: "HEADQUARTERS POST OF MOBILE, May 19, 1867."

"Gen. Swayne, commanding the military district of Alabama, directs the issue of the following:

"To prevent further violence growing out of the disturbed condition of affairs, the undersigned assumes the maintenance of public order in the city of Mobile.

"The city police administration is hereby suspended, and special policemen or members of the old force may be employed when necessary. Breaches of city ordinances will be tried as heretofore. All violations of the public peace and existing orders will be dealt with by the military.

"Outdoor congregations, after nightfall, are prohibited. When public demonstrations are intended, notice must be filed at the mayor's office in season to permit the presence of such police force as may be deemed essential.

"Severe responsibilities are attached to the publication of articles commending or inciting riot, or violence to individuals, or the public use of incendiary language, or occurrence of disorder in rooms of public entertainment.

J. L. SREPHARD, "Colonel Commanding."

The National Reconstruction Club of the Eighth Ward was to have a weekly meeting last night. Our engagements did not permit us to attend the meeting, but we have assurance that the club is zealously at work, and that registration under its organization is assuming a more hopeful color.

The committee on correspondence of the State reconstruction committee was in session last evening, and steps were taken to obtain full information from every parish in the State as to the political situation.

Our citizens of German origin, we hear, are about to initiate a movement of a conservative character. A meeting has been suggested, and we are assured, will be held, to unite the Teutonic people in our midst, with their white brethren, born in this and other lands.

The Germans, as well as every other class of intelligent citizens, are realizing the terrible consequences that must result from the ascendancy of ignorance and incendiarism.—*Crescent.*

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Attorney General Stanbery has been before

the judiciary committee all day. This and other pressing public business postpone the completion of his opinion on reconstruction matters. Various statements are published in regard to the character of the attorney general's opinion, all of which are mere speculations, without authority. Elaborate investigation and patient reflection are devoted to even minor points.

LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The appointment of Assistant Treasurer for New Orleans is not yet made.

The statements of a probable meeting of Congress, in July, to meet Treasury difficulties, is mere speculation. No Treasury officer has suggested or expects a meeting for any such purpose, as the Treasury will require no relief.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Though largely interested in the estate of Messrs. Frezer, Trenholm & Co., the Government has received no official advice of their suspension.

Special dispatches to the *Herald* says: "Troy, May 21.—Indications abound that new and formidable Fenian invasions are being rapidly organized, and that a large body of troops will be concentrated on the frontier within a few weeks, with a view of seizing Canada."

WASHINGTON, May 22.—All necessary rules and forms in bankruptcy have been adopted, and a manual of some hundred pages prepared by Clinton Rice, Secretary of the Commission of Justice, by their order will issue on Tuesday. No delay or difficulty is apprehended in putting the law in effect on first of June.

All Registers have been nominated, and in case District Judges do not confirm nominations, they are empowered to fill vacancies with suitable persons.

MOBILE, May 22.—A military order was issued this evening, by direction of Major General Pope, deposing the present Mayor and Chief of Police, and appointing Castanos-Horton Mayor, and Col. Deon Chief of Police.

Gen. Withers, ex-Mayor, in a letter to Colonel Shepherd, says he submits to the argument of the bayonet and vacates the office of Mayor, to which he was elected while a paroled prisoner, and not allowed by the military authorities to discharge the duties of the office until he had been pardoned by the President, taking an oath to support the Constitution and Government of the United States. During his continuance in office he has not been untrue to either the letter or spirit of the oath. He solemnly protests against the imputation implied by his removal. In conclusion he thanks Col. Shepherd for uniform kindness and consideration.

FOREIGN.

The London Times, in speaking of the recent Hyde Park demonstration, says the public are surprised to hear that the Government permitted the demonstration and resolved not to interfere. The authorities had 15,000 special constables. A reinforcement of military has been ordered from Aldershot. Cavalry was brought up, and a plan of operations perfected in case the police became inadequate. Forty or fifty thousand people were present, and the crowd was one of the most orderly ever assembled.

The New York Herald of the 18th says: Our special correspondence from Constantinople, dated the 20th of April, contains matter relative to the progress of the Eastern question to a war crisis, which is of the highest importance, particularly when read in connection with our cable dispatches announcing the defeat of Omar Pasha in two severe battles in Caadria, and the renewed representation of the great Powers to the Sultan as to the advisability of the cession of Crete to Greece.

Russia, according to the report, was gradually encircling the Turkish provinces, due east, south, and south-west, with her troops, and large bodies of the soldiers of the Czar were stationed near Simferopol, between Kars and Tiflis, while the country between Kars and Ezeroum, in Armenia, was scoured by Russian cavalry. Sebastopol, "stronger than ever," had one hundred and fifty thousand men in and around the city. Odessa was filled with troops, and it was quite evident that Russia was prepared to administer at any moment to the effects of the "sick man" with profit to herself.

Bankrupt almost in treasury finance, the Sultan was surrounded with home difficulties tending even to open insurrection in the capital. In a case of grievance to some Italian fishermen, the Minister of Victor Emmanuel recently appeared in the Imperial presence, and demanded redress in haughty and peremptory language. The people subject to the Porte groan under the heavy load of taxation which they are called on to bear, while French officers travel the interior of the empire, noting and reporting on its industrial capacities, products, and mines.

Chalmers, Loyola and Luther.

Dr. Hanno, the biographer and son-in-law of Chalmers, gives the following striking comparison between the spiritual process through which these great men were led to a religious life. He says:

"Loyola's great effort was to tread the world beneath his feet, and to rise into a mystic region of rapt idealism, where high spiritual intercourse with the unseen world might be enjoyed. The main stress of his struggle was to mortify the desires of the flesh and of the mind, to spiritualize the carnal nature."

Luther's great effort, prompted by an urgent sense of guilt, was to reconcile himself to an offended Deity; and the main stress of his struggle was to bring into a state of right adjustment his personal and immediate relationship with God."

Dr. Chalmers' great effort was to prepare for an eternity left to be at hand, by discharging aright the duties of time; and the main stress of his struggle was to bring his disposition and conduct towards all around him up to the requirements of the Divine law."

Loyola busied himself mainly with fastening upon the flesh, and sustaining the communion which bound him to the spiritual world, as that world was conceived of and believed in. Luther based himself mainly on his legal standing before the High Judge of all the earth, and was still trying, over and over again, the question of his acceptance or his condemnation, before the bar of eternal justice. Dr. Chalmers' used

himself mainly with the state of his affections and behavior towards his fellow men, with all of whom he tried to be on terms of perfect and cordial affinity ere he passed into eternity.

The devotional elements predominated with the first, the legal with the second, and the moral and the social with the third, but of his severe and prolonged struggle Loyola found his exit by casting himself into the bosom of the church, and giving himself up to the devotions which she prescribed; and the services which she demanded; but of their struggle Luther and Dr. Chalmers unlike found their exit by casting themselves into the bosom of their Saviour and giving themselves up to all the duties of life, spiritual and social, as those who had been fully and freely regenerated into God through Jesus Christ their Lord."

MASS MEETING OF THE RADICALS.—The mass meeting held last Saturday in Lafayette Square, by the extreme radicals of the city, caused considerable excitement. It was the first meeting of the kind which ever took place in our great city, and of course attracted more than ordinary attention. A large platform, decorated with evergreens and our national emblem, was erected in the square. Long before dark the colored population commenced assembling around the stand. About half-past 7 o'clock sky rockets were fired off and illuminated the heavens, and soon after colored "clubs," headed by bands of music, came from every direction in the city and pushed their way into the square.

When the meeting was organized we suppose there was upwards of four thousand persons in the vicinity—men, women and children. Four fifths of these were colored. The stand from which the audience was addressed was crowded, and the colored population filled almost every available spot. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Newman, and the Rev. Mr. Smith, colored, delivered a long prayer. He spoke in such a low tone that we, though near, were unable to catch one solitary word of his exhortation. His prayer was of great length, at the conclusion of which Mayor Edward Healy was selected as president of the meeting, and a long list of vice-presidents and secretaries read and approved.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT MEETING.

There will be a District Meeting for Jackson District, held at Canton, on the 29th and 30th days of June next, to open at 10 o'clock A. M. Bishop Paine will be present.

All the officers, members of the several Quarterly Conferences should be present, including, of course, all ministers, traveling and local.

Written reports will be expected on the following subjects, viz: Church Finances; Parsonages; Sabbath Schools; Missions; Church Extension; Education, and any other matters of ecclesiastical interest.

Full attendance is requested. R. ADERT, P. E. Co. 1st Miss. 18, 1867.

TO RENT? TO RENT!

On very liberal terms, the new and beautiful two-story residence, on Josephine, near Frank-

lin street, containing eight rooms, nil elegantly finished.—Inquire of Henry Myer, corner of Josephine and Franklin streets. may 25

Tuskaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Marion May 25 06
Greensboro June 1 2
New Bern and Oak Grove " 8 3
Brush Creek " 15 16
Liberty " 22 23
Scottsville and Carthage July 5 7
Tuskaloosa " 13 14
Havana " 20 21
Eufaula " 27 28
Forkland Aug 3 4

J. L. COTTEN, P. E.

The preachers, hymen elect, and official members of the Camden District, Montgomery Conference, are hereby notified and invited to attend the District Meeting, at Camden, commencing Friday, June 7. Bishop Wightman will preside.

ANSON WEST, P. E.

New Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Felicit Street April 21
District Meeting May 28
Moreau Street May 5
Carondelet Street " 12
Jefferson City " 19
Quar. Con. N. O. Cir., May 20th,

Advocate office, at 7 p. m.

German Churches, at Craps street " 26
Quar. Conference " 24

Baton Rouge June 8, 9

Bayou Gros Tete and Plaquemine at Plaquemine " 15, 16

Thibodaux circuit, at Tigerville " 22, 23

J. C. KERNER, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS

Lexington at Ecology March 22, 24
Black Hawk, at Jordan Chapel 30, 31
Greenwood, at Greenwood April 6, 7
Curtollon, at Eden 13, 14
Emory, at Midway 20, 21
Holmes, at Shady Grove 27, 28
Richland, at Ebenezer May 17, 5
Goodman, at Goodman 11, 12
Yazoo, at New Hope 18, 19
Mount Olivet, at Short Creek 25, 26
Yazoo City, June 1, 2

I hope the Preachers will find it convenient to have religious services on Friday, before each appointment, as it is the stated fast day. All the official members are earnestly requested to be present at Quarterly Conference.

J. M. FOUN, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, for many years in the house of J. Marks & Co., has this day formed a partnership with Mr. J. H. Massey, 100 Common street, for the purpose of conducting Wholesale Dry Goods Business, under the style and firm of

J. H. MASSEY & CO., and respectfully solicits the patronage of his old friends. D. V. BENJAMIN, New Orleans, January 1, 1867.

J. H. MASSEY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING,

100 Common Street, opposite City Hotel

HURKE'S WEEKLY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS will be a valuable Quarto of 48 pages, splendidly illustrated, and elegant, giving a new type on fine white paper, making in the year a beautiful volume of over 400 pages, with a fine title page and index.

TERMS.

Single subscriptions \$2.00 per annum.
Three copies 5.00 "
Five copies 8.00 "
Ten copies 15.00 "
Twenty copies 30.00 "
Single sub's, 3 months 1.00
Single sub's, 6 months 1.00

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING,

100 Common Street, opposite City Hotel

THE BOTTLED WATER

Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va.

These MINERAL WATERS have an established reputation for very high curative virtues in the treatment of diseases of the digestive and urinary systems, and as being an ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC in several of them.

Scrophula, and all the forms of Glandular swellings and Catarrhs, Eruptive Diseases, Eczema, Tetter, Eczema, etc., Chronic Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Hypertrophy, Bronchitis, Chronic Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Dropsy and Piles, in all Acute Conditions of the System and Broken Down States of the Constitution, Loss of Appetite and General Nervous Prostration.

Their Powers and Virtues as a Restorative may be safely pronounced to be

WITHOUT A KNOWN RIVAL!

Amongst the Mineral Waters of the World. They are specially indicated in the whole class of ailments peculiar to the Female Constitution.

The Springs of Pamplin, with an analysis of Professor Hays, of Boston, and letters of Dr. Cutler, of New Orleans, Prof. Cabell, of the University of Virginia, Drs. Moorman and Graham, of Virginia, Drs. T. G. Thomas and Thomas Addis Emmett of New York, and of other distinguished men of the Clergy and other Professions, abundantly attest what is here said of the virtue of this WATER.

Can be had on application to the Agents, Purcell, Ladd & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Richmond, Va.; A. B. Rucker, Lynchburg, Va.; Coleman and Rogers, Baltimore, Md.; Hoggan & Co., Druggists, New York, are kept in regular supply of the WATER and POWDERS direct from the Springs.

Orders sent to either of the above Houses, or to the Proprietors, must be accompanied with the money, as no accounts will be kept.

CAUTION.—In ordering the WATER, it will not do simply to order "A Box of Alum Water." If you want this Water, be careful to say "ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER," and so also of the Salt or Mass.

The Springs will be opened on the first of June.

Capt. W. H. SALE will continue, as heretofore, General Superintendent. He is well known to the Springs going public.

FRAZIER & RANDOLPH, Proprietors.

may 25 1m

THE LAND WE LOVE.

A Monthly Magazine, Containing Eight Pages.

DEVOTED TO Literature, Agriculture, and General Intelligence, and containing Reports of Battles, Incidents and Anecdotes of the War, never before published.

BY GEN. D. H. HILL,

LATE OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

This is the cheapest Magazine in the South, and it has reached an issue of 12,000 copies, monthly, in the first year of its existence. Its circulation embraces all the Territories and all the States except three of the North-Eastern. Encouraged by this generous patronage, the Proprietors are using every exertion to make the Magazine more attractive, and more useful. The services of some of the most talented writers of the country have been secured, and no article will be published, which has not real substantial merit. Engravings and illustrations will be introduced.

The Magazine aims to preserve a record of the heroic and enduring, the wit and humor of the Southern soldiery.

PUBLISHED IN CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

By Hill, Irwin & Co.

TERMS: Three dollars a year in advance. One dollar and a half for six months. Specimen copies twenty five cents each. Subscriptions can be dated back, if desired.

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308 Girard street, New Orleans.

(JOHN GEDDES—JOHN A. SHAKESPEARE—S. SWOPE.)

Geddes, Shakespeare & Co.,

Iron and Brass Founders and Machinists, manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Locomotives, Drilling Machines, Mill and Gun Gearing, Grate Bars, Store Fronts, Columns, Shaft Weights, etc. Blacksmith work of all kinds.

may 18 67, 6m

NEW BOOKS at the SOUTHERN

METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE,

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DIUTERNITY, or the Comparative

Age of the World—Showing that the Human Race is in the infancy of its being, by R. B. Abby.

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Manufacturers and Dealers in CLOTHING.

AMERICAN EXPRESS BUILDINGS Hudson street, New York.

HENDERSON A. MORSE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Commissioner of Deeds.

For the States of South Carolina, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Maryland, Texas, Florida, Arkansas, No. 22 Commercial Place, Third Floor.

april 20 1y

SILVER TIPS FOR CHILDREN'S SHOES.

They protect the toe from wear, and are highly ornamental.

Applied to the most genteel shoes made.

Buy no others. april 20 67 3m

L. PIERSON & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in CLOTHING,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 37 Magazine Street, Corner of Gravier street, NEW ORLEANS.

J. W. BLACKMAN'S COMMER-



NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The principal feature of the general market since our last report is the active movement in our leading staple, which commenced on Saturday, under the stimulating influence of the political and commercial news from Europe. Every other department of trade has exhibited increased dullness. Nothing of any moment has been done in either Sugar or Molasses, and most articles of Western Produce have been inanimate and drooping. This is especially the case with Corn which, under a limited demand and liberal supplies, has materially declined from last week's prices.

The Pacific news from Europe has had a weakening influence on Foreign Exchange, and, owing to local causes, the movement has exhibited not much animation, while Domestic has been still more depressed, and closed at a decline from last week's rates.

COTTON.—We left the market at the time of our last report, with only a moderate supply offering, and exhibiting increased firmness. On Saturday, buyers came forward with considerable spirit, and took fully 5,500 bales. On Monday the sales were 3,500 bales, at irregular rates. Tuesday the business did not exceed 2,700 bales, mostly at prices approximating to our subjoined quotations.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 11,700 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 2666 bales, against 2345 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 321 bales.

The receipts at this port, since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas,) are 668, 917 bales, against 633,552 bales to same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 155,252 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 72,890 bales to Great Britain, of 46,521 to France, and an increase of 34,227 bales to other foreign ports.

We quote as follows:

Low	Ordinary	Good Ordinary	Low Middling	Middling
19 to 21	22 to 24	24 to 26	26 to 28	28 to 30

TOBACCO.—Supplies are coming in more freely, and there is a good demand. The sales during the last three days embrace upwards of 300 hogheads. The market is firm and we continue to quote:

Low	Ordinary	Good Ordinary	Low Middling	Middling
19 to 21	22 to 24	24 to 26	26 to 28	28 to 30

FLOUR.—The market is dull and depressed, although the stock on hand is not large. Sales for the past three days sum up 2,900 barrels, within our quotations.

CORN.—The receipts have been large since our last review, buyers have held aloof, and prices have declined fully 50 per bushel.

Cattle Market.

Western Beef	Choice per lb net	13 to 16
Western Beef	Choice per lb net	13 to 16
Texas Cattle	Choice per head	\$30 to \$40
Texas Cattle	3d qual, per head	\$15 to \$20
Texas Cattle	3d qual, per head	\$15 to \$20
Hog	per lb gross	6 to 9
Sheep	in lots per head	\$3 to \$4
Crook Sheep	per head	\$3 to \$4
Choice Sheep	per head	\$3 to \$4
Milk Cows	choice per head	\$50 to \$100
Milk Cows	per head	\$50 to \$100
Texas Cows	with Calves	\$5 to \$10
Yearlings	per head	\$10 to \$18
Calves	per head	\$7 to \$12

HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

Saddle and light harness Horses	\$200 to \$400
Heavy draft Horses	175 to 305
Common do	75 to 180
Mules, 1st quality, broke	200 to 225
Do 2d do	150 to 175
Do 3d do	125 to 150
Do 4th do	100 to 125
Mexican Mules	40 to 90

Monetary.

The Money Market has been unusually excited by the forced suspension of the First National Bank, and the previous stringency increased by the considerable amount of private deposits locked up in its vaults by the summary proceedings of the United States Treasury agents. While the general movement has consequently been on a much more restricted scale, extreme difficulty has been experienced in making the negotiations rendered imperative by such an untoward condition of affairs.

EXCHANGE.—The movement in foreign bills has been quite limited, with the previous wide margin between the ordinary run of commercial signatures and those of bank and private bankers. The sales of Sterling include \$20,000 on Saturday, mostly bank, etc., at 146 to 146½ for A1 clear, and 148½ to 149 and 149½ for bank, and about the same amount on Monday at 145 to 147½ for the former, and 148½ to 149 for some favorite signatures. Yesterday the sales included \$7,000 good clear and A1 at 145 to 146½, and about \$5,000 bank and bankers at 146½ to 150.

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Carefully collected and revised weekly.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements	4 75	22 00
Cotton and Scraps	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	7 50	7 50
Sweeps	7 50	7 50
Cultivators	13 00	13 00
Shovels	10 00	18 00
Spades	11 00	20 00
Axes	15 00	18 00
Bagging, 1/2 yard	—	—
East India	—	—
Rate Rope, Kentucky, 1/2 lb	—	10 1/2
Brass, 1/2 100 lbs.	—	11 00
Crackers	11 00	11 00
Bricks, Lake, 1/2 M.	20 00	25 00
English, Fire	45 00	45 00
Candles, 1/2 lb	—	—
Spurn, N Bedford	42 00	43 00
Tallow	16 00	22 00
Adamantine	16 00	22 00
Star	16 00	22 00
Chocolate, No 1 1/2 lb	50 00	52 00
Sweet and Speed	45 00	45 00
Cider, Western, 1/2 bbl	—	—
Northern	—	—
Coal, Cannel 1/2 ton	10 00	17 00
Anthracite 1/2 ton	11 00	13 00
Western, 1/2 barrel	55 00	60 00
Coffee, Rio, 1/2 lb	23 00	23 00
Havana	30 00	32 00
Java	45 00	44 00
St. Domingo	26 00	26 00
Cotton Seed	—	—
Rough, 1/2 ton	9 00	14 00
Hulled, 1/2 bushel	40 00	42 00
Scutching, 1/2 lb	40 00	40 00
Copper Bolts	40 00	45 00
Yellow Metal	40 00	40 00
Cardage, Manila, 1/2 lb	23 00	24 00
Tarred, American	21 00	21 00
Russian	30 00	30 00
Corn Meal, 1/2 bbl	6 75	6 75
Dyes, 1/2 lb	—	—
Logwood, Campy	5 00	5 00
St. Domingo	3 00	3 00
Fustic, Tampico	1 00	1 00
Indigo, 1/2 lb	100 00	100 00
Madder	18 00	18 00
Eggs, 1/2 bbl, Western	16 00	17 00
Feathers, 1/2 lb	90 00	1 00
Fish, Cod, 1/2 box	1 95	2 10
Herrings	—	75 00
Macarel, No 1, 1/2 bbl	21 00	21 00
No 2	20 00	20 00
No 3	16 50	16 50
Flaxseed, 1/2 lb	4 00	4 00
Flour, 1/2 bbl	—	—
Superfine	13 00	13 00
Extra	13 50	18 50
Pine	11 50	12 00
Fruit, Prunes, 1/2 lb	18 00	20 00
Figs, Drum	23 00	23 00
Dried Apples	10 00	11 00
Guaranis, Zante	17 00	19 00
Almonds, soft shell	38 00	38 00
Raisins, M. R., 1/2 box	4 15	4 15
Layer	4 20	4 20
Lem's Sicily 1/2 box	4 25	4 25
Malaga, 1/2 box	55 00	55 00
Oranges, La, 1/2 1000	1 50	1 50
Sicily 1/2 box	1 50	1 50
Ginger, 1/2 box of 50 feet	4 50	5 00
French, 8 x 10	5 00	5 00
10 x 12	5 00	5 50
12 x 18	6 00	6 00
Grain, 1/2 bushel	—	—
Malt, Western	1 20	1 30
Canada	—	—
Oats	90 00	95 00
Corn, shelled 1/2 bushel	1 40	1 40
Beans, 1/2 bbl	13 00	14 00
Hops, 1/2 lb	65 00	70 00
Gunpowder, 1/2 keg	7 50	8 50
Gunny Bag, 1/2 bag	24 00	26 00
Hay, Western, 1/2 ton	30 00	30 00
Northern	—	—
Louisiana	—	—
Hides, 1/2 lb	—	—
Dry salted Mexican	15 00	18 00
Wet salted, city slaughter	9 00	10 00
Kip Skins	11 00	11 00
Dry country	11 00	11 00
Pelts 1/2 piece	20 00	25 00
Iron, Pig 1/2 ton	45 00	49 00
Country, Bar 1/2 lb	6 00	7 00
English, 1/2 lb	8 00	8 00
Hoop, 1/2 lb	8 00	11 00
Sheet	8 00	11 00
Roller	8 00	11 00
Nail Rods	12 00	14 00
Iron Cotton Ties	11 00	12 00
Castings, American	7 00	8 00
Line, Western 1/2 bbl	1 50	2 00
Shell Lime	2 00	2 00
Rockland, 1/2 lb	2 00	2 00
Cement	2 75	3 25
Molasses, 1/2 gallon	—	—
Louisiana	40 00	40 00
Muscovado	40 00	45 00
Refined, Rebelled	—	—
Moss, 1/2 lb	—	—
Gray, Country	3 00	3 00
Black do	4 00	5 00
Select, water rotted	6 00	6 00
Avails, Am, 4 & 8d, 1/2 lb	6 00	6 00
Wrought, English	15 00	20 00
Naval Stores, 1/2 bbl	—	—
Tar	4 00	4 00
Pitch	5 00	7 00
Rosin A No 1	5 00	6 00
No 2	5 00	6 00
No 3	4 00	5 00
Spirits Turp 1/2 gallon	80 00	80 00
Varnish, bright	2 90	3 50
Oils, Lard 1/2 gallon	1 10	1 15
Coal Oil	18 00	22 00
in cases	65 00	70 00
Cotton Seed	20 00	20 00
Refined	1 00	1 00
Tanners' 1/2 gallon	1 25	1 50
Oil Cake, Linseed 1/2 ton	37 50	37 50
Cotton Seed	—	—
Meal	—	—
Provision, 1/2 lb	—	—
Beef, Mess, Northern	20 00	23 00
Western	15 00	20 00
North half bbl	17 00	17 00
Dried, 1/2 lb	16 00	16 00
Tongues 1/2 doz	10 00	11 00
Pork, Mess	24 00	24 00
Prime Quality	200 00	200 00
Hog, round, 1/2 lb	—	—
Bacon, Llama, 1/2 lb	12 00	12 00
Do, canvassed	15 00	15 00
Sides	11 00	12 00
Shoulders	9 00	9 00
Green Shoulders	8 00	8 00
Lard, Prime, in tierces	13 00	13 00
Fair, in tierces	10 00	10 00
Butter, Northern	20 00	20 00
Western	10 00	10 00
Cheese, American	15 00	15 00
Potatoes, 1/2 bbl	2 25	3 00
Onions	4 00	4 50
Green Apples	7 00	11 00
Rice, 1/2 lb, Louisiana	9 00	11 00
Indigo	11 00	12 00
Crude	14 00	14 00
Saltpetre, reduced, 1/2 lb	13 00	13 00
Salt 1/2 sack	1 95	2 05
Liverpool, line, warehouse	2 10	2 15
coarse, cargo	1 80	2 00
from warehouse	1 90	2 00
from store	2 05	2 10
Turks Island, 1/2 bushel	8 00	8 00
Soap, 1/2 lb, Western	8 00	10 00
Northern	10 00	12 00
Castle	8 00	10 00
Sugar, Louisiana, 1/2 lb	7 00	14 00
In the city	14 00	14 00
Havana, White	11 00	12 00
Yellow	11 00	12 00
in blads	10 00	10 00
Tobacco, in blads	12 00	12 00
Balers and Cutters	19 00	21 00
Choice and Selections	19 00	21 00
Fine Leaf	13 00	13 00
Medium Leaf	7 00	7 00
Phil Leaf	10 00	10 00
Common Leaf	6 00	6 00
Good Refused	4 00	4 00
Common Refused	3 00	3 00
Texas, Cotton, 1/2 lb	60 00	60 00
Washed, 1/2 lb	30 00	30 00
Barry	15 00	15 00
Louisiana, Native	15 00	15 00
Texas, 1/2 lb	22 00	22 00

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

MONTHS.

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B. S. HARPER.

N. J. THAXTON.

B. S. HARPER & CO.,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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aug15 1y

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sep15 1y

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J. HIDDLESTON

(1st August, 1865)

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169 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

aug25 1y

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192 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

aug18 1y

WILLIAM FELLOWES, JUN.,

(Successor to FELLOWES & Co.)

Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant

186 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

DAN. P. LOGAN, Agent.

sep15 1y

O. BER, NATION & CO.,

L. LEWIS, NATION & CO.,

New York.

St. Louis.

O. BER, ATWATER & CO.,

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants

38 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

sep15 1y

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W. M. PERKINS,

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N. L. KERRICK,

Perkins, SWENSON, & CO.,

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SWENSON, PERKINS & CO.,

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sep29 1y

EDWARD NALLE,

W. C. DAY.

NALLE, DAY & CO.,

Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants,

168 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

sep13 1y

ALEX. P. STEWART,

CHAS. S. STEWART,

Of Lebanon, Tenn

Of New Orleans, La

STEWART & BROTHER,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

General Commission, Receiving and For-

warding Merchants,

No. 124 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS

sep27 1y

H. A. ABY & CO.,

Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants

186 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

sep13 6m

S. KEEF.

I. CAULFIELD.

KEEF & CAULFIELD,

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sep13 1y

HENRY WARE,

WM. H. WARE,

Of Texas.

H. WARE & SON,

Cotton and Wool Factors,

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 63 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

sep13 1y

ALEX. BRITTON.

RICH'D F. BRITTON.

A. BRITTON & CO.,

General Steamboat Agents,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT,

No 7 Front street, New Orleans

sep5 6m

ATTENKINSON & CO.

JAMES HEWITT & CO.,

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Liverpool.

HEWITT, NORTON & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

And Commission Merchants,

188 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

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expres.

sep15 1y

WATTS, GIVEN & CO.,

WATTS, CRANE & CO

Pudueah, Ky.

New York.

C. W. WATTS & CO, Liverpool, England.

GIVEN, WATTS & CO, COTTON

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selection, and have their choice of this, the New

York or Liverpool markets. Advances made on

consignments to our houses, Watts, Crane & Co

New York, and W. C. Watts & Co. Liverpool.

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attended to, arrangements having been made
with that well known Piano Maker, M. BURCHARDT,
—charges will be reasonable and satisfactory.
Parties wishing can have their Pianos stored,
sold on commission, boxed, or shipped to order.
Findings for repairing Pianos,

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES

VOLUME XIII.—NUMBER 20.
WHOLE NUMBER 629.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1867.

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Office: 112 Camp Street.

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112 Camp Street, New Orleans.

AGENTS:

The Members of the Patronizing Conference.

For the O. Christian Advocate.

SUPPORT OF THE MINISTRY.

Mr. Editor: There seems to be

anxiety manifested in various

parts, in regard to the support of

the ministry. As this is an old ex-

istent only renewed year after

year, no one should be alarmed. An

unfavorable spring, a drought or a

short crop has always produced just

such panics. Even before the late

spring, when wealth abounded in

every community, the support of

their pious and laborious pas-

tors, was considered a burden to

many stations, and many circuits.

It notwithstanding the careless-

ness and indifference, penurious-

ness of thousands of church mem-

bers, yet the Lord, in his good-

ness, has always provided for his

ministry. Every true and faithful

teacher of the gospel, who is in

the discharge of his duty, may truly

say, "The Lord is my shepherd, I

am not want."

The question has frequently been

asked, why is it that the Methodist

preachers pay their salaries so poor-

ly? Is it for the want of ability, in-

dustry, or piety? No. The

Methodist is the wealthiest church

in the land, none surpasses her in

devotion, and her piety and good

works are seen and read of all men.

The reader will ask, why is it then?

It may be accounted for on the

simple, that where little is asked,

little will be given. The salaries

of our preachers, up to the present

time, have been a mere pittance, and this

amount being small, has almost in-

variably been raised by a few

thousands have been edu-

cated and trained to pay nothing.

There is not much difference now in

point of property, and the time has

come, when each member must

contribute in his mite. If all would

do it, it would be but an easy mat-

ter to pay the salary of any preach-

er in the Conference. Stewards

and members should make it a con-

scientious duty to pay their preach-

ers, and never let them go away

without having received the last

dollar. By not paying your pas-

tor, you do him a great injury, you

commit a great wrong, and teach

our people to sin. It is certainly

sin for any one not to pay a just

due, when he can do so. I have

never been able to understand how

it is, that a church membership can

grow in grace, and enjoy the reli-

gion of the Saviour, when they know

that the minister who breaks the

bread of life to them, Sabbath after

Sabbath, is in want of the necessa-

ries of life. In a country congrega-

tion, which has failed to pay twenty

five, fifty or a hundred dollars of a

small assessment, they all feel very

rich, before services commence, on

the day of the farewell sermon,

and during the sermon they shed

tears, at the thought of parting

with such a dear pastor forever, and

say that he may have souls for his

hire; and when they have bid him

God's speed, and turned away, the

word is all gone. These thoughts

for the good of the church, and the
salvation of souls. The Lord will
take care of us, if we will do our
duty. A.

ENTERPRISE, Miss., May 17, 1867.

Mr. Editor: Minutes of a meeting do
not tell all its story. Our District Meet-
ing in Meridian was an interesting and
refreshing time. If I could get all its
good speeches, prayers, songs, and sermons
into the minutes, or into this letter, it
would stand out in striking proportions
before the mind of the Church as the event
of the season in Macon District.

Bishop Wightman was with us, looking
well and preaching with a power never
known to be equalled by those of us who
have heard him before. His manner of
presiding over the Meeting was of a char-
acter to win our love and highest respect.
We never listened to a sermon of grander
proportions than that delivered by him on
Sunday morning in the Methodist Church.
—Text, Psalms 80, i.—and through the
whole of it, from beginning to end, there
was an undertone of the most winning and
moving pathos.

Bro. S. H. Cox, our Presiding Elder,
was present and at his work faithfully,
consistently, and, as usual, successfully.
The Church in our district is growing up
under his supervision with that consistent
symmetry that arises from attending to all
its interests.

The general reports from churches were
encouraging. Bro. Thomas began a meet-
ing in his Church (Meridian) that is still
in progress, with good results so far. The
spirit of revival seems to be spreading.
May the good work go on.

DISTRICT MEETING—MACON DISTRICT MO-
BILE CONFERENCE.

Pursuant to previous notice the District
Meeting of Macon District convened in
the Methodist Church in the city of
Meridian, Miss., Friday, May 3, 1867.

The Presiding Elder of the District, Rev.
S. H. Cox, in the chair, by whom the
Meeting was opened with appropriate
religious services.

The following persons were present and
registered as members:

S. H. Cox, Presiding Elder, Macon
District.

MERIDIAN—O. P. Thomas, Pastor, R.
V. Rev. S. A. D. Steele, J. H. Gibbs.

MACON—J. Bancroft, Pastor, H. W.
Foote, Judge Beauchamp.

GAINESVILLE AND SCOTTS—J. C. Huck-
abee, Pastor, W. H. Gill, A. K. Ramsey.

MARION—Wm. Spillman, Pastor.

LIVINGSTON—Thos. A. S. Adams, Pas-
tor.

DEKALB—J. M. Gann, Pastor, L. M.
Horton.

SUMMERVILLE—R. J. Walker.

ENTERPRISE—Thos. S. Abernethy, Jr.,
Pastor.

Rev. W. L. C. Hunicut, of Mississippi
Conference, visiting.

The following committees were appointed
on Public Worship: O. P. Thomas, S.
H. Cox, S. A. D. Steele. On Business:

J. O. Huckabee, H. W. Foote, R. J.
Walker.

The plan of holding District Meetings,
adopted by the Holston Conference, was
read and it was agreed that we conform
to that plan so far as practicable.

J. M. Gann presented certain resolutions
from the DeKalb circuit, providing for
Sabbath preaching to all churches on
circuits and for the more efficient support

of the ministry—laid over for the present.

Hours of meeting and adjournment
were fixed, and the Meeting adjourned
until to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

Benediction by the President.

SATURDAY 8 A. M.—Met at the appoint-
ed hour. Bishop Wightman in the chair,
who opened the Meeting with the usual
religious services. Yesterday's minutes
read and approved.

The following persons not present on
yesterday were recognized as members:

DEKALB—L. M. Boyd, W. G. Hill, T.
H. Bell.

MARION—Aaron Jones, G. W. Melniais,
J. W. Wedgeworth, Wm. G. Grace, D.
Maggard, Wm. Stokes, Hays Rogers, Geo.
Bancroft, Dr. P. King, Wm. C. Day, L.
Turner.

The Committee on Business, appointed
on yesterday, made their report, which
was adopted as follows:

First. Consideration of the resolutions
from DeKalb circuit presented by J. M.
Gann.

Second. Reports from members of the
Meeting in the following order:

1. Relation of Children to the Church,
by Rev. W. Spillman.

2. Sunday Schools, by Meridian
Church.

3. Duty of the Church to the Min-
istry—J. Bancroft.

There can be but little doubt

that rights of person and property,
are fully secured in the dominions
of England. Under the aegis of
her flag, the exiles, from every
land, in every time have found
protection. The liberal colonial
policy of late adopted by the
Crown, is an additional guarantee
for the largest measure of liberty.

Governed by its own local legisla-
ture, this colony enacts local laws
to meet its own exigencies, while
the Common law underlies the
whole legal fabric. British Hon-
duras is a dependency of Jamaica,
and has for its executive an ap-
pointee of the Governor of that
Island.

There are no taxes except on
dogs, horses and vehicles, no li-
censes except one to sell liquor by
retail. But as the wants of the
colony increase, a taxation system
will have to be adopted. There
is an excise duty of 50cts per gal-
lon on distilled liquors, and 1cts
on sugar. A uniform duty of 7 per
cent is levied on all imports, save
a few excepted articles, of which
wine liquors and cigars are the
only important ones. The currency
is exclusively metallic. U. S. gold
at a premium (fixed by law,) of 2 1/2
per cent.

As you may be aware, a large
majority of the people are blacks,
but like our slaves, in former times,
they are simple, confiding and re-
spectful in their intercourse with
the whites. They are, as a class,
far more honest and intelligent
than the liberated slaves of the
U. S. It must be confessed, that
the Southerner will at first, expe-
rience a certain degree of repug-
nance, when he finds the negro
raised to a certain extent to a
quasi equality with himself. But
let him suspend his judgment for a
season, and he will learn that the
equality is more apparent than
real. Nowhere do social standing
and intelligence have more weight
than here. The negroes have been
thrown into very intimate rela-
tions with foreigners of high rank,
which beside exercising a refining
influence upon them, has taught
them to venerate their social su-
periors. Like the old household
servants of the South, they are
keen to detect anything like under-
breeding. But when the flood tide
of emigration from the South fairly
sets in, we can choose our society
among our friends and neighbors.
The day is not far distant, when a
little colony of us will be peace-
fully settled on the shores of the
Bay of Honduras, where the bu-
caniers of old hid their treasure
rifled from the richly laden gal-
lions, which course these seas. Bear
in mind too, that with the solitary
exception of Cuba, this quasi equal-
ity obtains all over the Continent.
I have seen and spoken with high
dignitaries from our neighbors, the
Spanish American Republics,
through whose veins coursed a
blood far different from the *sangre
azul* of the ancient Castilian, and
then too these Spanish govern-
ments offer our people none of the
guarantees of stability, enjoyed in
British Honduras. Revolutions
have become a chronic intermit-
tent, and any one who studies
their history, cannot fail to con-
clude that with the present popu-
lation they are irretrievable. The
people may be divided into two
classes, those in office and those
out of office, and with a rapidly
decreasing wealth, the struggle for
the spoils will never cease, but
only slumber.

As to the salubrity of this cli-
mate, not a doubt can be enter-
tained, a single physician does
more than half the practice of a
town, more than twice as large
as Aberdeen; one has only to
glance at the splendid physical
specimens of humanity, and the
old people who have protracted
their span to the limits of the cen-
tenarian, to be convinced that this
must be a healthful clime. The
lands of the Colony are owned al-
most exclusively by three or four
wealthy commercial houses, who
number their acres by millions.
Most of these immense tracts are
almost totally uncultivated, as the
industry of the Colony has been
devoted alone to the cutting of the
rich furniture and dye woods,
along the banks of the water
courses; the mahogany cutter has
penetrated but a short distance in-
to the interior, which is now a
virgin forest. Lands can be had
at very reasonable rates, say 50c.
to \$1, per acre. The house of

4. Duty of the Church to the colored
people among us—J. C. Huckabee.
5. Presiding Eldership—T. S. Aber-
nethy, Jr.
6. Camp Meetings—J. M. Gann.

Third. Resolutions on General Subjects.
Fourth. Miscellaneous Business.

The resolutions from DeKalb circuit
relative to Sunday preaching for all our
congregations and the better support of
the preachers, were taken up and after a
considerable discussion, laid over for the
present, as it was thought best to await
the meeting of Conference for action in
the matter.

Dr. Spillman read an able report on the
Relation of Children to the Church; in
connection with which the following re-
solution was adopted:

Resolved, That Rev. Wm. Spillman be
requested to enlarge and print in book
form the excellent report on the Relation
of Children to the Church; and that we
pledge ourselves to give it as wide circula-
tion as possible among our people.

The Committee on Sunday Schools
from the Church in Meridian, consisting of
S. A. D. Steele, O. P. Thomas, and J. H.
Gibbs, presented and read their report,
which, after interesting remarks on the
great value and interest of Sunday Schools,
was adopted, with the following resolution
offered by S. H. Cox:

Resolved, That we, the members of this
District Meeting, feeling Sunday Schools
to be an interest of the first value and im-
portance to our Church, do hereby pledge
ourselves to use our best influence to per-
manently establish and build them up in
our respective churches.

J. Bancroft, of Macon station, presented
and read an able and eloquent report on
the Duties of the Church Membership to
the Ministry.

Pleading some interesting remarks on
this subject by Wm. Spillman, the hour
arrived and the Meeting adjourned, with
the benediction by the Bishop.

SATURDAY 3 P. M.—Met at the appoint-
ed hour. Prayer by J. Bancroft. Mor-
ning minutes read and approved.

Rev. Dr. Kline, of the Presbyterian
Church, was introduced and invited to a
seat among us.

J. C. Huckabee reported on the Duties
of the Church to the colored people among
us.

On this subject interesting remarks were
made by J. E. Newman, Judge Foote,
Bishop Wightman, and others, tending to
the edification of this Meeting, and instruction
as to duty in this direction.

The Meeting proceeded to the election
of four Lay Delegates to next session of
the Mobile Annual Conference. The fol-
lowing brethren were elected:

H. W. Foote, Macon station; A. K.
Ramsey, Gainesville; P. G. Nash, Living-
ston; W. G. Grace, Marion.

The subject of Camp Meetings being in
order, J. M. Gann made a telling verbal
report.

After interesting remarks on this subject
by Bishop Wightman, J. Bancroft, and
others, the following, offered by J. M.
Gann, was adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this
Meeting will have Camp Meetings on all
the circuits where it is practicable to do so.

After resolutions of thanks, etc., the
hour having arrived, the Meeting adjourned,
with the benediction of the Bishop.

Thos. S. ABERNETHY, Jr.,
Secretary.

From the Aberdeen Examiner:

BRITISH HONDURAS.

BELIZE, B. H., April 20, '67.

COL. JOHN B. SALE.

My Dear Sir:

I have been informed that you
have done me the honor of address-
ing me a letter, which I am sorry
to say, has not yet been received,
but as I can well understand that
an interest in the great question of
Southern emigration must have
been uppermost in your mind when
you penned it, I have taken the
liberty of writing what may seem
detailed and tedious, but what will,
I trust, at least awaken a curiosity
as to the home selected by some
of your countrymen.

Having chosen this colony as my
own abiding place, let me say a few
words for its claims as a haven of
refuge, and in so doing, I shall in-
dulge in no flights of fancy, al-
though this sunny land can scarce
fail to awaken the dormant spirit
of poetry, in the minds of the most
prosaic. Facts, stern practical
facts, shall be my text, and you
may rely upon the accuracy of
every word I write. I shall dream
that I am in the witness box, sub-
jected to a rigid cross examina-
tion, under the light of your se-
vere but benign eye.

There can be but little doubt

that rights of person and property,
are fully secured in the dominions
of England. Under the aegis of
her flag, the exiles, from every
land, in every time have found
protection. The liberal colonial
policy of late adopted by the
Crown, is an additional guarantee
for the largest measure of liberty.

Governed by its own local legisla-
ture, this colony enacts local laws
to meet its own exigencies, while
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whole legal fabric. British Hon-
duras is a dependency of Jamaica,
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tent, and any one who studies
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their span to the limits of the cen-
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almost totally uncultivated, as the
industry of the Colony has been
devoted alone to the cutting of the
rich furniture and dye woods,
along the banks of the water
courses; the mahogany cutter has
penetrated but a short distance in-
to the interior, which is now a
virgin forest. Lands can be had
at very reasonable rates, say 50c.
to \$1, per acre. The house of

Young, Toledo & Co., offer gratis,
one hundred acres of very choice
lands to the actual settler.

Labor is abundant, especially at
present, when mahogany cutting
has been in a measure abandoned,
but needs a directing intellect to
apply it to agriculture, to which it
is totally unaccustomed. Wages
from \$12, to \$15 per month, and
found. I have been told by South-
ern planters of experience, that
three hands may be reckoned
equal, fully, to two slaves, before
the war. This deficiency is how-
ever more than compensated by
the boundless fertility of the soil,
and by the fact, that most of the
staples are perennial, and have not
to be planted every year. This
reduces the labor required, to a
very considerable extent. Rice,
corn, and all grains produce from
two to five crops per annum. Sug-
ar, equal to the grade of "Fair"
in the New Orleans market, is
made with the rudest apparatus,
and sells, (excise paid,) at 2 to 6c.
per lb. Of the fertility of the soil,
you can have but little idea, unless
you have visited the tropics. A
bare enumeration of the crops will
almost bewilder the mind; sugar,
cotton, coffee, cocoa, india rubber,
and cocoa nut oil are staples. To
sum up: I claim for British Hon-
duras, the following advantages
over any of the Central and South
American countries.

1st. A stable government.

2. Entire freedom of speech,
religion and of the press, and se-
curity of life and property.

3. A common language, and a
common faith.

4. A system of labor already
established, which needs only to be
turned into different channels.

5. A country more open and
less encumbered with dense tropi-
cal vegetation.

6. The fact that it is one of the
healthiest, if not the very healthiest
locality on the Atlantic sea-
board.

7. Speedy and easy communica-
tion with Europe and the U. S.,
and a ready market for produce,
steamers now run regularly once
a month to New Orleans, and bring
over crowds of prospecting South-
erners, each trip.

If our countrymen could only
realize what a glorious country
this is, with its virgin wealth of
undeveloped resources, with eter-
nal summer cooled by an ever
blowing sea breeze, with its mag-
nificent vegetation and unbounded
fertility, where no freedman's bu-
reau and military satraps lord it
over a conquered people, where
one hears the tinkle of real money,
where there are no taxes to pay,
nor stamps to affix;—if our coun-
trymen, I say, could only know
that such a land lay within six
days sail from their shores, they
would at least see it for themselves.

—Come over to us, and let us pos-
sess the goodly land.

But one thing we lack, and that
is the wanted faces of our breth-
ren and our

From the British Quarterly Review.

ARCHBISHOP WHATELY—HIS CLOSING LIFE.

The closing scenes of Whately's life are deeply touching. He preached the Gospel yet more eloquently in his death than in his life. Like other Christians, he had doubtless been slowly growing for many years; growing in knowledge, in self-knowledge, in humility, in charity, in elevation of thought and feeling; and yet we doubt not, that during the last year or two, and especially during his long and most painful illness, he struck his roots deeper and shot up higher, than during any other equal period of his life. He was like some plant of slow growth, but vigorous nature brought out of the chilly atmosphere into the hothouse; in that fierce heat, instead of drooping, and being repressed, he burst into tropical rapidity of growth, and put forth an unwonted luxuriance of leaf and flower. It is a phenomenon not seldom witnessed in the last scenes of a Christian's life. The process by which the child of dust is made meet for "the inheritance of the saints in light," by which this feeble plant is fitted for transplantation into the paradise of God, is at best a slow one. Long years of patient culture on the part of the Great Husbandman are expended upon it. Little and little, amidst many and humiliating lapses and failures, with line upon line, precept upon precept, and slow corrective discipline, are the habits formed and consolidated, by which man is fitted at last to be his own master in the highest sense; to become a denizen of any world to which the summons of God may call him; with all those habits of soul towards God and all God's creatures, which shall make him safe in the presence of all temptation; kept upright, not by bands and ligaments of outward constraint or artificial support, but by internal forces of moral equilibrium, by an intellect that can not, and a will that will not, see things other than they really are; and therefore safely poised from within; no statue of a man, set on a pedestal, and which, if a cramp or a nail give way, is at the mercy of the first breath that blows, but a living, conscious agent, with the power of adopting internal vital forces to the maintenance of equilibrium. The process, by which experience applied to self-discipline is to form that character, of which heaven will not be ashamed, and which will not be ashamed to find itself there—which will be greeted, not shunned, by the "innumerable company of angels," and the spirits of the just made perfect—is at best a slow one; nor is any mortal able (as Butler says) to pronounce, in relation to any individual, how long it is needful for the painful discipline to be continued in order to secure the result. The process by which the image of God is thus imprinted on the soul and wrought into it, is not like that which produces a photograph, struck off in a moment, impressed on perishable material, and laid in fading colors; but like that by which a great sculptor, slowly and by an infinite succession of touches, calls out of the solid marble a form of faultless grace and beauty; the tedious work of years, indeed, but worth all the labor, for it is to be immortal.

Though the change be in general so slow as often to elude observation, even in him who is the subject of it; or can only be discerned, and not always very clearly even then, by taking some years to enable us to make the comparison, yet there are times in the history of many Christians, and more frequently in the closing scenes of life, or under the pressure of long-continued affliction, when the religious character seems visibly to dilate and grow; when the soul seems, as it were, putting on the "beautiful garments" of its transfiguration, before "the body of its humiliation" has ceased to invest it, and to be unfolding its light Psyche wings before it has thrown off the chrysalis. Nor perhaps need we wonder that so signal an advance is reserved till the time of departure is at hand; often, indeed, it must be so. For some of the most important changes that are to be effected on the character of many a good Christian man before he can be said to be "perfected," must be deferred to the time when he has no work to do in active life. The very qualities which need the pruning or the fostering of that hour, may be so intertwined with other qualities essential to success during the active period of life, that they "grow together" as long as that period lasts. Energy is apt to pass into unseemly self-assertion, zeal to betray into anger or bigotry, self-reliance and independence into pride, arrogance, and contempt of others; yet these qualities can not be spared in the battle of life; when that is over, and when they can no longer be used here, they are purified from alloy. The excesses and defects observable in many, however inseparably connected with

qualities which fit them to be of great service in the world, nevertheless need to be corrected like every other, and so, when a man's life-work is done, and he can be himself the exclusive object of discipline, God seems to bring him into his inner school, and teaches him, as no other teacher can, and by strange methods, the remaining lessons which, once learned, are to issue in freedom from all painful discipline forever; teaches him above all, that childlike resignation to the will of God, that absorption of soul in Him, that deep, inextinguishable trust in His goodness, in spite of His chastisements, which are the hardest lessons of all. When those habits of soul are fully formed, then shall we be enabled to bear, what it is clear we can not bear here, cloudless happiness and never changing prosperity.

In the case of the good Archbishop, it is not difficult to believe that several traits of his character, which though allied to virtue, and "leading to virtue's side"—perhaps inseparable from his energetic nature, and even serviceable in the work he was called upon to do in the world—needed the "refiner's fire" before the "Refiner" himself (according to the beautiful image of the prophet) saw his own perfect image there, after which he might let the fire slacken and the furnace go out forever. Certain it is, that the picture which his last days present to us is a very impressive one. The "strong man" was now become "as a little child," patience, gentleness, and humility had their "perfect work;" and above all, he fully realized and bore his testimony to the practical value and reality of those great truths of the Gospel, which in all of us, while we are in health and prosperity, are too apt to shine as a clear, cold light in the understanding, without kindling a proportionable flame in the heart.

We insert a brief extract from the records of his last days. Mr. Dickinson writes: "His sufferings increased each day, and he felt very painfully his inability to come into town for the discharge of business. His 'usefulness,' as he called it, was the 'special trial' to his active spirit. One day, early in August, when I went out to see him, on my entering his study, he looked up, and said, with tears in his eyes, 'Have you ever preached a sermon on the text, 'Thy will be done?' How did you explain it?' When I replied, 'Just so,' he said, 'that is the meaning,' and added, in a voice choked with tears, 'but it is hard, very hard, sometimes to say it.'"

We again quote from the memoranda of Mr. Dickinson, who constantly took notes of an illness so affecting to all Whately's friends. In these notes we see the veil of reserve somewhat lifted, which hitherto had made the inner life a mystery—hidden even from those nearest to him.

"Through life he had stood forward as a powerful defender of the Christian faith, and now it was to be shown to all how the same simple trust in Christ as the only Saviour, which has smoothed so many a humble death-bed, was to be the stay and staff of the mighty thinker and writer while crossing 'the valley of the shadow of death.'"

"Sept. 12. This morning I read for the Archbishop the 69th Psalm. His appetite grows worse. When his dinner was brought he said, 'Oh, how I loathe the thought of eating!' Yet in these little things he shows very strongly the habit of forcing all his inclinations and actions under the rule of reason; and he is so considerate for others—fearful of giving trouble. When he could scarcely bring himself to eat, he said to his attached servant, who seemed distressed, 'But pray do not think I am finding fault; I know the fault is in myself.' It has been extremely difficult to move him from the sofa to the bed; and it is touching to see how he tries to control the outward expression of suffering, lest he should cause distress to those about him. While the perspiration streamed down his face in agony, he restrained every murmur of impatience, and said to us repeatedly, 'Yes—yes, I know you do all you can. The pain can not be helped.' During the night I heard him often murmur, 'Lord have mercy on me. Oh, my God, grant me patience.'"

"Sunday, Sept. 13. This morning he looked as though his last hour had been drawing near. About one o'clock a friend standing near said, 'This is death.' Supposing that all was over, one of his daughters stooped down and kissed his forehead. He awoke, and in the confusion of sudden waking said, with a little nervous irritation, 'Oh, you should never wake an invalid.' Some time afterwards he sent for his daughter, and said, 'I am afraid I spoke petulantly just now. I am very sorry for it—I beg your pardon.' If ever the fruits of the Spirit—'gentleness, patience'—were manifest in any one, they are in him! In the afternoon he was rather better. Archdeacon West,

his domestic chaplain, came out and read prayers with him. He said, 'Read me the eighth chapter of Romans.' When Dr. West had finished the chapter, he said, 'Shall I read any more?' 'No, that is enough at a time. There is a great deal for the mind to dwell on in that.' He dwelt especially on the thirty-second verse: 'He that spared not his own Son.' In the very last sermon he had preached, he had enlarged on this as the conclusive and satisfactory proof that afflictions were sent not in anger, but in love; and he now recalled, for his own comfort, the turn of thought by which he had so lately tried to comfort others. He had had this chapter read to him frequently during his illness.

"On the 14th of September he received the Lord's Supper. It was a scene never to be forgotten by any one who witnessed it. A calm, earnest attention and solemn peace reigned on his face; he spoke little, but evidently the soul was communing with God. A little before this, one of his friends in attendance on him had remarked that his great mind was supporting him; his answer, most emphatically and earnestly given, was, 'No, it is not that which supports me; it is faith in Christ. The life I live is by Christ alone.'"

Sept. 15th. This morning his son read to him the 4th chapter of the 2d of Corinthians. He followed the chapter with tears and silent prayer, and at the end pronounced an emphatic amen. Towards evening he said, 'This has been a terrible day. Oh, the tenacity of life is a great trial. Do pray for my release, if it be God's will.'"

"Sept. 16th. After breakfast I read to him Hebrews xi. He was much moved, and when I ended said with emphasis, 'Every chapter in the Bible you read seems as if it were written on purpose for me.'"

"Sunday, Sept. 27th. In the evening there was a hemorrhage from the leg. A messenger was immediately dispatched into town for the physician. He lay quite calm and still, asking, after ten minutes, 'Is the bleeding still going on?' I hope so. He evidently felt thankful, believing that his release was near. The bleeding had greatly abated before the doctor arrived. When he came in he said, 'I think we can stop it, my lord.' The Archbishop answered, in his old natural manner, 'I am afraid so.' When the doctor left, having succeeded in stopping the hemorrhage, the Archbishop said to me, 'Is not this a very unusual hour for the doctor to come?' I answered, 'Yes, but we sent for him expressly when the bleeding began.' And he replied, 'Oh, you had not told me of that. Did you suppose I was afraid to die?'"

"Oct. 1st. This morning he listened attentively while several Psalms were read to him. He was moaning very restlessly, in the night, and once when I went to his bedside and asked, 'Is there anything you wish for, my lord?' he answered, 'I wish for nothing but death.' It was on the night following this that another of his chaplains was watching beside him, and in making some remark expressive of sympathy with his distressing sufferings and helplessness, quoted the words from Phil. iii, 21, 'Who shall change our vile body.' The Archbishop interrupted him with the request, 'Read the words.' His attendant read them from the English Bible; but he reiterated, 'Read his own words.' The chaplain, not being able to find the Greek Testament at the moment, repeated from memory the literal translation, 'This body of our humiliation.' 'That's right,' interrupted the Archbishop, 'not vile—nothing that He made is vile.'"

With these records of his last hours before us, we have no heart and as little need, to ascertain the exact whereabouts, the precise latitude and longitude of his theological position. Whether, as is often said, his religion was of a too intellectual cast—whether any of his opinions had a "cold, rationalistic tendency"—whether he was a bigot to a "narrow and rigid orthodoxy"—whether he was deficient in the "aesthetic" elements of religion, and wanting in "reverence"—whether he was semi-heretical in the article of the Trinity, we shall not discuss; but one thing is plain, that he had now got not only beyond "cold rationalism," but beyond "cold orthodoxy" too; and that if religion, with him (doubtless from his undemonstrative nature), had the appearance of dwelling in the head only, it is plain that it had taken full possession of his heart.

HENS.—By warmth and judicious feeling, says Mr. Bement, a hen may be made to lay as many eggs in two years, as she would under ordinary circumstances in three; and every one knows, or ought to know, that a fowl fatted at two years old is much more tender and palatable, than one that is older.

FREE SPEECH INTERDICTION.

There was a time when it was at the risk of a man's life to discuss certain subjects south of Mason & Dixon's Line. It is but a few years since the right of discussing the slavery question was denied in the Southern States. Now, however, without fear of molestation, such men as Senator Wilson, Messrs. Kelley and Nye—the most radical of their class—can go all over the South and discuss the great questions of the day.

This state of things had led us to hope that the right of free speech was recognized in every State of the Union. In this, however, we are sadly disappointed. A week or two since a Rev. Mr. White announced that he would deliver a lecture, on a certain night, in Quincy, Ills., on the subject of Romanism, and engaged a hall for that purpose. Prior to the hour appointed for the lecture to commence, the hall was taken possession of by the Roman Catholics, and, on his attempting to speak, Mr. White was summarily ejected from the house. It is said that at least two thousand persons were present, inside and outside the building, armed with clubs, stones, and other missiles. The Mayor of the city was appealed to disperse the mob and protect the lecturer, but the appeal was made in vain. The Mayor responded that "the people had rights as well as the speaker." A strange answer for the Mayor of an American city to give. It in effect declared that the lecturer had no rights, and the mob might do as they pleased. The result of the matter was that the Rev. J. C. White "barely escaped lynching."—United Presbyterian.

From "Good Words."

The Son Fretting against the Restraints of his Home.

"Yea, hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree of the Garden?"—Genesis iii. 1.

"The son of Adam, which was the Son of God," is the climax, in St. Luke's Gospel, of the human genealogy of Jesus. Adam was, in right of creation—a right as yet clear and unforfeited—a son of God. And this son, like other sons, had a home—a home in the blessed Paradise, watered by its four streams, and enlightened by a supernatural Presence. And that home, like other homes, had its restraints as well as its blessings. There stood just one tree in the very midst of the garden, concerning which it was said to him, "Thou shalt not eat of it. In the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." And the text tells how there arose—we know not whether late or early, for the flight of years is unmarked in the paradisaical blessedness—a fretting of this son against the restraints, against this one restraint, of his home; how the fallen spirit used this as the engine of his first assault upon man's innocence, making him ponder the fact and question the reasonableness of this single prohibition by which the Almighty Father asserted his sovereignty over the child whom He had formed and the earth which He had created.

Thus the third chapter of the Bible furnishes the appropriate text for our present meditation, of which the thesis is—

The Son fretting against the Restraints of his Home.

His Home. The word Home is full of restful thoughts and tender associations. The family, of which home is the center, is God's primary and original ordinance. There was a family before there was a state; there was a family before there was a Church. Out of family life grew naturally all other modes of being—social, civil, political, ecclesiastical. For long ages the family was the Church; and the birthright of the firstborn included the priesthood and the intercession. If the stream of civilization should ever flow back upon itself—if factitious inequalities should be levelled, political institutions overthrown, the Church itself (so far as it rests upon outward supports) demolished and done away—there would still be the source and spring of all, so long as there is the Home; there might man still love, and there might the universal Father still be worshipped.

Even as it is, while the complications of society continue as we have them, the deepest of all truths, the most real of all facts, the most stable and solid of all relations, is that of the family, that of the home. It begins earlier, it strikes deeper, it penetrates more thoroughly the whole fabric of the being, than any other influence or any other reality. If a home is corrupt, woe to the life! If a father's character, if a mother's example, can not be depended upon, where is the new cruse, where is the healing salt, which shall give back its sparkling vitality to that spring of the waters? Even without this worst supposition, who has not noticed the injurious effect upon a young life,

upon the character of a man throughout life, to have had, from circumstances, no home—to have been deprived, by death, or by a separation like death, of the enjoyment of the use of the possession of a home?

Children, young men, grown men, value your homes! Give God daily thanks for them. Little do you know—for these are blessings seldom appreciated till they are withdrawn—all that is contained for you—all of safety, all of happiness, all of blessing—within the four walls of your home.

But now this Home, of which such glorious things are spoken, and of which we have not told one-thousandth part of its mercies—this home is a society, this home is a polity, is a little state, is a little church. Then, like other societies, it must have its rules; like other polities, it must have its laws. And rules are restraints. They are, so far as they go, limitations upon the self-will. They are conditions upon which alone the benefits of the community can be enjoyed. Where is the home which has no laws? which imposes no restrictions upon its members—whether natural members, the children—or acquired and temporary, like its hired servants? That home can not be safe; that home can not be happy. There must be restraints upon the free will of each, if there is to be any security, or if there is to be any comfort, for the body, which is the whole. In these days it is the fashion to relax rules. Homes try to dispense with restraints. Each child, from the first beginning of speech, is to express his own opinion: each child, from the first power of motion, is to do his own will. Entreaty replaces command, and persuasion supersedes authority. Does happiness result from this sort of freedom? If there was once too much of distance between the parents and the children, may there not well be too little? Is it to be desired that the father and his son should (as it is sometimes avowed, sometimes even boasted) live together like brothers? This is an inversion of God's order; and God's order can never be changed without mischief and without suffering. In place of authority, plainly asserted and gravely maintained, there will always grow up something else; something more unequal, more uncertain, more trying and irritating, therefore, to all; hasty snatchings of the reins from time to time, as temper, or caprice, or experience of inconvenience, may dictate: and thus the self-will, which might have been gradually disciplined into obedience, kicks against the sudden goad of an occasional interference; and the son, who would have borne the light burden and easy yoke of an equable subordination, frets against the unexpected thwartings of a restraint at once violent and unprincipled.

But our present subject should remind us rather of a fretting against home restraints, which has no such excuse to palliate it. It does happen—such is fallen nature—even to a wise and loving father, to have, in the best of homes, an unamiable and a disobedient son. There is a vast difference—who can gainsay it?—between the natural dispositions, tempers, and temptations of different persons. In one point of view, this is a great mystery. Where is the equality of God's government, even in moral and spiritual things? Where is that reconciling, harmonizing principle which shall make compensation for what we can not but call the diverse advantages of one and another, even for obedience, even for morality, even for salvation? We must leave these questions in the hands of God. "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?" "Shall the thing formed say to Him that formed it, Why hast Thou made me thus?" This we know already—that no one need be wickeder. The struggle may seem to be more severe for one than for another; but God "giveth more grace" as man needs more, and will most surely give enough of His grace to every one who asks Him.

Meanwhile every home has its restraints, and the undutiful son frets against them. He is impatient of its indirect, unexpressed, understood restrictions. He feels him self ill at ease in that presence in which an irreverent expression would be an insult, and an impure jest an impossibility; in which, whatever he may be elsewhere, he can not possibly introduce any thing or any person but that which is decent and honorable and of good report. And he is impatient also of its more direct rules. What is the use, he asks, of this punctuality of hours, this enforcement of particular times for meals and prayers, for resting and rising; this displeasure at an occasional lateness; this rigid compulsion of my presence within doors before a certain striking of the clock at evening? Am I not old enough—and the question is asked early—to have a little control over my own going and coming, over my presence here or there, over my companionships and choice

of friends? Another, whom I know, is not thus watched and guarded; why should I particularly be thus under suspicion and inspection? Surely it is time that I should be more trusted; nay—for such is the addition sometimes made to the argument of the self-deceiver—it would be better even for the development of my character that I should be more let alone.

And so it comes to pass, year after year, in the million homes of England, that the story of the sacred Parable is again and again acted: the son says to his father, in thought if not in words, Give me my portion and let me begone! the days of childhood are past; the time of self-reliance, the time of liberty and independence, is come! O, we often hear it—and always, whether it be said in words, or only shown in the manner, in the look, in the tell-tale countenance, whenever we perceive it, we tremble!

It is the fashion of the times to indulge this spirit. From an early age, in many towns, the son only lodges with his parents; pays his rent, pays for his board, like any stranger; and if a word of reproval or remonstrance is uttered, will even change his lodging and begone! the son frets against the restraints of his home, and if these restraints be reduced to a mere shadow, he will rebel against them and he will resent them still.

But was it then for the sake of a discourse on family life—its blessings, its trials, and its sorrows—that we chose the subject now before us? These things are an allegory. What we see in human homes is a type of what God sees in the great human home every day. And thus we find ourselves in the very heart of a deeply spiritual subject, through which may God guide us to some serious reflections, and to an earnest amendment of life.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ALL IS OVER.—The great suspense which has filled the hearts and minds of our people has at last been relieved. The injunction case has at last been thrown out of Court for want of jurisdiction. This was thought evident from the tenor of Attorney-General Stanbery's argument. Those who have been waiting to see the end are now satisfied that a Constitution, a President, or a Supreme Court, cannot withstand the encroaching menaces of Radicalism. All are like straws before the wind. It is a painful admission that the Government to which we were taught to look for protection and relief, is no longer in existence. It is in the last stages of dissolution. And soon the fearful and terrible realities of anarchy will rush upon us, and all that was noble and worthy, and good, will be swept away before the whirlwind of passion and fanaticism. The only hope is with the people, and we must confess that as an individual, this is very weak. The same populace who sing hosannas to-day, will cry on to-morrow, "away with him, crucify him, crucify him!" The duty, however, of action is none the less binding. We should seize upon the opportunities granted by the bill of the storm, and come forward and register, and prepare to vote, and it possible, to save something out of the general wreck. He who stands aloof in this hour of peril, surrounds all.

It is true, as one of the great minds of the age has said, "that one revolution plants the seed for another." By the decision of the Supreme Court, the people of the South stand justified before the world in their appeal to arms. By their action they have made rebellion honorably, not odious. No less an individual than Caleb Cushing, speaking of New England and her malignant spirit, says: "Proud in the hour of triumph over her ancient but now fallen foe, and while the South is now a prostrate country, lying like a headless body exposed to the spur of the passer-by, New England has too reins, and while she holds them she will drive roughshod over the conquered States, and place the cup she has prepared even to the lips of her hitherto Northern allies. But the hour cometh," says General Cushing, "when the awakening people of the West, who have in the past followed the lead of the East, will assert that strength whose irresistible power is to control this country."—Galveston Weekly News.

Chambers's Journal notices among recent American inventions a photographic cigar-holder. "It is cleverly made of paper and quill, and is ornamented with a blank medallion, which, however, becomes filled with a photograph when the heat of the smoke develops the picture, but in what way has not yet been made known. The cost of the article is trifling, and it affords a curious instance of the uses to which photography may be put."

From the Montgomery Mail. METHODIST PROTESTANT CONVENTION.

On the third day (Friday) of the session the following paper was presented by the Commissioners of the M. E. Church South:

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 6, 1867.

To the Convention of the Methodist Protestant Church:

BRETHREN: The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, held in New Orleans, adopted, May 3, 1866, the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a Commission, consisting of five members of this body and two Bishops, be appointed to confer with a Commission, if one be appointed from the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, now in session in Georgetown, D. C., on the subject of a union between the Methodist Protestant Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, with power to settle terms of union."

Accordingly the following Commissioners were appointed:

Bishops Pierce and McTear, Rev. C. F. Deems, J. E. Evans, S. Register, N. Head, and L. M. Lee. For the official documents, we refer you to a copy of the Journal of Conference herewith submitted. This action was communicated to your General Conference, and in reply we were officially notified that that body had received and considered the same, and also had provided for a Convention to be called at this time and place, at which the aforesaid Commissioners were invited to be present.

This is to inform you that we are now here, and ready to confer with you, at such time as you may please to set, on the subject indicated in the resolution under which we were appointed.

Hoping for an issue favorable to the unity and prosperity of our common Methodism, and the increase of Christ's Kingdom, and praying for the guidance of the Holy Spirit, we are yours fraternally.

GEORGE F. PIERCE,
Chairman.

After the formal introduction of our Commissioners and speeches by them, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That we extend our cordial greeting to Rev. Bishop Pierce, Rev. Bishop McTear, Rev. Leroy M. Lee, D.D., and Rev. James E. Evans, Commissioners from the Methodist Episcopal Church South, to this body—that we warmly welcome them to a place in our assembly, and heartily reciprocate the sentiments of Christian affection and regard which they have expressed—that while we rejoice in this fraternal interchange as the means of cementing the bonds of brotherly love, and promoting unity of spirit among the members of Christ's body, we agree with them that a visible union of the two branches of the great family of Methodism, represented respectively by them and us, is most desirable, if such a union can be effected on terms mutually agreeable."

Resolved, That one minister and one lay commissioner from each District represented in this Convention, be elected by the delegates from their respective Districts to confer with the Commission of our sister Church on the subject of their embassy.

Saml. K. Cox,
B. F. Duggan.

The next day the Commissioners were appointed by the Convention. We gave their names last week.

On Monday, 13th, the following papers were reported to the Convention:

To the Commissioners of the Methodist Protestant Church:

BRETHREN: The Commissioners of the M. E. Church South submit to you the following proposition: We propose a formal and corporate union of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Methodist Protestant Church. The separation originally took place because Lay Representation was denied. This principle being now conceded and incorporated into the economy of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, we thought there was no insuperable bar to such union of the two bodies respectively represented by us.

We propose a union with your ministers, itinerant and local, and your members, each in their several relations, and entitled to all the rights and privileges common to our own ministers and members, under the discipline of the M. E. Church South.

Geo. F. Pierce,
H. N. McTear,
J. E. Evans,
Leroy M. Lee.

Montgomery, May 10, 1867.

This proposition was responded to by the Methodist Protestant Church in the following propositions of the Commission of the Methodist Protestant Church to the Commission of the M. E. Church South:

TERMS OF UNION.
1st. Strike out of the Church name the word "South."

2d. If "Episcopal" to be retained in the name, Protestant to be incorporated.

3d. Dispose with the Presiding Eldership.

4th. Have as many Bishops as Annual Conferences.

5th. In the election of new Bishops, what are now our Annual Conferences shall have the privilege of nominating from their present members their first Bishops, and the General Conference shall elect such nominees.

6th. Itinerant ministers to have the right of appeal from the stationing power.

7th. Maryland Conference, in the event of union, to be allowed to decide upon its own name, ministerial membership, and boundaries, provided said boundaries be not extended farther south than the States of Maryland and Delaware and the District of Columbia and the station in Alexandria.

8th. Our system of trial of accused ministers and members, or its equivalent.

9th. No minister to be transferred from one Conference to another without his own consent and the consent of the Conference to which he is to be transferred.

10th. Local preachers and ministers to be put upon a par with itinerant preachers and ministers, in regard to qualifications for eligibility to orders.

11th. Local ministers to be alike eligible with itinerant ministers to a seat in the General Conference.

12th. Each station, circuit, and mission, to be allowed one delegate in the Annual Conference; in the former to be elected by the male members, in the two latter, by the Quarterly Conference.

13th. No veto power to be conceded to the Bishops.

14th. Incorporate in the Discipline the following: (Art. 8, sec. 5) The Ministry and Laymen shall deliberate in one body; but, if upon the final passage of any question, it be required by three members, the ministers and laymen shall vote separately, and the concurrence of a majority of both classes of representatives shall be necessary to constitute a vote of the Conference.

A similar regulation shall be observed in the Annual Conference.

15th. In the Annual Conference, the laity shall have the right to participate in all the business, except such as relate to trial of ministers and preachers.

A Response of the Commissioners of the M. E. Church to the Commissioners of the Methodist Protestant Church:

1st. The late General Conference, by a two-thirds vote, recommended a change in the name and style of our church that left off the word "South," in deference to those who were embarrassed by it, and because circumstances had, to a considerable extent, caused its history and significance to be lost sight of. The motion of the General Conference was submitted to the Annual Conference, which gave an aggregate of 1,168 in favor of concurrence and 409 against, lacking but little of the three-fourths vote, upon which its passage was conditioned.

2d. There would result inconvenience and inharmoniousness of title from this, and also, incongruity for lay representation having been conceded, the denial of which was the principal ground of your original protest, there remains nothing against which to protest, inasmuch as you accept Episcopacy.

3d. The number of Bishops which our policy at present maintains, and has maintained, makes the Presiding Eldership indispensable for the care of all the churches, and a thorough and effective oversight of the whole work. We add, this is a question of legislation, and the General Conference, as now constituted, will doubtless represent the sense of the ministry and laity on the subject.

4th. The Church, as a whole, has not favored this policy. Many wise and influential ministers among us do. At the late General Conference the number of effective Bishops was increased by more than a hundred per cent., and not a few advocate the view you present. The tendency is, we believe, to the increase of Bishops.

5th. We have no power to make such a stipulation. We doubt not that, in a General Conference of the united Church, a fair and even a liberal course would be pursued. More, perhaps, would be gained in this respect by confidence than by contract.

6th. Upon this point our Church is decided; our executive system could not admit the proposed modification; it would, as we believe, embarrass the itinerancy, and deprive it of that promptness and efficiency requisite to meet the moral demands of our times and country. The proposed appeal of the itinerant minister, from the appointing power, if he does not like the charge to which he is sent, would seem unequal unless the same right be given to the people, if they do not like the preacher sent to them, and this would destroy the itinerancy.

Moreover, the itinerant ministers are protected by our law, at the point you would guard. He can decline to accept his appointment, and throw himself upon the Conference at its next session to sustain him; (see Dis. p. 120) for any oppression, he has redress by complaint to the General Conference, which is open to him, and to which the Bishop is amenable. While the whole legislative power was in the hands of itinerant ministers they did not find it necessary to provide any other protection for themselves.

7th. This can best be settled by the parties at interest. The General Conference has granted to the Baltimore and Virginia Conferences a discretionary power which may be used for the settlement.

8th. No difficulty here. As we understand the system of the two Churches, there is no substantial difference.

9th. While our Church has not found it expedient to restrict the Episcopal prerogative, at this point, by formal legislation, the usage is, and has been, not to transfer a minister from one Conference to another without his consent.

As respects the Conference, experience satisfies us that a large discretion must be allowed on this subject in order to carry out the objects of an itinerant General Superintendency, and to meet the wants of a varied and extensive field.

10th. We have no authority to meet this condition, but we do not hesitate to say that we approve it as a measure, and that the tendency of the Church is in this direction.

11th. The principle of their eligibility is recognized in our existing law, and provision made whereby a fair proportion of representatives may be secured. Any further extension of this provision may be safely left to the future legislation of the General Conference.

12th. In addition to the foregoing, so far as it applies to this case, we submit, that in our Church, and more still, if the proposed union take place—the stations, circuits, and missions would be so numerous as to render the Annual Conferences which are executive bodies, cumbersome and unwieldy for business and of inconvenient size for accommodation.

13th. This matter is beyond our control. Whether the power exist in the Episcopacy, or shall be conceded or limited, is a mooted question, and rests with the Church.

14th. This provision, touching the General Conference, is in our law, save that it requires one-fifth of the members for a separation of the vote. Its application to the Annual Conference would, in our opinion, for various reasons, be embarrassing without any compensating advantage.

15th. This may, with propriety and safety, be left to a general Conference, composed equally of ministers and laymen.

Geo. F. Pierce,
H. N. McTear,
J. E. Evans,
Leroy M. Lee.

Montgomery, Ala., May 11, 1867.

The subjoined reports of the Commissioners major, minor, and sub-minor were presented to the Convention:

MAJORITY REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

To the Convention of the Methodist Protestant Church:

The undersigned, a majority of the Commissioners appointed to confer with the Commission of the M. E. Church South, in relation to a corporate union between the two Churches, beg leave to report that, duly impressed with the importance of the subject of their trust, they have given it the most serious, patient, and prayerful consideration, and now submit the following paper as the result which they have reached:

The Convention has indicated by its resolution welcoming the Commissioners of the M. E. Church South among us, its willingness to unite on terms agreeable to both Churches. The Commission of the M. E. Church South, however, have not felt themselves authorized to offer such terms as we believe would be acceptable to all the members of our Church, and we do not feel authorized to modify, essentially, the conditions we have proposed.

Therefore, resolved, that the whole subject be referred for final action to our several Annual Conferences, and that the Presidents thereof be requested to announce the result to the Commissioners of the M. E. Church South, expressing the hope that the Conference may act as a unit.

Your Commission can not conclude their report without expressing their highest appreciation of the pleasure afforded them by their several interviews with their brother Commissioners of the M. E. Church South. They have conducted themselves towards us with a kindness of manner, a Christian candor, cordiality, and confidence which, what-

ever may be the result of our official intercourse at this Convention, will give them a place in our hearts as brethren beloved in the Lord.

To place the Convention in possession of all that has occurred between the two Commissions, we submit the three several papers which accompany this report.

J. G. WHITFIELD, Chm'n.
F. L. B. SHAVER,
S. B. SOUTHERLAND,
B. F. DUGGAN,
CHARLES W. BURTON,
L. J. COX, Jr.,
J. G. CHERRY,
F. H. M. HENDERSON.

MINORITY REPORT.

We, the subscribing Commissioners appointed by the Convention to meet the Commissioners of the M. E. Church South, and receive from them propositions looking to a union of the Methodist Protestant Church with said denomination, have performed that duty, and with a sacred regard to the great cause of Christianity and of Methodism ask to submit this, a minority report.

That the conditions of union, submitted by the venerable Commission of the M. E. Church, have been considered carefully by us, and, while we agree with the majority of the Commission that all the members of the Church will not be satisfied with them; yet, feeling convinced that a large majority will cheerfully accept these terms which we regard as liberal, hopeful, and indicative of an early affirmation of all the points of difference between them, therefore, we cordially accept them and recommend to our Annual Conferences action in harmony with our acceptance.

P. T. GRAVES,
JOHN BASS,
A. A. HOUSTON,
PETER LOOPER,
W. R. MONTGOMERY,
P. H. NAPIER.

SECOND MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned, a Commissioner from the N. C. District, and dissenting from a single feature of the majority report, submits the following:

That the point from which he dissents is the recommendation of the committee to refer the question to the Annual Conferences. The undersigned does not agree to abide the decision of the Conferences without the concurrence of at least a majority of the membership of the several Annual Conferences.

W. H. WILLS.

The following was offered as a substitute for all the papers reported by the Commission:

Resolved 1st. That we hereby express our highest appreciation of the Christian candor and courtesy with which the Commissioners of the M. E. Church South have presented the subject of their mission to this Convention, and to the Commission appointed to confer with them.

Resolved 2d. That we recognize with grateful joy the present occasion as a most auspicious event in the history of Methodism, when the prejudices and animosities of the past have been so far forgotten and laid aside as that the representatives of the two branches of the Methodist family, long and unhappily divided, have been brought together in council to discuss terms of union between their respective Churches.

Resolved 3d. That while we regard the proposed union as highly desirable both for the interests of Methodism and of our common Christianity, this Convention does not deem it expedient or proper to take authoritative action, binding the Conferences here represented to any particular course upon this subject, inasmuch as these several Conferences are variously affected by local causes and influences, but would refer the whole subject for final decision to each Annual Conference.

Saml. K. Cox,
B. S. Bunn.

We have not received a full report of all the action of the Convention. It seems that, after discussion, a special Committee was raised, consisting of S. K. Cox, W. H. Wills, J. Bass, J. K. Nichols, J. G. Cherry, E. Harrison, P. H. Napier, and C. W. Burton, to whom all the papers were submitted. This Committee reported and their report was discussed, amended, and finally adopted, as follows:

The Committee to whom were referred the several papers on the subject of union between the Methodist Protestant Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully report:

That they regard the proposed union as highly desirable both for the interest of Methodism and of our common Christianity, if it can be effected upon terms mutually agreeable; that although a portion of the Church, as we are advised, is prepared at this time to conclude the union on the terms proposed; yet, inasmuch as an honest difference of opinion exists among us, in this respect, and no decision can be

reached by this body at its present session that will insure harmony and united action, we, therefore, respectfully recommend—

1st. That the Convention take no decisive action at this time; but that the whole subject be held in abeyance and under advisement by the several Annual Conferences, calmly awaiting the development and indications of Providence.

2d. That a Commission consisting of one member from each Conference here represented, elected by each delegation in this Convention, be appointed to meet the Commission of the M. E. Church South, on the first day of May, 1868; in the meantime the several Annual Conferences of the M. E. Church South and the M. P. Church may consider as many of the disagreeing propositions between the two Commissions of the M. E. Church South and the M. P. Church as they may deem proper, and submit the result to their respective Commissions. Then if a majority of the Commissioners of the M. P. Church decide that, in their judgment, the propositions submitted to them are sufficiently favorable, they shall publish in the Methodist Protestant newspaper a call for this Convention to meet in the city of Lynchburg on the last Friday in May, 1868, and, if it seems it proper, to conclude any proposed union.

Resolved, That any Annual Conference properly connected with the M. P. Church, not represented here, be requested to appoint one Commissioner to meet with this Commission.

Resolved, That in the event of the death or other disability of any of the Commissioners herein appointed, the Delegation of the respective Annual Conferences here represented be authorized to fill the vacancy.

The Commissioners of the M. E. Church South took formal leave of the Convention during the evening session of Thursday. Each addressed the Convention in a few brief remarks expressing the gratification this intercourse had afforded them, and thanking the Convention for the kindness with which they had been entertained during the process of negotiation. They were responded to in the characteristic dignified and affectionate style of the President, Dr. J. J. Murray.

The Convention were then allowed a few moments recess, and a warm sympathetic shaking of hands ensued.

"So endeth the reading of the first lesson." [En.]

CONQUERING FAITH.

But two instances are recorded in which Jesus passed an approving judgment, and looked with admiring regard upon the faith of those who came to him; and it is remarkable that they are those of the two Gentiles—the Roman Centurion and the Syro-Phœnician woman. "Verily," said he of the one, "I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel!"

"Woman," said he to the other, "great is thy faith!" Great faith was needed in those who were the first to force the barrier that ages had thrown up between Jew and Gentile, and great faith in these instances was displayed. Of the two, however, that of the purely Gentile woman was the highest in its character and the noblest in its achievements.

The Roman's faith was in the unlimitedness of Christ's power—a power he believed so great that even as he said to his soldiers, "Go!" and they went; "Come!" and they came; "Do this!" and they did it—so could Jesus say to disease and life and death; pouring at a distance a saving, by the simple word of his power! The faith of the Canaanite was not simply in the unlimitedness of Christ's power. His power she never for a moment doubted. He had no reason to say to her, Believest thou that I am able to do this? By his willingness he gave her himself some reason to doubt. Thousands placed as she was would have doubted—thousands tried, as she was, have failed. Which of us has a faith in Jesus of which we are quite sure that it would come through such a conflict unscathed? In her it never seems for a moment to have faltered. In front of his mysterious, unexplained silence; of the explanation given of that silence that appeared to exclude beneath the sentence that assigned her a place among the dogs; her faith lived on, with a power in it to penetrate the folds of that dark mantle which the Lord for a short season drew around him—to know and see that behind the assumed veil of coldness, silence, indifference, repulse, reproach, there beat the willing, loving heart, upon whose boundless benevolence she casts herself, trusting, and not afraid. This was her confidence, that there was more love in that heart to her than the outward conduct of Jesus might seem to indicate. It was that confidence which sustained her from first to last. It was that confidence which carried her over all the obstructions thrown

successively before her. It was that confidence which sharpened her wit, and gave her courage to snatch out of Christ's own hand the weapon by which her last and greatest victory was won. It was that confidence in him, in spite of all adverse appearances, which pleased the Lord so much—for he likes, as we all do, to be trusted in—

—and which drew from him the unwonted expression at once of approval and admiration, "O woman, great is thy faith!" It is the same kind of simple trust in Jesus that we need; and in us, too, if we but had it in like degree, it would accomplish like blessed results. What the silence and the sentences of Jesus were to that entreating woman, crying after Jesus to have her dealings, in providence and in grace, are to us crying after him for the healing of our own or others' spiritual maladies. We cry, but he answers not a word; we entreat, but he turns upon us a frowning countenance; when he speaks, his words seem to cut us off from comfort and from help. But deal as we may with us, hide himself, as he may, speak roughly as he may, let us still believe that there beats in that heart of the Redeemer a love to us, upon which we can at all times cast ourselves in full unbounded trust.

"Woman, great is thy faith; do it unto thee even as thou wilt." And her daughter was made whole from that very hour.—Dr. Harnay, in Sunday Magazine.

IRON.—It is said that Mr. Bessemer now enjoys from his patents for the conversion of iron into steel, the princely income of \$500,000 a year.—Messrs. Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., the original inventors of the platform scales, although no longer protected by patents, melt up in their manufacture over thirteen tons of iron per day, and shipped from their works, during ten days in April, 2,923 boxes of scales, weighing over 232 tons.

They are about occupying a new foundry which is one of the completest in the country.—Notwithstanding the prohibitory law, now so energetically pushed in Massachusetts, about 150 hands are employed at East Bridgewater in the manufacture of gins, which were exported to the cotton States, Brazil, etc., to the amount of \$500,000 last year.—A very heavy compressing machine is building at Poughkeepsie for the Hudson River Paper Company. The metal used in it weighs 200 tons, several of the castings weighing one to seven tons each. It will be driven by an engine of 100 horse-power.—A company has been organized at Albany for the manufacture of Youngs' patent car-truck, in which the axles adjust themselves at all times at right angles to the track and radially to the curves.—A new manufacturing is building at Norwich, Conn.—Russia sheet-iron works are to be established at Portsmouth, Ohio, which seems in some measure to confirm the reported success of the operation at Youngstown.—The Wrightsville Iron Company, of Columbia, Pa., capital \$80,000, have commenced building their furnace and expect to go to work in October next.—Scientific American.

At a factory in Breslau, pine-tree wool is now spun and woven into a kind of flannel, which is largely used as blankets in hospital, barracks, and prisons, in that city and in Vienna, with manifest advantages, for pine-wood drives away all disagreeable and noxious insects from the localities in which it is used. It can be used as stuffing for chairs, sofas, and mattresses in the same way as horse-hair; and some qualities are woven into a kind of cloth of which garments of many kinds can be made. It is said to be favorable to health as well as to cleanliness. The waste liquor from the pine-wood yields a valuable medicine, and from the waste steam, gas is manufactured to light the factory.

PREVENTION OF SMUT.—The following preparation may be relied on to prevent smut in wheat: Spread the grain rather thinly on the barn floor, and sprinkle it with human urine at the rate of three to four quarts per bushel. Then add from one to two quarts of fresh slacked lime, and shovel the whole over until the kernels are uniformly coated. This should be done immediately before sowing, to prevent injuring the seed. This dressing will also give a quick and strong start to the young plants. A strong solution of blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper, used in the same way, is efficacious in preventing smut, but the first named preparation is often available where the vitriol can not be readily procured.

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New Orleans:
SATURDAY, JUNE 1st, 1867.

How to SEND MONEY.—We are frequently receiving enquiries upon this point. We have scarcely lost anything by the mails, and consider them safe. The risk at any rate will be ours.

To SUBSCRIBERS.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars with the address of the subscriber upon it, and the Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOME MONTHLY.—Confederate Notes; Slavery's Bluff; Dr. Draper's Civil Policy of America; Gonzales de Cordova; Origin of the Temperance Reform in this Country; Malbach's Joseph II.; Life of the Christian Heritage; A Trip North during the War; A Double-minded Man; Life's Journey; My Own; Poetry; The Editorial Department. This is the inviting summary of the June number of this excellent magazine. Price only \$3 per annum.

A. B. Stark, Nashville.

A DRUG STORE FOR SALE at Handsboro, Wis., by Dr. McCallen. See advertisement.

See J. H. Snow & Co.'s School Song proposition.

SIX MONTH SUBSCRIBERS.—"We have no such custom." A six months' subscriber requires as much writing, much once watching, and he pays only for six months, with a great probability of getting the paper six months longer for nothing. Our agents will please send us no more six months' subscribers.

GALVESTON, May 26.—A dispatch via Brazos, the 21st, to Maj. Gen. Griffin, gives the following:

"Have just received official information from Beriozabal and United States Consul in Matamoros, that Queretaro was captured by Liberals on the 15th inst. Maximilian, Mejia and Castillo, prisoners."

J. J. REYNOLDS, Maj. Gen.

MATAMOROS, May 23.—Siege of Queretaro ended. Republic triumphant. Maximilian and army prisoners. Following dispatch from Escobedo received to-day:

"Citizen Minister of War.—At 3 this morning La Cruz was taken by our forces, who surprised the enemy. Shortly after garrison made prisoners and our troops occupied the plaza. Meanwhile the enemy retreated towards the Cerro de la Campana, where our artillery caused him to surrender at 8 A. M. Maximilian and his generals Castillo and Mejia unconditionally surrendered. You will please give the President my congratulations on this triumph of the National army."

Escobedo reports from interior, stating that Juarez ordered the Archduke and his generals to be shot; were not believed by Government here.

A letter from the American consul at Monterey confirms the capture of the Archduke.

MATAMOROS, May 25.—The Liberal force which took possession of Queretaro has started for the capital.

Commodore J. D. Payan, of the Mexican navy ordered by Beriozabal to command an expedition to Vera Cruz, and so completely terminated the struggle.

Miramón was made prisoner by Cortina a short distance from Queretaro.

The liberals have taken charge of the steamer Gen. Sheridan for naval purposes.

The reply of President Juarez to Minister Campbell recounts the grievances of his party at the conduct of Maximilian. He justifies previous executions, and declines to promise the safety of Maximilian, in the event of his capture.

EUTHANASY.

The Scripture record does not place emphasis upon the phenomena of dissolution. The utterances, the emotions and the demonstrations of the dying are, for the most part, passed over in silence. The first natural deaths, and many subsequent ones are dismissed with the brief phrase, "and he died." Enoch "was not for God took him." "Abraham gave up the ghost and died in a good old age." "Moses the servant of the Lord, died there in the land of Moab, according to the word of the Lord." So David "slept with his fathers, and was buried in the city of David." Paul says of the ancient worthies, "these all died in the faith."

The obituary record of the New Testament is brief. Many must have died in the gospel faith before the date of the latest writings of Paul and John, and doubtless some eminent in the church. Generally it is intimated that they "died in the Lord," and that they "slept in Jesus." John the Baptist was beheaded in prison, James, the brother of John, was killed by the sword, but not a word concerning their last hours. The death of Stephen is an exception. In his case we have the particulars of his testimony, and triumph. He "saw the glory of God, and Jesus standing on the right hand of God." He saw what many dying saints have since seen. Such a testimony was at that time needed to strengthen the faith of the church, and to convince unbelievers. The account of Elijah's closing days upon earth, and his translation is amongst the most thrilling and sublime passages in the Old Testament. This too had its purpose in the confirmation of the primitive faith. The death of Jesus should hardly be mentioned in this connection, as its character and phenomena stand by themselves. He "was made sin for us," and the darkness and conflict of his final hour do not belong to the experience of Christian dying.

Why have we not a more elaborate and particular description of death-scenes in the Bible? It is supposed that there must have been incidents, revelations, and holy triumph in many cases. They were not omitted, because the size of the sacred volume would have been swelled inconveniently. A few pages more than we have, would make little difference. Possibly there was nothing remarkable in the death of these worthies. Nothing startling in what they either saw or felt. Some died tranquilly and peacefully, resting on the premises. The manner of death with some, precluded anything significant in word or look; as would be the case in coma, or delirium, or instantaneous arrest of the living functions. After all, we can but think that there were some amongst them, whose dying hours were distinguished by preternatural manifestations, and by wonderful exhibitions of glowing into sight. But we do not know.

Doubtless this inspired reticence points to some impressive lesson. Precisely and fully what this induction is we do not determine. The great life-facts are minutely detailed. "Enoch walked with God." Noah's fear and faith moved him to obedience in building the Ark. The faith of Abraham is portrayed in the purposed sacrifice of Isaac. Moses' history is full in respect to leading personal, as well as national events. The death of these men, and such as they were, is dismissed in a line, often in a word, without incident, and without a reflection. Elijah and Stephen are the solitary exceptions. Character in the living is portrayed, their faith, obedience, suffering and love. The morning of life, the power of grace upon the soul, the conflicts and victories

of the well spent day are recited, but the pencil is withdrawn, just where we might expect the gorgeous sunset to be spread upon the canvas. That they died in the faith we know, and in the assured hope of the "better resurrection." It is an inspired comment that tells us this of the Old Testament saints long after their time; but the history leaves it to inference drawn from their lives and character.

The "blessing" of the New Testament is distinctly pronounced upon the dead; "that die in the Lord," the dead believers are described as sleeping in Jesus. Living witnesses attest their triumph over the fear of death. Would not the pages of the New Testament have been enriched by giving us the last hours and dying testimony of somebody besides that of Stephen? There may be nothing in the Gospel or Epistles that one would wish displaced or left out, to make room, but surely a chapter, or even a book, might have been added for this purpose. What the import of this silence may not be clear, but it is both suggestive and impressive. Individuals and multitudes are converted, and then dismissed from our notice. Lives of piety and usefulness are sketched—great names pass across the field of observation and are lost within the historical limits.

Is there therefore nothing peculiar in Christian dying? Is there no Euthanasia? Whatever there is in it, holy living is the more important. The testimony of a religious life is vainly important. A devoted life is the ever sufficient voucher for the end. It is doubtless an unfounded notion that grace of a peculiar kind and degree is needed in the dying hour. There are passages in every Christian's life where faith and assurance are more severely tested. We remember no Scripture that authorizes the conviction that any peculiar or extraordinary grace is needed in dying. There is no prayer, doctrine or precept that carries the inference. The faith that sustained Abraham through the terrible ordeal of Moriah, was certainly adequate for the last struggle; and as a matter of testimony, no dying words could have added anything to it.

The testimony is as strong, if not stronger, in the living witness, and in life is a perfect illustration and display of all the graces of the Spirit. As compared with health and strength, the dying hour is not most favorable. Many at that time can bear no testimony at all, and with others physical causes may cloud and obscure. That all men are honest, and undecieved when they come to die is evidently not true; and there is much variation in the frame and emotions of dying Christians. There is something unhealthful and morbid in the love which people sometimes have for death-bed scenes. It is certain that the Scriptures do not countenance, nor gratify any extravagant tendency in this direction. Neither the truth of religion, nor the piety of the saint is made to depend upon these phenomenal manifestations.

If the Christian dies in his senses, and the circumstances of his death admit of it, we expect to find peace and comfortable assurance. Christians die well, and sometimes there is what we call triumph—triumph uttered, dazzling light, wavy forms, and celestial melody. The end of the upright is peace, but the death scene often testifies nothing, and we are thrown back upon the holy life, and the promises for assurance that "all is well." Chalmers died alone in the still watches of healthful repose. Fletcher and Toplady, whose poetic laurels had often crossed, died almost seraphically.

In the death of eminent saints, something remarkable is often looked for, and not realized. The

chariot and horses of fire come, but not with observation. They are carried home; but they glide noiselessly away. The wind that fills the parting sail is not felt by those who linger on the shore. How we should choose to die in the best left to God. It matters little so we are ready. Happy dying may not be consciously for all; but substantially it is for every Christian. If death is a narrow stream it grows narrower as we approached the brink, until what we supposed to be the turbid flood is left behind. We have looked for death, but have passed it without recognising the fact. "Verily, verily I say unto you, if a man keep my sayings, he shall never see death."

WHISKY.

A brother in the country, who has seen considerable service in the war against Satan, complains that the "Advocate" comes freighted with three different advertisements of liquors. He says farther, "Our trouble here is from the use and traffic in liquors, in the Church and out of it, among whites and blacks. 'Tis the evil.' That a 'bill of charges' was then before him to be tried, at 'next Quarterly Conference,' against an L. D., 'for selling whisky.' The answer was, 'Why, the New Orleans Christian Advocate advertises it!' The statement was denied by our friend; the paper was brought, and sure enough, there it was, 'whisky, whisky, whisky.' He wishes the whole thing speedily erased. 'You know we have always been trying to do something for the paper, but are now in a mighty quandary.'

O for the pen of the veteran editor of the St. Louis Christian Advocate, that we might do justice to this case! Well, by way of beginning, we will say that we wish all the whisky that now is on board the Mayflower, and all the whisky makers—who are determined to make whisky "if the heavens fall"—and the whole concern, were in the middle of the Atlantic, doomed to an endless succession of storms and headwinds, and never more able to reach shore! O that all the grog in the universe could be confined to that one ship's crew! So the brother sees that on that question we are all right, and which way our vote would incline at the proposed Quarterly Meeting. The advertisement was in for six months before we saw it, and, therefore, we can not complain against an old friend for not complaining of it sooner. But it got in, and was paid for, and had rights by occupation, and could not be ejected before the legal expiration of its time.

We believe that it is generally understood that everything that is set forth in this paper is endorsed by the editor; has been seen by him, tested, touched, handled, examined, and pronounced worthy. That he is a conscientious judge of hardware, woolsens, skirts, iron ties, shoes, hicks, bees-wax, whinging machines, false teeth, cosmetics, hair restoratives, spelling books, willowware, carriages, petroleum stoves, carpets, cups, pots, beds, and also of Commission merchants, doctors, dentists, and lawyers. Well, we might as well modestly confess that we do have to know a good deal; and advertisers will please take notice of this fact, that a religious journal advertises in a much more knowing and responsible way than a secular paper, and if it charges more for advertising, it gives more in return. And how these liquor notices got in without proof-specimens, we can not opine, but so it was. When the time runs out, these gentlemen will have to go elsewhere to display the virtue of their wares, we promise that.

The greater part of the whisky that is now sold is worse than whisky. Horrible compounds of alcohol, turpentine, sulphuric acid, strychnine, and chloroform are now vended under the style of "Bourbon," "Old Bourbon," "Manongahela," and other popular titles. The pure stuff itself is bad enough, has in it too enough, sorrows and contentions enough, babbling, "wounds without cause," and redness of eyes full enough. But if it be possible, these hell-broths, concocted by mixers, have not only the bite of the serpent in them, but the sting of the adder. We have less patience every day with those who live by the vice of drunkenness, but more for the drunkard. The inebriate is a diseased wretch worthy of universal commiseration. But we have never been able to understand the course of reasoning which enables a man with a Christian conscience to manufacture and to deal in ardent spirits. While we may not make our own conscience the measure of another man's, we simply state the difficulty. The habitual use of strong drink is by far the most fruitful source of unhappiness, not to say of social ruin and of crime ever yet discovered. It intensifies every evil passion, it gradually blunts the moral sense, it weakens the religious aspirations of a better nature, its tendencies are to constantly lower the sentiments, and to take

out of the soul its noblest, highest, and most refined qualities; and this by such gradual and subtle approaches as render its victim equally unconscious of the process and the fact. No man is so strong but that, in a given set of circumstances, he may be overcome by this habit. Sometimes its occasion is the physical infirmity of age, the sudden revulsion of fortune, the mysterious overwhelming loss of loved kindred, the strong influence of congenial and fascinating associates, the constant excitement and overtaxed energies of an active life, the force of custom, the pursuit of office, any thing unusual in situation which elevates or depresses unduly, seems to be seized by the fiend of the wine-cup to accomplish the fatal enslavement of his victim. The best security is, have nothing to do with the habitual use of intoxicating drink.

What shall we do? Shall we sign the Temperance pledge? Do this: look at your wife and your children; look at your boys; see how they watch you, and imitate all that you do; add, recollect, the sober moderate drinking of the father often ends in the drunkenness of the son. Look at your neighbor, help him to be sober and to keep so. Do not argue too much for wine, nor for the "moderate use" of these "good things." The argument will be supplied by others in sufficient force to apologize for all the really open temperate drinking that is done, and for a good deal of the quiet, intemperate, nighttime drinking, besides. The supporters of that side of the question have nothing to fear. There is, we fear, no immediate danger of excess in the direction of sobriety. Comparatively few young men have become drunkards from an undue parental restraint in the opposite direction. The Army of Drunkards is mainly recruited from among those who claim for themselves and others the entire safety and innocence of the habitual use of ardent spirits. Many a frail bark has been launched upon this stream, and has passed out of sight for a long period amid its unknown windings, to reappear at last struggling with waves, as hopeless and dark as those of deadly Acheron.

The Romish Church at Home.

From a letter of Carlton in the Boston Journal, written from Italy, we take the following passage, which will be read with much interest. We have seen no other statement on this general subject so full and detailed as this:

In 1855 a decree was issued, under which 2,099 monasteries and nunneries were broken up. These institutions had an annual income from invested property amounting to \$730,000, and which gave a living to 4,726 priests, monks and nuns. One hundred and eighty-two of these establishments had no revenue, but gave shelter to 3,145 monks who went from door to door begging their bread. This, let it be remembered, was in the kingdom of Sardinia alone. The law under which this property was taken by the State provided that it should be devoted to the education of the people, and another law was passed establishing a system of public instruction, and also a portfolio in the ministry having the education of the people in charge.

The execution of this decree brought the wrath of the Pope upon Victor Emmanuel. But it was the beginning of a new era for Italy. The school systems of the United States and of Prussia were consulted, professional gentlemen were sent to America who brought back school books which have been translated into Italian, and are now in use in the public schools of the kingdom.

Four years passed, bringing the struggle of 1859—the shot decisive campaign, beginning at Magenta and ending at Solferino, by which the Austrians were pushed out of Lombardy; followed by the revolution in Tuscany, Naples—or the Two Sicilies, as that Kingdom was called—and the States of the Church, all of which, with the exception of the present territory of the Pope, were annexed to Sardinia. To speak more correctly, we should say that the Constitution and King of Sardinia were accepted by the people of these kingdoms and duchies, and that Italy became a nation.

Naples at that time was ground to poverty and degradation between two millstones, that of the Bourbon King and that of the Church. Which ground hardest, it is difficult to say. The King was a despot and tyrant; he was, however, but one man, while those ecclesiastics who lived upon the people were numbered by thousands. There were 1,020 establishments for men, containing 13,611 monks, of whom 3,899 were mendicants. The remaining 4712 had an annual revenue of \$930,000. In addition, there were 272 nunneries, containing 8001 nuns, having an annual income from invested property of \$950,000, making a total annual income of one million eight hundred and eighty thousand dollars, consumed by 12,713 men and women, who were non-producers in the community, and

who, however forwent their prayers may have been, gave only the prayers and the counting of beads in return, with perhaps on the part of the nuns occasional nursing of the sick.

The valuation of this property estimated at about fifty million dollars. Fifty millions will build fourteen hundred miles of railroad, the rate of thirty-five thousand dollars per mile—the average count roads in the United States would open the line from St. Paul to the Columbia river, and from Boston within twenty-eight days to Shanghai. This in various ways had all been obtained from the people, and was used solely for the benefit of the classes named, who controlled it independent of the State.

But besides these twelve hundred and well fed persons were the monks—nearly nine thousand monks—who spent their time in begging from door to door, their food I saw a number of the mendicants in Venice; men in grey cloaks, with a piece of rag round the waist, bare-headed, feet, with bags on their shoulders filled with potatoes, pieces of bread, turnips, cabbages, or whatever shop-keepers, hucksters, and vendors had seen fit to give. A filthier I never have seen.

We are not to confound the convents and nunneries with the churches, which are possessed of no fabulous wealth. The report of the valuation of the property of the kingdom gives the total annual income of the colleges, chapels, churches at thirteen millions two hundred thousand dollars! Let this be capitalized at four per cent, we have an investment of over ten hundred million dollars, owned and controlled by the Roman Church in Italy, not including the enormous wealth accumulated at Rome. This is about equal to four-fifths of the present national debt of the United States, the whole of which has been taken from the people by various methods.

It is hardly possible to conceive of the ignorance and debasement of the people when the Constitution of Sardinia was extended over Naples and the States taken from the Church. Those provinces which had been under the Pope were cast down in the scale. In the territory, according to the census of 1864, of every 1,000 persons could neither read nor write. Throughout the whole of the peninsula and Naples, more than ten-tenths of the people were unable to read or write. Philadelphia stands highest of all the provinces in the scale of intelligence, even there, 573 out of every 1,000 are unable to read or write.

According to the census of 1864, out of a total population of 21,710, there were only 3,884,245 could read and write. Here is a country where the Roman religion was the only religion. Education was, wholly in the hands of priests, monks and nuns, who, under the jurisdiction of the Pope and who were independent of the State. In Naples alone there are 3,094 large parishes which have schools, and the few schools which were in existence were taught by men who were devoid of the elementary knowledge. Let it be understood as saying that the Romish priests are ignorant and degraded men; on the contrary many of them are learned and accomplished, but such men are found teaching common school, they occupy high positions in the Church, or in ecclesiastical colleges.

To comprehend the condition of Italy, as it was two years ago, must compare it with the United States—or as the United States would be if it were like Italy. Imagine all New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan to have less than one-third the schools, and all the people of the States—every man, woman, and child to be unable to read or write—seventeen millions in utter ignorance, and you will have the condition of Italy! Churches by the thousands, and priests without number, few schools, newspapers, and printing presses. We are to take these things into consideration, we would rightly understand the condition of the Italy of the present.

We are to keep in mind also that this is the civilization of the Church.

MARRIED.

Married, on the 2nd of May, the residence of Hon. A. B. Wilcox Co., Ala., by Rev. Will Mr. A. J. Ulmer, of Dallas county, to Miss Clara C. Horrocks, of the county.

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

MAY.

When the hounds of spring are on winter's traces,
The mother of months in meadow or plain
Fills the shadows and windy places
With lip of leaves and ripple of rain;
And the brown bright nightingale amorous
In half assuaged for Tytus,
For the Thracian ships and the foreign faces,
The tongueless vigil, add all the pain.

Come with bows bent and with emptying of
quivers,
Maiden most perfect, lady of light,
With a noise of winds and many rivers,
With a clamor of waters, and with might;
Bled on thy sandals, O thou most fleet,
Over the splendor and speed of thy feet;
For the faint east quickens, the wan west aliv-
ers,
Round the feet of the day and the feet of the
night.

Where shall we find her, how shall we sing to
her,
Fold our hands round her knees, and cling?
O that man's heart were as fire and could spring
to her,

Fire, or the strength of the streams that spring;
For the stars and the winds are unto her
As raiment, as songs of the harp-player,
For the risen stars and the fallen cling to her,
And the southwest wind and the west wind sing.

For winter's rains and ruins are over,
And all the season of snows and ains;
The days dividing lover and lover,
The light that loses, the night that wins;
And time remembered is grief forgotten,
And frosts are slain and flowers begotten,
And in green underwood and cover
Blossom by blossom the spring begins.

The full streams feed on flower of rushes;
Ripe grasses trammel a travelling foot,
The faint fresh flame of the young year flushes
From leaf to flower and flower to fruit;
And fruit and leaf are as gold and fire,
And the oat is a hear above the tyre,
And the hoofed heel of a satyr crushes
The chestnut husk at the chestnut roost.

—Atlanta in Caledon.

From the Little Corporal.

The Wonderful Bird of Eden.

A PERSIAN STORY.

By the side of a beautiful stream in Persia, was the palace of Selim Bey, a prince of vast wealth, and whose wisdom excelled his wealth. Beautiful, indeed, was the palace, built of the most glorious material, gleaming in the oriental sunlight, or bathed in the golden flood of soft moonbeams. All about it stood hills, clothed with delightful trees, and the palace itself was buried in a grove of olives, and surrounded by a garden filled with the rarest flowers and plants of the greatest beauty. A hundred fountains, of wondrous pattern, kept up a continuous musical plashing, and a thousand birds, of brilliant plumage, flew among the blossom-laden boughs, and filled the air with enchanting melody; so that the young prince, sitting by his casement in the evening, was lulled with the music of the waters and the harmony of the birds, and soothed with the rich perfumes that filled the air. But Selim Bey was not satisfied with olive groves and fountains, nor with all the rare and dazzling beauty of his palace. For in the most pleasantly situated chamber in the palace was his library, where there were rolls containing all the most valuable writings of the wise men of all ages. Here Selim spent most of his time in communion with the great minds whose thoughts were written in those books. But sometimes, weary of the great thoughts of philosopher and sage, he would take down a beautiful poem, and walk with it to his garden bower, on the bank of the river. Then, seating himself on a divan, he would alternately enjoy the gambols of the beautiful fish in the cool waters below, and the delightful thoughts of the poet. For Selim was very famous for his wisdom and learning.

On entering his bower thus, one day, what was his surprise to see perched there, a bird of the most wondrous appearance, not like anything he had ever seen before, nor indeed had he ever dreamed of anything so glorious. In his astonishment, he let the roll, containing a poem of his favorite poet, Saadi, drop from his hands, and stood, in mute wonder, gazing at the strange being before him.

It could hardly be called a bird, though it was a bird in form. The breast was a sort of amber, half luminous, shining with a soft, golden light. The plumage on the rest of the body was of a brilliant, pearly whiteness, so brilliant that the eye soon became dazzled in looking at it. And its tail, flowing full two yards in length, and of the most exquisite proportions, was absolutely glorious, full of rainbows, gleaming with different hues, as if it had been studded with precious stones, the down hanging from it in long, silken tassels, each pendant shining as if it were a string of minute diamonds. Its face was more angelic than bird-like.

"Art thou a bird, or an angel from heaven?" exclaimed the prince, when he recovered himself.

"I am the Bird of Wisdom, that dwelt in the Garden of Eden with Adam and Eve, and lived in the boughs of the tree of knowledge of Good and Evil."

"How fortunate I am!" cried the prince. "Now shall I learn wisdom. For if thou art the Wonderful Bird of Wisdom, and didst abide in the beautiful branches of the tree of knowledge, then is thy wisdom doubtless yet more glorious than thy plumage."

"I will teach thee on certain condition," said the bird. "Thou shalt come hither every day. I will talk with thee. When evening draws on, I must leave thee, for since the day that Adam left the garden, I have not been allowed to spend a night on the earth. I will spend the night in the great palaces of the clouds, and sitting in the moonbeams on the great cloud mountains. But if I teach thee, thou must do one thing. Take my tablet and write upon it at night the chiefest of the maxims that I utter. Whenever I shall speak to thee a golden truth, and thy selfishness shall make thee neglect to write it down, I shall leave thee; for the Bird of Wisdom can only stay where its precepts are taken into the heart."

And so for hours the prince listened to the conversation of the Bird, until the going down of the sun.

When, on the second morning, Selim Bey came into the garden house, the Bird was waiting.

"What have you written down?" asked the Bird.

Selim proceeded to read the beautiful proverb that the Bird had uttered in its conversation of the day before. Last on the list he read this:

"A respectful word from a wise man is better than the profoundest homage of a fool."

"Yes," said the Bird, "and perhaps you would like to hear a story of the great and wise Pasha, Abdallah Bey."

There was such melody in the Bird's voice, that it seemed as if the music of all the sweetest birds of the universe were in its throat. Selim listened entranced, until the sound died away, and answered with delight,

"Certainly, Wonderful Bird, I should like to hear the story."

THE STORY OF ABDALLAH BEY.

"The wise Pasha was traveling through his dominions unattended, desiring to know his subjects, that he might govern them better, when he stopped at the house of a good man, Abul Cazim. Abul did not know who his guest was, but treated him with the utmost hospitality. He was poor, but cheerfully prepared to give up his own couch to the stranger."

"Now Abul had a brother of a selfish and sycophantic disposition. From something in the appearance of Abdallah, he inferred that he was at least a man of considerable rank. So he broke out with—

"Brother! brother! give the stranger the best couch."

"But I cannot," said Abul, "for that is already occupied by Yahye, the good dervish."

"But he is only a dervish," responded the brother.

"Nevertheless, he is a good man, and a wise man," said Abul; "and, furthermore, weary with a day's journey on foot; and if the stranger were the Pasha, Abdallah himself, I could not give him the bed occupied by the poor dervish."

"And so, the Pasha lay on the couch of Abul Cazim, and Abul lay upon the floor."

"When the morning came, and Abdallah rose, the dervish recognized him, and made a profound obeisance, saluting him as Pasha. The latter expressed his delight at meeting his old friend the dervish, while Abul and his brother also made obeisance to the guest, whom they were surprised to find was the great Pasha himself."

"I have need," said the Pasha, "of a just and prudent man to fill the place of my old Vizier, who has recently died, and I have thoughts of taking our good friend, Abul Cazim, with whom I am greatly pleased."

"Nay, rather take me," cried the brother of Abul, who trusted he would find favor on account of his eagerness, the night before, to give the best couch to Abdallah Bey, at the expense of the poor dervish."

"Nay, I shall not take you," said the Pasha, sarcastically; "I have flatterers enough. You were very respectful, last night, not to me, for you did not know me; but you were respectful to the diamond, whose gleam you happened to see in the hilt of my sword. But if I have Abul Cazim for my Vizier, I shall know that the respect he shows me is intended for me, and not for my wealth."

"It is the choice of wisdom," said the dervish, "for the respect of a wise man is better than a flattery of fools."

And thus, with proverbs and stories, the Bird discoursed to Selim Bey for many days, always taking his flight to the clouds at sunset, but leaving a beautiful light in the garden bower throughout the night. Every night the prince set down on a tablet the most important things spoken by the Bird during the day.

At last, in one of his conversations, the Wonderful Bird of Eden said:

"To enjoy wealth and get wisdom, are unworthy pursuits, unless the wealth and wisdom are blessings to other besides the possessor of them."

Now it must be confessed that these words stung the prince, who felt reproved by them, and he tried to dismiss them from his mind. In the evening, when he came to set down his golden truths, he kept these words out of his mind, though a vague feeling of uneasiness took possession of him. That night he had a troubled sleep, and arose at midnight to look out of his casement. What was his alarm at seeing the garden bower entirely dark. Hastily crossing to it, he found it without light, and all the vines around it blasted and withered.

The Wonderful Bird of Wisdom never came back. But in profound grief, Selim sat down and recalled all that the Bird had said, until he saw plainly what it was that he had forgotten.

"If," said he, "it is on account of my selfishness that I have forgotten these words, then they are, of all the words spoken by the Bird, the most important to me."

And so Selim planted new vines about the garden bower, and gave it the name of the "Bower of the Bird." And in that bower he hung a plate of gold, with the forgotten words upon it.

And in the days that followed, the groves and gardens of the Prince Selim were filled with the poor and the sick, and students and poets were in his library, and the wisdom of Selim Bey ministered to the happiness of others.

And thus the Persian prince learned the lesson of true wisdom only by the loss of his counsellor.

EDWARD EGLESTON.

FARM AND GARDEN.

CULTURE OF POTATOES.—The potato, to attain its best condition, must have a soil peculiarly adapted to it; none others will produce it in its highest quality. Clayey soils will not produce the best flavor and quality; but a high, dry, warm soil, with a good proportion of sand, in a good state fertility, is best to give quality and flavor. Richer grounds will produce greater yields, but at the expense of quality, with a greater liability to disease. A medium sized tuber and quantity to a given area will give better quality, with less liability to accidents, than a large, heavy crop.

The manure should be applied, and well incorporated with the soil, in previous seasons to growing potatoes. If any applications are made they should be given as a top dressing to the young plants. Fresh manures applied to the soil the season of growth are not beneficial to the potato, but on the contrary a detriment.

The ground should be plowed, prepared, and the potatoes planted as soon as the soil will admit of being well worked up in Spring. Good deep plowing, and thorough fiving the soil, are essential.

Every section and market has its favorite varieties, so that what would be considered best in New York, would find little or no favor in Philadelphia or Boston. The varieties are so numerous, well disseminated, or ventilated, that it would be impracticable to discuss or select any particular localities. The several Goodrich Seedlings, Early Sebce, Mewer, Prince Albert, Colebrook and Davis Seedlings, Peach-blow, etc., for early and late crops are adapted to all markets. A white skinned and fleshed potato, that would boil mealy throughout, is the best quality.

Hills are to be preferred to drills for planting; although the latter may give the greater yield, the labor is greatly augmented, and the sun and air are more excluded from the soil, causing the yield to be of poor quality. The ground being well plowed and harrowed, lay of the rows 3 feet apart, with a light plow, turning a furrow four to six inches deep; into these drop the potatoes, one in a place, two to two and a half feet apart, depending upon the growth of the tops—very small growing varieties may be put nearer; cover with a hand hoe, hauling one hoe full on each potato, without treading or spitting down. A man will cover nearly as fast as he can walk over the ground.

Just before the potatoes break through the ground, take a square harrow, turn it bottom up, and drag over the field, destroying any small weeds, leveling the drills and the whole surface. The after cultivation consists in going through twice with the small plow, turning the soil slightly toward the plants, and following with the hand hoe, making a broad, liberal sized hill, giving the sun a better chance to warm up the soil than if left level; when they commence to blossom lay them by, but go through once or twice and pull out any weeds that may have come up and are

likely to detract from the well doing of the crop.

No method has been invented equal to hand digging and picking. The tops cleared off, an expert man will haul them out pretty fast with a good potato hook, and then if anyways nimble, he will pick them into baskets rapidly, digging and picking thirty or forty bushels in a day, perhaps more.

TRANSPLANTING.—The success of transplanting depends mainly on two pre-requisites—young trees well taken up and in good condition, and a good, well-prepared soil to set them in. If dug last Autumn, and properly protected by heeling in, they will be in excellent condition for setting out for some time to come. If not dug till Spring, they should be taken up immediately, or before the buds swell and the young roots start, and heeled or buried in until wanted for transplanting. This is much better than taking them up later, as they meet with less check in growth. We have known trees thus treated to succeed well, even when set out several weeks afterward, when trees generally were in full leaf. It is, however, quite essential that they be well taken care of, by not allowing the roots to become dry for an hour, and by filling in all the interstices among them with fine earth, when heeling in as well as setting out. It is very common for such trees to be soiled or ruined by leaving the roots exposed a day or two to the sun or drying air, and the burying them badly by throwing on lumps of earth or large masses by the shovel, leaving vacancies all through the lower parts of the roots.

A good soil for trees is important, especially one that has a good natural or artificial underdrainage; but it is still more important, if possible, that it be in a good melow condition when they are set out, and that it be kept so throughout the season. Observe the following directions in setting out each tree, namely, to spread out the roots in all directions, like the arms of an extended umbrella. This will stiffen the tree against the wind and give the trunk an upright, stont growth, and to fill in fine earth so that there will be no crevices or interstices. It is well to settle the soil among the roots, by pouring in water till the hole is filled. If the tree is large and the roots small, it will be necessary to stake the tree against the wind, but not otherwise.

As all newly set trees require some shortening back, both for the purpose of forming an even, well-shaped head and for lessening the number of leaf buds, so as to correspond with the necessary topping of some of the roots, careful attention should be given that this cutting back be done before the buds swell or expand. If done afterward, it checks growth, and has induced some persons wrongly to suppose that cutting back is always useless or hurtful.

It sometimes happens, in setting out young orchards, that it is inconvenient to prepare the whole surface of the young trees that are to occupy it at distances of thirty or forty feet. It answers about as well to plow strips some six feet wide, where the row are to stand, and plant the trees in the middle of these strips, which are to be kept clean and mellow through the season, either by planting with potatoes, beans rutabagas cabbages, or by leaving it unoccupied with any crop. The wider spaces, between the rows may be planted with corn, sown grain or occupied as meadow, provided that, in the later instance, rather more breadth is given to the cultivated strips in which the trees stand.

HOUSEKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT.

BEAN SOUP.—When properly made, there is no soup nicer, richer, or more wholesome. Remember, that good white beans, properly cooked, contain about ninety per cent. of nourishment. So, if we make them in the right way, into a common-sense soup, the nourishment is all there; and a bowl of it, hot and nicely seasoned, will carry one longer, and more comfortable, through a cold Winter day, either in doors or out, than a breakfast of dinner of fried, baked, boiled or stewed meats, with all sorts of auxiliaries that cost ten times as much. Use always the small, white field beans for soup; and, having picked them over carefully, so that there shall be only fair, good, sound beans, put them to soak in plenty of water at night, and in the morning, directly after breakfast, they are first parboiled ten minutes. Then the water is changed, and a piece of nice, fat, corned pork, previously parboiled also, is put in with the beans, and with it a teaspoonful of salt. After boiling an hour and a half, remove the pork, and prepare it for baking by scoring the rind evenly about a quarter of an inch apart, and an equal depth. Place it in a deep dripping pan, and fill in around it with beans, skinned from the pot,

making them pretty thin with incipient soup. Finish up the baked pork and beans by placing them in a moderately hot oven, and baking slowly, four or five hours.

Going back to the soup, there are to be left in the pot enough beans and bean both to make a supply of soup for as many as are to be served. First, set the pot back where the heat is moderate, else the material will be liable to burn at the bottom, and so spoiled. Pare, wash, and slice up thin half a dozen good sound potatoes, and put them in the pot. Then make into crumbs any dry (clean) crusts of bread, or bits of crackers, and put them into thickening the soup, season suitably with black pepper and salt, if needed; and if not too fastidious, to eat onions, slice up a couple of fair sized ones and put them into the soup ten minutes before it is to be taken up. Onions are wholesome, and add much to the flavor and richness of bean soup.

How to BOIL MEAT.—Very many of the cook books that it has been our pleasure to read while arranging this portion of the Traveller, recommend the putting of meat to boil in cold water. This has been contrary to our idea of the fitness of things, and we never advised our readers to do so. Brewer's Guide to Things Familiar says the reason why meat is tough when put into the boiler before the water boils is because the water is not hot enough to coagulate the albumen between the muscular fibers of the meat, which therefore runs into the water and rises to the surface as a scum. The best way to boil meat to make it tender is this: Put your joint in very brisk boiling water; after a few minutes add a little cold water. The boiling water will fix the albumen, which will prevent the water soaking into the meat; keep all the juices in, and prevent all the muscular fiber from contracting. The addition of cold water will secure the cooking of the inside of the joint, as well as of the surface.

Why is meat tough that has been boiled too long?

Because the albumen becomes hard, like the white of a hard-boiled egg.

TO MAKE CORN BREAD.—Take half a pint, good measure, of white Indian meal, which should be rather coarsely ground. Mix it thoroughly, in a large bowl, with one pint of fresh milk. Put in what salt is necessary, and into the batter break one fresh egg, and with a kitchen fork beat the whole together quickly and thoroughly. Have your oven pretty hot, but not scorching. Into a splayed-sided round tin pan, of say 4 inches diameter at the bottom and 1 to 3 inches deep, pour your batter (which will about half fill the pan), and put it into the oven instantly. If ought to bake, in the oven is properly regulated, in about half an hour. It must be perfectly done to be good. Don't be discouraged with the first attempt; it requires some practice to hit it precisely, but this is done, it is done, it is excellent. It is to be eaten hot, before the upper crust falls, with butter.

NICE WHITE CAKE.—Two cups sugar, two and a half cups of flour, half a cup of butter, three quarters of a cup of milk, the whites of eight eggs, one spoonful cream tartar, and half a teaspoonful of soda.

POTATOES AND FISH.—Carefully mash half a dozen very mealy potatoes, boiled or steamed without the addition of salt; add some butter or cream, and season them to your taste. Beat in a mortar about two tablespoonfuls of cold boiled salt fish, add a little milk or cream, a small quantity of grated nutmeg and lemon peel, and a whole raw egg; when quite smooth, mix it with the potatoes, place all together in a mold, buttered and sprinkled with rasped toast, squeeze over it some lemon juice, and bake it until it begins to brown—turn it out to serve.

EXCELLENT RECIPE FOR PASTRY.—Pour on the bread board one pint best flour, and divide it into two parts. Mix (with cold water) one-half the flour into a soft dough, and work or beat with your rolling pin until it blisters, occasionally drawing up some of the dry flour to prevent the dough adhering to the board. Then roll as thin as possible, and at intervals of about two inches place lumps of butter the size of a lickory nut. Fold the dough up thus: Turn the outer edge toward you, and then the one nearest you to meet the first; fold one of the ends toward your left, and then other over it, and roll it, and roll out thin again. Repeat this operation four times, and if the directions are closely observed, you will have what I have heard called "magic pastry." You should bake in a quick oven, and if the pastry is placed in the pie plates and allowed to sit in a cool place an hour, before putting in the fruit or mixture, it will be improved. Lard may be used if you cannot obtain butter—at half pound of the latter is sufficient, but less lard.

Now, I wish some of the pondents of the Country Club to give this receipt a trial, and what objection they may have, and what improvement they make.

I am neither a cook nor a keeper, and when you hear me will get out of conceit of my perhaps, but I have watched the process of pastry making some time, and have never seen it in our house; and I say the literally melts in the mouth as the times it was rolled. receipt were more unknown and followed. I feel we should not so often complain: "I wonder why make good pastry; I have tried, but it is of no use."

Somebody please let me the results of their trial after this.—N. Y. News.

SCIENTIFIC.

PRELLER'S PATENT TANNING PROCESS.—In sole leather tanning, Preller's patent the fibrous ure is entirely preserved, and condensed state, of great and solidly; comparing tanned leather by weight as 50, from 100 pounds of green and showing much less than the distended and leather produced by ordinary means. On tearing, the closes a felty structure, the former shows all its original parallel joints, and by experiment, resist fourth of an inch thickness, stand working, more than the best oak-tanned three and an inch thick. The obvious advantages of the lessened and greater flexibility need suggested. Butts, it marked, become available, proved flexibility, for which they were hitherto, and by paring them a horsehide may be obtained useful purposes, especially tops. Another comparison which is suggestive, is the ing. Ordinary leather at this way a wooly texture comes brittle, or else converted into a kind of g mass. Preller's leather, contrary, seems to "boil" tougher, denser, and in condition, resembling leather, it is evident, with nular advantages, of which that we shall mention is to be tanned in sixteen hours leather requiring but 24 ing these effects in view, denices of the process are more appreciated. It is as

The hides are slightly then unhaird in the usual Next, they undergo a paring, and receive a uniform of a peculiar paste, which main feature of the invent is a compound of various animal, and saline substance vegetable substances are contain a large proportion of little gluten—such as flour, rice flour or starch animal substances are of a ture; ox brains, butter, mial oil, or grease. Salt peter are used merely as tives for the brains and Next the hides are put in terior of large drums or inner peripheries of which ber of stout pegs are diaially, the intention of the heat up and mellow the to effect an equal distribut moisture they will retain, complete and uniform ab the paste throughout the system. The drums are a steam engine and to drying action the waste the engine is conducted Having been kneaded together in this manner hours—more or less acco the nature and thickness hides—the drums are thro gear, and the hides draw is now ascertained that the absorption and of partial has gone on vigorously, uniformly, and that the having yet attained the saturation, are ready for supply of the paste and turn in the drums. For this, however, they are be an airy part of the room, insure uniformity of col substance, which when proves that the convers gelatinous mass has been complete. They are now ter a little more drying for ations of the currier, who amount by the effects of the process. The Shoe and Leather is authority for the statements.—Scientific Ameri

The Hungaria, of Pesth, the Emperor of Austria, recently, after trying on the garian crown, "it's not very some years ago I thought heavier."

76.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has exhibited but few changes during the past three days. Its prevailing characteristics have been a moderate demand and steady prices. In our leading staple, however, there has been less regularity, with few quotable changes. Operations in Sugar and Molasses continue to be confined to retail transactions. Tobacco is held at previous rates, but buyers stand aloof, and no sales have transpired, of any moment. In Western Produce we notice an easier market for flour, and a favorable reaction for corn.

COTTON.—The business has consequently been of limited extent, but there would be a fair demand at a lower range of prices. On Saturday, with nothing in the foreign accounts to stimulate the demand, and little disposition on the part of the factors to sell unless at outside rates, the sales comprised 2200 bales, at figures showing no quotable variation, although the general tendency was in favor of sellers. On Monday the movement being restricted by the difficulty of passing commercial bills was on a more limited scale, comprising only 1750 bales, but prices indicated increased buoyancy, in some descriptions, but less firmness in others. Tuesday there was about the usual enquiry, but operations were again checked by stringent pretension of factors, compared with the views of buyers, as well as by continued difficulty in negotiating Commercial Sterling, and the business was confined to 1700 bales, mostly for the completion of pending orders, while the previous irregularity in prices was still more marked, requiring a reduction from Friday's currency of 1c, in Ordinary, and of 1/2c in Middling, and a partial advance of 1/2c in Good Ordinary.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 5,650 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 5650 bales, against 2902 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 362 bales.

The receipts at this port, since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas), are 678, 601 bales, against 643,210 bales to same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest date, as compared with last year, is 152,887 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 66,010 bales to Great Britain, of 38,294 to France, and an increase of 34,231 bales to other foreign ports.

We quote as follows:

Low...... 20 to 21
Ordinary...... 22 to 23
Good Ordinary...... 23 to 24
Low Middling...... 24 to 25
Fair...... 25 to 26
Middling...... 26 to 27
Choice...... 27 to 28

TOBACCO.—There has been some enquiry, and several offers were made, but only a few small sales have been effected. The market is very firm and we continue to quote:

Light...... 4 to 4 1/2
Heavy...... 4 1/2 to 5
Good do...... 5 to 5 1/2
Common Leaf...... 6 to 6 1/2
Medium...... 7 to 7 1/2
Fair...... 8 to 8 1/2
Choice...... 9 to 9 1/2

FLOUR.—The market is dull and depressed, although the stock on hand is not large. Sales for the past three days sum up 2,700 barrels, within our quotations.

Cattle Market.

Western Beef, choice per lb net..... 10 to 11
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net..... 9 to 10
Texas Cattle choice per head..... \$60 to \$80
Texas Cattle 2d qual, per head..... \$30 to \$40
Texas Cattle 3d qual, per head..... \$15 to \$20
Hogs per lb gross..... 10 to 11
Sheep in lots per head..... \$3 to \$4
Crook Sheep, per head..... 3 to 4
Texas Sheep, per head..... \$3 to \$4
Choice Sheep, per head..... \$5 to \$6
Milk Cows, per head..... \$50 to \$100
Milk Cows, with calves..... \$5 to \$8
Yearlings, per head..... \$10 to \$12
Calves per head..... \$7 to \$12

HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

Heavy draft horses,..... \$200 to \$400
Light draft horses,..... 175 to 365
Common do...... 75 to 180
Mules, full quality, broke..... 200 to 225
Do 2d do..... 150 to 175
Do 1st do..... 175 to 200
Do 2d do..... 80 to 130
Mexican Mules,..... 40 to 90

Monetary.

Referring to the comments in our preliminary remarks, we can only say that the general movement has been on a very limited scale, and that while negotiations in the open market have been restricted to a few negotiations of mortgage paper and loans secured by satisfactory collaterals, only a moderate amount has been done by the banks in exchange and discounts. They have, however, been materially strengthened by withdrawing a large portion of their balances at New York in greenbacks, and with the renewal of former confidence, on the part of depositors, will no doubt soon be able to offer greater facilities to their customers.

EXCHANGE.—The movement in foreign exchange has been restricted by the scant supply of first class bills offering, and the reluctance of banks to accept any others unless at disproportionately lower rates, to which drawers would not agree.

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.
(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

| ARTICLES. | FROM | TO |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Agricultural Implements. | 4 75 | 22 00 |
| Cotton and Sugar Flows. | 7 50 | 10 50 |
| Cotton Saws. | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Sweeps. | — | 7 50 |
| Calivators. | — | 15 00 |
| Shovels. | 10 00 | 18 00 |
| Spades. | 11 00 | 20 00 |
| Axes. | 15 | 19 00 |
| Bagging, per yard. | — | — |
| East India. | — | 25 |
| Blue Rope, Kentucky, per lb. | — | 10 1/2 |
| Brass, per 100 lbs. | 2 70 | 2 75 |
| Brass, per 100 lbs. Pilot. | — | 9 00 |
| Crackers. | — | 11 50 |
| Bricks, Lake, per M. | 20 00 | 25 00 |
| English, Fire. | 45 00 | — |
| Candles, per lb. | — | — |
| Sperm, N Bedford. | 42 | 43 |
| Tallow. | 16 | 20 |
| Adamantine. | 16 | 22 |
| Star. | — | — |
| Chocolate, No 1 per lb. | 50 | 52 |
| Sweet and Spiced. | 35 | 67 |
| Cider, Western, per bbl. | none | here |
| Northern. | none | here |
| Coat, Camel per ton. | 16 | 17 00 |
| Anthracite per ton. | 11 | 13 00 |
| Western, per barrel. | 55 | 60 |
| Coffee, Rio, per lb. | 24 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| Havana. | 30 1/2 | 32 |
| Java. | 43 | 44 |
| St. Domingo. | 26 | — |
| Cotton Seed. | — | — |
| Rough, per ton. | 9 00 | 11 00 |
| Hulled, per bushel. | — | — |
| Copper, Braziers, per lb. | 35 | 40 |
| Sheathing. | — | — |
| Copper Bolts. | 38 | 40 |
| Yellow Metal. | 30 | 32 |
| Cordage, Manila, per lb. | 23 | 24 |
| Tarred, American. | 23 | 21 |
| Russia. | 30 | — |
| Corn Meal, per bbl. | 5 50 | — |
| Dyes, per lb. | — | — |
| Logwood, Campy. | — | — |
| St. Domingo. | 3 | 5 |
| Indigo, per lb. | 1 00 | 1 60 |
| Madder. | 18 | 20 |
| Eggs, per bbl, Western. | 20 00 | 21 00 |
| Feathers. | — | — |
| Fish, Cod, per box. | 1 95 | 2 00 |
| Herrings. | — | 75 |
| Mackerel, No 1, per bbl. | 21 00 | — |
| No 2. | 20 00 | — |
| No 3. | 16 50 | — |
| Flaxseed, per lb. | 4 | — |
| Flour, per bbl. | — | — |
| Superfine. | 13 00 | — |
| Extra. | 18 50 | — |
| Flour. | 11 50 | 12 00 |
| Fruit, Prunes, per lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Figs, Drum. | 23 | — |
| Dried Apples. | 10 | 11 |
| Currants, Zante. | 10 | 19 |
| Almonds, soft shell. | 38 | — |
| Raisins, M. R., per box. | 4 15 | — |
| Lemon Layer. | 4 20 | — |
| Lem's Sicily per box. | 4 25 | — |
| Oranges, La, per 1000. | — | 55 00 |
| Sicily, per box. | 4 30 | — |
| Glass, per box of 50 feet. | — | — |
| French, 8 x 10. | 4 50 | 5 00 |
| 10 x 12. | 5 00 | 5 50 |
| Good Ordinary. | 12 1/2 | 13 |
| Grain, per bushel. | 6 00 | — |
| Malt, Western. | 1 20 | 1 90 |
| Canada. | — | — |
| Oats. | 90 | 95 |
| Corn, shelled, per bushel. | 1 40 | 1 45 |
| Beans, per bbl. | 13 00 | 14 00 |
| Hops, per lb. | 7 00 | — |
| Gunpowder, per keg. | 7 50 | — |
| Gunny Bags, per bag. | 24 1/2 | — |
| Hoy, Western, per ton. | 36 00 | 37 00 |
| Northern. | none | here |
| Louisiana. | none | here |
| Hides, per lb. | — | — |
| Dry salted Mexican. | 15 | 18 |
| Wet salted, city slaughter. | 9 1/2 | 10 |
| Kip Skins. | 11 | 11 |
| Dry country. | 14 1/2 | 16 |
| Pelts per piece. | 20 | 25 |
| Iron, Pig, per ton. | 45 00 | 49 00 |
| Country, Bar, per lb. | 6 1/2 | — |
| English, per lb. | 5 1/2 | — |
| Hoop, per lb. | 8 | 11 |
| Sheet. | 8 | 11 |
| Roller. | 9 | 10 |
| Nail Rod. | 12 1/2 | 14 |
| Iron Cotton Ties. | 11 | 13 |
| Castings, American. | 7 1/2 | 8 |
| Lime, Western, per bbl. | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Shell Lime. | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Rockland, &c. | 2 00 | 2 10 |
| Cement. | 2 75 | 3 25 |
| Molasses, per gallon. | — | — |
| Louisiana. | 40 | 72 |
| Muscovado. | 40 | 45 |
| Refinery, Reboiled. | — | — |
| Moss, per lb. | — | — |
| Gray, Country. | 3 1/2 | — |
| Black, do. | 4 1/2 | — |
| Select, water rotted. | 4 1/2 | — |
| Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. | 6 1/2 | — |
| Wrought, German. | 15 | 20 |
| Steel, English. | 18 | 20 |
| Steel, Stores, per bbl. | — | — |
| Tar. | 4 00 | — |
| Pitch. | 5 00 | — |
| Rosin, No 1. | 6 00 | 7 00 |
| No 2. | 5 50 | 6 00 |
| No 3. | 4 50 | 5 00 |
| Sulphur, bright. | 80 | 82 1/2 |
| Varnish, bright. | 2 90 | 3 50 |
| Oil, Lard, per gallon. | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| Coal Oil. | 48 | 52 |
| in cases. | 65 | 70 |
| Cotton Seed, Crude. | 85 | — |
| Refined. | 1 05 | 1 05 |
| Tanner's Oil. | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Oil Cake, Lined, per ton. | 37 50 | — |
| Cotton Seed. | none | here |
| Meal. | — | — |
| Provisions, per bbl. | — | — |
| Beef, Mess, Northern. | 20 00 | 23 00 |
| Western. | 15 00 | 20 00 |
| North half bbl. | 16 | 17 00 |
| Dried, per lb. | 16 | 17 00 |
| Tongues, per doz. | 10 00 | 11 00 |
| Pork, Mess. | 24 00 | 24 25 |
| Hog round. | 20 00 | — |
| Prime Mess. | 20 00 | — |
| Bacon, Hams, per lb. | 12 1/2 | — |
| Do, canvassed. | 15 | 16 1/2 |
| Slides. | 11 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| Shoulders. | 9 | — |
| Green Shoulders. | 8 1/2 | — |
| Lard, Prime, in tierces. | 13 | — |
| in kegs. | 13 1/2 | 14 1/2 |
| Fair, in tierces. | 10 | — |
| Batter, Northern. | 20 | 32 |
| Western. | 10 | 20 |
| Cheese, American. | 15 | 18 |
| Potatoes, per bbl. | 2 25 | 3 00 |
| Onions. | 4 00 | 4 50 |
| Green Apples. | 7 00 | 11 00 |
| Rice, per lb, Louisiana. | 9 | 11 1/2 |
| India. | 9 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| Carolina. | 11 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| Salt, refined, per lb. | 14 | 22 |
| Crude. | 13 | 15 |
| Salt, sack. | — | — |
| Liverpool, fine, warehouse. | 1 45 | 2 05 |
| from store. | 2 10 | 2 15 |
| coarse, cargo. | 1 80 | 2 00 |
| from warehouse. | 1 90 | 2 00 |
| from store. | 2 05 | 2 10 |
| Turkey Island, per bushel. | 8 | 10 |
| Scrap, per lb, Western. | 8 | 10 |
| Northern. | 10 | 12 |
| Southern. | 8 | 10 |
| Castle. | 8 | 10 |
| Sugar, Louisiana, per lb. | 14 | 16 |
| In the city. | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 |
| Havana, White. | 14 | 14 1/2 |
| Yellow. | 11 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| Brown. | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| Tobacco, in bulk, per lb. | 12 | 21 |
| Balers & Cutters. | 12 | 21 |
| Choice and Selections. | 16 | 21 |
| Pine Leaf. | 13 | 17 1/2 |
| Medium Leaf. | 7 1/2 | 11 |
| Fair Leaf. | 10 1/2 | 13 |
| Common Leaf. | 6 | 8 |
| Good Refused. | 4 1/2 | 6 |
| Common Refused. | 4 | 6 |
| Twine, Cotton, per lb. | 30 | 40 |
| Balling. | 25 | — |
| Foot, Washed, per lb. | 30 | 35 |
| Barre. | 12 | 15 |
| Louisiana, Native. | 15 | 20 |
| Texas, 1/2 Mch. | 22 | 25 |

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

| MONTHS. | SUNDAY. | MONDAY. | TUESDAY. | WEDNESDAY. | THURSDAY. | FRIDAY. | SATURDAY. |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| JAN. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| FEB. | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| MAR. | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| APR. | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| MAY. | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| JUNE. | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| JULY. | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| AUG. | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| SEPT. | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 1 | 2 |
| OCT. | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| NOV. | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| DEC. | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| JAN. | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| FEB. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| MAR. | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| APR. | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| MAY. | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| JUNE. | 29 | 30 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| JULY. | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| AUG. | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| SEPT. | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| OCT. | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| NOV. | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| DEC. | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| JAN. | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| FEB. | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 1 |
| MAR. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| APR. | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| MAY. | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| JUNE. | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| JULY. | 30 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

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oc20 6m

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JENNINGS, WICKS & BRO.

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n15 6m

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65 COMMON &

THE PRESIDENTIAL EMBLEM.

The propriety of dispensing with this office by appointing a Bishop for each Conference is now being discussed by the preachers. All who have any knowledge of Methodist economy know that the Eldership in some form must be retained in the Church. What could one Bishop accomplish during twelve months in an Annual Conference, where there are one hundred and fifty or two hundred circuits and stations, embracing from four to six hundred churches? If one or the other of these offices must be dispensed with, and the itinerant system be retained, I would greatly prefer giving up the Episcopacy, or so increase the number of Bishops as to meet the real wants of the Church. In that event they would be so numerous as to lose the novelty which now to a great extent sustains that office. Would it not be better to keep as many Bishops in the field as could conveniently attend all Annual Conferences, and then strengthen the itinerancy and unity of the Church, so managing the Presiding Eldership as to restore its former usefulness?

Why are these changes desired? They are only desired in certain quarters. All admit that the Eldership is decidedly important for the more thinly populated districts where the preachers and people are less cultivated. Would not an increase of Bishops occasion similar feelings? Another difficulty is—restlessness under restraint. With others the principal objection is financial, but the most substantial reasons are found in the abuse of the office itself. We fear that some accept the office as a mere matter of convenience, not comprehending its true dignity, or realizing its weighty responsibilities. It may be that some parties have remained a long time at certain points, yet they cannot be moved, and will not locate. What can the stationing authorities do, but make them Presiding Elders? Thus, they become chief ministers, where, in fact, they are unacceptable to all stations and circuits within their bounds. It may be, fresh from their farms or merchandise—but not from the mercy-seat. They attend quarterly meetings, preach Saturday and Sunday mornings, then leave immediately for home. All feel that the Elder came only to shear, and not to feed the sheep. A great difficulty is found in placing age and infirmities of body on districts. Why must infirm age endure the hardship and toil of the Elderships, while men of body and mind are placed in stations by no means calculated to develop the most superior faculties and energies of their nature.

Why not apply such manhood that the whole Church will feel its power? Again: the best talents should be put in the Presiding Eldership, that all may recognize its importance. The ministry ought to remember, that however much opposition some may feel towards this office, that in the economy of our Church the Elder, equally with the pastor in charge, is connected with the interests of the Church, and rightly entitled to support, etc. The pastor may injure the influence of the Church by appointing the Quarterly Conference on minor points of the circuit, or by failing to give publicity to them on stations. I went with a Presiding Elder to an important station, not long since, and when we reached the church about the hour of service, found it unopened, and no bell rung; no preaching at night, and it seemed from the little interest manifested, that the minister discouraged the Quarterly Meeting in every possible way.

I feel fully convinced that the Bishops, by exercising firmness in Episcopal authority, can at once remedy this evil, simply by putting the most efficient men in this office. It has long given dignity to those who hold it, but now its back-bone is well nigh broken. Something must be done. Let the Presiding Elder be a man fully competent to command respect, and be the pastor of preachers and people, not

to be invited up and down by every boy who may chance to be in his field; not to pass through as a mere visitor; but let him be a man in authority, directing the spiritual and temporal interest of the Church. The Eldership gives larger facilities for usefulness and success than any other position in the whole Church. Quarterly Meeting occasions have generally been regarded as feasts of the Church, when all the members are expected to be present. At this time, when the proper man is on the district, the piety, energy and faith of the people is active and operative. The Elder should give tone to the zeal of the preachers, and strengthen the ministry under his care. His duty is to watch for favorable opportunities to concentrate his forces, and hold protracted meetings. There is not a Presiding Elder in the State of Alabama, who might not, by properly using his position, set the whole district on fire.

Let him—together with several other ministers—at the proper time, at Station A, work himself with them, and not slip off home as a deserter as soon as the meeting begins, leaving the ministers without his generalship, to fight the battle alone. If the Elder will make the sacrifice, and stand by the preachers to the end of the contest, much may be accomplished. Let him take the cross, and with his own hands plant it on the ramparts of the enemy.

Then, the whole Church under his charge will feel that in their Elder they have manhood, piety and zeal. If he will go from point to point on his district, holding protracted meetings, the preacher will very soon catch his spirit, and Zion will rejoice. No true Methodist minister has ever complained of such a Presiding Elder. Under God such a man is a tower of strength on his district; not a bowing wall.

S. P. R.
REV. DAVID KINNEAR—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Rev. David Kinnear was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of June, 1802.

He was given to God and the Church in infancy by his parents, Andrew and Dinah Kinnear, in baptism, and trained by a holy mother, "in the way he should go," and at the early age of six years, while his mother was endeavoring to explain to him the nature of God, light broke into his mind, and from that time he dates his conversion to God. In the summer of 1812, his parents removed to Pickaway county, Ohio. In 1818, he voluntarily united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which his parents had given him, and the following year, August 25th, received a clearer and fuller satisfaction that he was born of God. His parents removed thence to Marion county, Ohio, and David engaged in teaching for several years. In 1827, he was licensed to exhort, and after using his gifts and graces in this office for a time, was, on the 25th of July, 1830, licensed to preach, and the following year admitted on trial into the traveling ministry, Ohio Conference, and appointed in charge of the Nicholas circuit. In 1832, was appointed to Salt Creek circuit. At the close of this year, on account of feeble health, he gave up his connection with the Conference, and spent the two following years in the South, where he labored as a minister of Christ, entering every open door of usefulness, as far as his health would justify. In 1834, at the Ohio Conference, he was ordained to the office of a Deacon, and was abundant in labors and usefulness as a local preacher during the years 1835 and 1836. For several years previous to this, brother Kinnear had been seeking entire satisfaction, and on the 12th of May, 1836, after preaching from Romans v. 1-5, and leading the class, in which he was greatly blessed, he retired to secret prayer, and there, while in communion with God, he experienced that great blessing. The evidence was so full and clear to his consciousness, that he had no doubt upon the subject. In October following, was readmitted on

trial into the Ohio Conference, and at his own request was transferred by Bishop Soule to the Missouri Conference, and appointed to Richmond circuit. The next spring he was appointed Missionary and school teacher by the Church and United States Government to the Kickapoo Indian mission, then in the hands of Rev. J. C. Berryman. Here brother Kinnear labored with great energy, zeal and perseverance, for the intellectual and religious culture of these red men of the forest, giving his whole strength and time to the work, and in addition to this, with a quenchless desire for the extension of the Savior's kingdom, and an unselfish love of souls, he gave all his wages received from the Government, amounting to \$1500, to the Missionary cause. In 1838, he was ordained Elder by Bishop Soule. In 1839, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church established among the Indians a manual labor school, and brother Kinnear having been largely influential in its establishment, was appointed superintendent of the school. Here, in this mission field, he first met Miss Elizabeth Lee, who had been sent out as a missionary teacher from New York, and was the first teacher in the male department of this school, and on account of her ability, piety and efficiency, was retained in the school for three years. On the 10th of March 1840, brother Kinnear and Miss Lee were united in marriage. These devoted and laborious missionaries taught twelve hours per day in this school, besides having the care of the pupils day and night, and the Sabbath school, and attending with them upon all the religious services, and this for years. Under such excessive toil his health failed, and he requested to be released, and was appointed in 1841 to Independence circuit. His health still declined, and in 1842 he located and came South, and was employed to fill Opelousas station in 1843. Was re-admitted at the Conference at Woodville, Miss., this year, and appointed for 1844 and '45 to Chicot circuit. In 1846 he was appointed to Madison parish colored mission.

At the close of this year Louisiana Conference came into existence, and brother Kinnear was appointed to Opelousas colored mission in Louisiana Conference. In 1848 and '49 appointed to Moreau Street Church, New Orleans, and in 1850 served Wesley and Soule Chapels—colored charge. In 1851, '52 and '53, traveled Opelousas district. From 1853 until '59 he served the Church in different fields, as far as his health would permit, and in 1860 settled in Jackson, Louisiana, where he went in and out before the Church as a man of God, doing all in his power for the cause of Christ, and illustrating in his walk and afflictions the great principles and doctrines of our holy Christianity. The great doctrine of entire sanctification was a blessed realization to his consciousness. For thirty-one years; with the exception of a short time, he enjoyed, and preached, and lived in this doctrine, and thus became during that time one of the most faithful and useful of God's servants. The last six months of brother Kinnear's life were months of great suffering, but they were months of gracious triumph. He seemed ready and anxious to weigh anchor, or mount his chariot for the heavenly world at all times. When questioned by his pastor and others as to his prospects, he would say, "there is not a cloud, not a doubt; no shadow; my title to heaven is as clear as a sunbeam. I feel all that inward holiness which Wesley preached, which Fletcher felt, and all that our church has ever claimed as the doctrine of entire holiness. I endorse this doctrine, now in the light of eternity. No tongue can describe the happiness which I feel. Though my poor body is wasted with disease, my soul is happy; so happy, that I can scarcely tell whether I am in the body or out of it. Glory, glory, glory, hallelujah. It is all of grace. Christ is all in all. Light is in my soul, and all around me—bright shining light. I can see a vista clear up to Heaven. I can almost touch the

pearly gates of the New Jerusalem. I see angels. They have taken care of me through the night. Sing, 'They're round my bed, they're in my room.' With the simplicity of a child was combined the fullest measure of love, gratitude and humility. Praise sat upon his tongue, and often passed up into rapture.

We have given above a few of the words of our brother Kinnear, while on his dying couch. A small volume might be written of such things, said during his last illness. His triumph was perfect. Many came to see and hear, and receive his blessing, and he suffered no one to go without a word of exhortation, admonition or counsel. "Mark the perfect man," etc. Thus our beloved brother David Kinnear passed away on the 7th of May, about 7 o'clock, P. M. A large procession followed his corpse to the grave, and laid it away until God shall wake the sleeping dust, and bid it rise—immortal. Wm. B. Hines.
Jackson, La., May 24, 1867.

From Every Saturday.

SAILING IN THE AIR.

The Duke of Argyll has given the sanction of his rank and his intelligence to a new society, which has been set up to conquer the difficulties of sailing in the air. The society held a general meeting on Wednesday evening, and read and discussed papers on aerial navigation and the flight of birds. How do birds fly? and how may men fly? or how may man, the sailor on the sea, become a sailor in the air? Truly a society of scientific and skillful men could scarcely propose to themselves a more interesting and useful, a bolder, or grander question.

The Duke of Argyll was deprived by illness of the pleasure of presiding over the meeting; but several papers were read. One of them showed how the principles of air-sailing found in the structure of birds might be applied to the use of man. Mr. Henry Bright explained his invention of an aerial screw, and Mr. Hurry a machine made of windmills moved by electro-magnetism. The principle of the screw as a restraining power was also explained and discussed. Discussions, however, are chiefly useful as stimulants to genius, and the decision will be made by some one who, having learned his lesson from a profound study of nature, shall defy contradiction and defeat prejudice by navigating the air.

Of course, the society expect plenty of banter. Dædalus and Icarus, their wings of feathers glued with wax, and their flight over the sea, and what befell Icarus for soaring too high, are mythological personages and incidents of which they made sure of being reminded. The Earl of Aldborough is reported to have written to say he would have already made a machine capable of transit through space, but for the difficulty of finding workmen able to put it together. Railway shareholders are, of course, assured that they need not as yet be in too great a hurry to throw their shares on the market, because many speculative inquirers have yielded to a fascination which has had away from fabulous ages to the present time. Dædalus however was, we learn the impersonation of manual art, and his son Icarus of imitative art, and therefore a jeering reference to them seems in the present day a compliment in disguise. However, it may be remarked by the way, that a wilder notion can scarcely enter any head than the supposition that railways and air-sailing can ever possibly come into competition.

As for the feat itself, by studying how animals do it, men may hope to be able to do it. Birds fly because they cannot help it. Flying is the instinct of their structure. They are made to do it, and they must do it. Man, however by his brain, more than makes up for the deficiencies of his organization. Anatomists may bring man down to a grade not much higher than the gorilla by comparing brains, for the superiority lies chiefly in the beauty of the form; but comparisons cease when we remember that man is the only animal endowed with genius. In this aspect of him he seems to be a world of himself, as far removed from the beasts almost as they are from the plants. And the slightest reflection on what this gift has enabled him to do will leave no doubt of his success in his efforts to become a sailor in the air. His hands and teeth do not fit him to be a flesh or root eater, but his brain having taught him how to hunt, dig, and cook, he can adapt many things to nourish him, and feed every day on rectified poisons. His brain having taught him how to travel by means of horses, ships, and carriages, and clothe himself in vegetable and animal fabrics, and shelter himself in houses, he has a geographical range nearly as ex-

tensive as all other animals put together. No doubt he is far from being as much at home in the water as a fish, or as free and easy in the air as a bird, but the time for these achievements is coming, and he must wait. Why, when the art of sailing in the air is mastered, although a great thing will have been done, it will not be a greater, if so great a thing as the combination of the fruits of genius which are deemed matters of course in a daily newspaper,—the creation of language, the making of paper, the invention of printing, magnetical messages, rapid presses, steam-drawn carriage, and postal communications.

The desire to sail in the air must be nearly as old as, if not older than the desire to sail on the water. "O that I had the wings of a dove!"—most likely was far from an original wish when uttered by the poetical King David. We know it to be once so strong in a pulpit orator as to make him regret his inferiority to a cormorant. Whilst enjoying a sail in a row-boat one summer day, and watching the sea fowl on the granite coast of Buchan, Dr. Chalmers exclaimed—"There, that cormorant is superior to me,—he is free of three elements, I of only one,—he flew in the air, he divide into the sea, and now he is perched again on the rock." And the flights of birds are full of marvels. The plunge of a gannet, if once seen, can never be forgotten. There are pelicans which, owing to the length of their wings, cannot float upon the water; and which yet are met with two hundred leagues from any land, a fact which seemingly proves that they can sustain an unresting flight of 400 leagues. The condor can rise four miles up into the air, and yet see a mouse on the ground. And if man, after thousands of years of inferiority, has far surpassed the condor and the lynx in seeing far and small things, he has only to persevere in his efforts to succeed in soaring high and flying far.

As they have wit enough, so mankind have pluck enough for this achievement. Future sailors in the air can never surpass the first in courage. Little more than eighty years ago the gifted but ill-fated James Tyler, the editor of the second edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, was proving the practicability of ballooning by ascending from Comely Gardens, Edinburgh, in a fire balloon, stove and all, to a height of three hundred and fifty feet. Eighty years ago Vincent Lunardi frenzied the Scotch into a balloon mania by shooting up like a rocket two or three miles. "The wind," he was assured on one occasion, "will certainly blow you into the sea." "Me don't mind that," he replied, "somebody will pick me up." And truly enough he was fished out of the sea half dead, and six miles from land. Lunardi proved that a man could breathe at an elevation which, it was supposed, would make respiration impossible. After Lunardi, the air sailor who has contributed most to science is Mr. James Glaisher. He has provided the comparative worthlessness of our wind-gauges, and shown that temperature descends not proportionally to elevation, but by different ratios in different strata of air.

There is no difference in principle between sailing on water and sailing in air. Birds are air swimmers. Probably the explanation of their long, unresting flights is to be found in Mr. Glaisher's discovery. They float on starts of air, the relative specific gravity of which to the weight on their bodies may make floating on air as easy as floating on water is to swans. The flying fish is a fish built for short swims and shot flights. Fish are provided with small bladders, which float them. Birds float themselves in air (the gaseous form of water), because their bones and quills are filled with warm and light gases. But there are animals which have neither air-bags, like fishes, nor tubular bones like birds,—animals as wingless as man, which nevertheless have mastered the difficulties, or rather have been built to surmount the difficulties of air-sailing. Such are the powers of flying possessed by one species of spider that Dr. Martin Lister called it "the bird." There are spiders which sail in the air attached to balloons which they make of silk, inflate, and direct; and there are spiders which fly about on floats of filaments. A tiny black and gray spider is common on the South Coast in June, which any one may see spinning a float and then sailing away. When induced to get on the finger of the observer, and then held up in a current of air, this spider lets itself fall, hanging to a thread some six or eight inches long, and then it rises on the breeze until on a level with the finger, when it suddenly loosens the thread from its hold on the finger, and floats away. On the whole, it may be said that when scientific men explain thoroughly how animals, flying-fish, birds, squirrels, and especially spiders, sail in the air, men of skill will not be long behind in conquering the difficulties of aerial navigation.

Wonders of California.

The Geysers of California are unequalled among the hot springs of the world. They are reached by steamer across the bay from San Francisco to Petaluma; thence by stage for about fifty miles, over one of the finest farming regions of the State. From Foss's Station—a favorite resort among the mountains—the Geysers are twelve miles distant, and are reached by a wild, romantic road. For two miles it winds along the Hog-bark, a mountain summit like the ridge-pole of a steep roof. It has been leveled until barely wide enough for carriage wheels, and on each side one looks down precipitous banks for one or two thousand feet. If the wheels diverged ten inches from the track the lead of passengers would reach the bottom much in the condition of a bushel of apples after passing through a cider mill.

The ridges display the dense shrubbery of the manzanita or mountain mahogany, upon whose red juicy berries, grizzly bears subsist and travelers quench their thirst; the strongly spiced bay or pepper wood, which has the virtue of driving away fleas, and the exquisite madrona with a round fruit tasting like the dried thimble-berry. Here bears and antelopes offer great temptations to hunters.

The roar of the Geysers is heard, and their smoke seen two miles away, in favorable conditions of the atmosphere. After being whirled along a road which pitches down sixteen hundred feet, with thirty-five sharp turns in two miles, the visitor finds himself in a narrow valley, viewing hundreds of steam-jets puffing up from the ground. They are chiefly in a ravine half a mile long, known as the Devil's Cañon. Steep walls rise from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet, bare, spongy, ashy, clayey soil, without the faintest sign of grass or shrub. There are fully one thousand places where steam issues from the soil. Hot water often bubbles up above the surface; but much more startling and impressive is the boiling within hundreds of cavities under ground. One feels that only the flimsiest shell protects him from some vast subterranean cauldron. At times the ground vibrates so as to rattle crockery in the hotel one-third of a mile away. Hot, cold and boiling springs are found side by side, each with its own individual hue—blue, brown, black, red, green, yellow, pink or gray. Their constituents vary greatly, though soda, magnesia, Epsom salts, and various salts of iron, predominate.

In passing up the cañon, the visitor burns his fingers and receives stifling blasts from natural hot furnaces. He must be cautious where he steps, unless he would break through the crust into some of the scorching pools below. Steamboat Spring is grandest of all. It has no water, but consist entirely of steam puffing through an aperture as large as the body of a man, with a roar like a great steamship, the column rising up for hundreds of feet. The vent holes are two springs, a few feet apart, which will boil an egg in a minute and a half, and from which the steam escapes with great force. A stone, as large as a man's fist, thrown into one of them, rebounds three or four feet, like an India rubber ball.

These Springs are numerous for six miles along the Pluton River, and travelers declare that they far surpass the famed Geysers of Iceland. They are not volcanic, but result from chemical action. The smell of—brimstone, the hissing steam, throbbing waters, and underground roaring and trembling, are peculiarly diabolical. Indians regard them with the wildest terror, and cannot be persuaded to approach them; and some white visitors never dare to enter the cañon. They are among the most curious and wonderful of the many curiosities and wonders of the Pacific coast.

No other regions of equal area can boast half the natural beauties and marvels of California. Yosemite, the Sierras, Mount Shasta, the Big Trees, the Geysers, and Lake Tahoe—brightest gem in her mountain coronet—all are worthy of note among the most impressive features of the visible universe. Already they are sought annually by hundreds of foreigners, and the completion of the Pacific Railroad will make them the pleasure grounds of the world.

The railroad will be in running order between Brashar and Terrebonne by about the fifth of June. Captain Jarvis has been watching the road, staking cross-ties to keep them from washing off, and keeping things in order generally. They have plenty of hands, and as soon as the water is off the track, which will be the case in a week, repairs will proceed rapidly. President Seger has been doing his duty. He will spare no pains in his efforts to put the cars in motion at the earliest possible date. The Texas steamships will be put on the line as soon as the cars commence running.—Planters' Banner, 25th.

From "Good Words."
The Son Fretting against the Restraints
of his Home.

(CONTINUED.)

The son spoken of is, like Adam,
a son of God.

I know that there are persons
who would deny this. The creation
claim of sonship, they say, is lost
and gone: it is only by individual
conversion that any one now can
be a son of God. I do not quite
think so. I think that in a true
sense every created being, who has
reason, and who has a soul, is a
son of God. I think that in a yet
higher sense every redeemed per-
son—and is not redemption co-
extensive with mankind?—is a son of
God. And I think that, in a sense
clearer and more personal still,
every one who is made a member
of the Christian Church by baptism,
is a son and child of God. "We
are compelled by the Christian
verity" so to speak. Sonship, in
this application, is, of course, in
some degree a figure: but we have
the warrant of Scripture for this
three-fold use of it, and it has a
meaning, and it has a reality, and
it has a power in it, in every one,
and in all of these applications.
"When ye pray, say, Our Father"
—without stopping to ask whether
you, personally and individually,
have entirely lived and felt and
acted towards Him as a son. No
man by well-doing can earn for
himself a father: nor can any man,
by any unfaithfulness, quite cease
to be a son. Even the prodigal,
even in the far country, could say
will, "I will arise and go to my
father." Unfaithful, disobedient, ex-
ile, outcast, he was a son still.

So then I say, concerning each
one of us, that there is a true claim
and a real relation of sonship in-
volved in these three things com-
bined—creation, redemption, bap-
tism. We are all God's children:
we have all a place in God's home.

What is the home? We might
call the earth a home of God: so
minute is His Providence over it,
so wonderful its marks of His pre-
sence, so near to every one of us
the very Person of Him in whom
we all live and move and have our
being. We might call each family
a home of God: so marvellous, so
life-like is the representation and
reproduction, in each, of some fea-
tures of the Divine likeness—so
instructive the working, in these
poor, faint, feeble imitations, of His
wisdom, His governance, His love.
But far more correctly do we design-
ate the Church as God's home and
household—using the very lan-
guage of Scripture, and speaking
now of a presence not natural, but
spiritual; not of mere superintend-
ence and governance, but of influence
and inhabitation—of inworking,
both to will and to do—of indwell-
ing, both to cheer and to quicken,
both to sanctify, and to enable, and
to transform. "Whose house,"
Scripture says, "are we." "I will
dwell in them and walk in them."

I will be a father unto
you, and ye shall be my sons and
daughters, saith the Lord Almighty.
Thus, then, we have the son and
we have the home. We have the
house of God, which is the Church
of the living God—a society, not
nominal but real—a vast body of
living people, receiving the Bible
as their book of truth, acknowledging
Christ as their only Saviour
and only Lord, signed and sealed
as His holy baptism, assembling
themselves together to worship on
the strength of His work and prom-
ise, and celebrating from time to
time, in the congregation, that
second special ordinance of His
institution, which is the sacrament
of the life, as the other was the
sacrament of the Regeneration.
These are the sons, and this is the
home, spoken of in our subject.
And we are all of us—not by pro-
fession only, but by right and title
—inside that home, children of that
family. God has made us so, by
promise and providence, by word
and ordinance, by the call of His
Gospel and by the sacrament of
His consecration. I beseech you not
to deal with Him so unthankfully
as to doubt this. Do not choose
the outer darkness: do not deny,
gainsay, that Divine relationship
which, without merit or quest of
years, God himself has bestowed
upon you: do not say, God is not
towards Him as a son should: God
has not brought me into His home,
because I find myself fretting
against its rules and against its
restraints. This is not humility;
this is rather the mask of pride and
the expression of a childish, unfilial
independence.

The work of humility is not this.
Humility is not shown in saying,
God has not done for me this and
that; God has not taken me for His
son, nor set upon me the seal of
the inheritance and the adoption.
Rather is humility seen in this
other and most opposite confession
—God has done all for me, and
I would not! God took me for His
own child by adoption, and I fretted
against Him and would none of

Him! Yes, there is room enough
for humility there! and this is a
wholesome and genuine humility,
as the other is morbid, and spurious,
and untrue.

The home of God, then, in the
third place, has its restraints.
Every one who would dwell within
God's family is bound to keep its
rules. Like other homes it has its
hours of refreshment and worship,
its conditions of conduct and com-
panionship, its regulations of speech
and work, its requirements of duty,
and its punishment of transgression.
And all these things, though good
in themselves, are of the nature of
checks and thwartings to the fallen
Adam.

Take an example or two.
The life of the soul depends upon
communion with God. The Gospel
invites us to the free and loving
exercise of this communion. The
ordinance of prayer, in private and
in the congregation—the ordinance
of devout study of God's word—the
ordinance of self-examination and
meditation in holy things—the ordi-
nance of humble and regular par-
ticipation in the sacrament of the
Lord's Supper—all these are de-
lights and privileges to the estab-
lished Christian; but they are com-
mands and duties too—rules of the
Divine household, restraints upon
that unbounded exercise of the free-
will which can not be trusted to
know its own good, or to seek its
own good, without direction and
without compulsion from the Head
and Lord of the Church. All these
things begin as duties for most
men; by degrees they become
habits, and then by degrees they
become pleasures. But for most
men they begin by being acts of
obedience, rendered in reliance
upon promise and in gratitude for
redemption.

Now who is there who has not
fretted sometimes against these
rules of the home? Where is the
young man who has not often de-
parted—departed sometimes for
long seasons—from the rule of
prayer? Where is he who has not
said in his heart, This necessity of
devotion is irksome—let it alone?
Sons of the home—if indeed red-
emption and baptism make us so—are
absent for years and months
from the meals, from the refresh-
ments of the family: the Lord's
Table is almost empty of its guests,
and the daily prayers of the home
are deserted utterly by the children.

It needs a second adoption—it
needs a conversion, most often,
even for those who never were
aliens—to recall the unruly,
disobedient son, from a wandering
which has been all inside the home.

Again, our Lord Jesus Christ has
distinctly warned us of the need of
abstinence, on the part of God's
children, from all those fleshly and
sinful lusts which (He says) wars
against the soul. This is one of the
rules, one of the restraints, of the
home. Yet who is there who sub-
mits himself readily, thoroughly,
and of a glad will, to this severe
self-discipline? How many are
they who say in their hearts, "Why
this extreme strictness? why may
not I, like other men, just taste at
least, just enjoy for a season, the
pleasures of sin? why strain to this
utmost limit the conditions of
Christianity and the Gospel? A
short time shall suffice me—but for
a short time, or if not in act, yet
in thought, let me know what it is
to be my own master, to be trusted,
to be free!" Yes, it is the old story:
the tempter comes to us still, as he
came in Eden, with the insidious
suggestion, "Yea, hath God said,
Ye shall not eat of every tree of the
garden?" Is it so that the
Creator, that the Redeemer, has
hounded you in with these restric-
tions of speech and action, when
He knows all the while that, if you
were but free from these fetters,
you might be as gods, knowing
good and evil? Alas! if He wished
your happiness—if He desired the
development of your whole being
in the limitless regions of power
and gladness, He would have left
no one tree under the ban of this
arbitrary prohibition—He would
have allowed you, He would have
bidden you to eat, without stint or
precaution, of the tree of knowledge
and of the tree of life!

The son listens. O how readily
and frets thenceforth against the
restraints of his home!

One other reflection springs out
of the former.

A watchful home is obliged to
use some caution as to the admis-
sion of books. It is one part of the
duty—not always attended to—of
a Christian parent, to watch over
the literature which is in large part
to form the principles, as well as to
gratify the taste, of the young.
There lies a serious responsibility
upon the heads of each family; to
maintain a sufficient familiarity
with the current writings of the
day, to be able to say with decision
and with intelligence, This book
shall not enter my doors, and this
other shall be welcome. In gen-
eral, there is both an ignorant ex-
clusion, and then, on the other side,
as its natural accompaniment, a no
less ignorant admission. A must

be so. All parents are not readers:
and all readers are not judges.

But the experience itself illus-
trates one of the restraints of the
Divine Home. The narrative of
man's life in Paradise seems to in-
dicate to us a restriction even then
upon his knowledge. The one tree
from which he was debarred was
the tree of knowledge of good and
evil. Of that tree man has eaten—
and by reason of it sin entered into
the world, and death by sin. But
yet, though it be too late to keep
from any man the general knowl-
edge of evil, it is not too late to
limit and fence for each man the
familiarity with what Holy Scrip-
ture calls "the depths of Satan."
Such knowledge is not necessary
for us—conscience will warn us,
without minute foresight, when
danger is threatening: the knowl-
edge of the mystery of evil is not
needed, and it is in itself debasing
and defiling. Let the son of God's
House keep not only the conscience,
but (so far as it may be) the un-
derstanding pure. If fallen nature
frets under the restraint, let the
ambition of grace answer it. If I,
through mercy, am to be (as God
promises) a partaker of the Divine
nature, I must flee away, in its
every form, from the corruption
that is in the world through lust!

It is of the first risings of discon-
tent within against the restraints
of God's Home that we speak now.
We are not to tell now of the flight
nor of the exile. We are only to
seek to awaken, through grace, the
wholesome dread of murmuring,
even in thought, against the safe-
guards with which God has sur-
rounded us. Let us say to our-
selves, when prayer is irksome to
us, when the Bible refuses to open
—when some sinful thought seems
pleasant, when the companionship
of an unprincipled friend looks at
once joyous and harmless—when
some difficult duty has to be done,
or some strong inclination to be
striven with unto the death—let us
say to ourselves then, This is the
mark of my being in God's Home—
I have to do this, I have to bear
this, against my natural wish, just
because I have the joy and the
glory of being one of Christ's re-
deemed, one of God's sons: this
little struggle, this severe conflict,
is a sign that I am on the way to
glory. I will not fret against the
restraints of my home, but rather
bless God for everything which He
makes a sign and proof of my son-
ship; praying him not to suffer me
to depart from His house, but to
dwell there all my brief lifetime,
setting forth His praise, and re-
ceiving more and more upon my
soul the likeness and the impress
of His glory! "One thing have I
desired of the Lord—that will I
seek after: that I may dwell in the
house of the Lord all the days of
my life, to behold the beauty of the
Lord, and to inquire in His temple."
So, "when my father and my
mother forsake me, the Lord will
take me up." So, "when the earthly
house of this tabernacle is dissolv-
ed," I shall "have a building of
God—a house not made with hands,
eternal in the heavens."

C. J. VAUGHAN.

From the Texas Christian Advocate.
IN MEMORIAM.

REV. WM. A. SMITH.

Bro. Jones: The melancholy task
devolves upon me to record this
sad tribute to the memory of my
most dearly beloved brother, who
departed this life, in hope of a
blessed immortality, in the city
of Austin, at 4 o'clock A. M., on Friday,
the 4th inst., in the fifty-eighth year
of his age, having been thirty-six
years a traveling preacher.

Rev. William Anderson Smith,
son of Joshua and Mary Smith, was
born near Springfield, Robinson
county, Tennessee, on the 23d day
of March, 1809. About this time,
or perhaps a few years later, our
parents embraced the doctrines and
usages of Methodism, and there-
fore, had their entire infantile fam-
ily dedicated to God in holy Chris-
tian baptism, the vitality of which
none of us, in riper years, have for
a moment called in question.

From this period up to the day of
our father's death, his house was
ever a welcome home for the min-
isters of the Lord Jesus Christ. In
the year 1819 our parents moved
from Tennessee to North Alabama,
Lauderdale county, and settled in
what was then known as the New
Purchase, and which was a new
and sparsely settled country. But
very soon the Methodist itinerant
preachers found their way into our
new settlement, and our father's
log cabin, with its dirt floor and
rude benches made of split logs,
became the pioneer church in the
wilderness. Thus we were brought
up in the gospel nursery, and our
earliest recollections were intimate-
ly associated with the Methodist
ministry and the means of grace.

My brother was converted to God
in the fall of 1828, at a protracted
meeting held on Blower Creek,
by Elias Tidwell and Joseph Miller,
who were the preachers on "Shoul-

circuit, Tennessee Conference. He
joined the church while on his
knees at the mourners' bench, be-
fore his conversion, a step which
he never afterwards had cause to
regret. He did not become fully
satisfied of his acceptance with God,
until some time in the year 1829,
the principal part of which was
spent away from home at school.
In 1830 he was licensed to preach,
having served for some time in the
capacity of class-leader and ex-
horter. In November of this year
he was admitted on trial in the
Tennessee Conference, having work-
ed through the summer at ten dol-
lars a month to enable him to pro-
cure his itinerant outfit. In 1831
he was junior preacher on Wayne
circuit, with Rev. Wm. E. Doty as
his colleague. In 1832 he traveled
Richland circuit with Rev. E. Tid-
well, his spiritual father, for his
colleague. At the next session of
the Conference he received a trans-
fer to the Alabama Conference, and
was present at its first session,
which was held in Tuscaloosa, then
the capital of the State, in 1832.

In this Conference he received
eighteen regular annual appoint-
ments, including missions, circuits,
and stations, and the last four
years he was Presiding Elder of
Gainsville District. During this
time he traveled over and preached
in nearly every part of South Ala-
bama, including portions of Missis-
sippi and Florida.

In December, 1850, he asked for
and obtained a transfer to the Texas
Conference, in which he received
ten regular annual appointments.
In the summer of 1860, however,
while on the Burnett county Mis-
sion, his lungs gave way under the
influence of constant exposure and
labor, since which time he had sus-
tained a superannuated relation to
the Conference. When no longer
able to serve the church, he, for
several years, served the State as
Principal of the Institution for the
Blind.

On the 7th of September, 1837,
he was united by marriage to Julia
A. Hamilton, who for over twenty-
nine years has been his companion
and the sharer of his joys and sor-
rows, his toils and privations, and
who survives to mourn his loss.

It does not become me to eulogize
the character of my dear departed
brother; this I shall leave to others.
His record is before the church and
the world, and we leave it in their
keeping. His earthly heritage has
been poverty, toil, privation, and
bereavement; but I thank God that
there is, in heaven, rest for the
weary soul, where no waves of sor-
row ever roll.

The last letter he ever wrote, as
I suppose, was written to myself,
and was received during the late
session of our Conference at Gal-
veston, and now lies before me. In
this letter he says: "You may tell
the Conference that my faith wavers
not—I am ready for my final change—
Christ is my Rock, my refuge, my
All. My heart is with them, but
weakness and want of funds pre-
vent my attendance at Conference."
His end was peace. Though a great
sufferer, he complained not—murm-
ured not. His faith sustained
him to the last moment. "O, that I
could have been there to have
caught the last whispers of his de-
parting, blood-washed spirit!"

His favorite song was, "O, sing
to me of heaven, when I am called
to die," and O, how I have seen his
face glow with holy rapture when,
before he lost his voice, he would
sing those sweet words:

"La Cœlis charm me last on earth,
And greet me first in heaven."

Farewell, farewell, my dear
sainted brother, until we meet
again in that

"land of pure delight,
Where saints immortal reign;
Infinite day excludes the night,
And pleasures banish pain."

WESLEY SMITH.

THE MAGNETIC LIGHT AT SEA.—The
American Magnesium Company, of
Boston, have lately exhibited an
apparatus showing the adaptation
of the magnesium light for signal-
ing at sea. They claim that the
light from a lamp constructed in the
same manner as the one exhibited
has been seen at a distance of sixty-
five miles. The great difficulty
hitherto with the magnesium light
has been the instability of the
flame, owing to the want of some
mechanical arrangement whereby
the flame could be properly fed with
the metallic strip. This has now
been completely overcome by a
delicate clock-work arrangement;
the delicate ribbon of magnesium is
given off in just sufficient quantity
to supply a steady and most brilliant
flame. It is stated that the main
obstacle to a more general use of
magnesium as an illuminator is fast
disappearing, the difficulty being
the expense of the material. Not
long ago the manufactured strips of
metal which are burned to produce
the flame cost \$16 per ounce; they
now sell for \$3.50. As the con-
sumption increases and manufactur-
ers become more experienced, the
price continues to fall, as the sup-
ply is unlimited.—*Journal of Applied*
Chemistry.

Open Communion.

"The Lord's Supper for the Lord's
People."

BY A BAPTIST CLERGYMAN.

"Touching my practice as to
communion with visible saints, al-
though not baptized with water, I
say it is my present judgment so to
do, and am willing to render a
farther reason thereof, shall I see
the leading hand of God thereto."
—John Bunyan.

"There is no position in the
whole compass of theology, of the
truth of which I feel a stronger
persuasion, than that no man, or
set of men, is entitled to prescribe,
as an indispensable condition of
communion, what the New Testa-
ment has not enjoined as a condi-
tion of salvation."—Robert Hall.

PREREQUISITENESS OF BAPTISM AN
OLD PRINCIPLE.

Finally, it is said, to deny that
baptism is an indispensable term
of communion is to depart from an
established principle held by all
the Calvinistic Pedobaptist church-
es of the world, and to set one's
self against a most current doctrine
of the past. This objection, how-
ever, cannot be very weighty with
such "extreme Protestants" as the
Baptists are, for it is in effect the
same objection that the Pedobap-
tist raises against the position of
the Baptists upon the subject of
infant baptism. But, after all, we
are not so clear that our Pedobap-
tist friends do so unexceptionably
as is represented, regard baptism
as an indispensable prerequisite to the
Lord's Supper. We have found,
in our intercourse with them, very
notable and numerous exceptions.
In the preface to the second edi-
tion of his work on "Sacra-
mental Communion on Catholic
Principles," Mr. John M. Mason
said: "Differences, be they what
they may, are insufficient to justify
want of communion between those
that mutually own and honor each
other's Christianity." Elsewhere
he gave "a sure and easy rule of
conscience in regard to church fel-
lowship, namely, no particular act
of communion is to be interpreted
as reaching beyond itself, unless
coupled with other acts by an ex-
press or known condition." And
he commended Robert Hall's posi-
tion, and hoped much from it.
Heretofore Baptists have, when at-
tacked in regard to their strict
communion, replied that on the
ground maintained by Pedobaptist
churches—themselves, they are
abundantly vindicated in their
custom. And so they are, if all
are right in holding that baptism
is an essential prerequisite to the
Supper; for upon that principle
the Baptists are not any more
"close" than the Pedobaptists.
They only define baptism differ-
ently, and, as they believe, Scriptu-
rally. But ought we not to go back
of the position held heretofore by
many Pedobaptist churches on the
prerequisites of baptism in order
to the Supper, and inquire
whether they have been right in
that principle. Let us thoroughly
make the inquiry, and not shrink
back from any result to which our
investigations may conduct us;
though that result be at variance
with a hoary theory of the past.
If we can find a sound conclusion
against the old theory, we should
rather rejoice, for, if adhered to,
it must forever separate Baptists
and Pedobaptists at the Lord's
table.

FEVERS VERSUS FRUITS.

Let's have a little talk about
orchards and gardens as life-pres-
ervers. Many a farmer thinks he
"can't fuss about a garden" with
vegetables and small fruits in an
apartment, hardly about an orchard,
especially beyond apple trees. So
he goes on to weightier matters of
grain, or stock, or dairy, and eats
potatoes, wheat bread, pork, and
salt-beef, all summer long. No
fine variety of vegetables, no grate-
ful berries, no luscious peaches or
juicy cherries. By October fever
comes, or bowel complaints of some
kind, or some congestive troubles
most likely. He is laid up, work
stops a month, the doctor comes,
and he "drugs round" all winter,
and the doctor's bill drags too.
The poor wife, meanwhile, gets
dyspeptic, constipated, has fever
too, perhaps, and she "just crawls
round." What's the matter? They
don't know, poor souls. Would
they build a hot fire in July and
shut the doors? Of course not—in
their rooms; but they have done
just that in their poor stomachs.
How so? They have been eating,
all summer, the heat-producing
food, fit for a cold season, but not
for a warm one. A Greenlander
can eat candles and whale fat, be-
cause they create heat. In Janu-
ary we are up towards Greenland—in
climate.

A Hindoo lives on rice, juicy

fruits, and tropic vegetables, cool-
ing and opening to the system. In
July we move towards Hindostan,
in a heat almost tropical. Diet
must change too.

Have apples, pears, cherries,
etc., from the orchard every day, of
early and late kinds. Let there be
plenty of good vegetables, rasp-
berries, strawberries, etc. It takes
a little time and trouble, but it's the
cheapest way to pay the doctor's bills.
And, bless your dear souls, these
things taste good!

You study what feed is good for
pigs and cattle. All right; but
wife and children are of higher con-
sequence; and it's a shame if, with
all our great gifts of intellect and
intuition, we do not obey the divine
laws in our own physical being so
well that the doctor shall visit the
house less than the horse-doctor
goes to the barn. Don't fail of
vegetables, berries, and fruits.
Try it, and you'll say we haven't
told half the truth.—*New York*
Christian Advocate.

The Booth Diary—Is it a Forgery?

We copy the following communi-
cation from the *New York World*,
of the 22d:

The newspapers print what pur-
ports to be the diary of John Wilkes
Booth. After an examination of the
document I have no hesitation in
pronouncing this pretended diary a
forgery.

It was probably written, at the
instigation of the detective Baker,
by some newspaper correspondent.
It bears in every line the marks of
invention. In some places this is
overdone. Booth is made to say:
"I shouted 'sic semper' before I
fired." It is absurd to suppose that
the real Booth would have written
such a thing. Again: "In jumping,
I broke my leg. I rode sixty miles
that night with the bone of my leg
tearing the flesh at every jump." Then,
the bone of his leg still tearing
his flesh, enemies on every side,
all the crossings guarded, the fatal
circle of foes steadily closing in,
every second of time of incalculable
value, the necessity of devoting
every faculty to the business of
escape a matter of absolute vital
importance, Booth sits down to
write several hundred words of
maudlin non sense. There is hardly
a semblance of reality in that "di-
ary." It is just such a work as an
ingenious sensational correspondent
might have produced.

But what necessity for forging a
diary? One or two things is true.
Either Baker and his associates
killed the wrong man, or, killing the
right man, they forged this diary in
order to magnify the importance of
their deed and the importance of
the supposed plot which resulted in
assassination. If one supposes that
they killed the wrong man, a dozen
mysterious circumstances are ex-
plained. Then one understands
why the story that Booth is still
alive is so frequently reaffirmed;
why men, apparently responsible,
deliberately announce that they
have seen him; why the corpse of
the supposed assassin was so myster-
iously hurried into a concealed
pit; why even the clothing of the
supposed Booth was destroyed; why
there was everywhere a labored at-
tempt to prove that Booth had in-
deed been killed.

It is reasonable plain that there
was no "plot," in the true meaning
of the term, for the assassination of
Mr. Lincoln. A great deal of party
capital has been made out of the
supposition that there was a gigan-
tic, far-reaching, carefully elaborated
conspiracy. But no evidence in
support of the assertion has been
produced. To be sure, Baker says
there was a plot; but Baker forged
the ridiculous story about the at-
tempted suicide of Wirz. Conover
says there was a plot; but Conover
has been convicted of perjury. St.
Marie says that Suratt has said
there was a plot; but it is the opin-
ion of the mass of thinking men
that St. Marie is another Conover;
the officers of the Government evi-
dently think so. It suits the pur-
pose of Radical politicians to keep
up the sensation about a vast con-
spiracy. But there is not an
atom of proof that any such conspi-
racy has ever had existence.

Secretary Stanton and Baker
know who forged that diary, if
forged it is. Stanton says the book
was brought to his house by Baker
a few days after the death of Booth.
Baker got it—where? Did he not
procure it to be written, as he
procured the Wirz story to be writ-
ten, by a newspaper correspondent?
If so, why?

But what the necessity for forge-
ry? These are questions that must be
answered sooner or later.

An Indian passing up the streets
of Natchez, a few days since, was
asked the relative position of white
man, negro and Indian. Giving a
usual "Ugh!" he said, "Fore the
war, fast cum white man den injin,
den dog, den nigger; now, cum nig-
ger, den dog, den injin, and white
man last."

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, JUNE 8th, 1867.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.—We are frequently receiving enquiries upon this point. We have scarcely lost anything by the mails, and consider them safe. The risk at any rate will be ours.

We are still asked shall we forward money by mail? Answer, **YES.** The Agent will notice, as above, that the risk is not his.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Congregation. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

BATON ROUGE CHURCH.

The friends of Southern Methodism everywhere will be glad to learn that the amount necessary to relieve this Church of its indebtedness to the State Bank has been collected. One fourth of it was given by the good people of Baton Rouge, and three fourths by those of New Orleans. If we did not know the aversion which these liberal minded donors have to charitable parade, we should with great pleasure record the names of those who, at a time of unprecedented financial pressure, have come forward to secure to our Church this beautiful building. As our Northern brethren had ordered its photograph, we suppose they, too, will rejoice with us.

COMMENCEMENT.—Centenary College Commencement will take place on the 10th of July. The President reports encouragingly. Eighty students are in attendance. The meeting of the Board of Trustees and Visitors will be held on the 8th of July. Friends of this Institution and the Visiting Committees of the Patronizing Conferences are specially invited. On Sabbath, the 7th of July, the Rev. Dr. Walker will preach the Commencement Sermon. D. V. J. C. KEENER, Pres. Bd. Trustees and Visitors.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THEOLOGICAL ECLECTIC.

1. *The Movement of our Times and their Probable Issues—The Crisis at Rome.* From the British and Foreign Quarterly.
 2. *Life and Characteristics of Archbishop Whately.* From the British Quarterly.
 3. *The Change of the Sabbath from the Seventh to the First Day of the Week.* By John S. Stone, D.D.
 4. *The Architectural Metaphors of St. Paul.* Rev. J. S. Howser—Sunday Magazine.
 5. *The Theory of Ritualism.* From Contemporary Review.
- Notices of Recent Publications—Literary and Theological Intelligence.
- We are indebted to this well edited Bi Monthly for the article which we in part republished last week—The Last Hours of Archbishop Whately. We heartily commend it to all Theologians. New York: 60 Walker street—Moore, Wilstach & Baldwin. Price \$3.

MOTHER OF GOD.

These words always upon the lips of Catholics, fall upon the ears of Protestants with the shock of blasphemy. The earliest lisps of Catholic children are to Mary, to "Mary, Mother of God." To a little child the idea of God's mother must suggest one superior in authority to God himself. No one can doubt, who has ever heard these lisps, or those "Hail Marys" of Catholic youths at their first communion, but that their whole heart and mind is directed to "Mary," to Mary as an invisible and all-powerful spirit. Prayers to her are uttered again and again, in preference to any other form of prayer, as if in the bosom of Mary dwelt love, compassion, and sympathy such as the human heart earnestly craves. She is the preferred mediator. Her image of beauty is called up; her grief at the death of Christ; and her motherly tenderness. The maiden, and the young child, and all who seek pity with protection, are encouraged to repose directly upon her as their natural friend, who, having great interest in heaven, will shield them from all evil. St. Paul's declaration that there is "one mediator," as there is "one God and Father of us all" and "one Spirit," is entirely ignored by this sentimental trust in Mary. He was not a Catholic, for he never addressed Mary, or even so much as mentions her name in all his holy Epistles. He often addresses God, and Christ, and the Holy Spirit by name, by a variety of names; but in all his writings never so much as mentions Mary. The titles of Christ, as recorded by the Apostle, are among the sublimest syllables of inspired truth. He calls him, the Beloved of God, the Brightness of the Father's glory, the First Born, the First Begotten of the Dead, the Heir of All Things, the Image of the Invisible God, the Mediator, Melchizedek, the Power of God, the Saviour, the Second Man, the Wisdom of God, but never the "Son of Mary."

St. Peter was with Mary at the marriage in Cana; he and the other disciples "continued in prayer and supplication with the women, and Mary, the mother of Jesus, and with his brethren," in the upper room at Jerusalem directly after the crucifixion. But in all his Epistles he never so much as alludes to her. The name of "Christ" is often upon his lips. He exhorts the "royal priesthood" to offer "spiritual sacrifices," he enforces prayer, but does not bestow a passing thought on "Mary." He was, in this respect, a poor Catholic. And the same is true of St. John, who took Mary to his own house upon the death of Jesus. He calls Christ the Only Begotten of the Father, the Offspring of David, the Son of God, the Lamb of God, but never the "Son of Mary." In this respect these inspired men were not Catholics; for Catholics have the name of Mary always upon their lips, but these holy men never. Though they wrote expressly upon salvation, and prayer, and a mediator, and intercession, and giving of thanks, they have never so much as hinted that any of these things are to be done through Mary. But they have expressly said that there is "one Mediator, the man Christ Jesus." "But this man, because he continueth ever, hath an unchangeable priesthood." "For the law maketh men high-priests which have infirmity; but the word of the oath maketh the Son who is consecrated for evermore." This language of St. Paul forever settles whether any man or any woman can be addressed as a mediator without blasphemy. Such prayer places such saints in the place of Christ, and displaces

the Son of God from the mediatorial position which he truly fills in the heavens, and in the hearts of all true worshippers. To prostrate oneself before any angel or saint is forbidden. When St. John was overwhelmed by the glorious form and presence of the angelic being who conversed with him, he says, "I fell at his feet to worship him. And he said unto me, 'See thou do it not: * * * worship God.'" St. Paul cautions the Colossians, "Let no man beguile you in the worshipping of angels."

Catholics say they do not worship angels or Mary, they only request the saints to pray for them, as we commonly do good men. This plea is disingenuous. There is a great difference between requesting good men to pray for us, and praying to them to do it. The former has not even the appearance of idolatry, and has never been open to suspicion of it: the latter is preferred in the place, time, with the posture, in the language, and with all the circumstances and formalities of divine worship. When these "good men" are saints in the world of spirits, we can not be sure that they hear us without ascribing to them the attributes of the Almighty. It may be doubted if the saints know any thing that is done on earth. St. Augustine says, "They know no more what we do on earth than we know what they do in heaven." The intercession by saints and angels is against the spirit and letter of our religion. It trenches on the incommunicable prerogatives of Him "who ever liveth to make intercession for us."

But breviaries, litanies, and books of devotion show that those who address "confessors," "apostles," "martyrs," and the "mother of God," supplicate those saints to befriend them by their own inherent power, or to intercede for them by virtue of their own personal merits. In *J. H. Newman's Essay on Development*, speaking of the saints, he says, "Christ communicates to them his nature that it may deify them. They become instinct with his life, of one body with his flesh, sons, kings, gods"—page 402. He heads several pages *Deification of the Virgin Mary: Deification of the Saints*. Pope Gregory XVI, in his bull of August 15, 1832, speaks of the Virgin Mary "as watching over him," "leading his mind, by her heavenly influence, to those counsels most salutary to Christ's flock"—"but," he concludes, "that all may have a successful and happy issue, let us raise our eyes to the most blessed Virgin Mary, who alone destroys heresies, who is our greatest hope, yea, the entire ground of our hope." This is the head of the Catholic Church, ascribing the attributes of God to Mary. Yet Catholics are very fond of saying that they do not worship Mary. Bonaventura, one of their leading divines, has actually accommodated the devotional Psalms to the Virgin Mary—"Have mercy on me, O Lady, according to thy compassion; cleanse me from my sin," etc.—50 Psalm. It is evident that Mary has a place in the worship of the Roman Catholic Church which Protestants accord only to "the God and the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. DYER'S BOARDING HOUSE, No. 174 Camp Street, above Girod. Mrs. Dyer's continues to be the headquarters of a large number of our Southern Methodist Friends. She keeps an excellent table, and her house is most conveniently situated for business men, and for families visiting the city. We recommend it most heartily.

FRANK L. RICHARDSON, Esq., the son of the Hon. T. L. Richardson, of St. Mary's, opens a law office at No. 5 Commercial Place.

HONDURAS.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the editor of the *ADVOCATE* drinks whiskey because he advertises it. We "labored" with brethren on this point last week. So it does not follow because we have published, and shall still continue to publish news, reliable news, from Honduras, that we advise our people to go there. We advise them to go nowhere; we have never advised a man, and five children, to move even across a creek; nor intend to, because, by the time a man has five children, it is to be presumed he knows something, and a good deal more, so far as his family is concerned, than anybody else.

A brother wishes for "light" in the following quantity and directions: the probable amount it would take to emigrate a family, and subsist them there until they could raise from the ground a support—if there are building timbers in sufficient quantities for practicable purposes—if they use wells—if the wells are fresh or brackish—in a word, the character of the drinking water—how it is got, and how it is to be kept—how the lands are to be fenced—if the lands are easily prepared.

Another writes to know "if there is any thing I could turn my hand to." A good saw-mill mechanic wishes to know if there is room out there for a mill, is poor and would like to receive aid to get there. "Can mechanics get employment there, and at how much per month or day, smiths and carpenters; and if tools are as cheap, or cheaper, there than here." What land can be bought for per acre; in fact, give him a full description of country, climate, soil, productions of timber, fowls, fish, cattle, hogs, mineral wealth, manners and customs of the people, diseases, state of civilization among the negroes, religion, schools, by whom, and "if the till of land would be good."

"Do you know any thing personally of the health, the insects, etc., of British Honduras?" Quite a number of itinerant preachers, each one supposing that he is alone in the request, wishes to know what chance there is for a circuit preacher.

Judging from the letters which daily arrive, the whole country is loosening up with a view of migrating to British Honduras. Our advice to every man is, "If you wish to go anywhere with a family, first go alone and see for yourself." Then you will know for yourself, and blame no one in the event that things do not turn out as you had imagined." Passage there \$50, back \$50: see advertisement of vessel.

It would require the services of a Secretary for Honduras, in this office, to answer the inquiries that pour in daily. When it is remembered that we have never been any nearer the tropics than this city, the difficulty of answering from personal knowledge can be appreciated. We know nothing, absolutely nothing, beyond the articles published in this paper on the subject of Honduras. Yes, we do know one thing, we saw a gentleman from there who had just picked out a couple of chiggers from his feet; and we saw the sack of one of these insects, an *oblong*, about the size of two bird shots. They had been in his feet for six weeks. He thought them pegs in his shoes. This insect lays its egg just beneath the cuticle, which develops in a sack. This sack, if broken, develops into a number of other sacks, and the feet are often honeycombed by the insect. A traveler tells us that in New Granada one half of the people have lost their toe-nails from this insect. The gentleman who took out these chiggers assured us that they were scarcely known in British Honduras, and that the

danger from them, and the inconvenience, are greatly exaggerated. While we write the *Supercargo* of the *Sherman* has come in, and says that in Belize they drink cistern water; in the country there is an abundance of good water and timber. We write this much, in answer to the many letters of this week. The *Sherman* leaves again on the 29th of June for Honduras.

Opinions of the Attorney-General on the Congressional Military Bills.

We gave last week a summary of this elaborate document prepared by the editor of the *Pioneer*; also the opinions of the *Times* and the *Crescent*. The sum of the whole matter is this—the "opinion" is for the guidance of the citizen rather than registrars; the whole interpretation is left to the applicant; he is to decide for himself whether he is authorized by the law to take the prescribed oath; with this registrars have nothing to do; their business is merely to administer the oath; if any man takes it, votes, and has sworn falsely, the registrars can not decide upon the fact whether he has sworn truly or falsely; that is reserved for such courts as may hereafter have jurisdiction to try him upon a charge for perjury.

If our people neglect to register now, it will be their own fault. If they do not get their names down upon the register, they can not vote; and it is quite probable they will be set down as "unwilling to reconstruct," and lose all citizenship for the next ten years. If, by any injustice of Congress, or radicalism of the Convention, they should be deprived of representation, even after registering and voting, there will remain to them the consciousness of having done all in their power to rescue the country from the evils of unlimited negro enfranchisement, and the unprincipled designs of color-maniacs.

GEN. LONGSTREET.—Among other striking items of political news we record that Gen. Longstreet has written a letter giving in his adherence to the Black Republican party. Some weeks ago he sat on the platform in this city from which Senator Wilson spoke. We conclude that he affiliates with that part of the Republican party of which Wilson is the exponent. The haste with which many of our Southern men accept new issues, and espouse new sides, has been one of the characteristics of the times, not the least of our misfortunes. They seem to think that something must be done. It occurs to us that a people as completely at the mercy of others as we are, need not be in haste to take position. We can afford to wait; at least until we can see where we are. A man may be great in the field, but weak in council.

METHODIST PRESS.

The weekly publications of all the branches of the Methodist Church amount to the number of fifty-one, of which twenty are published by the M. E. Church and its missions; thirteen by the M. E. Church, South; one each by the two bodies of African Methodists. The non-Episcopal Methodist Churches of the United States publish five papers, and those of Canada four. In Great Britain, we find four, in Australia two, and in France one. We thus see how far in advance American Methodism is, of Methodism in other countries, in the use of the influence wielded by the press.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, for April has also come to hand. Its contents are as follows, viz: Italy and the War of 1866; The Papal Drama; Thos. Hobbes; Contemporary Music and Musical Literature; New America; Mr. Swinburne's Poetry; The Hopes and Fears of Reformers; Contemporary Literature.

The above Reviews are republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, for March has come to hand. It contains the following articles, viz: The Policy of Trade Unions; George Buchanan; The Political Writings of Richard Cobden; On the Character of the Old Northern Party; Victor Cousin; The Oyster Fisheries; Oxford University Extension; The Bengal Famine of 1866.

Wesleyan Missionary Anniversary.

The announcement of the name of Charles Garrett was the signal for a hour he kept sustained hold of the spirit of great missionaries throbbing hearts. But the most important duty of the Church to provide for the absolute prerogative of God and the right men. The Divine purposes, was forcibly illustrated by examples of Moses, and David, and Luther, and Wesley, and Carey, and Pierce.

BRINGING THE MEN TO THE CROSS.

We give, as a sample of the concluding sentences, the vast surging and throbbing under the orator's heart: "I believe that our luxuries must be placed to others' necessities, and necessities must give place to others' necessities. It must come to this: when it does, there will be no more of pumping; the money will bubble itself. I am tired of pumping; it is one's arm ache so: we shall then sacrifice. Where is the one man who is prepared to make a sacrifice year? Who is there among the who will do without a new bonnet, if they were to do without altogether, they would scarcely be able to do so. Where is there any one who will be prepared to make a sacrifice—that point—a sacrifice for Christ? O! instead of spasmodic giving, we had a steady giving; the whole case would be let us say, here is a pound a week Jesus Christ. If all our members friends were to do that, and more friends give more than our members should soon have a million of pounds. Gentlemen, shall we do this? I sight of a perishing world shall we do it? It seems to me that we want in every circuit is an earnest lover of missions. There is no thing without enthusiasm. Let us have men who think, pray, and cease tormenting every body about missions, who, in short, are always at next year we shall have an income our secretaries never contemplated fondest dreams. Having achieved we must then look up. At the the Alma, we are told, when our regiments were being beaten back borders of Russia, the ensign in front his ground as the troops retreated captain shouted to him to bring his colors; but the reply of the ensign was 'Bring up the men to the colors.' There is George Percy yonder before colors."

I feel, today as if I were a Methodist every where. What saying will, through the agency of friends, the reporters, be read by ladies in the most distant lands, and mothers whose faces are gray, and whose hearts are sinking, hands, with them in God's name, your name. I say, through the my friends here—I say to them, name—that they are not forgotten, not be forsaken. Is it so? Shall the ends of the world, so that every man who reads it shall say, 'I forgotten in Exeter Hall. They leave me here to die?' That, that cheer. I take it that it is not but the missionaries' yonder. Our love to them. Let us bring up to the colors. Don't say, 'Percy, come back,' but cry, 'Of England, come on!' And our Church shall awake, shake her dust, and put on her battle garments, then shall she go forth to glorious Master's work; and the seventh angel sound, and three great voices in heaven saying, 'The domes of this world are become the domes of our Lord, and of his God: he shall reign forever and ever.'

The attitude of the Papacy that of unyielding hostility. It is said that the great ambassadors and consuls of Powers in Rome earnestly pressed the attention of his Holiness to the necessity of a reconciliation King Victor Emmanuel, and the majority of the cardinals are inclined to a compromise the Pope and Antonelli, in view of prudent counsel propose coming out in force forthcoming summer convocation the bishops from all ends ear thin Rome, against the Cardian d'Andrea, who for connected with his health, venture back to Rome for Neapolitan air and who Pope, in defiance of the councils of Trent, has without trial. Sigarot has about to return to Florence, accomplished exactly nothing.

A large number of monks priests in Italy have taken tige of the new privileges upon them by the new law marriages, and have rung wedlock with unexpected even the nuns have caught fection, and the matrimonial threatens to complete the of the convents begun by law.

MARRIED.

Married, on the 16th of May, Rev. Thomas K. Armstrong, WILLIAMSON to Miss ANNA D. of Oglethorpe county, Ala.

POLITICAL NEWS.

THE REGISTRARS.—The action of the Attorney General in relation to the Registrars is the subject of much discussion. The Registrars in this city, who have been made responsible for the registration of the colored people, are the subject of much discussion. The Registrars in this city, who have been made responsible for the registration of the colored people, are the subject of much discussion.

The following is a classification of the Registrars in this city, who have been made responsible for the registration of the colored people, are the subject of much discussion.

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OBITUARIES.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, this is the voice that speaks from heaven, to cheer the bereaved of earth; and nothing but the voice of God, pronouncing a benediction upon the righteous dead, could dispel the gloom of the grave, and comfort the stricken, and disperse late heart. Nothing less than this, could console the husband of her whose memory is blessed, and whose loss is irreparable.

Many hearts will be made sad, and many eyes moisten with tears at the announcement of the death of Mrs. Dicy T. Read, consort of John Read, Esq., which occurred on the 23rd April, 1867, at the residence of her son, in Carroll county, Miss., whither she had gone on a visit. Sister Read was the daughter of John and Martha Dukes, and was born in Davidson county, Tenn., and when a child, moved to Montgomery county. She was united in marriage to John Read, when only seven years of age, afterwards moved to Tuscaloosa county, Ala., where she became the subject of converting grace, under the ministry of Rev. Joshua Boncher, and united with the Methodist Church, of which she was a consistent, pious and devoted member for forty years, when she exchanged the church militant for the church triumphant. In 1828, with her husband she removed to Mississippi, where she resided at the time of her death. She had been married over fifty years, and was the mother of nine children, all of whom had preceded her to heaven, but two, and they are following on in her footsteps to the "land of the blest." She leaves a devoted husband, who is "looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ." Two children, twenty odd grand children, two great grand children, and a large circle of friends to mourn her loss, which will be deeply felt in the various relations in which she moved.

Her last hours were full of peace, and in her we have another "witness" of the power of our holy religion to triumph over death. As earth receded, heaven opened on her enraptured vision, and she exclaimed: "Why should we start and fear to die, death is the gate to endless joy," and then added, "I do not fear to die." Afterwards when asked by her weeping husband, do you love Jesus? She replied, in holy joy, "you know I love Jesus," and shortly after, quietly passed away to the mansions Jesus had gone to prepare for her. "Farewell dear saint of God—may those who loved you here, 'press toward the mark' until they 'gain the prize,' and rejoice in the new Jerusalem, the 'city of our God.'"

WM. F. CAMP.
Vicksburg, Miss., May 20, 1867.

Died in the town of Monroe, La., May the 4th, 1867. MARY, youngest daughter of Wm. W. and Sarah C. Chapman, aged 3 years 10 months and 15 days. Little Mary has been received into the arms of Him who hath said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God."

HORACE JEWELL.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT MEETING.

There will be a District Meeting for Jackson District, held at Canton, on the 29th and 30th days of June next, to open at 10 o'clock A. M. Bishop Paine will be present.

All the officers, members of the several Quarterly Conferences should be present, including, of course, all ministers, traveling and local.

Written reports will be expected on the following subjects, viz: Church Finances; Parsonages; Sabbath Schools; Missions; Church Extension; Education, and any other matters of ecclesiastical interest.

Full attendance is requested.

R. ANDREY, P. E.
Canton, Miss., 18. 1867.

TO RENT!

On very liberal terms, the new and beautiful two-story residence, on the corner of Frank and Main streets, containing eight rooms, all elegantly finished. Inquire of Henry Myer, corner of Josephine and Frank streets. may 25

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

May, at Bayou Lee, June 1, 2

Amitee, Kishatche, " 8, 9

Pleasant Hill, at Bethel, " 15, 16

Shreveport, " July 6, 7

N. Rosier, at Collinsburg, " 13, 14

Caddo, at Kentchie, " 20, 21

Belle Bower, " 27, 28

Springville, at Holly's S. H. Aug. 3, 4

Manfield, at Foster's Chapel, 10, 11

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.
Address: Manfield, La.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

June 15, 16

Greenwood, at Greenwood, 22, 23

Carrollton, at Mt. Zion, 29, 30

Emory, at Eason, July 6, 7

Holmes, at Wheeling, 13, 14

Richland, at Goodman, 20, 21

Black Hawk, at Sweetwater, Aug. 3, 4

Monk Olive, at Fletcher Chapel, 17, 18

Yazoo, at Mt. Carmel, 24, 25

Yazoo City Station, Aug 31, Sept 1

In addition to the above appointments I will preach, *Deo volente*, at the following places and times.

Lexington, June 18, 8 o'clock P. M.

Sweetwater, " 19, 11 " A. M.

Black Hawk, " 20, 8 " P. M.

Carrollton, " 27, 8 " "

Eden, " 28, 8 " "

Durant, July 10, 8 " "

Beaton, Aug 10, 8 " "

BURTHURN: Have religious services on the stated fast-days. Our District Meeting will commence at Sweetwater, Black Hawk, Clinton, on the first day of August. I urge upon the Preachers the importance of having everything in readiness for the Quarterly Meetings. They should be made, as far as possible, occasions of interest and profit to the Church.

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

June 8, 9

Crystal Springs, Georgetown, 22, 23

Hazlehurst, White Bay, 15, 16

Brookhaven, " July 6, 7

Holmesville, Summit, 13, 14

Meadville, Smyrna, 20, 21

Bayou Chitto, Monticello, 27, 28

Bayou Pierre, Pleasant Valley, Aug 3, 4

Pearl River, 10, 11

Scotland, Bethesda, 17, 18

G. W. MILLSAP, P. E.

BROOKHAVEN DISTRICT MEETING.

A District Meeting will be held on Brookhaven District, at Brookhaven, on the fifth, sixth, and seventh of July. The preachers, itinerant and local, with all the members of Quarterly Conferences of the District are invited to attend. Bishop Paine is expected to preside.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

June 22, 23

Mobile, St. Paul's, " 29, 30

Franklin street, " 29, 30

St. Francis, " 29, 30

Whisper and Cottage Hill, at Cottage Hill, 13, 14

Chimney, at George's, 20, 21

Eastern shore and Fish River, at P. Clear, 27, 28

Bay shore and Passeroula, at Zion, Aug 3, 4

Ocean Springs, at Ocean Springs, 10, 11

Waynesboro, at Buckatunna, 17, 18

St. Stephens and State Line, at State Line, 24, 25

THOS. W. DORRAN, P. E.

Vicksburg Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

May

Port Gibson Station, " 1, 2

Rocky Springs, at Steele Chapel, 8, 9

Cayuga Circuit, at Reeves, 15, 16

Buntoutou Tabernacle, " 29, 30

Fayette, at Cane Ridge, 6, 7

Vicksburg Station, " 13, 14

North Warren, at Oak Ridge, 20, 21

Warren, at Mt. Alban, 27, 28

Raymond, at Forrest Hill, 27, 28

G. H. CLINTON, P. E.

The District Meeting of the Vicksburg District will be held at Port Gibson, beginning June 20th, 1867.

All the ministers, itinerant and local, and the official members of the several pastoral charges, are earnestly solicited to be present. Rev. Bishop Paine will be present.

Tuscaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

May 25, 26

Marion, " June 1, 2

Grenada, " " 8, 9

New Bern and Oak Grove, " 15, 16

Brush Creek, " 22, 23

Liberty, " July 6, 7

Southville and Carthage, " 13, 14

Talbot, " 20, 21

Havana, " 27, 28

Boway, " Aug 3, 4

Portland, " 10, 11

J. L. COTTEN, P. E.

The preachers, laymen and local, and official members of the Camden District, Montgomery Conference, are hereby notified and invited to attend the District Meeting, at Camden, commencing Friday, June 7. Bishop Wightman will preside.

ANSON WEST, P. E.

New Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

April 21

Polity Street, " 28

District Meeting, " May 5

Monroe Street, " 12

Carondelet Street, " 19

J. F. BROWN, P. E.

Quar Con. N. O. City, May 20th,

Advocate office, at 7 P. M.

German Churches, at Grap street, " 26

" " Quar Conference " 24

Bayou Rouge, " June 8, 9

Bayou Gros Tebe and Plaquemine, " 15, 16

at Piquette, " 22, 23

Pub. of aux. circuit, at Thruville, " 27, 28

J. O. KERNER, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS DYER'S BOARDING HOUSE.

This is situated on Camp street, the first door above St. Patrick's cathedral, No. 174.

References: Rev. Dr. Keener, Dr. Walker, Linas Parker, R. J. Harp.

Jo 5 6m

CENTRAL AMERICA.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS.

Will sail positively on SATURDAY, June 16, at 6 P. M.

FOR BELIZE, HONDURAS—

The splendid steamship

General Sherman,

JEFF. PENDLETON, Commander.

Will sail as above, from Post 17, First District, taking freight and passengers for Santa Thomas, Omoa and Sanbel.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

W. F. BUCKLEY, Agt.,

or to

LOVELL & BAILEY,

23 Carondelet street.

A NEW AND GREAT WORK.

THE

History of the Navy

During the Rebellion.

By the Rev. CHARLES B. BOYNTON, D. D.,

Professor at the United States Naval Academy,

and Chaplain of the House of

Representatives.

ILLUSTRATED, WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.

To be complete in two elegant octavo volumes of about five hundred pages each, embellished and illustrated with some ten full-page Engravings in chromo tints, and with the same number of full-page Woodcuts, Portraits on steel of

Distinguished Officers, and numerous Vignettes from Sketches made by Commander M. B.

Woolsey, U.S. Navy, and with numerous Maps and Charts from government surveys and official plans, furnished for this work exclusively.

The author has had unusual facilities for collecting original and reliable information, and has produced the only authentic work on the subject, forming a volume of sterling value and great merit, and one with which there can be no competition. It will be an invaluable work to Shipbuilders, Captains, and Yachtmen; to Officers and Seamen; and to Relatives and Friends of those who have fought our battles on river and sea.

Among the numerous illustrations are several fine large-page Drawings of the most celebrated vessels of modern time, including the Dunderberg, Minuteman, Paritah, and other iron-clads, with the ships Hartford, Kearsarge, Washburn, etc., etc.

It will be issued in the very best style on paper of excellent quality, and printed in clear, elegant type. The beautiful and costly illustrations will be engraved in the highest style of the art.

The usual bound Prospectus, containing sample pages of the work, and specimens of the bindings, with ruled paper for subscribers' names, will be ready in a few days.

SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY.

PRICE OF THE WORK:

In Ext. Cloth, per vol. \$5; Library Leather, per

vol. \$6. In Half Turkey Morocco, per

vol. \$7.50.

AGENTS WANTED in all parts of the

country, to whom exclusive territory will be

given.

D. APPLETON & Co., Publishers,

443 & 445 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR RENT.

Lake shore Residence—on Ocean Springs: directly fronting the beach: five rooms: wide galleries front and rear, forty feet seven long: some heavy furniture in the house: Apply to this office of New Orleans Christian Advocate.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS.

VIRGINIA.

This favorite and delightful watering place will be open June 1st. Arrangements are making to render it more than ever attractive to all lovers of recreation, while to the invalid its refreshing medicinal waters hold out new hopes of health.

Its reputation is established as a cure for Stomach and most of the Glandular and Dyscrasias; Chronic Diarrhea and Dysentery; Dyspepsia; Bronchitis; Thrush; Affections of Kidneys and Bladder; Dropsy and Piles; all secretions of the system and broken down states of the constitution, loss of appetite and general nervous prostration, their powers and virtue as a restorative and without a known rival amongst the MINERAL WATERS of the world. They are especially indicated in the alluring peculiar to the female constitution.

Two Springs stand only 11 hours from Richmond and 12 hours from Washington by rail; in the midst of the grand mountain ridges of Virginia; in the same country with the famous "Natural Bridge," (from which it takes its name), and near to Lexington, Washington College, and the Military Institute; the home of Lee, and the tomb of Jackson.

For all ailments of the throat, dentition and prostration of the water, see Spring's pamphlet, sent free by mail.

The bottled water and the salts of this water (or "mass") can at all times be had fresh and genuine from Hegeman & Co., New York Columbia & Rogers, Baltimore, Purcell, Laid & Co., Richmond, and A. B. Ruler, Lynchburg, Va.

A superior Band of Music for both lawn and ball-room in attendance during the season. Daily mails at this office by Virginia Central Railroad.

FRAXIN & RANDOLPH.

Proctorstown, may 25 1867. CAPT. WM. H. SALT, Gen'l Sup't.

F. L. RICHARDSON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

THE LITTLE SUBSTITUTE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

Several years ago, when I was in a school at —, I had occasion to reprove a pupil for his inattention and disobedience. My words failing to produce an effect upon him, I was obliged to resort to punishment, and accordingly I called him up, and commanded him to stand, for a quarter of an hour, in a corner of the school-room.

As he was going there, a little boy, much younger than the guilty one, came to me, and requested that I would allow him to take the place of the lad who offended. This request astonished me a good deal; however, I was not inclined to put any question to the child, and contented myself with observing to him that, if I granted his request, he should pass the whole of the time in the corner; "and," added I, "a quarter of an hour is very long when one must spend it in punishment." These words did not shake him. I then pointed out to him the disgrace which attaches to a child who undergoes punishment, telling him that, in the eyes of all the visitors who might enter the school, he would appear a naughty and unruly child. Nothing, however, changed his purpose. He still persevered in his resolution. I then allowed him to take his companion's place in the corner.

I was deeply moved, and I silently prayed to the Lord to give me a little of that wisdom which cometh from above, in order to draw from this incident some instruction which might be profitable to the souls of the children who were confined to me.

When the quarter of an hour was expired I released the little boy, and asked him if it was his companion who had induced him to take his place.

"No, sir," he replied.

"Do you not think that he deserved to be punished?"

"O," said he, "he deserved it well."

"What, then, is the motive which has led you to bear this punishment in his place?"

"Sir, it is because I love him."

What a touching reply! The other children had listened with deep attention to this conversation. I then called the disobedient boy, and ordered him to go in his turn into the corner. At these words there was clamor of protestations. A multitude of little voices cried out at the same time. "O, sir, that would not be right; that would not be right;—nor just either," added one of the boldest.

"Why would it not be just?" replied I, thinking to disconcert the boy who had thus expressed himself. "Has not your school-fellow disobeyed?"

"Yes, sir, but you have allowed Joseph to be punished in his place; you should not then, on that account, punish him."

My prayer, thought I, was heard; and I continued in these words: "Does what has just happened recall anything to your minds?"

"Yes, sir," said several voices; it reminds us that the Lord Jesus bore the punishment of our sins."

"What name would you give to Joseph now?"

"That of a substitute."

"What is a substitute?"

"One who takes the place of another."

"What place has Jesus taken?"

"That of sinners."

"Joseph has told us that he wished to take his school-fellow's place, and be punished instead of him, because he loved him. Can you tell me why Jesus wished to die in place of sinners?"

"It was also because he loved us."

"Repeat a passage from the Bible which proves that."

"The Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me." Gal. ii. 20.

"You told me just now that it would not be right, or even just, to put the naughty boy in the corner, after having punished Joseph in his place—what instruction may we draw from this fact?"

"We learn from it the assurance that God can never punish any sinner who believes in Jesus Christ as his Savior." "And," added quite a little boy, "he will never do so; for the Bible tells us that 'God so loved the world that he gave his only-begotten Son,' in order that 'whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.' John iii. 16.

We talked a long time together on the subject of the grace and love of God. We spoke of him who "was wounded for our transgressions, who was bruised for our iniquities, and by whose stripes we are healed." Isaiah liii. 5.

How condescending and how kind—
Was God's eternal Son!
Our misery touch'd his heavenly mind,
And pity brought him down.

He sank beneath man's heavy woes,
To raise him to a throne;
There's not a gift his hand bestows,
But cost him heart's groan.

This was compassion like a God,
That when the Savior knew
The price of pardon was his blood,
His pity ne'er withdrew.

Then may we in his love confide,
And know his pardoning grace;
The vilest sinner's ne'er denied,
Who truly seeks his face!

FARM AND GARDEN.

SPRING WATER AS FOOD FOR PLANTS.
The following paragraph is going the rounds, and it is time it were nailed to the counter:

It is stated by an English horticultural paper that Prof. Schultze asserts that pure pump, spring, or river water contains an inexhaustible supply of nutriment that is the real staple food for plants; and that the knowledge of this is calculated to throw light on many puzzling phenomena in vegetable physiology and culture. The art of making water nutritious should be the true aim of horticulture and agriculture.

We suspect an English horticultural paper has done Professor Schultze some injustice. If he said any such thing as is reported he must be a quack. Pure pump or spring water may contain certain minerals which enter into the structure of plants, or it may not; but it never contains ammonia of any account, and it is the nitrogen in ammonia which furnishes plants with their chief nutriment to plants until it has been well exposed to the air. Vapor, in floating about, condensing and falling in rain, becomes highly charged with ammonia gathered from the atmosphere, and hence furnishes plants with abundance of food. "The art of making water nutritious should be the true aim of horticulture and agriculture" if anybody knew how to do it; but we know of no artificial method of charging water with ammonia on a sufficiently extensive scale to amount to anything. We would rather say that the aim of horticulture and agriculture should be, the art of preparing the soil to absorb from the atmosphere and rains the life-sustaining gases, and to retain them till called for by the growing plants, and let nature take the water to her own taste. If pure water contains so much nutriment for plants, we do not see the utility of trying to make it nutritious.—*Wisconsin Farmer.*

A planter writes to the Monroe (La.) Telegraph, stating that the most efficacious defense against the ravages of black birds, is to roll the seed corn in coal tar before planting. He had fifty acres planted in corn, about two years ago, the crop on which was entirely destroyed by these birds. The following year he rolled his seed in coal tar and lard. He says that after the corn came up the birds and crows would pull up a stalk in the hills, but never more than one stalk in a hill. They found it not the kind of corn they were used to and concluded to let it alone. Should you conclude to try it, get some coal tar and plant a few rows or throw it around on the turn rows, and you will find they will not trouble it. I wish I had all the black birds in your parish on my place, not one should be harmed. I have made it a rule on my plantation to charge every negro one dollar for every one he kills. They are worth their weight in greenbacks. They destroy more cotton worms than any remedy that has ever been known. I have planted fifty acres in corn this year, on the first day of March, and have a splendid stand and lots of black birds.

CULTIVATING THE MUSHMELON.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman has had several years' experience in the following way of growing melons, cucumbers, etc. "Manure is the first consideration. I use none but horse manure; having had it laid up to ferment, I turn it over several times until the strong heat has passed off. I then dig my holes twelve inches square, eight or ten inches deep. I then fill up with manure to the level of the surface of the ground. On this I put two inches of soil. I then take a four-inch flower-pot, set this in the center, then draw the remainder of the soil around the pot, pressing it rather firmly around it, until you have the soil about four inches deep; then giving your pot a twist round, withdraw it. This leaves a hole four inches deep by four wide. In this I drop five or six seeds, and cover to the depth of three quarters of an inch. Over this I place a light of six by eight glass, pressing it lightly to fit close. I then give no more attention till the plants are touching the glass. I then go through them, taking a small lump of earth or small stone, raise up one end of the glass and place this under it; this admits of a circulation of air over the plants and hardens them off. In about three days more I remove the glass entirely. By this time they will be in the rough leaf. I thin out to three plants in a hill. I draw a little fine soil around them, up as high as the seed leaf, and the work is done. The advantages of this system are, the protection of the young and tender plants from cold winds and rains, and last, though not least, it is the only effective way of protection that I have found for that arch enemy of all this class of plants, the striped yellow bug. Cucumbers, watermelons, and squashes can be raised in the same way."

lectual way of protection that I have found for that arch enemy of all this class of plants, the striped yellow bug. Cucumbers, watermelons, and squashes can be raised in the same way."

Professor Doremus, who was present, was called upon by a gentleman to give his views as to the comparative merits of common lead and tin or tin-lined pipes. The professor, in answer, referred to the common use of tin pipes in the laboratory, where chemically pure water was absolutely necessary. He also referred to and pointed out the error of a very common belief that impure water acting on lead pipe produced an insoluble salt, which formed a coating on the interior of the pipe and did not injure the water; asserting that all the salts of lead produced by the chemical action of water, whether pure or containing the foreign matter commonly found in it, were soluble.

The question of the practicability of preserving the continuous tin lining in making soldered joints in

SCIENTIFIC.

TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE.

One of the most important improvements of the day, considered from a sanitary point of view, is the substitution of tin-lined lead pipe for the common lead pipe almost universally used for so many years in the principal cities of the United States and Europe, for the introduction of water into houses. That water impregnated with salts of lead is very injurious to health, when drunk or used for culinary purposes, has long been known, but it has only been within a few years that the full extent of the injury has been realized. Water passing through unlined lead pipes is always more or less apt to corrode them and take up the poisonous salts of the metal in solution, especially when it remains in the pipes for any length of time; and much sickness has been engendered by the drinking of water thus poisoned. Several substitutes for leaden water pipes have been proposed; but owing to the mechanical greater adaptability of the lead pipe, it has not yet to any extent been displaced.

The well-known property of tin in resisting the chemical action of water, and of the salts and gases commonly contained therein, has long indicated it as a suitable material for water pipes; but the expense of pipes made wholly of tin has been an obstacle to their adoption. The lining of lead pipes with that metal was long ago suggested, but, till recently, no method was discovered by which a perfect lining could be insured, and owing to the galvanic action produced by the water where the lead and tin were separately in contact with it, the evil of corrosion was rather increased than diminished. The difficulty has now, however, been completely overcome, and lead pipe with a perfect lining of tin is made by a patented process by the Colwells, Shaw & Willard Manufacturing Company, at their works in West Twenty-seventh street, New York.

On the 23d instant we attended an exhibition of the manufacture of the tin-lined lead pipe, and tests of its strength, at the above works. The exhibition was more particularly given with a view to make the merits of this pipe known to the architects of New York and the vicinity, who were numerous represented. Several medical and scientific men were also present. The process of manufacture is very simple. A hollow cone of tin is placed in a cylindrical mold, under an hydraulic press, on a mandrel of the intended size of the bore of the pipe to be made, and a cylinder of lead is then cast around it. The ram of the press, having an attached plunger fitting to the mold, is then brought down by a pressure of between two and three tons per square inch, and the plunger forces out the tin and lead together between the mandrel and a die at the bottom of the mold in the form of pipe, the tin forming a perfect lining to the lead, though being only a tenth part of the whole weight of the pipe. A very important feature of this tin-lined pipe is that the tin, being so much stronger than lead, enables the lead pipe to be made so much lighter that pipe of a strength to stand the requisite pressure for domestic water-supply can be produced at a less cost than the common lead pipe heretofore used. Tests made in the presence of the visitors with common lead pipe of various calibers and tin-lined lead pipe of the same calibers, but of only one-half the weight, showed in every case the tin-lined pipe to have the greater strength. A calculation made by Professor Tillman, after the tests were concluded, showed the average to be one-seventh in favor of the tin-lined pipe. A coil of pipe, one hundred and sixty feet long, when cut open longitudinally, showed the tin lining to be perfect throughout.

Professor Doremus, who was present, was called upon by a gentleman to give his views as to the comparative merits of common lead and tin or tin-lined pipes. The professor, in answer, referred to the common use of tin pipes in the laboratory, where chemically pure water was absolutely necessary. He also referred to and pointed out the error of a very common belief that impure water acting on lead pipe produced an insoluble salt, which formed a coating on the interior of the pipe and did not injure the water; asserting that all the salts of lead produced by the chemical action of water, whether pure or containing the foreign matter commonly found in it, were soluble.

The question of the practicability of preserving the continuous tin lining in making soldered joints in

the tin-lined pipe was then raised, and several practical plumbers present asserted that a workman of ordinary skill could without difficulty join the two joined pipes would be perfect, leaving no lead exposed.

We shall shortly publish a fuller description of the works of the Colwells, Shaw & Willard Manufacturing Company, of the magnitude of which some idea may be formed when we state that they are capable of turning out four tons of tin-lined lead pipes daily. This quantity is equivalent to eight tons of the heavier common lead pipe.—Another article manufactured at the same establishment is tin-faced sheet lead for the tinning of tanks.

HOUSEKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT.

VARIOUS RECIPES.—To make Charlotte Russe take one pint milk, three-fourths of a pound of sugar, and a half box gelatin. Put these together and set over a kettle of boiling water after the gelatin is dissolved; beat four eggs and stir in; when it looks clear, take it from the fire and cool. Beat to a stiff froth one pint of cream, and flavor with vanilla; add to the custard when cold, and beat all well together. Line a mould with cake and fill with the liquid; keep in a cool place. . . . To make Blanc Mange take one pint of milk, sweeten to taste, set over a kettle of boiling water, put in two ounces of isinglass; when dissolved, strain and cool in a mould. For an invalid, substitute a double handful of Irish moss well washed. Flavor after straining. . . . To make Johnny Cake take one pint of corn meal, half pint of wheat flour, one pint of buttermilk, three eggs, one cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of soda. Beat the eggs and sugar (white is best) well together, add soda to buttermilk and stir in quickly with flour and meal; then salt; a handful of suet chopped fine is a good addition. Bake in two sheets about twenty minutes. This is not old-fashioned, but splendid when well made. . . . To make old-fashioned short-cake take one quart flour; two teaspoons cream; half teaspoon of salt. Burn one cob and take one teaspoon of the ashes and dissolve in two tablespoons of water, strain and use the liquor thus obtained instead of soda. Roll thin. . . . To make short-cake: Take one pint sour milk; three tablespoonful of cream; one teaspoonful saleratus; roll out and put on tins. Bake in a quick oven. . . . To make pop-corn pudding, take three pints pop-corn to one pan of milk, soak three hours, then add three eggs; sweeten with sugar, and spice to suit the taste. It is equal to rice pudding.—*Rural New York.*

PAINT FOR BRICK HOUSE.—A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer has used a cheap and durable paint for the exterior of brick dwellings which has stood several years, and is now quite as fresh as when first applied. It consists simply of lime wash, with sulphate of zinc as a fixing ingredient. Any requisite shade is given by adding the colors used by house painters. A clear and rich cream color may be obtained by applying yellow ochre to the common new brick. A livelier and warmer shade will be added by a little Venetian red. Burnt sienna may likewise be used. The paint is far cheaper than oil paint, and costs but little more than common whitewash.

To make Cocoanut Pudding take a good-sized cocoanut, pare off the rind carefully, grate and stir into one quart of milk, flavored with one tablespoonful of rose water, and two tablespoonfuls of fine white sugar, and a couple of slices of stale bread, grated fine. Bake half an hour in a moderate oven. When nearly cool serve with cream. . . .

OUTSIDE THE PALACE.

To many persons the buildings outside the Palace are more interesting than the Palace itself. Some are a good distance off, and others near at hand, but all connected by winding walks, with each intervening spot of ground covered with grass flowers, fountains, monuments, and statuary. The most splendid of these edifices is the Imperial pavilion, which is shaped something like a flat clover-leaf, and is adorned with more rich and expensive furniture than could make five hundred peasant homes happy. There is a number of model buildings—one of them is a plan for an improved style of tenement-houses. There is a Turkish Mosque on a large scale, a Turkish school, a Pompeian museum, and a Saxon castle-house. One building is devoted to the exhibition, by work, in relief, of the topography of the district where the Suez Canal has been made. There is an Egyptian temple sixty-three feet wide and ninety-three long, surrounded by immense columns covered on all sides, from base to roof, by hieroglyphics, and standing back of an entrance guarded by an avenue of immense granite lions. The Mexican temple is one

of the greatest curiosities. It is a resurrection of the temple as it existed in the time of the Montezumas. All the attendants are dressed in the Mexican costume.

The British and Foreign Bible Society have a house, in which can be seen a copy of the Bible in all the versions which they have yet printed. Besides this, they have a house where the Scriptures are gratuitously distributed in separate books in all the principal languages. The German can get Romans at one window; the Frenchman, John's Gospel at another; the Spaniard, the Psalms at another; and the Italian, Hebrews at a fourth. The Religious Tract Society of London have a house for the free distribution of its publications. One of the buildings contains a miniature Jewish tabernacle, and plans of the architecture of all the Bible lands. This is one of the best-prepared and most valuable objects to be seen at the Exposition. It would be an ornament to the best theological museum in any country. It is, in fact, a museum of itself.—*N. Y. Methodist.*

SPRING.

"But soft! a sultry morning breaks;
The cowslips make the brown brook gay;
A happier hour, a longer day.
Now the sun leads in the May,
Now desire of action wakes,
And the wish to roam.
The caged linnets in the spring
Hearken for the choral glow,
When his fellows on the wing
Migrate from the Southern Sea;
When trellised grapes their flowers noddle,
And the new-born tendrils twine,
The old vine dorkling in the east
Feels the bloom on the living vine.
And bursts the hoops at hint of spring:
And so, perchance, in Adam's race,
Of Eden's lower some dream-like trace
Survived the flight, and swam the flood;
And wakes the wish in youngest blood
To tread the forfeit Paradise,
And feed once more the exile's eyes;
And ever when the happy child
In May beholds the blooming wild,
And hears in heaven the bluebird sing,
'Onward,' he cries, 'your baskets bring—
In the next field is air more mild,
And o'er your hazy crest is Eden's balmy spring.'"
EMERSON.

The Make-Believe Eater of Maple Candy.

There is a moral to the following which we cut from a traveling letter in a New York Daily:

Those who go from New York to Trenton frequently, can not have missed seeing the maple-candy man. He has a more refined and insinuating of operation than his compere. He has a rosewood case, got up on a scale of unrivaled magnificence, lettered off in gilt without regard to expense, and with a very extensive area, convenient for himself, rather inconvenient for the unhappy passengers. He comes in, seats himself socially and confidently upon the arm of your chair, pokes that case of his between your newspaper and your nose, and in bland and persuasive accents begins his little talk with, "Friend, here is some maple candy!" There is a mildness, a familiarity, a conciliatory touch about the manner in which he communicates this piece of information, throwing the lid of his case up and down, and tossing the little boxes about upon it; and the way in which he proceeds to paste you with the stuff and his own presence, that is annoying, and to us, in some moods, exasperating in the last degree. But the climax is capped by the consummate art with which he makes believe to chew some of this candy. He don't chew. His chew is only put on, and put on so cleverly that none but an attentive observer would ever have detected it. The stuff is sticky when warmed in the mouth, and as the deceptive individual enters the car he gives his lower jaw two or three of those peculiar, cow-like, endwise movements, common to boys when eating "taffy." This curiously exact imitation of a person whose mouth is full of candy is repeated as he talks to you, and has the surprising effect of putting many people into the notion of eating. Hence the secret of his success.

He has discovered the weakness of mouth-watering, the contagion of appetite; and while he must unquestionably have been satiated with maple candy and unalteredly set against it years ago, when he first went into the business, yet by keeping on, pretending to chew it, he makes people's mouths water, and they buy it, and heap up a competence for him, on which, we trust, he will soon retire to a country villa, far from every railway, spend the rest of his days in peace, and leave the traveling public to do the same. How much there is of making-believe eat maple candy in this world.—*West. Christian Advocate.*

A Minnesota man realized from his wheat crop last year more than twice the amount paid for his farm the year before.

Explosions in English coal mines have killed 25,000 men since 1850.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL.

On the corner of Camp and Grand (In the Spacious and Elegant Store). It is constantly in session under the State. Its former students are Principals or Book-keepers in all the old houses of this city and in the States. Ladies or gentlemen, or both, can learn to read, write, and calculate, or to use the Commercial Calculator, or to use the Penmanship, or to use the English, or to use the Spanish, or to use the French, or to use the Italian, or to use the German, or to use the Latin, or to use the Greek, or to use the Hebrew, or to use the Syriac, or to use the Arabic, or to use the Persian, or to use the Hindustani, or to use the Chinese, or to use the Japanese, or to use the Malay, or to use the Tagalog, or to use the Ilocano, or to use the Pampunian, or to use the Batak, or to use the Javanese, or to use the Balinese, or to use the Moluccan, or to use the Celebesian, or to use the Sumatran, or to use the Siamese, or to use the Burmese, or to use the Siamese, or to use the Chinese, or to use the Japanese, or to use the Malay, or to use the Tagalog, or to use the Ilocano, or to use the Pampunian, or to use the Batak, or to use the Javanese, or to use the Balinese, or to use the Moluccan, or to use the 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| French, 8 x 10. | 4 50 | 5 00 |
| Do. 10 x 12. | 6 00 | 5 50 |
| Do. 12 x 18. | 6 00 | — |
| Grain, & bushel: | | |
| Malt, Western. | 1 20 | 1 90 |
| Canada. | — | — |
| Corn, do. do. | 90 | 95 |
| Do. do. do. | 1 40 | 1 45 |
| Beans, & bbl. | 13 00 | 14 00 |
| Hops, & lb. | 65 | 70 |
| Peppercorn, & kg. | 7 50 | 8 50 |
| Guany Bags, & bag. | 24 | 28 |
| Hay, Western, & ton. | 36 00 | 37 00 |
| Louisiana. | none | here |
| Hides, & lb. | none | here |
| Dry salted Mexican | — | 18 |
| Wet salted, city slaughter. | 95 | 10 |
| Kip Skins. | — | 11 |
| Dry cod, & lb. | 14 | 16 |
| Pelts, & piece. | 14 | 16 |
| Iron, Pig, & ton. | 45 00 | 49 00 |
| Cotton, Bar, & lb. | 63 | 75 |
| Engish, & lb. | 53 | 6 |
| Hoop, & lb. | 8 | 11 |
| Boiler. | 8 | 11 |
| Nail Rods. | 124 | 12 |
| Iron Cotton Ties. | 11 | 12 |
| Castings, American. | 73 | 8 |
| Lime, Western, & bbl. | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Shell Lime. | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Stocking, & lb. | 2 00 | 2 10 |
| Cement. | 2 75 | 3 25 |
| Molasses, & gallon: | | |
| Louisiana. | 40 | 72 |
| Munovado. | 40 | 45 |
| Refinery, Redhead. | — | — |
| Moss, & lb: | | |
| Gray Country. | 34 | — |
| Black do. | 14 | — |
| Select, water rotted. | 6 | 53 |
| Nails, Am. & 8 d. & lb. | 63 | 63 |
| Wrought, German. | 15 | 20 |
| Wrought, English. | 18 | 20 |
| Natural Stone, & bbl: | | |
| Tar. | 4 00 | — |
| Pitch. | 5 00 | — |
| Rosin A No. 1. | 6 00 | 7 00 |
| Do. No. 2. | 5 50 | 6 00 |
| Sulphur, & lb gallon. | 4 50 | 5 00 |
| Varnish, bright. | 80 | 82 1/2 |
| Oils, Lard, & gallon. | 1 10 | 3 50 |
| Coal Oil, in cases. | 45 | 52 |
| Cotton Seed, refined. | 68 | 70 |
| Do. " " " | — | 85 |
| Panner, & lb. | 1 25 | 1 05 |
| Oil Cake, Linsced & ton. | — | 37 50 |
| Cotton Seed. | none | here |
| Meal. | — | — |
| Provisions, & bbl: | | |
| Beer, Mess, Northern. | 20 00 | 23 00 |
| Do. " " Western. | 15 00 | 20 00 |
| Do. " " North half bbl. | — | 17 00 |
| Do. " " Dried, & lb. | 16 | — |
| Tonzues & doz. | 10 00 | 11 00 |
| Pork, Mess. | 24 00 | 24 25 |
| Prime Mess. | 20 00 | — |
| Bacon, Ham, & lb. | none | here |
| Do. " " " " | — | 14 |
| Sides. | 114 | 116 1/2 |
| Shoulders. | — | 12 |
| Green Shoulders. | 83 | — |
| Lard, Prime, in tierces. | — | 13 |
| Do. " " " " kgs. | — | 14 1/2 |
| Do. " " " " " | — | — |
| Butter, Northern. | 20 | — |
| Do. " " Western. | 10 | 20 |
| Cheese, American. | 15 | 18 |
| Do. " " " " " | 2 25 | 3 00 |
| Onions. | 4 00 | 4 50 |
| Green Apples. | 5 00 | 11 00 |
| Rice, & lb, Louisiana. | — | — |
| Do. " " " | 24 | 10 |
| Carolina. | 111 | 112 |
| Sulphur, refined, & lb. | 14 | 22 |
| Crude. | — | 15 |
| Salt & lb. | 13 | 15 |
| Liverpool, fine, warehouse | 1 95 | 2 05 |
| Do. " " " " " " | 2 10 | 2 15 |
| Do. " " " " " " | 1 60 | 2 00 |
| Do. " " " " " " | 1 90 | 2 00 |
| Do. " " " " " " | 2 05 | 2 10 |
| Do. " " " " " " | — | 80 |
| Soap, & lb, Western. | 8 | 10 |
| Northern. | 10 | 12 |
| Southern. | 8 | 10 |
| Castile. | 14 | 18 |
| Sugar, Louisiana, & lb: | | |
| Do. " " " " | 7 | 14 |
| Havana, White. | 14 | 14 1/2 |
| Do. " " Yellow. | 113 | 112 |
| Do. " " Brown. | 101 | 100 |
| Tobacco, in hnds, & lb: | | |
| Bakers & Cutters. | 19 | 21 |
| Choice, Selections. | 15 | 20 |
| Fine Leaf. | 13 | 17 |
| Medium Leaf. | 13 | 17 |
| Fair Leaf. | 104 | 111 |
| Common Leaf. | 60 | 8 |
| Good Refused. | 44 | 6 |
| Do. " " " | 32 | 4 |
| Twine, Cut, & lb. | 60 | 35 |
| Do. " " " " | 60 | 35 |
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PHILIP WERLEIN,

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CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH

FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES.

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AGENTS:

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

WENT OUT OF THE HOUSE

AND SAT BY THE SEASIDE.

The soldiers of Xenophon, as they returned from that famous retreat, the history of which has made their names immortal, coming in view of the sea, the waters of which washed the shore of their native land, ex-claimed, "The seal the seal!" How many great interests and histories cluster about the seal! It is pleasant to sit on the breezy shore; be-neath the rippling and splashing waves, and listen to their soothing and solemn sounds. The waters move with ceaseless motion, the winds and breezes are ever sport-ing with the bright and curling waves, and yet its effect upon me soothing and pensive. It is ever ebbing, edging, and flowing, yet it is as unchanging as the stars that line above it and glass themselves in its waters. Old Ocean, whether in as summer evenings be, or during in the tear of its glory, is the same. A hundred centuries roll on to eternity, and bear genera-tions, empires, philosophies, and religions away, but it is unchanged by the touch of time or the powers of art—the same that it was when the morning stars sang together and the sons of God shouted for joy; a sublime emblem of the im-mutability of Him who is without change or the shadow of turn-ing.

As I sit and look out on the roll-ing sea, whether bright with glori-ous sunlight, or sombre and solemn with the shadows of the night, I think, "Old Ocean, how many na-tions have died around thy shores! how many royal navies have been wrecked by thy resistless waves! how many cargoes have gone down to thy dark waves to be seen no more! What terrible scenes of blood, how many diabolical acts of cruelty and infernal cruelty have been enacted on thy waves! How many countless storms have gath-ered and burst in terrible wrath, rolling into hopeless ruin the frail ships in which men had ventured on thy broad expanse and fathom-less depths! What scenes of un-believable agony, when the light of hope faded from the despairing eyes; when loved ones in wild and desperate embrace clung together and perished in thy dark and gurgling waves! On thy waves what im-mortal names have been woun-ded by thy broad surface. how many have pursued the path to fame—discovery and wealth! In thy dark andathom'd cores what countless millions sleep, and shall, until the sea shall give up her dead." Many things have made the sea glorious in the eye of history, but when Jesus sat by its side and taught lessons of eternal truth, and wrought miracles of mercy em-bellished in everlasting lore, he made more illustrious still. Many have crossed the Mediterranean, charged with great interest and on dangerous missions, but never did any upon its waters so charged and commissioned as when Paul, the apostle to the Gentiles, crossed from Asia to Europe and from Achaia to Rome, to "preach to as much as in him was, that

he might have some fruit among them even as also among other Gentiles."

On the ocean have sailed the ex-ploring ships of Vasco de Gama around the stormy Cape of Good Hope, and onward to the fabled wealth and tropic luxuriance of India; and Columbus westward for the shores of the New World—grand facts in history, but when we take Christ's estimate of the worth of a human soul, the mission-ary who carries the Bible, and the story of the Cross, over the "Ocean Wave" to savage shores, makes the highway of nations more illustrious still, and puts it to its noblest use.

W.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A Caveat that Means Something.

On Easter Sunday the Rev. Bish-op Wilmer held a confirmation ser-vice in Trinity Church in this city. In the sermon preceding the admin-istration of the rite, he animadver-ted upon the practice and act of "professing religion"—said that such a thing was spoken of but once in the Bible, and that was in the case of the Pharisee who went up with the Publican to pray. Now, "to profess," is openly to avow or declare; and in professing religion, the parties doing it avow faith in Christ as their Saviour, and that they trust and feel persuaded that they are the subjects of God's gracious operations. It means this, and nothing more, among the churches where christian experience and character are required as con-ditions of admission.

It would be an insult to the in-telligence of Dr. Wilmer, to sup-pose that he is ignorant of this fact. It is not necessary to inquire as to the motives of the speaker in taking such ground, on such an occasion; we deal with the simple fact, that the head of the "Diocese of Alabama" teaches the doctrine that a "profession of religion" is not required in his church, and is unscriptural! It can not be claimed that it was to the terms, merely, that the reverend gentleman ob-jected; for his scripture instance does not contain them or their equivalent. It must be to the thing itself that he excepts—the avowal of a conscious religious experience or work of grace. I know such a position was a logical necessity, to keep in countenance the doctrine of sacramental grace, but did not think that there was candor enough publicly to avow it. This being conceded, several points may be considered as settled—as,

1. That, in submitting to the rite of confirmation in the Episcopal Church, persons do not "profess religion," i.e., they do not profess to have conscious faith in Christ, or to be the subjects of a gracious work.

2. That, by this and kindred steps, they are not expected to do so thereafter.

3. That the Bishop of the Diocese of Alabama and his clergy do not make this profession, for they do not, of course, do such an unscript-ural thing!

4. That those persons received into that communion from other churches are discouraged from ad-hering to the professions of piety they formerly made, and, of course, should be expected to abandon them as pharisaical. Query: why such anxiety to proselyte such a pharisaic set!

5. This feature in the teaching of that church goes far to explain the fact, that many who have been confirmed, and lived for years in the belief that they were the disci-ples of Christ, become awakened and converted, and then find out and declare that they never knew themselves, or the grace of God, until then. Such a scene has been witnessed, within a few days, in this Diocese.

As a prudential matter, this dis-claimer of the bishop's may be in place. The world is made to un-stand that, in what is done at con-firmation, there was no "profes-sion" of piety. If, then, within a week or two thereafter, the "con-firmed" are found acting on a jockey club, or in the "dress-circle" of the theatre, the world will per-ceive no discrepancy between the two scenes. All will be understood.

There is a point, however, that requires an explanation. Though it is pharisaic for the parties them-selves to "profess religion," another does it for them in the most explicit terms. Just before laying his hands upon the parties, the bishop spoke thus to the Lord: "Almighty and Everlasting God, who hast vouchsafed to regenerate these, thy servants, by water and the Holy Ghost, and hast given unto them forgiveness of all their sins"—how the bishop knows this does not ap-pear, for many of the parties sub-sequently declare that they knew nothing of it. If the bishop could say all this for them, and in so doing speaks the truth, why is it so very pharisaic for the parties to express their own convictions upon the subject? The case may be gently put in this form: The persons confirmed are either in a renewed and gracious state, or they are not; if they are, the rite is useless, they having been pre-viously baptized and admitted to the church; if they are not, then it is worse than useless, it is a fraud of the most solemn and objection-able character, as it officially and professedly, in the name of God, announces what is not true, to the imminent peril of souls.

The scriptural character of the rite is not under consideration. It has none.

We think the bishop eminently unfortunate in the scripture char-acter selected for illustration. The Pharisee certainly belonged to the "established Church," claimed au-thority and validity for it as the *primitive and true Church*, and be-lieved fully in the efficacy of rites; he pleads nothing else. The Pub-lican made demonstration on the ground of personal experience. He used no book, uttered nothing that was printed, but spoke from the promptings of the heart. Surely "the church" has misapprehended the bearings of this case.

Mobile, May 25, 1867.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"MEN OF ONE WORK."

MR. EDITOR: I was permitted but once to enjoy the pleasure of seeing and hearing the late, venerable Bishop Soule, and that was in the city of Montgomery, Ala., during the session of the Alabama Con-ference in 1860. During that brief period I heard the Bishop utter many opportune and valuable coun-tions, of which I have often thought since, particularly this year. Among the valuable items he gave us, was the one which forms the caption of this article. "Standing erectly—for one of his age—with a venerable solemnity, which gave tremendous weight to his remarks, in the presence of the whole Con-ference and audience, and with measured emphasis, as the fires of love flashed upon his soul and beamed in his eye, he said: "My brethren in the ministry, be men of one work." Coming, as these words did, from the man who had spent sixty-two years of his life in the min-istry of God's word—through storm and sunshine, over mountains and across plains, by land and sea, in plenty and in want, among foes and among friends—they made an indelible impression upon my mind and heart. This was the utter-ance of sanctified old age and of sound discretion, founded upon the experience of sixty-two years and

the teaching of God's eternal truth. And now, whilst the remains of the venerable Bishop sleep in Jesus near Nashville, Tenn., that voice of the past still echoes upon my mem-ory, and I often think, "Men of one work!"

The remark is suggestive of two or three items of importance; and 1st. *The grandeur of the work in which the ministry is engaged.* There is no other work comparable with this. Others may be engaged in the works of art and science, and rise to lofty heights, and shed in-creasing light upon the intellectual man; but the minister of the Gospel is engaged in that work in which angels are pre-eminently and intensely interested—in a work that drew forth the sublimest counsels of heaven, and poured forth the richest resources of the Divine mind. What presents a grandeur that equals the self-sacrificing min-istry for the good of man? Men may engage in the enterprise of war, armies may march, nations may wonder, papers may puff, peo-ples may bleed and die, omissions may be given, men may be exalted and trumpeted through the land, bon-fires may be kindled, festivals may be given, revelry may be heard, and all for what? Because some of the human family have been manacled and scourged, cities have been burned, orphans and widows have been made, wailing is heard, sadness, dark and dreary, spreads far and wide. But the minister of the Gospel goes forth to liberate from the chains of dark-ness and sin, to secure peace and tranquility, to bind up the broken-hearted, and to lead forth the erring sons of Adam into that path that leadeth to the eternal city—to an everlasting home.

2d. *The unity of the ministry* that should exist, not only among those of the same church or profession, but also among ministers of all the orthodox churches. In this par-ticular "union is strength." As all are allied to the Great Head of the Church by conversion and calling, all should have a common sympathy—should bear each other's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ. It has been a lack of unity at this point that has immensely retarded the great work of human salvation. Nothing can be more disagreeable than to see church arrayed against church, and pulpit against pulpit, when it is known that the whole affair is the result of religious bigotry, or religious fanaticism. This unity, however, will depend much upon the amount of pure re-ligion the ministry may possess. There is no feeling so impervious as that of a fallen, back-sliden re-ligionist. There is no prejudice so inveterate, blind, and deaf as that of a religious partizan.

3d. *The minister should be a man distinctly and emphatically of one work.* As far as it lies within the range of possibility and practicability, he should be wholly set apart to this work. It is not within his legiti-mate province to engage in any other callings than the ministry of "the word," only in so far as he can bring these to bear upon the central and all-pervading idea of singleness of purpose and simplicity in this work. *With a ministry thus set apart and sustained by the Church,* a life and power would be imparted to religion in this land that would send throbs and t. rills of joy to the remotest member of the mystic body of Christ; and soon the Church would come forth as mighty, as terrible as an army with banners, and soon the banners of salvation and peace would wave from the ramparts of the world, and flout in every breeze and float upon every sea, and one loud, universal Allelujah would be raised to the Lord Omnipotent.

A. DOWLING.
Milton, Florida, May 31, 1867.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Rev. Bennet R. Truly died in Labine Parish, La., April 12, 1867. On the 17th of February previous his wife, Eliza H. Truly, died. Bennet R. Truly was born in Natchez, Miss., November 26, 1798. His mother died when he was five, and his father when he was thirteen, years of age. He walked from the Atchafalaya to Claiborne county, Miss., and lived with his sister, Mrs. Mc-Caleb. There, on the 24th of June, 1824, he was married to Eliza H. Ussery, a daughter of Samuel and Nancy Ussery. She was born in Lulenberg county, Va., September 13, 1805, was con-verted and joined the M. E. Church South at the age of thir-teen or fourteen years. Not long after their marriage he was con-verted and joined the same church. He was licensed to preach by a Quarterly Conference held at Pleasant Grove, in Madison county, Miss., October 17, 1835—John J. E. Byrd, Presiding Elder. He was for many years a member of the Mississippi Conference, was transferred to the Louisiana Conference in 1852, and located in Chicco county, Ark., in 1856. He moved to Labine Parish No-vember, 1859. Here he did good service as a local preacher till his death. The writer of this im-perfect sketch enjoyed but a short acquaintance with him. He is glad that it was his privilege to know him. He was impressed with his personal piety, his love for the doctrines and discipline of his church, his love for souls and his great zeal in laboring for their salvation. He was with him and heard him preach but a short time before his death. He was sad and lonely then on account of the death of that loved one who had been his help-mate so long that she seemed a part of himself. He knew she had been a devoted Christian, and that she died in the faith. Now that she had gone his heart was troubled; but there was no thought of inactivity. He seemed as if he were about to begin life anew. He spoke of receiving an appointment from the Presiding Elder; which he doubtless would have done had he lived: but the time of this de-parture was at hand. He had fought the good fight, he had fin-ished his course, he had kept the faith. He has left for his chil-dren the richest of legacies, a bright and glorious example. May they follow it, and like him die in the faith. W. H. M.

CHINA MISSION.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, March 8, 1867.

REV. E. W. SNYON—My Dear Brother: By the last mails we were favored with another letter from you, containing the second remit-tance. We are glad to hear you speak so hopefully of sustaining the Mission. My health is now much improved. Bro. Allan and myself both have work for this year, so that we can sustain our-selves, and will be able to appro-priate what comes from the Board in the paying off the Mission debt. We want to commence the next year free of debt. Bro. Allan has the Chinese school in the city, es-tablished by the Chinese govern-ment. He will give you a full account of it, no doubt. I am now acting as interpreter at the English Municipal Council, and also at the Persian Consulate as formerly. Consequently, I am kept busy the entire week, except the last of Saturday. I shall not be able to do much Missionary work while I am acting as interpreter, except on Saturday afternoon and on Sunday. I am opening a school near my house, where I intend to have preaching occasionally at night. In this way I hope to be able to do some Missionary work. Bro. Allan and myself both hope to commence our Missionary work next year free

from all embarrassment, and give our whole time to the work. We have already written to one of our native preachers, Bro. Hoe, at Tien-Tsin, to come down with his family and take work at Nankin, as we wish to establish a Mission station there. We want, also, to encour-age our young men in the church to study the Scriptures, and for this purpose we want to form them into classes and instruct them. What we want is a native ministry. We want efficient native helpers in the work. We, as Missionaries, can do much if entered into in the proper spirit, but we must have a native ministry to carry the Gospel home to the hearts of their own countrymen. In your appropria-tions, we hope you will remember this item. We have four or five young men who have been some years in the church, and we should like to see them preparing them-selves for usefulness among their own people. I shall remain in China if I can keep my health. I do not wish to give up the work so dear to me, if it is possible to con-tinue in the field and have support. Though I am engaged as inter-preter, I feel it is a school in which I am being better prepared for the work of preaching. The health of my family is very good. Remem-ber us both kindly to your family. Remember us in your prayers at the throne of grace, and believe me, as ever,

Your brother in Christ,

J. W. LAMBRETH.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BRAZILIAN EMANCIPATION.

About one month ago, one of the New York papers published what purported to be a decree of the Emperor of Brazil abolishing slavery.

This was permitted to run until it was copied into nearly every paper in the whole country, and then it was corrected by the editor with whom it originated, and he modestly requested papers that had published the story to contradict it.

Those who are acquainted with the Brazilian form of Government were not imposed on by the New York fabrication, because they knew the Emperor had no au-thority to abolish slavery by a decree or otherwise. What would your readers think of a telegram announcing that Queen Victoria had just put an end to all controversy about "reform" in her dominions by a short de-cree or edict from the throne, and yet she has just as much au-thority to do so as the Emperor of Brazil has for abolishing slav-ery by proclamation or otherwise. Such edicts may be issued by the Autocrat of Russia, or by his brother at Constantinople, but not by a constitutional executive.

Slavery in Brazil is in all prob-ability temporary, and by the close of this century will pass away; but it will be by act of the Brazilian Parliament, and not by an Imperial decree. J. E. N.

New Orleans, June 12, 1867.

There are 640 charitable insti-tutions in London, England, and the contributions to their support aver-age more than five dollars a year from each inhabitant of the city, in addition to the amounts received from established endowments. No city in the world expends as much in charity, in proportion to its popu-lation, as the city of London.

Rev. Robert Moffat, the well known missionary of South Africa, has been, with his devoted wife, in that field forty years. He is now engaged in bringing out a care-fully-revised edition of the New Testa-ment in the native tongue, and readers, he says, are increasing on every side. Mr. Moffat is the father-in-law of the late lamented Dr. Livingstone.

The exhibition of pictures in Pa-ris contains two oil paintings by M. de Waldeck, an artist a hundred years old. He was born at Vienna in 1766, accompanied Lavallant on his journey to Southern Africa in 1785, served as a volunteer in the French army in Italy in 1794, accom-panied Lord Cochrane to Chile in 1819, and subsequently traveled a great deal in Africa, Guatemala and Mex-ico.

THE THEORY OF RITUALISM.

I have no apology for this little tribute to current theology, for we must feel, in our most honest and earnest moods, that though any strife has its painful phase, none is worse than that which is carried on in the dark. The strife has arisen now. It cannot be smothered or dismissed. And if this essay helps but two or three to realize what is going on in the English Church, I shall feel that I have not written it altogether without some useful end.

The general view of the "Holy Catholic Church" taken by those of whom I speak, agrees with that held by many who profess a dislike of extreme ritualism. They believe it to be a body put into spiritual union with Christ by baptism, and that the new life thus created is supported by spiritual food, conveyed to the soul through the Holy Communion. Then, seeing that baptism and the Lord's supper are the two foci round which the Church, as a body witnessing to the unseen, revolves, they proceed to shape this fact into a system which shall present it logically to the people. In pursuing this object, they reject every view which interferes with its symmetry and compactness, until at last their chief regard is bestowed upon the Holy Communion. This is the central point towards which all the lines upon which the soul travels converge, and from which supplies diverge to sustain the army of the faithful. While they lay vital stress upon the necessity of baptism, that is after all but the entrance into a community which is kept alive by the food supplied through the Holy Communion. Then, having put a lower value upon all other means of contact with God, or assigned them a position which shall assist a right reception of the Holy Communion, they bring their desires for a compact system into a focus upon this sacrament.

The ritualistic party have now reached a point at which they are compelled to give an explanation of the machinery by which reciprocal relations are established between God and man in the Holy Communion. Committed to the construction of a compact theory of worship, this top-stone must be carefully shaped. It is said that in order that the recipient may communicate with intelligence, it is necessary for him to know precisely what he is about. He is going to receive spiritual food. He is not merely the subject of religious emotion excited by the thought that he is humbly straining himself to realize his near relation to God. He is not refreshing his historical belief in the atoning death of Christ by a ceremony which recalls the last meal which Jesus took with his disciples. He is "verily and indeed" to eat the flesh and drink the blood of Christ. Professing to reject the dogma of the Romanist, which gets over all difficulty by asserting that the bread and wine, when consecrated, becomes literally and actually flesh and blood, which conveys spiritual strength, the ritualist adopts the alternative that, at the moment of consecration Christ descends into the bread and wine; that though intangible, He is really there; that, though invisible, He has come from a distance into the visible elements; that He restricts his presence to that portion of the bread and wine upon which the priest has laid his hand, and that the least crumb and drop of this contains Christ so literally, that in eating and drinking it the communicant eats His flesh and blood, which, without any more exercise of the recipient's faith than a belief that he is eating it, coupled with a fervent desire to receive the benefit conveyed, nourishes his soul as truly as bread and wine nourishes the body. It cannot be said that I have exaggerated or misrepresented the theory which he holds. The printed details in the "Directorium," which professes to instruct him in the right conduct of the ceremony, and which he has not repudiated, bear out all I have stated.

But two chief things flow from this theory of the ritualist. If Christ be there in person, within the elements of bread and wine, He may be adored as truly as if He were present in human form, upon the altar. The congregation are as near Him as the multitude were who sat upon the shore while He taught them out of the boat. The attendant priests and deacons are as near Him as the apostles were at the Last Supper.

We must allow that there is an apparent distinctiveness in this theory, which utterly pales any other conception of the Holy Communion to those who can hold it. It gives a freshness and a force to the act of communication which makes the celebration of the Eucharist more than the crown and flower of the service. It is thrilling, awful. Up to the moment of consecration, Christ is not unmindful of his people's prayers, but he is far off. But then, directly the mystic words have passed the celebrant's lips, with an unseen flash from heaven the Son of

God alights upon the altar and enters the bread and wine. Who can believe this without feeling a reality in the Holy Communion, such as he never conceived before? No wonder the ritualist loves to express his sense of respect by accumulating around the altar every act of ceremonious reverence which shall distinguish the hour of communion from the other periods of divine service. No wonder that enthusiasts, who yearn for something definite, some objective, act which shall transmute christian sentiment into reality, hail this development of doctrine with delight. They had long fretted at the sense of incompleteness which marked the difference between the Church of England and that of Rome. This, they think, is now removed. They have found the keystone to their system, and lo! strength and symmetry is spread throughout the fabric. They feel that other points of difference between them and Roman Catholics are dwarfed in the common possession of a "real presence." They dream of a larger catholicism, a union between the churches. They look out over the whole Anglican fold and think, "These thousands of priests and people, though they have not yet appreciated the pearl of great price which is found in the doctrine of the 'real presence,' have it yet. Christ comes to every altar, however sad the blindness of the recipient, however dull and slovenly the priest may be."

Meanwhile, the Romanist smiles and thinks, "Poor people, you have made a great mistake. Your acts would be valid if you had a true succession in your ministers. But as it is, this celebration, of which you make so much, is no more a celebration than a battle on the stage is a real battle. You act the thing aptly, but it is a drama, not real life. Your so-called primates, with all his bishops about him, cannot do what the poorest missionary monk does when he sets up his portable altar under a tree in a heathen village. He cannot call down God. Your grandest celebration is but a magnificent sham. If you wish it to be effective, come to us for ordination."

This is bitterly felt, at times, by the ritualist. Though occasionally carried away by his consciousness of the respect he feels for much that is radically characteristic of Romanists, every now and then he has a glimpse of the enormous gulf between him and them, a gulf so serious that he would have to admit the invalidity of all his priestly acts before he could cross it. There comes the second great claim involved in his theory of divine communion. He demands that the people should accept his ordination as precisely analogous to that of the Romanist. "You are," he says, "a true branch of the one Catholic and Apostolic Church. My priestly power is equal to that of the Romanist. We differ in the definition of the process by which the flesh and blood of Christ is conveyed to the communicant, but it is virtually the same, only we give you more than he, since he denies the cup to the laity."

And in his struggle to convince the people that his spiritual pedigree is as unbroken as that of the Romanist, he forms his priestly character upon the Romanist pattern. He protests against the connection between Church and State, straining every nerve to get the settlement and custody of doctrines into ecclesiastical hands. He pleads for a closer professional training. In some instances he argues the celibacy of the clergy, and dresses as the Romanist priest. He creates as close an imitation as he can of the order of nuns. He has tried the revival of monasteries. Above all, he claims the office of individual directorship, and his ideal of a well governed parish is that the people should resort to him for confession at stated times, especially in preparation for the reception of the Holy Communion. And there is a charm in all this which gives delight and energy to large numbers of persons, especially among the young. This is heightened by the fact that the ritualist labors with extreme self-denial. No one is more constant and earnest in parochial visitation. He comforts the sick and teaches the young with tenderness and energy. He gives himself heartily to his work, and provides, so far, some of the most prominent examples of pastoral devotion to be found among the clergy of the English Church.

And his disciples catch his spirit. It would not, I think, be an over statement of the fact if I were to say that he influences and conducts a very considerable part of the missionary energy at present exhibited by the Church at home. And all this, comes, in great measure, from the fact that he has an apparently compact theory of Christian worship and service. A man who lays down the law, and gives distinct directions to those who desire to believe and do something definite, is sure to be obeyed by many. And however instinctive a dislike an Englishman has to theories, he honors practical results. He may not, e. g., quite approve of the dress of the sisters of charity, but he sees ladies willing to devote themselves to the most wearisome and repulsive work without reward, and he says, "God bless them in their toil." He looks tenderly on what he suspects to be mistakes in his theology, and gives tribute of admiration to their personal sincerity and self-denial.

The difficulties in the way of a corporate union of any Anglican Church with Rome increase the more they are looked at. Rome will not yield an inch. She demands re-ordination and re-baptism from every one who would be a priest and layman in her communion. She sets down as a delusion the whole fabric of the ritualists. They must be content to make the bitter admission that they are and have been radically in the wrong before she could approach an acceptance of their proposals to join her. Their whole past must be wiped out, and their spiritual life begun again, or rather begun for the first time. They are not even in the case of one who has lived

in spiritual concubinage with another which could be set right by a marriage. The two parties have no intercourse, illicit or admitted. They are strangers. The most the Romanist could admit to the Anglican is that he has affected a forbidden distasteful identity of interests which did not exist.

Thus the very strength and confidence of the ritualistic party is at present its greatest hindrance to its junction with Rome. It is learning to depend upon itself. It feels or fancies itself in a position from which it can open proposals for reconciliation; but the very basis upon which it stands is that which Rome would require to be surrendered before it could be admitted. As a party, the ritualists could not treat with Rome. If it goes, it must go after dissolution, or in dribbles. Rome would receive ten thousand souls to-morrow, but though they go in a crowd, they must go as individuals. There can be no connection between the two churches. The Pope has his hierarchy here already. The whole land is divided into Popish dioceses and parishes. He would say, "If you join us, well; but you are only more flesh on my bones. The only body I can recognize is already in your country; I will eat you up and grow fatter thereby, but I will not make friends with you." The Pope is not in the position of a general addressed by a division of volunteers, which might be attached to his army, and yet retain a distinctive existence. He would rather reply, "You call yourself a division, and presume to say that you are willing to act in concert with me; but let me tell you that you are all virtually bound to serve under me already, and there are depots in the place you come from. If you want to join me, disband and enlist. I have skeleton regiments there which want filling up. At present you are no better than a mob of deserters, and I would punish every one of you if I could. Talk of a parcel of recalcitrants treating with me, their proper commander! Nonsense. The proposal is an insult. If you want to return to your colors, do so; but all you have to do is to return. I have nothing to say to you. Go to the depot nearest your own home; my officers there, in command will take down your names and know what to do with you. Union between the churches!—Pooh!"

REV. JOHN L. LAMBETH.

A very interesting sketch of the life and labors of this venerable servant of God, who died November 5, 1864, appears in the "Jackson Methodist," from which we extract the following item of his early ministerial history.

In 1821 he was licensed to preach the Gospel, and recommended to the Kentucky Conference for reception on trial as a traveling preacher. He did not attend the Conference which met at Lexington, but in conjunction with the late Rev. B. W. Drake, who had been the junior preacher on the circuit for 1821, kept up the appointments of the Circuit, while the older preachers went to Conference. He was received, and with Bro. Drake, transferred to the Mississippi Conference. The first intimation he had of his reception, and transfer, was from Bishop George, who reached his father's house about 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, of the first week in October, and enquired: "Is this where Rev. Wm. Lambeth lives? Being answered in the affirmative, he replied: 'Is your son John at home?' 'He is.' 'Well, I am Bishop George, and have come by to let him know that I have transferred him to the Mississippi Conference, and wish him to be ready to leave with me after dinner.'"

This was sad news to young John and the family, and especially so to his fond and loving mother, who had such tender feelings for her frail boy! "Bishop," said she, "cannot you leave my young frail boy in this Conference?" No, he is needed in Mississippi, and must go." "But, Bishop, he is so delicate he can hardly stand the long journey; and the swamps and fever will kill my boy—I shall never see him again!" "Ah, sister, his health and constitution will improve in that climate, and he will come back to see you and live to be an old man, and do good. And even if he dies, as you imagine he will, it will be better than to take an older man with a family, to that country at this time. But I have no such fears in reference to him, as you have. Come, you must arrange his clothes, as we must be going." "Then if he must go, Bishop, you will have to remain till to-morrow, that I may arrange his clothes and get him ready for the long trip. Poor boy, who will take care of his clothing then?"

To this the Bishop finally agreed. And it was a night of preparation and solemn communication with that family, for none of them expected to spend another night with John. In his own heart and mind there were deep and powerful feelings and workings. The scenes of the past day, the strong love and pleadings of his mother, the mild and sweet countenance of the Bishop, and his faith in the openings of God's Providence for the young man's life, health and usefulness, all made an impression on him that remained to the close of his life. And I doubt not but the scenes of that day and night were vivid with him, when in September, 1853 at a Missionary meeting at Pearl river camp Ground, he stood up with his serene countenance, and with emotion said: "I give my oldest son to the China Mission, and one bale of cotton toward his expenses."

Friday he bade the family farewell and started on his long and useful career as an itinerant minister of the Gospel. He and the Bishop reached Nashville Saturday afternoon, when the people were expecting the Bishop to preach on Sabbath. But during the night the Bishop had a very severe attack of sickness, and on Sabbath morning called Bro. L. to him and said: "Son, if Bro. Drake does not arrive before preaching time, you must preach to the people! Put your trust in the Lord, and He will help you." But could he preach to a people in Nashville who were expecting the Bishop to preach? While looking for a text the burden was removed from him by Bro. Drake's arrival. But poor Bro. D. had no light task. The old stone church was packed, and lot and street crowded with people to hear the Bishop. Bro. L. used to say there was one merit in the services: there was no long sermon or exhortation on that day. But the Bishop was able to preach that night, and he preached with liberty and power.

Monday morning they left for the South, on horseback, with their wardrobes and libraries in their saddlebags. The Bishop was very systematic in his traveling, riding miles, rest and cool the horses backs. At noon rest from 30 to 45 minutes, and one of the young men preach a sermon from a text given by the Bishop the day before, and hear his criticism on the sermon.

Their route led them through North Alabama, and across that mountainous country till they reached the Cahaba valley. Such were the accounts the Bishop received of the condition of that circuit, that he left Bros. Drake and Lambuth to work and build it up. It required six weeks' preaching almost every day, to get around the Circuit, with long rides between appointments, and much exposure. Owing to the neglect of their predecessor, who had left the work nascent upon about one half the year, and the inroads of the grand adversary, they had much pruning work to do, then to build up and strengthen the few that remained in the church, and rally their forces for an attack on the ranks of the enemy. But success crowned their efforts.

Facts and Freaks of Currency.

Many things have been used at different times as money—cowrie shells in Africa, wampum by the American Indians; cattle in ancient Greece.

The Carthaginians used leather as money, probably bearing some mark or stamp.

Frederick II, at the siege of Milan, issued stamped leather money. In 1360, John the Good, King of France, who was taken prisoner by the celebrated Black Prince, and sent to England until ransomed, also issued leather money, having a small silver nail in the centre.

Salt is the common money in Abyssinia; cod-fish in Iceland and Newfoundland.

"Living Money"—slaves, and oxen—passed current with the Anglo-Saxons in payment of debts.

Adam Smith says that in his day there was a village in Scotland where it was not uncommon for workmen to carry nails instead of money to the baker's shop and ale-house.

Marco Polo found, in China, money made of the bark of the mulberry tree, bearing the stamp of the sovereign, which it was death to counterfeit.

Tobacco was generally used as money in Virginia up to 1560, fifty-seven years after the foundation of that colony.

In 1641 the Legislature of Massachusetts enacted that wheat should be received in payment of all debts.

The Convention of France, during the Revolution, on the proposition of Jean-Bon Saint Andree, long discussed the propriety of adopting wheat as money, as a measure of value of all things.

Platina was coined in Russia from 1828 to 1845.

But the metals best adapted and most generally used as coin are copper, nickel, silver and gold; the first two being now used for coins of small value, to make change; the two latter, commonly designated "the precious metals," are used as measures of value and legal tenders.

On the continent of Europe, a composition of silver and copper, called billon, has long been used for small coins, which are made current at a much higher value than the metals they contain. In China, Sycee silver is the principle currency, and is merely ingot silver, of a uniform fineness, paid and received by weight. Spanish dollars also circulate there, but only after they have been assayed and stamped as a proof that they are of the standard fineness.

As Asia Minor produced gold, its earliest coinage was that metal.

Italy and Sicily possessing copper, bronze was first coined there.

Herodotus says the Lydians were the first people known to have coined gold and silver. They had gold coin at the close of the ninth century B. C.; Greece proper, only at the close of the eighth century, B. C.

Servius Tullius, King of Rome, made the pound weight of copper current money.

The Romans first coined silver 281 B. C., and gold 207 B. C.—[Moran on Money.]

BISHOP KAVANAUGH. — Bishop Kavanaugh passed through our city, and honored our sanctuary with his presence, last week. He was in perfect health after his laborious campaign in the mountain district. He was en route to Santa Clara, thence to the Stockton district, where he will fall into the hands of Elder Burchard, who, we will warrant, has work enough laid out for him. The Bishop's visits to the churches are everywhere hailed with great satisfaction, and attended with benefit to the cause of Christ. He would write for the *Spectator* if the brethren would give him time, but they do not.—*San Francisco Spectator*.

HOW THINGS ARE DONE IN ENGLAND. — A few days since the magistrates of Southam, near Leamington, convicted the organist and part of the choir of the neighboring village church of Granborough in the sum of one shilling each and costs under the following circumstances:

A member of the choir had recently died, and after his interment the organist and choir resolved to honor his memory by singing Pope's ode, "Vital spark of heavenly flame," in the church on the following Sunday. The curate told them he could not allow them to sing "Vital spark," but offered to substitute the well-known hymn, "Thy will be done." They, however, refused to sing any other piece, and told him he might give out any hymn he thought proper, they were determined to sing only that piece. Legal opinion, it is said, was taken on the point by the choir, they persisted in their resolution and on the appointed day carried it out. For this act the curate summoned them under the 23d and 24th Vic. cap. 32, for having "disturbed, vexed, and troubled" him by their proceedings. He asked the magistrate to deal leniently with them, as his object was to teach them better, and not to punish them vindictively; and each of the defendants was fined, as stated, one shilling and costs.

SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON is dead. He was the son of Archibald Alison, a Scottish Episcopal Minister, who gained literary celebrity by his "Essays on Taste." The younger Alison was born at Kelsie in Shropshire, Dec. 29, 1792; studied law, and became the author of several valuable legal and economical treatises. He is best known, however, by his History of Europe, from 1789 to 1815. The book was republished in this country, and obtained a wide circulation, in spite of its frequent faults of style and narrow prejudices. He afterward wrote a continuation, bringing the record of affairs down to near the present time. He was a thorough Tory and opponent of progress. He was knighted in 1852.

The reason why Rev. Henry Ward Beecher gave up his idea of being one of the party that visits the Holy Land in a Brooklyn steamer, is stated by a Boston paper to lie in the fact that many of the pewholders thought it would be a sort of cheat to sell the pews of Plymouth church at auction for a year, with the expectation that Mr. Beecher was to occupy it, and then have him go a touring for a solid six months. He heard of their dissatisfaction, and wisely concluded to stay at home. General Sherman, however, goes with the party, and national salutes will therefore be fired at the various points touched by the vessel.

Father Gavazzi is now engaged in evangelical labors in Venetia, Italy. A correspondent of a foreign journal says of his preaching: "His Sabbath sermons are full of Christ and him crucified, and nothing else, either personal or political; while his week-day lectures on the divinity of Christ and the necessity of a divine revelation, and the influence of Christianity on individual and national happiness, excel anything I ever read or listened to on these grand themes, for originality of thought and wonderful power of eloquence in their delivery."

ON PREACHING.—I never suffered myself to criticize it but acted on the uniform principle of endeavoring to obtain from what I heard all the edification it afforded. This is a principle I would warmly recommend to my young friends of the present day, for nothing can be more mischievous than for learners to turn teachers, and young hearers critics. I am persuaded it is often the means of drying up the waters of life in the soul; and sure I am that an exact method of weighing words and balancing doctrines which we hear, is a miserable exchange for tenderness of spirit and the dew of heaven.—*J. J. Gurney*

THE STORM OF HEAT.

The description of a "storm of heat" which rolls over the earth in the first days of spring, is beautifully and powerfully drawn, but it can hardly be said to long to May this year:

"Hither rolls the storm of heat;
I feel its finer billows beat;
Like a sea which ice encloses;
Heat with viewless fingers mingles,
Swells, and mingles, and matures,
Paints, and flavors, and allures,
Bird and brier inly warms,
Still enriches and transforms,
Gives the reed and lily length,
Adds to oak and oxen strength,
Boils the world in tepid lakes,
Burns the world, yet humbly makes
Enveloping heat, enchanted robe,
Wraps the daisy and the globe,
Transforming what it doth enfold,
Life out of death, new out of old,
Painting fawns and leopards' spots,
Seethes the gulf-consumm'g spots,
Fires gardens with a joyful blaze
Of tulips, in the morning's rays.
The dead long loathed bursts into life,
The wheat blade whistles of the breeze,
What God is this Imperial Heat,
Earth's prime secret, sculptured life,
Doth it hear hidden in its heart
Water-line pattern of all art,
All figures, organs, hues, and graces?
Is it Dedalus? Is it Love?
Or walks in-mask almighty Power,
And drops from Power's redundant
All seeds of beauty to be born?"

As poured the flood of the ancient
Spilling over mountain chains,
Bending forests as bends the sea,
Faster flowing o'er the plains—
A world-wide wave with a foam
That rims the running silver sheet,
So pours the deluge of the heat,
Board northward o'er the land,
Painting artless paradises,
Drugging herbs with Syrian spices,
Fanning secret fires which glow
In columbine and clover-blossom,
Climbing the northern zone,
Where a thousand pallid towns
Lie like cockles by the main,
Or tented armies on a plain,
The million-handed sculptor moulds
Quaintest head and blossom folds,
The million-handed painter paints
Opal hues and purple dye;
Azaleas flush the island floor,
And the tints of heaven reply."

HENRY CLAY'S CHILDREN.—The of Henry Clay, besides performing the arduous duties I have mentioned, became the mother of eleven children, six daughters and five sons. Two of her daughters died in infancy, and two others at the fourteen. The two remaining daughters lived to be married and mothers, but died early in married life, to the inexpressible grief of their parents.

But these were not all the afflictions of Mr. and Mrs. Clay. Their oldest son, in consequence of an accidental injury, lost his right arm as he was approaching maturity, and became at length so infirm that it was necessary to remove him to an asylum, where, except a few short intervals, he resided twenty years.

Mr. Clay's second son, upon training maulhood, entered into manufacture of hempen goods, fourth son, Henry Clay, Jr., graduated second in his class at Point, and fell at the battle of Buena Vista. The two youngest sons embraced the profession of law.—*Ec.*

The editor of the New York *Evening Post*, who, we believe, is a member of the Universalist Church, has a recent editorial the following: "We estimate that there have been one hundred thousand sermons preached against Romanism in this country; and that there are at one hundred thousand more preachers than there would have been for those sermons. And in there is nothing peculiar to Catholics. Minorities in religion thrive by opposition. It excites inquiry and provokes antagonism. We belong to a sect far less numerous and less powerful than Catholics; and we would have thank every preacher of the denomination if he would regularly preach one sermon per month forth against our sect. We are confident that this would double our number within the next years."

HUNGARY.—A Protestant, George Skrabap, addressed a petition to the Diet requesting the liberation of a son aged nine years, whom the Romanist clergy seized, in order to place him in a Roman Catholic orphanage. It appears that at the time of marriage, this man, who did then know the Hungarian language, had signed, without knowing the faith of the Roman Church, a reply to his petition, the Diet read that engagements contracted in such circumstances have no legal value, and referred the case to the Minister of Justice. It is said this decision has produced a keen sensation, because that certain districts mixed marriages are numerous, and the Roman Catholic clergy frequently have recourse to surprises or oppression in that the children so born are to be educated by them.

THE ELASTICITY OF TIME.

passing in this summary manner over the intermediate spaces, and may even tend to magnify the monotonous days which lie before us. Leaving out of account those tricks of hope and fear and forgetfulness which are too subtle to be reduced to any rule, let us consider what are the conditions which affect, first, our sense of duration in passing through any period; secondly, the space which it occupies in our minds; and, thirdly, the apparent distance of any point in it.

It is difficult to say by what standard the lapse of time is unconsciously reckoned—what are the beads upon our mental rosaries by which we measure its duration as it passes through our hands. They consist probably in part of physical sensations, and in some kind of mechanical tendency to the recurrence of certain states or actions at fixed periods. "There are people in whose constitutions there is so much of this mechanical regularity, that they can tell as by instinct, without consciously making any kind of calculation, what o'clock it is whenever you ask them." They are popularly said to have been born while the clock was striking, and to be naturally unpunctual people; this power seems to be a privilege as enviable as it is astonishing. It seems to be clear, from the extraordinary, almost unlimited, expansion and contraction to which, in cases of illness, the sense of duration is liable, that the more ordinary variations in the apparent length of the hours depend on a great measure upon physical causes; and, accordingly, in health, when the only disturbing causes are external, the hours which seem longest are always those which make the greatest demand upon the nervous system. Pain, suspense, and dullness are the circumstances which most certainly exhaust nervous energy and retard the movement of time; and unfamiliar circumstances tend to produce a similar effect. The first week at a strange place seems double the length of any succeeding week, and in walking or traveling through a new country, the return seems only half as long as the outward journey. Another thing which makes time pass slowly is thinking about it. The effect of directing the attention upon the rate at which time is passing, may easily be made the subject of direct experiment. In a railway journey, for instance, there is no surer way to make time pass slowly than to compare one's watch and one's Bradshaw at every station, and calculate exactly how much time must yet elapse before one can reach one's journey's end. As the proverb says, "A watched pot never boils." It is on such wearisome occasions one can by any means cheat one's self in taking no notice of the time of day, one is almost sure to be rewarded by finding it unexpectedly late when one's attention is again drawn to the subject. But the standard of comparison by which the speed of time while actually on the wing is most commonly judged, consists of wishes. We say it passes slowly when we mean that it is being spent in a manner in which, if we had our choice, less of it should be spent; it flies when we would fain prolong the particular phase through which we are passing; and this not from an insensible perversity in the nature of time, but simply because we measure it against our own ideal arrangements. Partly also perhaps it is because the mental revolt against the unpleasant phases, though not passing into an outward action, is yet sufficient to exhaust nervous energy, and so to affect the physical sense of duration.

The conditions which determine the space occupied in the mind by any given period in the past or future are less obscure. This seems to depend simply upon the amount of thought and feeling which has been compressed into, or which is excited by the anticipation of that period. There are days which have not seemed to pass slower or quicker than others, in which indeed most likely no notice has been taken of the rate at which time was passing, but which afterwards loom larger than ordinary weeks, and which we feel to be rightly entitled to as much room in our minds as any such week. Indeed it would be difficult to deny that in such days we really have lived longer than in others.

The portion of life allotted to each day is only nominally a fixed quantity, and though we habitually speak of days and years as giving the real measure of time, and of our own experience of its duration as only apparent, this is merely for the convenience of using a common standard, with which indeed nature has kindly provided us. But in this case, as in that of the dead languages, the convenience of a common medium of communication is balanced by the necessity of translation and correction, and by the inaccuracy with which it often represents the speaker's real meaning. In thinking of our own past or

future we naturally drop it, and measure time by its contents, not by the number of nights by which it may have been intersected. In this sense it is no bad compliment to the most agreeable of companions to say that the time which has been spent with them seems long; the best company is that in which time flies the fastest while present, and expands the most when past. A curious instance of the reverse is afforded by sleepless nights, which pass perhaps more slowly, and yet contract afterwards into more insignificant dimensions, than any other periods of similar nominal length.

The apparent distance of any particular point of time is the result of an unconscious calculation of these two elements—namely, the rate of movement of the interval, and the space occupied in the mind by intervening events; and of their combination with a third—namely, the degree of our sympathy with our self of that date. People often say, "How long ago that seems, and yet it might have been yesterday!" Keenness of memory thus makes the past seem long in one sense and short in another; distending it with a crowd of recollections, and yet bringing the furthest point of it within easy reach. And the vividness of these recollections depends very much upon the degree in which one's point of view remains unchanged. To keep the past really fresh, one must not only remember its events clearly, but be able to enter into the feelings which they excited at the time. It is one of the penalties of frequent and violent changes of mind, that they tend to confuse if not to obliterate past experience. Nothing makes any time seem so far away as to have since then passed through great revolutions of feeling, to have adopted a different standard, especially to have lost one's hold on what then seemed real.

It is to this cause that the most sudden and violent expansions of time are due. A day in which the morning seems before night to have been left behind years ago, is a day in which some great change has been made in one's position or state of mind; probably a day in which some great loss has been sustained, which has put a deep chasm between the past and the present. People are more aged by what they lose than by what they gain, or even by what they suffer. The youngest people are not those who have gone through least, but those who have retained most. The loss of sympathy with one's own past, and therefore with that of others, is one of the special dangers of advancing years, but happily experience shows that it is by no means an inevitable accompaniment of age. A firm hold on the past is to a life almost what the root is to a tree; without it, the present, instead of growing on in its place, is cut adrift like a wandering sea-weed. Happily the natural elasticity of time is sufficient, when no links have been snapped by violent means, to bring the past very near to the oldest of us.

The Heroes of the Locomotive.

BY PRESIDENT TUTTLE, OF WABASH COLLEGE.

I confess to a high admiration of a class of men to whom a vast burden of responsibility in the matter of human life is constantly intrusted: I refer to our railroad engineers. The locomotive itself is a marvel of ingenuity and power. Compact, perfect in form and adaptation, indispensable to the wants of civilization, it is one of the finest instruments. The man who controls these thirty tons of organized iron which we call a locomotive must secure both self-respect and self-confidence. I have sometimes stood beside the track when a train has come flying along, and have observed with boundless admiration the man on whose vigilance, skill, and pluck the safety of that train so largely depended. His left hand on the lever, his right on the reversing lever—if that be its name—his body bent forward eagerly, and eye scrutinizing the track ahead, lest the tremendous momentum of his train, meeting with some obstacle, should dash itself in an instant into a horrible wreck. How, now, can a man be weighed down with such responsibility and not be a stronger and more self-reliant man?

Some years ago, with a party, it was my fortune to be on the Erie Railroad when the engineers engaged in a general strike. Fished with the engineers, believing them to be wronged. At the Susquehanna station we found a large body of engineers, more than I had ever seen together at one time. They were not noisy, nor braggart, nor tipsy; but I then said, what I now believe, that they were the finest body of operatives I ever saw. Intelligent, bold, strong, each the manager of such a wonderful machine, they found at least one ardent admirer that day.

Some of the most remarkable exhibitions of courage have been made by men of this class. A few years ago my friend Osborne, who has driven the locomotive for the mail train on the Morris & Essex Railroad for twenty years at least, with fearless faithfulness, was once delayed by snow on the track for several hours, but received explicit orders from the superintendent—not that splendid officer who has lately resigned his office on that road—"to go ahead," for the road was clear, no other train was on the track. After satisfying himself that he had not misunderstood the order, he led the summit on a steep down grade, and in rounding a sharp curve, came on a train that was ascending the same grade under full head of steam. In an instant he whistled down the brakes and reversed his engine. The noble thing, under such a tremendous strain, as if fully aware of the danger, obeyed, and threw itself back to avert the catastrophe. Meanwhile the other engineer had done the same thing with his locomotive; but it was possible only to modify the shock. Together rushed those two panting and reluctant giants, their joint weight not less than sixty tons, with the gathered momentum of their following trains. They rose like two furious animals in fight, standing on end, and in a trice the two splendid machines were a wreck. The cars behind them were also badly crushed. Osborne did not leap from his engine; but never moving his hands from the levers which controlled it, he stood as resolute as a rock—at his post until the shock came, and then, quick as thought, adjusted his valves to allow the steam to escape without an explosion. Our war can furnish no clearer proof of the finest courage than that.

At the crossing of the Morris & Essex Railway and the Orange turnpike may be seen a flagman with one leg. The other he lost in the wreck I have just described. Had he had O'Brien's nerve to face danger, he would have escaped almost unhurt. Poor fellow! the man who issued the presumptuous blunder that day tried to buy him off from prosecuting the company for the sum of one hundred dollars—an offer which poor "Bob's" wife met with this query: "Mr. , would you sell one of your legs for a hundred dollars?"

During the war an incident occurred on the Pennsylvania Central, which was related to me by an eye-witness. My informant was with a regiment of soldiers going from Pittsburg to Harrisburg in a special train. Between Johnstown and the summit they were delayed by a freight train off the track, or a part of its cars off. This they learned at one of the stations, and remained there until they should be informed that the track was clear. It was in the night, and most of the thousand men on the train were asleep, unconscious of their danger. Four heavy loaded coal-cars belonging to the train ahead had, by accident, become detached, and began the descent of the heavy grade at a speed which soon became terrible. The engineer of the special train heard the roar of the descending cars and surmised what was the matter. In an instant he ordered his engine to be detached from the train and put on steam to meet the runaway cars, if possible, to break their force and save his train. His locomotive was a large freight, and he had moved several rods ahead when the coal-cars struck him like a thunderbolt, and crushed his engine back on the train; but his heroic courage had saved many lives. His engine was utterly demolished, and many of his cars were also crushed; but so had he broken the force of the shock that no lives were lost. The man's name was Story, and his grateful beneficiaries presented him some elegant silver-plate, with the deed itself and their names engraved on them. When asked why he did not abandon his train, he replied, "Quick as lightning I thought I had better die than to have those runaway cars cut clean through my train, destroying hundreds!" It was a heroic answer.

We glorify our heroes of the battle-field and the sea; we stand all agog with amazed admiration if some foolish man or more foolish woman ascends Mt. Blanc just for the name of the feat; we talk about Alexander and Bucephalus, and Caesar in the boat in the tempest; why may not my humble pen glorify the heroes of the locomotive engine, who exhibit as noble and praiseworthy a daring as any heroes in other fields? And they do this in the constant service of the thousands of families who every hour out of the twenty-four are represented on the railways of the world. All honor to the heroes of the engine, and "ten thousand times ten thousand," if they could, would respond "Amen."

Many have been victorious in great temptations, and ruined by little ones.

Remarkable Escapes of Eminent Men.

Some years ago a young man holding a subordinate position in the East India Company's service, twice attempted to deprive himself of life, by snapping a loaded pistol at his head. Each time the pistol missed fire. A friend entering his room shortly afterward, he requested him to fire it out of the window; it then went off without any difficulty. Satisfied thus that the weapon had been duly primed and loaded, the young man sprung up, exclaiming, "I must be reserved for something great," and from that moment gave up the idea of suicide, which for some time previous had been uppermost in his thoughts. That young man afterwards became Lord Clive.

Two brothers were on one occasion walking together, when a violent storm of thunder and lightning overtook them. One was struck dead on the spot, the other was spared, else would the name of the great reformer, Martin Luther, have been unknown to mankind.

The holy St. Augustine, having to preach in a distant town, took with him a guide, who by some unaccountable means mistook the usual road and fell into a bye-path. He afterwards discovered that his enemies, having heard of his movements, had placed themselves in the proper road with the design of murdering him.

Bacon, the sculptor, when a tender boy of five years old, fell into the pit of a soap boiler, and must have perished, had not a workman, just entering the yard, observed the top of his head and delivered him.

When Oliver Cromwell was an infant, a monkey snatched him from his cradle, leaped with him through a garret window, and ran with him along the leads of the house. The utmost alarm was excited among the inmates, and various were the devices used to rescue the child from the guardianship of his newly-found protector. All were unavailing; his would-be rescuers had lost courage, and were in despair of ever seeing the baby alive again, when the monkey quietly retraced his steps and deposited its burden safely on the bed. On a subsequent occasion the waters had well nigh quenched his insatiable ambition. He fell into a deep pond, from drowning in which a clergyman named Johnson was the sole instrument of his rescue.

At the siege of Leicester, a young soldier about seventeen years of age was drawn out for sentry duty. One of his comrades was very anxious to take his place. No objection was made, and this man went. He was shot dead while on guard. The young man first drawn afterward became the author of the "Pilgrim's Progress."

Doddridge, when born, was so weakly an infant that he was believed to be dead. A nurse standing by fancied she saw some signs of vitality. Thus the feeble spark of life was saved from being extinguished, and an eminent author and consistent Christian preserved to the world.

John Wesley, when a child, was only just preserved from fire. Almost the moment after he was rescued, the roof of the house where he had been fell in. Of Philip Henry a similar instance is recorded.

John Knox, the renowned Scotch reformer, was always wont to sit at the head of the table, with his back to the window. On one particular evening, without, however, being able to account for it, he would neither himself sit in the chair nor permit any one else to occupy his place. That very night a bullet was shot in at the window purposely to kill him; it grazed the chair in which he sat, and made a hole in the foot of the candlestick on the table.

Many years have now elapsed since three subalterns might have been seen struggling in the water off St. Helena. One of them, peculiarly helpless, was fast succumbing. He was saved to live as Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington.

The life of John Newton is but the history of a series of marvellous deliverances. As a youth he had agreed to accompany some friends on board of a man-of-war. He arrived too late; the boat in which his friends had gone was capsized, and all its occupants drowned. On another occasion, when tide-surveying in the port of Liverpool, some business had detained him, so that he came much later than usual, to the great surprise of those who were in the habit of observing his undeviating punctuality. He went out in the boat as heretofore to inspect a ship, which blew up before he reached her. Had he left the shore a few minutes sooner, he must have perished with the rest on board.

A wonderful revival is in progress in the Siloam Methodist church in Philadelphia, where over eight hundred in all profess conversion.

Some of the spirit dealers in London, in order to attract people to drink on Sunday, bring choirs into their places who sing the Hundredth Psalm, and religious chants.

The Gas from Oil Lamps—Importance of Ventilation.

The practice of burning common oil lamps in bed rooms is very pernicious and dangerous. The gas generated by the lamps is of a poisonous nature, and exceedingly detrimental to health, affecting the lungs very seriously. If the lamp is allowed to burn, as when in common use, the gas is nearly all consumed in the chimney, but when the wick is turned down so as to give but a dim light in the room, the gas generated is not consumed, but escapes into the room. If the windows and doors of the apartment are tightly closed, as is generally the case in winter season, the occupants cannot escape the injurious effects. A day or two ago the death of a young lady was recorded in Venago county, from the effects of inhaling the poisonous gas from an oil lamp, which she kept burning in her bed room every night. If it is necessary to keep a light burning, let the wick be kept fully up, and if there is no transom over the door, then by all means let one of the windows down an inch or more from the top. The practice of retiring to bed in a close room, with an oil lamp dimly burning, is most dangerous, and the effect upon the respiratory organs will be seriously felt, sooner or later. Delicate persons cannot continue this practice long without experiencing the most serious results. The importance of proper ventilation is not fully understood and appreciated by the masses, and much suffering is entailed upon humanity breathing a foul and poisonous atmosphere, especially in sleeping apartments.

The health of children is frequently ruined, by compelling them to sleep in ill ventilated apartments, and the fear of 'taking cold,' the great bugbear among timid parents has cost many a child its life. A fire place (grate) with a fire is a good ventilator, but nothing is equal to a window, which allows the foul and poisonous air to escape, and no room is so close that enough of fresh air cannot find its way through crack and openings about the joints of doors and windows to supply the place of the escaping vitiated atmosphere.

Some persons have stoves in their sleeping apartments; and they are almost as objectionable as lamps, unless proper ventilation is secured. The opening at the top of the window should be regulated by the degree of cold, as in sharp weather a very small aperture will be sufficient, while in mild weather the process ventilation is less active, and more space is required. Never allow the lower sash to be raised, as a cold current is thus thrown into the room, and there is danger of the occupant taking cold. The foul air rises and rests against the ceiling, gradually descending until, if not discharged, it fills the whole room. If the top of the window be lowered it rushes out, and the fresh air at once comes from all accessible points below to the relief of the sleeper.

THE BLIND BOY AND HIS BIBLE.—A little blind boy, about twelve years of age, wished to learn to read the Bible with raised letters, prepared for the use of the blind. In a very short space of time he learned to run his fingers along the page, and to read it with ease. The highest object of his wish was now to possess a complete copy of the Bible for the blind, which consists of several large volumes. His parents were unable to buy one, but his minister obtained one from a benevolent society. It was in several volumes.

Not long after the little boy received the books, his pious mother saw him retire to the room where they were kept, and she stepped softly to the door to see what he would do. And why do you think the dear little boy went alone to his room? His mother saw him kneeling by the side of these precious volumes, and lifting up his hands in prayer to return thanks to God for this blessed gift of his holy Word. He then rose from his knees, and taking up one of the volumes in his arms, hugged and kissed it and then laid it on one side proceeded to the next, and so on, till he had, in this simple but pleasing manner, signified his love for each of those blessed volumes, which through the medium of touch, had spread before his mind the wonders and the glories of God's love to man.

BABES ALWAYS.—Descanting on the immaturity of faith exhibited by certain Church members, a preacher whom we recently heard remarked:

There are some men in the Church whose lives seem mainly devoted to the nursing of others—men as large and strong, physically, as themselves, but whose moral feet can not sustain them. And what a sight to excite one's compassion it is, to see a great big Christian man forever being dandled by another! If it were not so solemn, it would be the most ludicrous of sights.—*Christian Advocate.*

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SATURDAY, JUNE 15th, 1867.

How to send money. — We are frequently receiving enquiries upon this point. We have scarcely lost anything by the mails, and consider them safe. The risk at any rate will be ours.

We are still asked shall we forward money by mail? Answer, YES. The Agent will notice, as above, that the risk is not his.

To SUBSCRIBERS.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

"THE SAN FRANCISCO SPECTATOR."

The Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald, its enterprising editor, has sent a remittance in gold of \$1,227 to Rev. Dr. T. O. Summers, to be distributed among the necessitous of the South. This is the eighth remittance from this source.

GUYOT'S GEOGRAPHICAL SERIES—

Primary. — New York: Charles Scribner & Co., No. 654 Broadway. 1867.

The peculiar excellence of this Geography is distinctly stated by the author in a few words: "The nature of the mind is such that the acquisition of knowledge is always gradual. That gradual process has three main stages. We first take a general outside view of the object, or of the field to be studied; we then fairly go into the study of all its parts; last of all, we derive from this thorough analysis the means of rising to the knowledge of the laws and principles which regulate and pervade the whole. The first stage may be called the *perceptive* stage; the second the *analytic*; the third the *synthetic*. The 'primary' geography is in accordance with this theory, arranged to give the pupil a vivid conception of the distinguishing features of those regions of the globe which are large geographical types. We have examined this work, and it impresses us as being a decided advance upon the old methods of teaching geography.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAKE SHORE RESIDENCE AT OCEAN SPRINGS.—A very airy — on the shore immediately — The house convenient and roomy with large porches, the entire length of the house — apply to this office for particulars, or to Rev. Dr. J. B. Walker, at Ocean Springs.

THE SHAKESPEARE IRON FOUNDRY. No. 308 Girod St. We can recommend Messrs. Geddes, Shakespeare, & Co., as workmen of the very best skill in the manufacture of iron and brass.

MESSRS. Carhart, Whitford & Co., Hudson street, New York. Dealers and Manufacturers of Clothing. Mr. C. was formerly of the firm of Payan & Carhart of this city.

TROUBLE.

A thousand eyes, and many more, will see this word, and think, "here is something for me." The mail will carry this number to many households where there is trouble of some sort. Why not then let us reason together, and talk over our sorrows?

This is a time of annoyance and vexation, and suffering to many of our readers, such as they have not seen before. Housekeepers have their peculiar trials—always have had them, but more now. There are many Marthas, careful and troubled about many things, who before this domestic revolution, knew little if any thing of them. Our planters fancied they had trials under the old system of labor, but they were nothing to what they now encounter. The grass grows not less luxuriantly in these days of freedom, and the staples need as much nursing into life as ever, but beyond a very conservative point labor cannot be urged. Getting out of the grass is a hard, if not an impracticable thing. How the grass grows this hot June weather, and how the planter writhes under what he is compelled to see and endure! Where there is much to be done there is tribulation, and need of long patience.

There are the overflowed districts where the waters have swept away the homes, fences and stock, and retired just in time to make failure almost certain. There is "cleanness of teeth" and want of bread. Financial matters are desperate, and many who would work have nothing to work with. It is starvation now, and their hands are tied from averting famine in the future. Poverty, even where real want is not as yet felt, is a heavy trial to those who have been accustomed to competent incomes and independent resources. Education and habit make many things necessary for their comfort, and the painful contrast of the past and present is the source of heaviness and continual sorrow of heart. Some are groaning under debt, with no other relief in prospect but that which bankruptcy may afford—the privilege in their old age of beginning life anew. Our cities are filled with respectable pauperism, a large amount of shabby gentility. People are trying to keep their heads above water, struggling with their misfortunes and hoping in vain for more prosperous times and better days. The weariness, the mortification, the mental and physical suffering which actually exists, outside of the ordinary sphere of charity and beggary, are not easily estimated.

These are mere surface troubles in comparison with afflictions of body and mind which some are called to suffer. A wrecked constitution and hopeless invalidism is the portion of some, perhaps, whom these lines may reach. They find themselves laid on the shelf, appointed to suffer rather than do. Nights of weariness and mouths of vanity are theirs. What would they not give for the strength and glow of vigorous health, that they might enter upon the duties which lie every where around them? There are suffering women, wives and mothers, and palsied and enfeebled husbands and fathers burdened with cares and responsibilities which they can not lift a finger to relieve.

We might dwell upon those heavier sorrows of widowhood and orphanage, and the bereavements which engloom the pathway of life. These are the mightiest griefs of all. The voice that was heard in Ramah is heard every where. Rachel weeps for her children. Not as those that have no hope do Christians sorrow, but they sorrow. When the shadow of death crosses the threshold, there is a fearful

eclipse. Some joy is killed, some sunbeam is put out. A haze and film comes over the eye that once absorbed and drank in the brightness and beauties of the out-door world, and all that was glorious and attractive in life turns to ashes.

We do not doubt that the Advocate has enough of troubled people among its readers to make up a very respectable audience indeed. Some of your trials and afflictions are merely glanced at. The outline can be filled up as you read. Because we write about trouble do not imagine that there is nothing else in life, or that we think so. There is happiness in the world, there is sunshine and joy in many hearts, and there are thousands whose paths have not yet been crossed by deep affliction. Music and gladness are in the habitations of some, and very many whose harps are now upon the willows will take them down after awhile.

We would write a brief homily to troubled souls, however: Do not imagine that something new has happened under the sun. Affliction may be new to you, but not a new thing in the world. The oldest book tells us, that "man is born to trouble," and history is full of the same thing. War, rapine, oppression have been the rule rather than the exception. Such troubles as yours are have been familiar to all the generations that have gone before. Do not think that people as good as you are have hitherto escaped. The good have generally been as distinguished for their troubles as for their piety. It is a grievous wrong to ourselves, and an injustice to God, to interpret our afflictions as a punishment for our sins. Sometimes they may be so, but more frequently they are disciplinary, sent in love and mercy rather than in wrath. They are God's mint coining for us the heavenly treasures. They work together for good to them that love God.

The refuge for troubled souls is the religion of Jesus. Christ himself is as "the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." Rest is certain to all that labor and are heavy-laden if they come to Him. Blessed are ye who have fled for refuge to lay hold upon this hope set before you! The Holy Ghost is revealed as the Comforter. He ministers comfort to the soul as directly as he witnesses our adoption. How much is embraced in the inspired words, "The comfort of the Holy Ghost!" Above all, let us learn the profoundest of all spiritual lessons, the art of casting our care upon God. "Be careful for nothing, but in every thing, by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God." "For nothing," "in every thing," whatever thy sorrow, whatever thy care, bring it to God, and leave it there. "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee."

U. S. EMPIRE.

The Louisiana registration returns up to date will be found in another column of this paper. The probabilities are that these returns will be considerably changed by the increase of white registration. So far the work of guarding the rights of freedmen has been effectually accomplished, and military registrars have held off a vast number of white citizens from taking this first step toward enfranchisement. The Republican party we suppose to be more than satisfied, it must be surprised, at the result. One could hardly have reckoned there were so many black men; they seem to have come up out of the ground. Either the census-men have heretofore done their work very loosely, or the war has been prolific of freedmen. It used to be

thought that South Carolina, and perhaps Mississippi had a preponderance of black over the white population; but now it is evident that every Southern State has a large surplus of colored people. Is it not possible that the registrars have been imposed upon, that designing, unscrupulous persons—and, unfortunately, there are some such—have for their own ends produced the same individual at the several different offices for registration? We can imagine that where one is not personally acquainted with a black man it is easy to mistake him for some other black man, whom he greatly resembles—for they all look strikingly alike; especially to parties who have but recently attempted the difficult art of distinguishing one colored man from another. A change of hats, or neckties, or coats would be quite sufficient to create a doubt in the mind of the registrar, and induce him to give the applicant the benefit of the doubt. The number there are of William Johnsons, George Washingtons, and William Walkers, not to say any thing of coats, etc., is an additional cause of perplexity. Indeed, we can understand how a man who wishes to do his whole duty might be easily confused in determining who is who, by the daily presence of a cloud of dark faces meekly, patiently, and innocently looking to be recognized as United States citizens.

White applicants give far less trouble; they are known as soon as seen. But if there be any, the least doubt, the bayonets in the back room answer the purpose of Ithuriel's spear, and instantly discover the pretended patriot—

"For no falsehood can endure
Touch of celestial temper."

Large numbers of white citizens have been summarily dismissed to the place whence they came. The registrars, in the true simplicity of military law, have already brought order out of political chaos. There is now but one great party, and that is the black one. Divisions, jealousies, and petty rivalries may indicate, to those unacquainted with the negro, a wholesome conflict of opinion among themselves; and many of our prominent men calculate upon a fair distribution of the freedman's vote. We are persuaded now, as before, that all such calculations are erroneous. When the time comes, the party in power will drive in the colored voters to the last man. This vote will be cast in *solido*. The five military districts will furnish ten Southern States to the Black Republican party at the point of the bayonet. Their twenty Senators will go into the United States Senate as the embodied expression of negroes, steel and public opinion, duly elected by and with the consent of the five Major Generals Commanding.

These ten Southern States may exercise a very conservative influence, at any rate a very decided one upon the United States Senate, sufficient, possibly, to secure absolute military control to the Black Republican party over the whole country.

By the Military Bill, the Major Generals are appointed by General Grant. So that the whole matter lies within the easy disposal of a single will. He starts the machinery; the Major Generals regulate the negro; the negro vote regulates the politics of ten States; the ten Southern States will regulate the politics of the entire government, when their twenty Senators vote as one man; and thus a million negro voters have done the work of a million bayonets. Though this country is in the hands of an *Imperator*, General Grant, the people, and the politicians seem to require time to realize it. That so great

a revolution should have been effected without any perceptible shock was not to have been expected. The explanation, however, is to be found in the great and terrible war which has just preceded. The mass of the people are satiated with blood, and heartily tired of disturbance. They consent to any thing, every thing, for peace sake. The question of emancipation or slavery sinks into comparative insignificance beside this fact, that the constitutional government of the United States has passed away, and instead thereof, like the beast in the vision of Daniel, there emerges from the sea a *U. S. Empire*. The recent conflict was a resistance desperate, deadly, but unavailing against invasions of constitutional rights; and it was so declared at the time: the result now vindicates those fears which moved the minds of Southern Statesmen, and which roused the masses of the Southern people, as one man, to rally for the maintenance of the principles of '76.

We doubt if the Northern people have awakened to their own fate, at their own hands. The Military Bill which destroyed our civil existence has effectually terminated their own. It is not difficult for us, at present, to imagine the condition of the Roman Republic when it hesitated in its fall between Sylla and Marius, between Pompey and Crassus, and then yielded forever its boasted freedom to the yoke of the First Emperor, and became the principal victim of its own military prowess.

Registration in Louisiana.

| | Whites. | Blacks. | Vote in 1860. |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------|---------------|
| Jefferson..... | 303 | 2037 | 1392 |
| Ascension..... | 91 | 973 | 779 |
| Orangette..... | 174 | 1326 | 800 |
| St. Helena..... | 126 | 346 | 641 |
| St. John..... | 205 | 519 | 392 |
| Assumption..... | 45 | 350 | 1022 |
| Concordia..... | 12 | 922 | 332 |
| Iberville..... | 250 | 888 | 965 |
| Natchitoches..... | 100 | 400 | 1394 |
| Rapides..... | 230 | 1445 | 1734 |
| St. Mary..... | 102 | 945 | 940 |
| Avoyelles..... | 539 | 676 | 1017 |
| Caddo..... | 212 | 1206 | 1230 |
| DeSoto..... | 200 | 650 | 1000 |
| Claiborne..... | 100 | 400 | 1788 |
| Tensas..... | 54 | 568 | 391 |
| St. Landry..... | 145 | 1084 | 1866 |
| St. Martin..... | 230 | 713 | 1188 |
| Catahoula..... | 126 | 101 | 1135 |
| Morehouse..... | 103 | 301 | 975 |
| Caldwell..... | 153 | 262 | 512 |
| Pointe Coupee..... | 308 | 1074 | |
| Jackson..... | 383 | 445 | 828 |
| Washington..... | 272 | 115 | 377 |
| Madison..... | 90 | 1110 | 1200 |
| East Baton Rouge..... | 495 | 2767 | |
| West Baton Rouge..... | 171 | 392 | |
| St. Martin..... | 318 | 818 | |
| West Feliciana..... | 120 | 1291 | |
| East Feliciana..... | 286 | 1102 | |
| Livingston..... | 196 | 138 | |
| Caddo..... | 251 | 1298 | |
| Bossier..... | 241 | 718 | |
| Lefourche..... | 706 | 1700 | |
| Terrebonne..... | 283 | 1425 | |
| Bicville..... | 230 | 380 | |
| Orleans..... | | | |
| First District..... | 4506 | 4651 | 9517 |
| Second District..... | 2333 | 3694 | 6027 |
| Third District..... | 2078 | 3276 | 5354 |
| Fourth District..... | 2053 | 1262 | 3317 |
| Algiers..... | (Not furnished.) | | 1517 |
| Grand Total..... | 11,002 | 12,853 | 25,403 |

BRITISH HONDURAS.

I have just arrived from Belize, this morning, and am exceedingly pleased. In company with Mr. W. W. Scherweshon and Mr. Thos. Durr, of this city, I went to the head waters of the Belize River, and found the finest, and healthiest, and most desirable region of coffee, and sugar lands that any of us ever saw.

I have engaged a large body of these lands for a colony, with the site for a city at the head of steamboat navigation, with very great water power. I shall be in this city, the most of the time until I go with my family to settle in that beautiful country. I shall be in Dr. Keener's office very frequently, and shall be very glad to see persons interested in Honduras, and will answer all communications, containing stamps, addressed to his care.

B. R. Duval.

New Orleans, June 13, 1867.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.
NEWS FROM THE CHURCH.

RAWLINGSVILLE, ALA., May 28, 1867.

LEBANON CIRCUIT—MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

Mr. Editor: Our second quarterly meeting for this circuit has just closed, and although held under rather forbidding circumstances, was a pleasant and hope, a profitable meeting. Our Presiding Elder was prevented from being with us in consequence of sickness, a matter much regretted, as his labors would have been highly appreciated by the large congregation assembled on the occasion.

The past quarter has been one of trial to our church, as some Northern missionaries have been very pressing the claims of the old church. Even while the battle was going on, sixteen fresh recruits boldly marched into our ranks. The spiritual condition of the church is decidedly improved; the officers are at work, and all looking forward to a general revival of religion in our midst. Our people have been greatly encouraged, in consequence of the scarcity of provisions, but as the season advances the promise brightens, as the wheat crop quite promising; upon the whole we are encouraged to anticipate a brighter future.

Quite a number of subscribers could be obtained for the Advocate within the bounds of the work for the poverty of our people, every available dollar is pressed another direction. Notwithstanding these seeming difficulties, was never more confident of a final triumph of righteousness, truth, for 'tis through tribulation we are to enter the kingdom.

Your brother in Christ,
W. L. CLARK.

HARPERSVILLE, ALA., June 1, 1867.

HARPERSVILLE CIRCUIT—MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

Mr. Editor: The Lord's work is reviving slowly, but steadily, in us. Congregations are larger, more attentive to public worship than at the beginning of the year. The social meetings of the church are attended with more than ordinary interest, and the Sabbath-school are daily increasing in number and usefulness. At our first quarterly Conference only four converts were reported; now we have a church has been established, which makes the thirteenth on this circuit. Last Sabbath the Presbyterian organized a church near this place. Thus, you see, moral forces are multiplying.

Not long since we closed a series of meetings at Columbiana, Shelby county, which resulted in twenty conversions and twenty additions to the church. The meetings continued ten days, and were conducted by L. M. Wilson, Presiding Elder of the Jackson District. Brothers R. Phillips, W. Jones, John McGiboney, Bruce Harris, and Rev. J. Harris of the Baptist Church, rendered efficient aid in prayer and preaching. The church was refreshed by an increase of faith and spiritual joy. The rejoicings of happy Christians, mingled with the praise of converted and reclaimed persons, presented a scene of heavenly character. Such revival seasons are cheering to the hearts of Christians and people. Who can tell what sorrows are healed, what burdens are removed by them? They are like gushing waters from the hidden rock, invigorating the dusty pathway of life. O God send us more revivals!

Our church at Columbiana is one of the most prosperous churches ever saw. It has a membership more than two hundred; a congregation that can not be surprised for attention and decorum; and Sunday-school numbers over a hundred scholars, ten or fifteen intelligent and zealous teachers, is well supplied with books, papers, etc. Most of the youth of the

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

UNDERGRADUATE ORIOLES.

Four little mouths agape forever,
Four little throats which are never full;
Four little nestlings who discover
The way to life by a mighty pull.

Upon a limb—the lazy fellow—
Perches the father, bold and gay,
Proud of his coat of black and yellow,
Always singing throughout the day.

Close at their side the watchful mother,
Quietly sober in dress and song,
Chooses her place and asks no other,
Flying and gleaming all day long.

Four little months in time grow smaller,
Four little throats in time are filled;
Four little nestlings quite appall her,
Spreading their wings for the sun to gild.

Lazy no longer sits the father;
He is the care of the singing-school;
He must teach them to fly and gather
Spendid worms by the nearest pool.

Swinging away on the shaken branches,
Under the light of the happy sun,
Dropping through blossoms like avalanches—
Father oriole's work is done.

Four little beaks their months embolden,
Four little throats are round and strong;
Four little nestlings, fledged and golden,
Graduate in the world of song.

Round Table.

From Child's Paper.

Willie's Turning Point.

There does not seem to be any harm in two boys sitting and talking together, does there? Yet there sometimes is; for the Bible says we must not "walk," or "stand," or "sit," with bad folks; which means that we must avoid intimacies with them. Will, however, is sitting with Sam Jones, and Sam is a wild, "don't care" boy. I am sorry for that, since he is a sailor-boy, for sailor-boys, whose so much of the power and goodness of God on the great ocean, should fear and love God.

Sam is trying to coax Will to go to sea. He has told him about the wonderful things on the other side of the world, and ever so much to excite a boy's curiosity and interest, and Will wants to go. Besides, Sam says his father, who is a skipper, will take him; so there would be no trouble about getting a voyage, and they two would have fine times together.

"But the thing is," said Will, "mother won't let me, and Capt. Downe says I am too young to go." I cannot tell you what Sam said to that. He swore a great oath, which ought to have opened Will's eyes to the danger of having such a companion; but it did not, and every chance he had he went down to the old wharf, where he was sure to find Sam, who took him down among the vessels and up among the rigging, trying to make Will a "salt," he said.

Willie often spoke to his mother about it. "You are my all, Willie," she said, "and I cannot part with you yet." "I've got to go some time," he answered roughly. His mother was a widow and in poor health, and needed all his love and care. Willie knew this. He knew that he owed her a son's tenderest affection; but he did not think much of that while he was hankering after the sea, a forbidden object!

His mother crossed him, he said to himself, and how could he help being cross? It is true, Willie was not as pleasant at home as usual. He often answered roughly; yes, and often neglected his work. His mother was grieved and anxious. "Willie is under bad influence," she thought; and over her needle she often prayed, "Dear Lord, keep my poor boy from going astray."

One night she sat up late sewing. "Ob, mother," said Willie, "it is nothing but stitch, stitch, stitch. You will wear yourself out with your needle." "I do not mind it when Willie is by," she said, looking up and smiling. He shut up his book, and pretty soon went to bed. Nor did he kiss her as usual. "She must let me go to sea, and that would help her," he said willfully. The next morning, when the beautiful Sabbath sun waked him up, it shone on his clean clothes by the side of his bed. How fresh and nice and clean they looked; and there too was his mother's last night's work, his new trousers, which she had finished for him to wear to church.

"Mother is good," dear mother," he said, keeping his eyes on the clothes; and wherever else they looked, back they went there; and somehow or other they brought out his mother's love and mother's care in larger letters than ever before. The poor boy's heart and conscience were touched. Tears came into his eyes; not proud, angry, wilful tears, because he could not have his own way; but sweet, penitent tears, that he had ever grieved such a love as hers. "I will never, never cross her by going to sea, or even by mentioning it again," was the resolution of that morning. From that good moment Willie put a bridle on his desires. He learned to check and curb himself. Sea was given up; and having nothing pulling him

the wrong way, he was a good and happy son again.

Not long after, he went to work in a carpenter's shop. Sam Jones, however, hunted him out, and came one day into the shop to see him. "Come," said he with a bigger oath than usual, "I've got a berth for you. You must go. Run away to-night, and we'll be scudding before a northwester by morning."

"No," said Will, "my duty and my pleasure for the present are to stay at home with my mother; so there's an end of it," and it did not take long for Sam to see that there was indeed an end of it. Pretty soon he took himself off. It is not hard to get rid of bad company, after all. One must simply mean to.

Will's mother died in a year; and he said he never could thank God enough for speaking to his conscience that beautiful Sabbath morning, and keeping him at home. It was the best year of his life, and he was so happy in doing for his dear mother.

After this you will not be surprised to know that Will is now one of the first and best men in the country, will you?

FARM AND GARDEN.

CANTALOPES.—The culture of this fruit is becoming more general. But little care and expense is required to be bestowed upon it so that it may be a success. The ground should have a warm exposure and be friable—clay mold not being adapted—the hills should be dug out six inches and filled with well rotted manure and rich soil; five or six seeds should be put at equal distance about an inch in depth, and the hill should be even with the other soil. The hills should be about six feet apart each way, and the plants, when they passed all danger, should be thinned out to about three in a hill. The bed must be kept clear of all the weeds and grass, and when the vines commence running they should not be disturbed, or the rootlets connected with the vines, and by which it is largely supplied with nourishment, will be broken. The ground, as the vines begin to extend, should be gone over with an iron rake, especially after a heavy shower, to loosen it and give these rootlets a chance to take hold. They should be planted at the time of corn planting.

There are several varieties of this fruit, each having its peculiar flavor. The "butternut" is esteemed the best. The "pineapple" is also delicate. The "muskmelon" is a species that is more prolific in its yield, though, to many, not quite so palatable as the others.

TOMATOES IN ORCHARDS.—It has been discovered accidentally that the tomato plant is very effective in keeping away the borer. It has been tried with success in the East, and the vines are planted in the orchards with marked success. The beetle, which deposits her eggs during the summer months, shuns every tree near which a tomato plant is growing.

CURE FOR SLANDERING HORSES.—A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator says that this is a disease in horses. Saltpeter, a tablespoonful for a dose, he has found to cure the worst case he ever had, and has not found it necessary ever to give the fourth dose. He gives a tablespoonful in the morning, and in three days if the horse is not free from it if he repeats the dose.

FOR SCOURS IN CALVES.—A good remedy has been found. Mr. B. S. Farham, of Maine, says rennet is a sure remedy. Last Spring he had a nice calf that was badly troubled in this way, and tried several remedies recommended by friends, all of which proved ineffectual. He then tried rennet, taking a piece about as large as a thumb, soaking it in a cupful of water, and giving it to the calf. One such dose effectually checked the disorder. As this often proves a very troublesome disease among calves, it may be well for our readers to remember the above.

TO DEVELOP SEEDS RAPIDLY.—Those not provided with a hot bed, may hasten the germination of seeds sown in the garden by covering the bed with bits of boards, or old shingles. Seeds covered in this way will come up in half the time that will be required if left open, and it will besides give them a vigorous start. The reason is that the covering will prevent the escape of ammonia from the soil and keep a good supply just at the surface where the seeds are deposited, and it is, from that ammonia that the plants get nitrogen, their food. This plan is not only useful to seeds sown early, for early vegetables, but especially so when planting has been unavoidably delayed till late in the season. Remove the boards as soon as the plants appear.

WHITENING.—The season has arrived when people should begin to clean up and beautify their houses and gardens with a neat and appropriate dress, preparatory to the sickly season, as a means of preventing

the approach of disease. There is nothing better as a disinfectant than lime. It is an indispensable article, and when properly prepared is one of the most valuable articles known, both as to its effect on wood and health. It prevents not only the decay of wood, but conducts greatly to the healthiness of all buildings, whether of wood or stone. Out-buildings and fences, when not painted, should be supplied once or twice every year with a good coat of whitewash, which should be prepared in the following way: Take a clean, water-tight barrel or other suitable cask, and put into it half a bushel of lime. Slake it by pouring water over it, boiling hot, and in sufficient quantity to cover it five inches deep, and stir it briskly until thoroughly slaked. When the slaking has been effected, dissolve it in water, and add two pounds of sulphate of zinc and one of common salt.

These will cause the wash to harden and prevent its cracking, which gives an unseemingly appearance to the work. If desirable, a beautiful cream color may be communicated to the above wash, by adding three pounds of yellow ochre, or a good pearl or lead color by the additional of lampblack. For a brown color, add four pounds of Turkish or American, the latter is the cheapest—one pound Indian red and one pound common lampblack. For a common stone color, add four pounds raw umber and two pounds lampblack. A very pretty pink may be made by adding Venetian red. The shade is regulated as to the amount used in the combination. This wash may be applied with a common whitewash brush, and will be found much superior, both in appearance and durability, to common whitewash.

HOUSEKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT.

OX TAIL SOUP.—Steep in cold water, for some hours, two ox tails cut into bits; put them into a saucepan with four quarts of cold water, a bunch of sweet herbs, a dessert-spoonful of whole black pepper, three onions, two carrots and one turnip; cover it closely, and when it boils skim it, and let it simmer for three hours; carefully take off all the fat; add a tablespoonful of vinegar and a half a pint of port wine. Take out the vegetables and herbs before serving.

CHICKEN PANADA.—Skin a fowl; cut it in pieces, leaving the breast whole; boil it in three pints of water till perfectly tender, pick of all the meat and pound it finely in a mortar, and mix it with the liquor it was boiled in; rub it through a sieve, and season it with salt.

SOUP FOR AN INVALID.—Cut in small pieces one pound of beef or mutton, or part of both; boil it gently in two quarts of water, take off the scum, and when reduced to a pint strain it. Season with a little salt, and take a teaspoonful at a time.

VEAL CAKE.—Boil six or eight eggs hard; cut the yolks in two, and lay some of the pieces in the pot; shake in a little chopped parsley; some slices of veal and ham, and then eggs again; shaking in after each some chopped parsley, with pepper and salt, till the pot is full. Then put in water enough to cover it, and lay on it about an ounce of butter; tie it over with a double paper and bake it about an hour. Then press it down together with a spoon, and let it stand till cold. It may be put into a small mold, and then it will turn out beautifully for a supper or side dish.

TOMATO-CATSUP.—To one gallon of skinned tomatoes and four table-spoonfuls of salt; four ditto of black pepper, ground fine; half a teaspoonful of allspice, ground fine; three table-spoonfuls of mustard; eight pods of red pepper. Simmer it slowly in sharp vinegar, in a pewter vessel three or four hours; then strain it through a wire sieve, and bottle it up. When cold, seal up the corks, and it will last for years.

FILLET OF MUTTON.—Bone a neck of mutton and lard it; roll it into shape and roast it. Serve it with a dish of spinach and sippets of fried pork and fried potatoes.

FRIED POTATOES.—Pare and cut the potatoes in thin slices over night; let them stand in cold water. In the morning shake them in a dry towel till perfectly drained. Then drop them into very hot fat, enough to float them. (The fat from beef suet is the best. Shake and turn them till brown, keeping them very hot. Dip out with a skimmer and salt them a little. If properly done they will be crisp and delicious.

HOW TO HAVE MEALY POTATOES.—It is difficult to have mealy potatoes, and harder still to get them cooked so that they may come upon the table mealy and fit to eat. At this season of the year particularly, and until the new crop comes, almost all potatoes, when boiled, are apt to be water-soaked and soggy, and we are sure the lovers of this excellent will thank us for giving them a receipt

for having mealy potatoes every day in the year—not a fancy one made to order for a cook book, but one that will stand, and has stood the test of constant practice. It is very simple, and involves only a slight increase of trouble and labor over the ordinary method of cooking: Pare the raw potatoes, and let them stand an hour or so in a basin of water to which a pinch of salt has been added. Boil quickly; when done drain off the water carefully, and replace the potatoes upon the stove, in the same vessel in which they were cooked, to dry for five or ten minutes. When ready to serve, take each potato and squeeze it gently—but not enough to destroy the form—in a dry napkin, and place immediately on the table. The squeezing in the napkin takes out all the water, and leaves the potatoes that were before wet and heavy, dry, mealy and delicious.

"PECULIARS" OR GRAHAM PUFFS.—To one pint of graham flour add one pint of milk and one egg. Stir in the flour slowly, till it becomes a smooth (not thicker) batter. Use no soda nor yeast. Bake immediately. The best pans are of cast iron, with twelve sockets, which must be first heated, then greased, filled and instantly returned to the oven. If new, the pans should be first scoured with soap and sand, then greased and heated, and re-washed. Puffs may also be made without the egg, with milk and water, or all water. They may also be made of rye flour or corn meal. The corn meal requires an egg. This recipe is sufficient for twenty-four puffs. Graham flour, from which the puffs are made, is more healthy for daily use than bolted flour; because nearly all the hull or bran is separated from the latter. Bolted flour is deprived of the silica, or silex contained in the bran, and which is given by the Almighty for the support and nourishment of our bones and teeth. Hence Americans are troubled with decayed teeth, and often with their total loss, more than Europeans; because the former universally eat such finely bolted flour, whether of wheat or rye.

DELICIOUS BREAKFAST CAKE.—One quart of sweet milk, two eggs, a small teaspoonful of salt, and one pint of sifted corn meal. No more nor less. Bake forty minutes in a quick oven. It will take an hour if baked in a slow oven.

The Chemist in the Laundry—Washing.

Washing has for its objects not only the removal from our clothing of accidental dirt, but also to carry away certain ammoniacal salts, the products of respiration, which are absorbed from the body by all the clothes that we wear, especially those nearest to the skin. A change of under garments is essential to health on this very account, and the art of washing is more useful in removing the hardened perspiration from the cloths (to which it clings most pertinaciously, like the matter of contagion,) than in removing the superfluous dirt which merely offends the eye. Until recently, the laundress's first operation was to prepare "a lye" of potash, which she did by putting wood ashes into a tub having a perforated bottom. The tub was then filled with water, which, trickling through, dissolved in its course the potash contained in the wood ashes. This process is still extant in some parts of the country, especially where wood is used for fuel.

The starting process of washing now is to prepare a lye of soda. Hard water requires more soda than soft; and when rain water can be procured, alkali may be dispensed with entirely. The utility of soda or of potash in washing arises from the powers these alkalies possess of uniting with grease of all kinds, forming a soap; and to disunite the ammonia of the perspiration from the clothes, thus purifying the fabric and rendering it capable of the like absorption when again worn out. This important action has hitherto been unnoticed. Now, although we admit great utility, we particularly caution all parties not to use too much of these powerful alkalies, because cotton fabrics are partially dissolved by a strong, hot soda, potash, or lime lye. It is to this cause that the "bad color" may be attributed, which the house wife now and then justly complains of in the linen. When the outer coatings of the filament of the fabric are thus acted upon, they are quickly influenced by the air, and become of a yellow tint.

There is another cause of "bad color" and that is an insufficient supply of water, or washing too many things in the same liquor. This gives rather a gray tint. The yellow color is, however, the great thing to guard against, as this partakes of a permanent evil; and we mention it in particular, because there are strong washing fluids sold containing lime and soda. In nine laundries out of ten too much soda is already used; we need not, therefore, desire to increase the evil.

Many laundresses, when they hear complaints of the color of the arti-

cles they send home, will make their alkaline lye a little stronger next washing day, and thus unwittingly increase the evil. A judicious use of soda or pearl-ash is highly beneficial and a saving of labor; but, if in excess, is very injurious.

The strong lye recently recommended for washing linen, has long been known to those who require to cleanse linens from impurities on the surface, only. Printers, for instance, may use it with safety to clean the face of their types from the unctuous ink used in printing, because the lye is not strong enough to affect the metal. The very low priced soaps are by no means the cheapest in use; and they also impart a very unpleasant odor to the linen, which cannot be got rid of.

1st. Avoid going out after the dew has fallen.

2d. If compelled to go out after night fall, or in the early morning, do not go fasting, but at least take some slightly exciting drink, such as coffee or tea—in place of spirits—the reaction from the effects of the latter favoring the absorption of the poison.

The use of "blue" in rinse water is too well known to need comment further than to our purpose. The ordinary blue is a compound of Prussian blue and starch. The color that it gives merely covers the yellow tint on the goods without doing more. We could suggest the use of pure indigo instead of common blue. This advice is founded upon practice as well as theory. Indigo, in this operation, is without any bad action on the fabric. Persons employed in the "indigo department" of the docks have the whitest linen of all people in London.—Scientific American.

IMPORTANCE OF BULK IN FEED.—Although the presence of a sufficient quantity of nutritive matters in the feed is naturally the most fundamental matter for consideration, its bulk is scarcely less important. The function of digestion requires that the feed shall properly fill the stomach, and however large the supply of nutritive matters may be, their effect is improperly brought about if the feed be too small in bulk; and it actually becomes more valuable if diluted with woody fibre, or some other inert substance. On the other hand, if feed be too bulky, the sense of repletion causes the animal to cease eating long before it has obtained a sufficient supply of nutritive matter. It is most necessary, therefore, to study the bulk of the feed, and to consider how to mix the different substances in such a manner as to adjust the proportions of nutritive matter to their bulk. If we examine the nature of the mixed feeds most in vogue among feeders, it will most generally be found that very bulky feed is combined with another of opposite properties. Hence turnips, the most bulky of all kinds of feed, are used along with oil-cake or bone meal; and if, from any circumstance, it becomes necessary to replace a large amount of turnips by the latter substance, the deficient bulk must be replaced by hay or straw.—Prof. Anderson.

SOOT.—Twelve quarts of soot in a hoghead of water will make a powerful liquid manure, which will improve the growth of flowers, garden vegetables, or root crops. In either a liquid or solid state it makes an excellent top-dressing for grass or cereal crops.—Practical Farmer.

The Nashville Advocate states that the following rules having been left by Bishop Soule to his senior successor, were, at the late Episcopal meeting of the Bishops of the M. E. Church, South, placed in the hands of Bishop Andrew: "The official seal of Bishop Ashury—a cornelian, set in a small gilt frame, with a medallion head of Wesley. The official seal of Bishop McKendree: this is larger than common, metallic, with the initials 'W. M. K.' Motto, 'Preach the Word.' The first official seal of Bishop Soule: this is small, oval-shaped, metallic. Device, a dove, with olive branch in its mouth, and standing on a globe. Motto, 'Peace on earth.'"

Protestantism is strengthening and extending itself in Portugal. The present rising is favorable to religious toleration, and Protestant missionary societies are therefore improving the opportunity of gaining a firm footing. The British and Foreign Bible Society are informed of an increasing readiness to buy the sacred books of the society's colporteurs, regardless of the displeasure of the priests. Both in Lisbon and Oporto, English men and women are laboring in a quiet way, and are meeting with their reward in gaining souls to the cause of Protestant truth and freedom.

The Bishop of London has shut up a church in his diocese, in which there has been for some time past, an elaborate ritual. This church is St. Mary's, Kilburn, and until recently, the services were of the ordinary description.

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nov 17 1v RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

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25 Peters, formerly Front Street, Corner Customhouse, NEW ORLEANS.

SOUTH-WESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Where is it located? Its Depot and Store-rooms are at its own building, No. 1615 Street, New Orleans.

Who is its General Agent? 1850. Rev. W. H. Bayless.

Where is the Society's field of labor? Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, south of 33rd parallel, and North latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To evangelize the South, and to establish every Parish and County in the field, and supply (gratuitously where needed) the spiritual wants of the people.

What are the resources and whence do they come? From the annual collections of its members. Collections of churches, individuals, and benevolent associations of all denominations, and of the general public.

What are the terms of membership? The payment of \$50 at one time constitutes a life member.

The payment of \$150 at one time, constitutes a life member.

The payment of \$30 annually, constitutes a life member.

The taking up of a collection by a constituent the Pastor an honorary member.

Having thus briefly stated the main objects of the Society, we now propose to the Board of Directors for the current year, to ask the aid of all lovers of the cause, whether professors of religion or not, to strengthen the hands of the S. W. B. S. in their efforts to evangelize the South.

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NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has exhibited even movement during the past three days, but we noticed in our last issue, our leading staple, in particular, has declined 1/16 per lb from last Wednesday's quotations, and has, moreover, been extremely dull; buyers being unwilling to go on unless at concessions to which factors would not agree, while the supply offering has been restricted by the new regulations of the Collector of the Internal Revenue. We are gratified, however, to learn that in consideration of the great inconvenience suffered by factors, that officer has modified the obnoxious order by providing for the shipment of Cotton, the permits of which have been mislaid or lost, on an affidavit by the taker having been duly paid.

COTTON.—We left the market, at the time of our last report, so unsettled and depressed, that we were compelled to omit our regular quotations, since which, under a combination of unfavorable causes the demand has continued extremely limited and the prices actually paid show a decided falling off from last week's currency. On Saturday, the controlling influence was the restriction on the movement from the new Regulation of the Collector of the Internal Revenue, noticed in our last issue, and only 600 bales changed hands. On Monday, although some relief was furnished by a modification of the above favorable to the shipper, yet the accounts from New York and Liverpool were calculated to prevent any business, and the sales were again of limited extent, embracing only 850 bales. Yesterday with discouraging accounts from New York and Liverpool and a wide difference between the views of factors and buyers, the former contending for prices materially above the limits of the latter, the business was confined to 950 bales at prices indicating a decline of 1/16 per lb from last Wednesday's figures.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 2400 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 1350 bales, against 2412 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 1062 bales.

The receipts at this port, since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas,) are 697,371 bales, against 652,980 bales to same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 139,109 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 61,261 bales to Great Britain, of 29,805 to France, and an increase of 37,131 bales to other foreign ports.

We quote as follows:

| | | |
|----------------|----------|-----------|
| Low Refused. | 34 to 44 | Currency. |
| Good do. | 44 to 54 | |
| Common do. | 54 to 64 | |
| Medium do. | 64 to 74 | |
| High do. | 74 to 84 | |
| Choice do. | 84 to 94 | |
| Choice Select. | 13 to 18 | to 20 |

TOBACCO.—There has been only a limited business transacted in Tobacco since our review of last Saturday morning. The market is very firm and we continue to quote:

| | |
|----------------|----------|
| Light. | Heavy. |
| Good do. | 44 to 54 |
| Common do. | 54 to 64 |
| Medium do. | 64 to 74 |
| High do. | 74 to 84 |
| Choice do. | 84 to 94 |
| Choice Select. | 13 to 18 |

FLOUR.—The market has continued extremely dull since our last semi-weekly review, and prices are too irregular for quotations.

Cattle Market.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Western Beef, choice per lb net. | to |
| Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net. | to |
| Texas Cattle Choice per head. | \$30 to 45 |
| Texas Cattle 2d qual, per head. | \$15 to 25 |
| Hogs per lb gross. | 6 to 9 |
| Hogs in lots per head. | \$3 to 4 |
| Orkney Sheep, per head. | \$2 to 3 |
| Choice Sheep, per head. | \$1 to 2 |
| Choice Sheep, per head. | \$1 to 2 |
| Milk Cows, choice per head. | \$80 to 100 |
| Milk Cows, per head. | \$50 to 80 |
| Texas Cows, with Calves. | \$8 to 12 |
| Yearlings, per head. | \$8 to 12 |
| Calves per head. | \$8 to 12 |

HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Saddle and light harness Horses. | \$200 to 400 |
| Heavy draft Horses. | 175 to 360 |
| Common do. | 75 to 180 |
| Mules, 1st quality, broke. | 200 to 220 |
| Do 2d do. | 150 to 180 |
| Do 1st do unbroken. | 175 to 200 |
| Do 2d do. | 75 to 120 |
| Mexican Mules. | 40 to 80 |

Monetary.

We have no material change to notice in the Money Market proper since our last report, but the general movement has been on a very limited scale, and few transactions have transpired of any magnitude. Occasional negotiations are effected of mortgage paper at from 9 to 12 per cent per annum, the lender requiring improved city property and satisfactory signatures, and loans on call, secured by approved collaterals, have been made to an inconceivable amount at irregular rates. Mr. Jacob Barker has been forced by his creditors into the U. S. Bankrupt Court, which is the first case here under the Bankrupt Act. We refer to our preliminary remarks for some comments on the exhibit by the receiver of the First National Bank.

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.
(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

| ARTICLES. | FROM | TO |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Agricultural Implements. | 4 75 | 22 00 |
| Cotton and Sugar Hops. | 7 00 | 10 50 |
| Yost's Plows and Scrapers. | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Cotton Scrapers. | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Sweeps. | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Cultivators. | 13 00 | 15 00 |
| Shovels. | 10 00 | 15 00 |
| Spades. | 11 00 | 20 00 |
| Axes. | 15 | 18 00 |
| Dagging, per yard: | | |
| Kentucky. | 25 | 26 |
| East India. | 25 | 26 |
| Bale Rope, Kentucky, per lb. | 2 70 | 2 55 |
| Drum, per 100 lbs. | 17 00 | 17 00 |
| Crackers. | 10 00 | 10 00 |
| Bricks, Lake, per M. | 20 00 | 25 00 |
| English, Fire. | 45 00 | 45 00 |
| Candles, per lb. | | |
| Sperm, N Bedford. | 42 | 43 |
| Tallow. | 15 | 17 |
| Adamantine. | 15 | 17 |
| Star. | 15 | 17 |
| Chocolate, No 1 per lb. | 35 | 37 |
| Sweet and Spiced. | 35 | 37 |
| Cider, Western, per bbl. | none | here |
| Northern. | none | here |
| Cool, Cannel, per ton. | 16 | 17 |
| Anthracite, per ton. | 11 | 13 00 |
| Western, per barrel. | 55 | 60 |
| Coffee, Rio, per lb. | 21 | 23 |
| Havana. | 35 | 35 |
| Java. | 43 | 44 |
| St. Domingo. | 26 | 26 |
| Cotton Seed. | | |
| Rough, per ton. | 9 00 | 14 00 |
| Hulled, per bushel. | | |
| Copper, Braziers, per lb. | 33 | 40 |
| Sheathing. | 33 | 40 |
| Copper Bolts. | 33 | 40 |
| Yellow Metal. | 33 | 40 |
| Cordage, Manila, per lb. | 23 | 24 |
| Tarred, American. | 21 | 21 |
| Russia. | 30 | 30 |
| Corn Meal, per bbl. | 5 50 | 5 50 |
| Logwood, Campy. | | |
| St. Domingo. | 3 | 5 |
| Fastie, Tampico. | 5 | 5 |
| Indigo, per lb. | 1 00 | 1 60 |
| Madder. | 18 | 20 |
| Eggs, per bbl. | 30 00 | 32 00 |
| Feather, per lb. | 90 | 1 00 |
| Fish, Cod, per box. | 2 10 | 2 10 |
| Herrings. | 75 | 75 |
| Macarel, No. 1, per bbl. | 21 00 | 21 00 |
| No. 2. | 20 00 | 20 00 |
| No. 3. | 16 50 | 16 50 |
| Flaxseed, per bbl. | 4 | 4 |
| Flour, per bbl. | | |
| Superfine. | 10 50 | 10 75 |
| Extra. | 11 50 | 12 00 |
| Fine. | 5 00 | 8 00 |
| Fruit, Prunes, per bbl. | 18 | 20 |
| Dried Apples. | 23 | 23 |
| Currents, Zante. | 17 | 19 |
| Almonds, soft shell. | 38 | 38 |
| Haisins, M. R. per box. | 4 15 | 4 15 |
| Layer. | 4 20 | 4 20 |
| Lem's Slicy, per box. | 4 25 | 4 25 |
| Malaga, per box. | 55 00 | 55 00 |
| Slicy, per box. | 4 50 | 4 50 |
| Glass, per box of 50 feet: | | |
| French, 8 x 10. | 4 50 | 5 00 |
| 10 x 12. | 5 00 | 5 50 |
| 12 x 18. | 6 00 | 6 00 |
| Grain, per bushel: | | |
| Canada. | 1 20 | 1 90 |
| Oats. | 90 | 95 |
| Corn, shelled, per bushel. | 1 40 | 1 45 |
| Beans, per bushel. | 13 00 | 14 00 |
| Hops, per lb. | 65 | 65 |
| Gumpepper, per keg. | 7 50 | 8 50 |
| Gum, per bag. | 24 | 26 |
| Hay, Western, per ton. | 36 00 | 37 00 |
| Northern. | none | here |
| Louisiana. | none | here |
| Hides, per lb. | none | here |
| Dry salted Mexican. | 15 | 15 |
| Wet salted, city slaughter. | 94 | 10 |
| Kip Skins. | 11 | 11 |
| Dry country. | 114 | 16 |
| Pork, per ton. | 20 | 25 |
| Country, Bar, per lb. | 45 00 | 49 00 |
| English, per lb. | 54 | 74 |
| Hoop, per lb. | 8 | 11 |
| Sheet. | 8 | 11 |
| Bolton. | 9 | 10 |
| Nail Rods. | 9 | 10 |
| Iron Cotton Ties. | 124 | 14 |
| Castings, American. | 74 | 8 |
| Lime, Western, per bbl. | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Shell Lime. | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Blockhead, per bbl. | 2 00 | 2 10 |
| Cement. | 2 75 | 3 25 |
| Molasses, per gallon: | | |
| Louisiana. | 40 | 40 |
| Muscovado. | 40 | 45 |
| Refinery, Reboiled. | 40 | 45 |
| Moss, per lb. | 34 | 54 |
| Gray Country. | 34 | 54 |
| Black do. | 44 | 54 |
| Select, water rotted. | 44 | 54 |
| Nails, Am. 4 x 8 d. per lb. | 64 | 64 |
| Wrought, German. | 18 | 20 |
| Nail Stoves, per bbl. | 15 | 20 |
| Tar. | 4 00 | 4 00 |
| Pitch. | 5 00 | 5 00 |
| Rosin A No. 1. | 6 00 | 7 00 |
| No. 2. | 5 50 | 6 00 |
| No. 3. | 4 50 | 5 00 |
| Salt Turp, per gallon. | 80 | 82 |
| Varnish, bright. | 2 90 | 3 50 |
| Oils, per gallon. | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| Coal Oil. | 43 | 52 |
| in cases. | 65 | 70 |
| Cotton Seed, Crude. | 85 | 85 |
| Tanners' gallon. | 1 05 | 1 05 |
| Oil Cake, Lined, per ton. | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Cotton Seed. | none | here |
| Meal. | none | here |
| Provisions, per bbl: | | |
| Deer, Mess, Northern. | 20 00 | 23 00 |
| " " Western. | 15 00 | 20 00 |
| " " North half bbl. | 17 00 | 17 00 |
| " " Dried, per lb. | 16 | 16 |
| " " Tongues, per doz. | 10 00 | 11 00 |
| Pork, Mess. | 24 00 | 24 25 |
| Prime Mess. | 20 00 | 20 00 |
| Horn, round, per lb. | none | here |
| Bacon, Hams, per lb. | 12 | 14 |
| " " Do, canvassed. | 12 | 14 |
| " " Sides. | 114 | 124 |
| " " Shoulders. | 9 | 9 |
| Green Shoulders. | 83 | 83 |
| Lard, Prime, in tierces. | 13 | 13 |
| " " Fair, in tierces. | 14 | 14 |
| Butter, Northern. | 20 | 22 |
| " " Western. | 10 | 20 |
| Cheese, American. | 15 | 18 |
| Potatoes, per bbl. | 2 25 | 3 00 |
| Onions. | 4 00 | 4 50 |
| Green Apples. | 7 00 | 11 00 |
| Rice, per lb, Louisiana. | 9 | 11 |
| India. | 94 | 104 |
| Carolina. | 114 | 124 |
| Saltpeetre, refined, per lb. | 14 | 22 |
| Crude. | 13 | 15 |
| Salt, per sack: | | |
| Liverpool, fine, warehouse. | 1 95 | 2 05 |
| " " from store. | 2 10 | 2 15 |
| " " coarse, cargo. | 1 80 | 2 00 |
| " " from warehouse. | 1 90 | 2 00 |
| " " from store. | 2 05 | 2 10 |
| Turks Island, per bushel. | 8 | 80 |
| Northern. | 10 | 12 |
| Southern. | 8 | 10 |
| Cashew. | 14 | 16 |
| Sugar, Louisiana, per lb: | | |
| In the city. | 7 | 144 |
| Havana, White. | 14 | 14 |
| Yellow. | 114 | 124 |
| Tobacco, in bbls, per lb: | 104 | 104 |
| Balors & Cutters. | | |
| Choice and Selections. | 10 | 21 |
| Fine Leaf. | 13 | 20 |
| Medium Leaf. | 74 | 74 |
| Fair Leaf. | 104 | 13 |
| Common Leaf. | 15 | 15 |
| Good Refused. | 6 | 8 |
| Common Refused. | 44 | 44 |
| Twine, Cotton, per lb. | 25 | 80 |
| Baling. | 25 | 80 |
| Wool, Washed, per lb. | 30 | 35 |
| Unwashed. | 12 | 15 |
| Louisiana Native. | 15 | 20 |
| Texas, per lb. | 22 | 25 |

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

| MONTH. | Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|--------|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| JAN. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| FEB. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| MAR. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| APR. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| MAY. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| JUNE. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| JULY. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| AUG. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| SEPT. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| OCT. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| NOV. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| DEC. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

PHILIP WERLEIN.
82..... Baronne Street,..... 82
Successor of the well known music houses of
P. P. WERLEIN and P. P. WERLEIN & HALEY,
Dealer in
PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS,
GUITARS, VIOLINS,
And other musical instruments. Also, Music
and Instruction Books, Music Folios, Note Paper
—In fact everything belonging to music trade.
The repairing and tuning of Pianos will be
attended to, arrangements having been made
with that well known Piano Maker, M. BURCH-
ARDT, who will take charge of that department
—charges will be reasonable and satisfactory.
Parties wishing can have their Pianos stored,
sold on commission, boxed, or shipped to order.
Finders for repairing Pianos, such as Wire,
Felt, Cloth, etc., constantly for sale.
Piano Stools, Covers of elegant patterns, etc.,
on hand.
Any information on musical matters cheer-
fully given. Teachers recommended.
Music neatly bound.
P. S.—P. WERLEIN will be found at times
at the above place, and will aid in making se-
lections. He recommends his son PHILIP WERLEIN
to his former friends and customers, and solicits
their patronage for him.
oc20 6m

LOEB, SIMON & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC D Y GOODS
80 Canal Street,
sepl 3m NEW ORLEANS

MCUTCHON & HUBBELL,
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
Hoes, Axes, Nails, etc.
No. 74 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
n3 6m

D. H. HOLMES,
Direct Importation of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
No. 155 Canal Street,
sepl 6m NEW ORLEANS

Gen. James Longstreet. W. M. Owen. E. Owen
LONGSTREET, OWEN & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants.
37 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug25 6m

JACOB BURCKETT,
GROCER.
And Dealer in Fine Wines & Liquors.
515 6m 110 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

HARVEY, McMAHON & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
122 Carondelet street, Davidson's Row,
NEW ORLEANS.
R. B. Harvey, New Orleans.
Thomas McMahon, Madison county, Miss.
Win. Forrestall, New Orleans.
oc13 6m

J. B. JENNINGS. J. W. WICKS. M. J. WICKS.
JENNINGS, WICKS & BRO.
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
aly 39 PERDIDO STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

STAFFORD & WILSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 66, Magazine Street,
oc27 1y NEW ORLEANS

W. A. VIOLETT. R. V. BLACK. S. H. SNOWDEN.
VIOLETT, BLACK & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
s15 6m 133 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

W. B. LOTT. Madison County, Miss. C. W. WOON. Canton, Miss.
LOTT, WOOD & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers & Commission Merchants,
55 COMMON & 48 CANAL STS., NEW ORLEANS.
Maj. C. Sebastian has charge of our sales
Department.
sepl5 6m

E. A. BANKS. W. W. LORING. G. W. VENABLE.
BANKS, LORING & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
26 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
sepl5 6m

A. E. BLACKMAR,
MUSIC PUBLISHER,
Importer of Musical Merchandise, Wholesale
and Retail Dealer in the "Knaab," "Nanns,"
"Gould" and "Raven & Bacon" Pianos,
"Prinze" Organs and Melodeons, &c.
oc27 6m 161 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS

J. W. BURBRIDGE & CO.,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
No. 100 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
sepl 6m

JOHN A. STEVENSON. A. H. MAY
STEVENSON & MAY,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 40 Perdido Street, New Orleans.
aug15 6m

A. D. GRIEFF,
Wholesale Grocer,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN SOUTH
ERN AND WESTERN PRODUCE,
48, 50 and 52 Old Levee st., corner Bienville st.,
NEW ORLEANS.
aug25 6m

STOVES, GRATES, TIN WARE
AND
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.
The undersigned offer for sale an assortment
of COOKING STOVES, embracing among them
the well known Chert O.K., the B. Plant
the Peerless, the American Home, and other
of the latest improvement.
Also, a large lot of HEATING and PARLOR
STOVES, a large variety of GRATES, and of
COUNTRY HOLLOW WARE, etc.
We manufacture all our own Tin Ware, and
sell cheap.
CAMPMAN & CO.,
n10 6m 115 Poydras st., bet. Camp & Magazine

J. R. POWELL,
COTTON FACTOR,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
190 Common Street,
NEW ORLEANS
W. R. STUART, Late Stuart & James.
Represented by CAPT. J. A. BINFORD,
Duck Hill, Miss. oc20 1y

S. SEYMOUR, JOHN J. WHITWORTH
New Orleans DeSoto Parish
J. J. YARBROUGH, New Orleans
SEYMOUR, YARBROUGH & CO.,
Cotton and Wool Factors,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
67 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.
jan5 6m

R. BLEAKLY & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62 and 64 Poydras street,
Corner Poydras and Tchoupitoulas sts.,
NEW ORLEANS.
All cotton consigned to us will receive the
personal attention of Mr. J. F. GIBBART, (for-
merly with the house of Messrs Wright & Allen)
who is specially charged with that department
of our business.
sepl 1y

D. L. CAMPBELL, F. M. ECKFORD,
Of Mobile. Late Eckford & Weaver, Mobile
CAMPBELL, ECKFORD & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
Forwarding & General Com'n Merchant,
n13 6m No. 58 Camp street, New Orleans. 1y

SPEED, SUMMERS & CO.,
46 Carondelet street, New Orleans,
COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS,
General Commission Merchants,
And Commercial Agents. aug25 1y

J. H. CARTER,
Wholesale Grocer,
Nos. 8 and 10 Tchoupitoulas Street,
And 8 and 10 New Levee,
aug18 1y NEW ORLEANS.

J. J. WARREN T. W. CRAWFORD F. B. FLINTAS
WARREN, CRAWFORD & CO.,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
45 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
nch 22 6m

ROBERT L. WALKER,
Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant
160 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
april 18 1y

F. O. BARRIERE G. W. BARBOCK
F. G. BARRIERE & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 135 Canal Street, New Orleans.
n10 6m

R. K. WALKER & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
75 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug20 1y

WM. EDWARDS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
27 Camp Street, New Orleans.
WM. EDWARDS & CO.
Edwin J. GAY. sepl5 1y

J. O. ELLIS. W. C. CHAMBERLIN
ELLIS & CHAMBERLIN,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
42 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
are prepared to make cash advances on Cot-
ton, Sugar, and other produce consigned
to them, and solicit the patronage of their friends
and the public.
aug20 1y

T. H. HAMILTON, JOHN L. DUNNICA,
Memphis, Tenn. New Orleans, La.
HAMILTON & DUNNICA,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors, and
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
42 Union street, New Orleans.
sepl2 1y

G. T. F. SEARING,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
CLOTHING & PLANTATION GOODS
No. 29 Magazine Street,
Corner of Gravier street,
NEW ORLEANS.
oc1 1y

L. H. HENDERSON, SAM. HENKSON,
Late of Henderson, Late of Vielleit, Black
Terry & Co.
TOM & SAM HENDERSON,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
General Commission Merchants,
53 CARONDELET STREET,
New Orleans
dec 9 1y

J. O. M. ALLISTER E. M. NAIR
M'ALLISTER & M'NAIR,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 74 Common Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
ap1 1y

J. P. HARRISON & SONS,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
51 UNION STREET, —UP STAIRS,
New Orleans.
J. P. Harrison, (formerly of Payne & Harrison)
Edward Harrison,
J. P. Harrison, Jun.,
Sidney Harrison,
John N. Harrison. july7 1y

C. L. WALMSLEY & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 31 Perdido Street, New Orleans.
aug18 1y

B. M. BARRIET, CHS. LEASSIER,
BARRIET & LEASSIER,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
118 CARONDELET STREET

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1867.

(\$3.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET.)

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Editorial Office of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.
Office: 112 Camp Street.

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THREE DOLLARS A YEAR,
Invariably in Advance.
Address: REV. J. C. KEENER,
112 Camp Street, New Orleans.
AGENTS:
The Members of the Patronizing Conferences.

Some incidents, unexpectedly to ourselves, make a deep and permanent lodgment in our memories.

Each has been the effect of the following incident on my mind:

In the year 1862, while the Confederacy was making a gigantic struggle to maintain the doctrine of States' rights, as against the centralization of Federal power, business called me to Jacksonville, Miss.

While there I had occasion to pass the cemetery, not knowing that any one was to be buried there that day.

As I came to the shade of the grove of young oaks that shade that quiet, resting place of the weary, I discovered a company of cavalry; they were counting one of their number to the grave—forever beyond the din of battle and the hiss of the blood-engorged balls.

Who he was, or whence he came, I knew not. He was a young soldier, whose battle wounds or camp hardships had cut down in the bloom of his manly life.

Fired by patriotic ardor, inspired by martial ambition, he volunteered in the army of the Confederacy; but early in the dread strife he laid his armor by, and heard the shouts of the captains and the blasts of trumpets no more.

He paused to witness the last salute to the valiant dead. The bugle was filled, the little mound was heaped, and the order to march was given. Then slowly, one by one, they filed through the gate; but the bugle remained last of all, and continued to play as they slowly moved out and marched for their graves.

He played "Good-bye, good-bye—that good old word."

"Good-bye!" Slowly, sadly, and kindly, the plaintive notes seemed to pour from the bugle, instinct with kindness, sensibility, and sorrow.

Alone under the green oaks, and the fair sky of May, they left him in his lowly bed—mother, father, and father all far away—companions in arms do for him the offices of humanity, and slowly moved from the place, saying to him that they are to see no more of the flesh—"Good-bye, good-bye."

Oh, thought I, how unutterably sad if it were all of life to live, and of death to die; but there is a trumpet above, and there is a trumpet below, and notes shall not say: "Good-bye, good-bye," but "awake! God calls his banished ones; their immortal spirits live, and their friendship eternal reign, and they learn war no more."

W.

By six works of mercy Christ wrought miracles upon the body, and by these six also doth He work miracles upon the soul. Blindness, ignorance and error; Lameness, infirmity and waywardness of the will; Leprosy is consecution of the flesh; Deafness is obduration of the heart; the Separation of grace from the soul is death; Poverty is a defect, or want, of the knowledge of God, the power to receive the gospel.

CHRISTIANITY should not be judged by the worst, but by its best specimens, for even in the best it has much to contend with; and if the world is so bad with Christianity, what would it be without it? Let the darkness and pollution of heathenism answer.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, June 7, 1867.

MR. EDITOR: We arrived here on the 1st day of June, and Bro. Avery having rented a commodious house, invited me to unite with him, which I have done. We pay twenty dollars per month rent, six dollars for a cook, and six dollars for a washerwoman. Daily marketing for eleven grown persons and five children amounts to one hundred and seventy-five dollars—for fresh fish, pork, beef, bread, plantains, etc.

I have been hard at work ever since I arrived to negotiate for lands. I have a cotton proposition before Mr. Toledo, which Mr. Harrison can show you. We feel very confident of succeeding in making some favorable terms with Mr. Toledo for all of his lands. The Governor has reduced the price of crown lands to two dollars and a half per acre, on the same time and condition as published in my letter, which his Excellency assured me he will send up to the Home Government. We find things even more favorable than before. Mahogany has ceased to be profitable, and private land owners now admit it, and hence their more than willingness to open their lands for sale and settlement. Mr. Toledo said to us that "if this present year's mahogany operation didn't bring them out in debt, they would be quite satisfied." The Home Government has already on hand three year's cutting, besides this incoming cutting.

We found so many Southern people here to look at the country, and we met with such cordial welcome from the citizens, that we feel very much at home. The Governor honored Mr. Putnam and me with an invitation to special dining at seven last evening. We found his gracious lady and daughters very agreeable, indeed. As I was placed by the master of ceremonies, at her ladyship's left hand, I had a good opportunity, in conversation with her, to learn something of her sentiments, which she freely expressed, in the kindest terms, for the Confederate people.

Monday I expect to go out with fifteen or twenty gentlemen to examine the country, with the aim of a locality to settle.

Mr. Chapman requests me to say to you that he stated the price of labor as he had been incorrectly informed; that he is, at this time, hiring hands at seven, eight, and nine dollars a month. He says he had no idea of his letters being published.

Hope has not recovered yet—balaucos are well.

D. W. FOSTER.

From the N. O. Crescent.

THE COFFEE LANDS ON THE BELIZE RIVER.

To the Editor of the N. O. Crescent: Having just returned from a trip up the Belize river, during which we carefully explored the two branches of the river nearly to the boundary line, and having gained much information from intelligent persons familiar with the country, we have concluded to write a statement of our observations, to be published in the United States for the benefit of our countrymen of the South.

We ascended the Belize river in a small, flat-bottomed dug-out, called a pitpan, propelled by paddles, and in shoal places by poles, and found the river to be of good size for steamboat navigation for about half the year, without any improvement, and capable of being made available, at small expense of blasting and removing rocks, for very nearly the whole year. We found that the headwaters of the river could only come from the great mountains of Guatemala, nearly two hundred miles from the boundary line of British Honduras, and consequently that it drains a territory of about 20,000 square miles, and that steamboat navigation to the forks of the river, near the boundary, would take the trade of Belize four days' journey towards Guatemala, and thus greatly facilitate the trade now going, mostly on the backs of men, a distance of nearly two hundred miles, and requiring eighteen or twenty days for the round trip.

After passing through a mangrove swamp on leaving Belize, we came to low lands, subject to overflow in ordinary freshets, and then to high banks, liable to overflow in unusual freshets that occur in every seven or eight years, called topgal lands, and, about ninety miles above Belize, to Mount Pleasant Creek, where we found a high and exceedingly rich country, a part of it very good coffee lands—all of it suited to sugar, rice, and corn. It is covered with original growth, such as mahogany, ironwood, and five or six other kinds of exceedingly hard, valuable wood, of large size, and some soft kinds of wood, and the cañon palm, and a great deal of undergrowth, which, when cut down and dried for a few weeks, can be burned up in a few hours so clean as to leave but a portion of the largest trees, and then not the least work is required for the first crop of corn, or rice, except to make little holes with a stick, and deposit the seed, and in three or four months the crop is ready for gathering.

Above this place the lands improve up to the boundary line, being all a rich dark-colored limestone soil, on mountains, hills, and valleys, to the depth, as we saw, in a newly dug grave, of about four feet; and the elods from the bottom of the grave were very moist, though it was on the river bank, about sixty feet high, and it had not rained for four months.

The sugar cane was very large and fine, and the crown surveyor told us that he knew a cane field, now producing well, that according to reliable testimony, had been in constant bearing for sixty years. The whole land, even to the tops of the mountains, which are all nearly flat table lands, produces excellent cane, coffee, rice, cotton, corn, and tobacco; besides all tropical fruits and vegetables, in great abundance and perfection. We saw samples of very fine cotton, and were assured by the people that no worm or insect disturbs it, and the cacao, of which chocolate is made, grows wild in all the woods, and can be made one of the most profitable crops of the country.

We saw coffee trees planted in August, 1865, now about eleven feet high, and full of berries, and the people tell us that the whole country produces excellent coffee. Two crops of rice and three crops of corn can be raised, each year, from the same land.

After four months of dry weather, that magnificent country shows but little want of rain. The grass is green and the cattle are fat, and so moist is the earth kept by its superior foundations, that the pasture lands there are not cracked, though lower down the river the cracks are so great that it is dangerous to ride over them.

The water in the springs and streams is very good, though not cool, and though we say no wells, we were told that an abundant supply of good water can be had by digging for it. Every thing we saw and heard led us to believe that the country must be a healthy one, as the elevation of the land above the sea is from 500 to 3000 feet, and the trade wind is blowing almost every day from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M., with a most refreshing and purifying effect.

During the hottest day of our trip, which was in the very hottest part of the year, the thermometer stood at 5 A. M. 72 deg., at midday 96 deg., and at 9 P. M. 76 deg.

Very few insects or reptiles disturb this region, and we never had need to use our mosquito bars. We made diligent inquiry about the prospect of employing laborers for sugar and coffee plantations, and more than forty different persons, Creole Africans, natives of Guatemala and Mexico, merchants and laborers, unanimously assured us that plenty of good farms hands can be had to settle on these lands and work for the year, at about \$8 a month and rations, which are worth there about \$2 a month, and a part of the money can be retained till the contract shall be fulfilled, as it very generally is, owing to the stringency of the laws of both British Honduras and Guatemala. We were also assured that we could get boys and girls apprenticed to us till of age, and several were offered us, on condition of our educating them, some, and giving them some \$50 or \$100 when the apprenticeship shall be faithfully completed.

A city, to be called Richmond, is determined on at a place near the forks of the river, about one hundred and fifty miles from Belize, where there is greater water power for mills and factories, and at the head of steam navigation; and the country around it which has been obtained for a colony, will be called Confederate county.

As soon as a steamboat shall be ready, many cheap houses will be built on the city lots, to accommodate immigrants till they can select their homes.

B. B. DUVAL,
Wm. W. SCHUMERHORN,
THOS. DUBB.
Belize, June 5, 1867.

A FURTHER STATEMENT.

More than 120,000 acres of the lands above described have been obtained by me for settlement, and are held by me, by documents from the colonial authorities, and Col. W. T. Meekling, a graduate of West Point and of the Confederate army, is now preparing to lay off the city, and survey the lands for the settlement of those who may make their homes in that country.

Persons who may wish to settle on these lands, to raise coffee, cotton, cacao, sugar, rice, or corn, either of which articles, at the present rate of production and sale, in British Honduras, will produce more than one hundred dollars an acre, per annum, can get, at very cheap rates, and on credit, if desirable, as much land as they may need, if they shall get there, ready for settling, before next February.

I think that some carpenters, stone-masons, tanners, shoemakers, and some trading men, who would buy up things in Guatemala and sell them in Belize, could do well, and all such will have all the help I can give them.

A sawmill will be needed, and may be very profitable, and the water power can be had in super abundance.

I expect to spend the most of my time in New Orleans until I go on with my family to Honduras, and I shall be glad to see in the office of Rev. Dr. Keener, 112 Camp street, any persons who are interested in that country, and those who will write to me to Dr. Keener's care, and who will inclose stamps, will be promptly answered.

B. B. DUVAL.

GLACIERS.

A glacier is in effect but a flowing stream of frozen water; and the river systems of the Temperate and Equatorial Zones become the glacier systems of the Arctic and Antarctic.

We have now seen that a part of the snow which falls upon the mountains is converted into ice, and this ice, strange though it seems, is movable. By what exact principle of movement has not yet been decided to the mutual satisfaction of the learned, but it is nevertheless true. Rendu truly remarks:—

"There is a multitude of facts which would seem to necessitate the belief that the substance of glaciers enjoys a kind of ductility, which permits it to mould itself to the locality which it occupies, to grow thin, to swell and to narrow itself like a soft paste."

And this, true of the Alpine passes, is true also of the Greenland valleys. A great frozen flood is pouring down the east and west slopes of the Greenland continent; and, as in the Alps, what is gained in height by one year's freezing is lost by the downward flow of the mobile mass.

And this movement is not embarrassed by any obstacle. The lower chains of hills do not arrest it, for it moulds itself to their form, sweeps through every opening between them, or overtops them. Valleys do not interfere with its onward march, for the frozen stream enters them, and levels them with the highest hills. It heeds not the precipice, for it leaps over it into the plain below—a giant, frozen waterfall. Winter and summer are to it alike the same. It moves ever forward in its irresistible career—a vast frozen tide swelling to the ocean. It pours through every outlet of the coast ranges, down every ravine, and valley, overriding every impediment, grinding and crushing over the rocks; and at length it comes up to the sea. But here it does not stop. Pushing back the water, it makes its own coast line; and, moving still onward, accommodating itself to every inequality of the bed of the sea, as it had before

done to the surface of the land, filling up the wide bay or fiord, expanding where it expands, narrowing where it narrows, swallowing up the islands in its slow and steady course, it finally reaches many miles beyond the original shore-line.

And now it has attained the climax of its progress.

When, long ages ago, after pouring over the sloping land, it finally reached the coast and looked down the bay which it was ultimately to fill up, its face was many hundreds of feet high. Gradually it sank below the line of waters as it moved outward, and finally its front has almost disappeared.

In a former chapter I have mentioned that a block of fresh-water ice floating in sea water rises above the surface to the extent of one eighth of its weight and bulk, while seven eighths of it are below the surface. The cause of this is too well known to need more than a passing explanation. Every school-boy is aware that water, in the act of freezing, expands, and that in the crystal condition fresh water occupies about one tenth more space than when in a fluid state; and hence, when ice floats in the fresh water from which it was formed, one tenth of it is exposed above, while the remaining nine tenths are beneath the surface. When this same fresh-water ice (which it will be remembered is the composition of the glacier) is thrown into the sea, the proportion of that above to that below being changed from one and nine to one and seven, is due to the greater density of the sea-water, caused by the salt which it holds in solution.

Now it will be obvious that, as the glacier continues to press further and further into the sea, the natural equilibrium of the ice must ultimately become disturbed,—that is, the end of the glacier is forced further down into the water than it would be were it free from restraint, and at liberty to float according to the properties acquired by congelation. The moment that more than seven eighths of its front are below the water line, the glacier will, like an apple pressed down by the hand in a pail of water, have a tendency to rise, until it assumes its natural equilibrium. Now it will be remembered that the glacier is a long stream of ice, many miles in extent, and, although the end may have this tendency to rise, yet it is, for a time, held down firmly by the continuity of the whole mass. At length, however, as the end of the glacier buries itself more and more in the water, the tendency to rise becomes stronger and stronger, and finally the force thus generated is sufficient to break off a fragment, which, once free, is buoyed up to the level that is natural to it. This fragment may be a solid cube half a mile through, or even of much greater dimensions. The disruption is attended with a great disturbance of the waters, and with violent sounds which may be heard for many miles; but, floating now free in the water, the oscillations which the sudden change imparted to it gradually subside; and, after acquiring its natural equilibrium, the crystal mass drifts slowly out to sea with the current, and is called an ICEBERG.

And thus the glacier has fulfilled its part in the great law of Circulation and change.

The dew-drop, distilled upon the tropic palm-leaf, falling to the earth, has reappeared in the gurgling spring of the primeval forest, has flown with the rivulet to the river, and with the river to the ocean; has then vanished into the air, and, wafted northward by the unseen wind, has fallen as a downy snow-flake upon the lofty mountain, where, penetrated by a solar ray, it has become again a little globe of water, and the chilly wind, following the sun, has converted this globe into a crystal; and the crystal takes up its wandering course again, seeking the ocean.

It was formerly supposed that the icebergs were discharged by the force of gravity, but this error, as well as the true theory of berg discharge, was pointed out by Dr. H. Kink, now Royal Inspector of South Greenland. Some fragments are, however, detached from the face of the glacier and fall into the water, but these are always necessarily of comparatively small dimensions, and can scarcely be called bergs.

But where its movement was once rapid, it is now slow; where it then flowed with the river miles in an hour, it will now flow with the glacier not more in centuries; and where it once entered calmly into the sea, it will now join the world of waters in the midst of a violent convulsion.

We have thus seen that the iceberg is the discharge of the Arctic river, that the Arctic river is the glacier, and that the glacier is the accumulation of the frozen vapors of the air. We have watched this river, moving on in its slow and steady course from the distant hills, until at length it has reached the sea; and we have seen the sea, tear from the slothful stream a monstrous fragment, and take back to itself its own again. Freed from the shackles which it has borne in silence through unnumbered centuries, this new-born child of the ocean rushes with a wild bound into the arms of the parent water, where it is caressed by the surf and nursed into life again; and the crystal drops receive their long-lost freedom, and fly away on the laughing waves to catch once more the sunbeam, and to run again their course through the long cycles of the ages.

And this iceberg has more significance than the great flood which the glacier's southern sister, the broad Amazon, pours into the ocean from the slopes of the Andes and the mountains of Brazil. Solemn, stately, and erect, in temper and in calm, it rides the deep. The restless waves resound through its broken archways and thunder against its adamant walls. Clouds, impenetrable as those which shielded the graceful form of Arethusa, clothe it in the morning; under the bright blaze of the noonday sun it is armored in glistering silver; it robes itself in the gorgeous colors of evening; and in the silent night the heavenly orbs are mirrored in its glassy surface. Drifting snows whirl over it in the winter, and the sea-gulls swarm round it in the summer. The last rays of departing day linger upon its lofty spires, and when the long darkness is past it catches the first gleam of returning light, and its gilded dome heralds the coming morn. The elements combine to render tribute to its matchless beauty. Its loud voice is wafted to the shore, and the earth rolls it from crag to crag among the echoing hills. The sun steals through the veil of radiant fountains which flutter over it in the summer winds, and the rainbow on its pallid cheek betrays the warm kiss. The air crowns it with wreaths of soft vapor, and the waters around it take the hues of the emerald and the sapphire. In fulfillment of its destiny it moves steadily onward in its blue pathway, through the varying seasons and under the changeable skies. Slowly, as in ages long gone by it arose from the broad waters, so does it sink back into them. It is indeed a noble symbol of the Law—a monument of Time's slow changes, more ancient than the Egyptian Pyramids or the obelisk of Heliopolis. Its crystals were dew-drops and snow-flakes long before the human race was born in Eden. —Hayes Open Polar Sea.

A TRUE LADY.—I was once walking a short distance behind a very handsomely dressed young girl, and thinking, as I looked at her beautiful clothes, "I wonder if she takes half as much pains with her heart as she does with her body?"

A poor old man was coming up the walk, with a loaded wheelbarrow, and just before he reached us, he made two attempts to go into the yard of a small house; but the gate was heavy, and would swing back before he could get through.

"Wait," said the young girl, springing lightly forward. "I'll hold the gate open." And she held the gate till he passed in, and received his thanks with a pleasant smile, as she went on.

"She deserves to have beautiful clothes," I thought, "for a beautiful spirit dwells in her breast."

SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN.—An English company are now manufacturing a toilet soap with which solidified glycerin is amalgamated in equal proportions by weight. The result is a semi-transparent tablet which lathers well and wears well, and deserves a wide popularity.

Submarine telegraphs to the number of 72, are now in successful operation.

From the Sabbath at Home.

Ancient Bible Manuscripts.—No. II.
(CONTINUED.)

MATERIALS OF ANCIENT SCRIPTURES.

In different ages and countries, writings have been found upon stones, shells, metal, bark and leaves of trees, wood, pottery, wax, cloth, skins, and various kinds of paper. The common material of the most ancient books we have is dressed calf or sheep skins. After being tanned soft and receiving from the dyer a red or yellow tinge, they were sewed together, with threads of the same material, into a strip sufficiently long to contain a whole book. Sometimes fifty or sixty skins were joined for a single work. The ends of the long strip were attached to rollers, and the reading progressed by unrolling the scroll. Hence we have the word *volume*, or roll, a history in itself of the revolving staff around which the ancient Scripture was wrapped. The writer once had the privilege of examining one of these bulky book-rolls. It was a Hebrew copy of the Pentateuch, written on a strip of faded, yellowish leather, which was nearly three feet wide, and must have been about a hundred feet in length. The book was undoubtedly a very ancient manuscript, though the age of fourteen hundred years which was claimed for it was considered unproved. It was said to be a Jewish synagogue Scripture, and was much worn at the edges by the use of centuries.

Next to these skins in durability as book material, and far above them in its universality of use, is parchment. Nearly five hundred years before the Christian era, Herodotus mentions it as having been in use for books from time immemorial. The most precious manuscripts which have come down through a period of more than thirteen centuries, and nearly all the choicest illuminated works, are written on parchment. It was esteemed so valuable that the ancients frequently discharged one writing from it and used it again for some other book. These re-written manuscripts, called palimpsests, are often of high antiquity, and also of extreme value, from the fact that the original writing, not entirely washed out, is still more or less distinctly legible.

Tables of solid wood have been used for books, usually legal documents, hence called *codices*, from whence we have our word code. Palm leaves and waxen tablets were used usually for letter writing and other temporary purposes; though two of these tablets, of the second century, were discovered not long since, and there is, in the university of Göttingen, a Bible of over five thousand palm leaves. A leaden book has been found, consisting of several thin leaves, with cover and hinges, all of lead.

But the chief material of ancient books was of a much more fragile character than any of these. Its extensive employment was due to its cheapness, which was second only to that of our modern paper. The papyrus plant, or reed, which formerly abounded on the banks of the Nile, once furnished by far the greater portion of book-material. It was of this plant that Isaiah spoke, "the paper-reeds by the brooks. . . . shall wither, be driven away, and be no more," a prophecy which has been exactly fulfilled. The modern traveler looks in vain along the marshes of the Nile for a plant which used to grow in such abundance, and was applied to such variety of uses. The ancient Egyptians made with it not only vast quantities of paper, but boats, sails, garments, coverlets, shoes; they distilled medicines from it, they gathered roots for fuel, and, according to Pliny, used the juice and pith of the plant to considerable extent as food. Its consumption in paper-making was so great as to form a prominent item in the commerce of ancient Egypt. Even down to the fifth century, Alexandria found paper manufactured from papyrus a very profitable branch of activity. Papyrus paper was singularly fragile, and unfitted for durable or constant use. It is probable that the first copies of the apostolic writings were on this material, which is incidentally alluded to in the Second Epistle of John. The papyrus fragments which have reached us from early times have either been interleaved and made firmer at every few pages with parchment, or have been kept from the ravages of time in tombs or buried cities. Numbers of papyrus rolls still exist, which are entirely illegible, being so matted together as to defy the utmost ingenuity to separate and decipher them. It was not until the eleventh century that our present paper came into such general use as to displace all other materials for books. A precise knowledge of the different materials used for ancient books enables the paleographer to determine with great exactness the age of a manuscript, and in some instances even the country of its manufacture. Many ancient pro-

cesses of manufacturing book-material are now lost, so that it is simply impossible to fabricate a manuscript and palm it off on the expert antiquarian as genuinely ancient. A forger might with fair better prospect of success try to form the rival to a matchless painting or statue of some great master, and get his manufacture accepted as the genuine work of Phidias or Praxiteles, than counterfeit successfully the Vatican or Sinaitic manuscripts of the Holy Scriptures.

The marshy shores of the Nile gave the ancient world not only the chief share of its paper, but the largest number of its pens. The calamus, or reed pen, was in general use for writing on papyrus-paper and on parchment. The reed was small and hard; it was split into nibs and trimmed, like the quill. These reed-pens were often preferred after the introduction of the quill, and are still used in many parts of the Orient. They are mentioned by name in the thirteenth verse of 3d John. If the reader had before him several of the most ancient Scripture manuscripts, he would find hardly a copy in which the ink had retained its first blackness. Some are of a brown color, others of a deep red; in others, still, the writing is so yellowish and faded as to be hardly legible. This is usually the case if the parchment was left spongy, instead of being properly polished. Blue, red, purple, green, golden and silver ink were used, as well as black. It is rare that the whole manuscript is written in any of these colors. They are reserved for titles, superscriptions, marginal notes, and for capital letters, after they came into use. A few very valuable manuscripts were written wholly in colored inks; thus we have a copy of the Gospels in golden letters throughout, inscribed on purple parchment. The color of the ink, as well as that of the parchment, is much relied upon for testing the age of a manuscript, it being almost impossible to counterfeit the present faded appearance of the inks of antiquity.

COPYING AND COPIISTS.

There is little probability that the identical leaves on which an apostle or evangelist wrote were long in existence. The material of their writing was doubtless the papyrus-paper, which is alluded to in the twelfth verse of 2d John, which we have already seen to be very fragile and perishable. It is not likely that the apostolic autographs remained in existence more than a few generations. Jerome remarks of a library in Caesarea that its papyrus manuscripts had partly perished in less than a single century. If this was true of books carefully preserved in a library, it would be much more likely to be the case with autograph letters passing from hand to hand and from church to church. The most ancient Scripture manuscripts in existence are therefore not only copies, but probably copies of copies, at the third or fourth remove. Inquiry concerning the copying and copyists of antiquity thus comes into prominence in relation to our present subject. We shall find the evidence of the genuineness of ancient manuscripts in general, and particularly of Scripture manuscripts, confirmed by what can be known of the copying business. This was a distinct profession or trade. Those who received their livelihood by copying, gained custom, of course, in proportion to the neatness and faithfulness with which their work was done. This was a most powerful motive to fidelity. But there were also many amateurs in the work. Nobles, persons of wealth and rank, others of retiring and literary disposition, gave much time to the transcription of books. In the case of the Christian Scriptures, another very effective motive was added. It was long esteemed a meritorious religious act to transcribe a part or the whole of the Bible. Bishops, nobles, and princes often employed themselves upon the Scriptures as a pious duty, and esteemed themselves happy in aiding the good work of multiplying the sacred books. But in a few hundred years from the Christian era, the business of copying was almost entirely transferred to the monasteries. Each religious house had its copying-room, and its regular scribes, who gave their time regularly and industriously to an employment better suited than any other that can be imagined to the rules and usages, and to the modes of feeling peculiar to the monastic life. The mental and bodily inertness, which the spirit and rules of the conventional orders tended to produce, when conjoined to individuals with some measure of native industry, would find precisely a field for that lethargic assiduity which it needed in the business of copying books. One of the first imperial decrees after the foundation of Constantinople was an order for the preparation of fifty manuscripts of the Holy Scriptures "on fair skins by skillful calligraphists." But soon

the multiplication of monasteries rendered any such decrees needless. The Constantinopolitan churches, libraries, and convents were great centers for the transcription of books for more than a thousand years. Throughout Asia Minor and the islands of the Aegean and eastern Mediterranean, the business of copying was actively pursued. The multitude of religious establishments on the sides of Mt. Athos, the monasteries of the Morea, Calabria, Western Europe, and the British Islands, contributed large numbers of manuscripts. Thus even the Romish distortions of religious life and its ancient superstitions have been providentially used for the transmission of ancient sacred literature. Monasticism found relief from its listless days and years in an occupation, an ulterior result of which was to be deliverance from its inert, empty formalities and oppressive superstitions. Luther found the Reformation in an old monastic Bible manuscript. The monks were giving to the world its Protestant Christianity when they transcribed the ancient sacred Scriptures. The copying-rooms of the monasteries preserved and renewed throughout barbarous ages those records without which our Protestant civilization had been impossible; and our Christianity itself a decaying tradition.

"Meanwhile along the cloister's painted side
The monks—each bending low upon his book—
With head on hand reclined—their studies plied;
Forbidden to parley, or in front to look,
Lengthwise their regulated seats they took.
The strutting prior gazed with pompous mien,
And wakeful tongue, prepared with prompt rebuke;
If monk asleep in sheltering hood was seen:
He, wary, often peeped beneath that russet screen.
Hard by, against the window's adverse light,
Where desks were wont in length of row to stand,
The gowned artificers inclined to write;
The pen of silver glistened in the hand.
Some on their fingers rhyming Latin scanned;
Some textile gold from bulls unwinding drew,
And on strained velvet stately portraits planned;
Here arms, there faces, shone in embryo view—
At last to glittering life the total figures grew."

DIFFERENT FORMS OF WRITING IN THE MOST ANCIENT BIBLE MANUSCRIPTS.

We have fragments of writing which were penned in the first century; and from that period to the invention of printing we do not lack specimens from the hands of each generation. There were marked changes in the character of the writing from one century to another, and these changes mark with considerable accuracy the date of many manuscripts. The text of the few Egyptian papyri of the first century which still exist is written in narrow, rudely divided columns. The letters are awkward capitals, called *uncials*. The sentences are not separated from each other. The letters are written continuously, not separated into words, and without marks of punctuation.

ORIGINALITY.

A complaint is often heard at the present day, from the mouths of literary critics, that there is little originality in the world of letters. Poets especially are accused of having nothing to say that has not been better said before, and of serving up over and over again the stale-meats of past times. The accusation is by no means confined to the case of poets. It is laid with less justice at the door of almost every school. Philosophers and historians, novelists and theologians, sculptors and painters, are all included in the same sweeping disparagement; and the ingenious analysts who dissect the current works of the age believe themselves able, in many cases, to pronounce upon the parentage and origin of the several ideas of which each work is composed. And some cynical people carry their disbelief in novelists so far as to assert, not merely that originality is rare, but that it is almost impossible. The materials on which poetry in particular depends are, they say, limited, and cannot be multiplied indefinitely. The number, they think, of human passions is, after all, not so great; and the situations to which their play gives rise are to be counted on the fingers. Love returned and love unrequited, jealousy and anger, pride and avarice, selfishness and generosity, go far to make up the tale.

There is a less variety in human nature than there is in landscape scenery; and one impetuous lover, except for the difference in the color of his hair or the circumstances in the midst of which he is placed, is very like another. Every faithful beauty is only an inappreciable variation upon Helen or Clytemnestra; all disappointed passion may bor-

row its language from Sappho, and after the narrative of Dido and Æneas every anecdote of seduction and treachery must be expected to be monotonous. Othello and Iago, Romeo and Juliet, make modern pictures of revenge, suspicion and romantic affection dull and tame.—Plautus and Terence are an epitome of all men and women ever since, only that the dresses and manners are archaic and antiquated; and there is nothing new in the world except perhaps the costumes of its inhabitants. Such critics are not therefore surprised at a want of originality, any more than they are surprised at the emptying of a mine whose treasures have already been dug up and used.

In discussing such a question it is desirable to be quite sure about the precise significance of words which one is employing constantly and freely, and "originality" is a term frequently bandied to and fro, but not altogether satisfactorily defined. Perhaps there is a little confusion of thought observable in the manner in which it is used. Occasionally it is applied to the mind of the producer; at other times to the literary result which he produces. In common parlance the result in both cases is treated as if it were identical, and a writer is condemned as unoriginal whose creations remind us of what we have seen before. To assume that the objective and subjective meanings of the epithet are necessarily indistinguishable is, however, a real error. It is possible to conceive of cases in which the distinction would become so plain as to attract the notice of the most superficial minds. The point of view from which we judge a book is not, properly speaking, the same as that from which we judge its author. There may be nothing fresh in the one, while there may be a great deal of freshness and genius in the other. The instance, for example, may be put of two equally powerful intellects striking, by an independent effort, upon the same idea. The circumstance is improbable, but its occurrence is not unknown; and even an imaginary case, however exceptional, is sufficient to illustrate the antiquity of our use of the word "original." To the public at large, and for all practical purposes, the one discovery is a mere echo and repetition of the other. The intellectual product sent into the market has been seen there before. Its value to the maker may be considerable, and the credit it reflects on his ingenuity unsurpassed; but its value in exchange is modified by the fact that it is not a novelty in itself.—Original genius thus seems not to have produced an original or new effect.

The illustration, though borrowed from the case of an extreme coincidence, may be useful to reflect light on our ordinary and common criticisms. The truth is that it is unjust and hopeless to measure an author's intellectual power by the freshness of the impression which the article he manufactures makes upon an educated public. Threadbare topics, old and worn situations, well-known incidents, and familiar passions may be the sole material on which genius has to work, and though the hand of a master can, under these adverse conditions, seldom fail to make itself felt, it is not felt in proportion to his real greatness. An angel cannot make a commonplace divine, and powers equal to those of a Milton or a Shakespeare may in theory be wasted every day for want of a vacant theme. Agamemnon, the poet hints, would have perished in obscurity but for an immortalizing Homer; and the converse is not less true, that many an embryo Homer may have never come to maturity for want of an inspiring Agamemnon. In the narrower sense of originality, it must be admitted that there is some monotony in the effect produced by many of the literary efforts of modern times. The monotony no doubt may be overrated. There has been a vast amount of life and of variety in the literature both of England and of other countries in the last eighty years. No one for example, can maintain that Mr. Carlyle's books, apart from any question of Mr. Carlyle's genius, are not in themselves novel and startling. Society has not been accustomed to have such writings presented to it, and was partly charmed and still more astonished and confounded, when it saw them first. What is true of Mr. Carlyle is true in a less degree of others.

The method in which history has been treated by Niebuhr, Grote, Buckle, and Macaulay—to take four widely dissimilar instances—has nothing trifling or effete about it. Passing from history to romance we find again, that in the novel a new class of works has risen into existence, marked by immense vigor and full of living interest. They are indicative of a peculiar kind of mental power, which is neither wholly imagination, nor wholly observation, but something half way between the two. There is nothing monotonous about Sir Walter Scott,

or Balzac, or Mr. Thackeray, or Mr. Dickens. It is not however, in such a description of literature that poverty of invention would naturally show itself. Novels are not, as we have said, made up of mere imagination. They are mainly composed of description, though humor and imagination exercise an important influence upon the selection and arrangement of such incidents from daily life and of such types of contemporary manners as the artist determines to portray. If poverty of invention is really a disease with which the age is stricken, we should rather look to find its traces in the species of literature which depends more directly upon imaginative force.

And when we turn to poetry, there does seem to be some ground for the assertion that original thought is on the wane. No sacred poem of a modern date bears mark of the strength and sublimity that attract us to Milton. Shakespeare of course may be treated as a phenomenon with whom it is unfair to contrast the luminaries of any single generation. But independently of Shakespeare the earlier English drama has no modern rival. The lyric contemporaries of whom we are justly proud emulate their predecessors both in melody of verse and purity of sentiment, but are not their superiors in power. Even in comedy we have not of late years equalled Sheridan, any more than Sheridan himself was the equal of Molière. Meanwhile the mass of the poetry writers of the day are infected by an epidemic plague of imitation. They display their talents chiefly in reproducing the rhythms, the sentiments, and the mannerisms of others. They are always exploring Parnassus to pick up what by-gone explorers have left behind, but they cannot be said to plant the sacred hill with any fresh laurels of their own.

Yet when all is said that can be said upon this head, the importance of the distinction that we have mentioned between originality in the workman and originality in the work seems necessary to be remembered. If we are to fix our attention upon the latter alone, the charge that has been made against modern poetical literature would seem capable of application to nine tenths of the whole poetical literature of the world. There have been few poets who have not laid themselves open to it. We talk of Molière, but Molière is only Plautus in a French court-mask. His humor, his plots, his characters shine with a very borrowed light. We praise the English dramatists, but without the classical drama the English drama would never have existed, at all events in its present shape. No poet is hater of plagiarisms, or, to use a more polite expression, of adaptations, than Milton. Without the shepherds of Theocritus, and of his imitator Virgil, the pastoral romances of Europe and of the Elizabethan era would have been unknown. Pope owes his form, and something of his richness, to Ovid, to Horace, and to Juvenal. And, however far back we carry the investigation, the same result strikes us everywhere. Mr. Macaulay's school-boy could point out the obvious sources from which Roman literature itself came. The most original of Latin poets are usually thought to be Lucretius and Catullus. The more we study either, the more plain it is that both are an echo of something still more ancient.

Lucretius is a phase of Greek-Roman thought turned into verse, and modelled certainly on a foreign model. Catullus is Greek all over; some piece of Greek painting, poetry, or sculpture preserving itself almost in every line. Seneca is no more the producer of novelties than Racine.—Virgil and Horace pride themselves, not on having invented, but on having transplanted from elsewhere the thoughts for which they have been famous. Thus the golden chain of imitators has no end and no beginning. Go back as far as we may, we find scholars and students, not teachers or originators. The very artists whom we regard as pre-eminently classical seem, when we touch them, to be only a composite *rechauffé* of certain artists still. It is on this account that a large library appears, when we dive into it, to be made up of mere collections. One primitive thought may be discovered running through centuries of commentators and reproducers. Literature consists rather of the learning than of the inventions of the past; and the end of all research lands the student in the natural conviction that most things which have been well said were said very long ago, and have been repeated with varied success ever since, in thousands of volumes laid away in the dust of a hundred shelves.

Great men are, however, more original, as a rule, than the books they write; and the term "originality" comes to mean something intelligible when we begin to apply it to authors themselves. It signifies, in this case, a power of originating or creating, and is only another word

for genius. How far one may be misled by confounding originality in an author with novelty of effect in his works, will be understood at once when we consider that one of the commonest and readiest shapes which genius takes is the faculty of imitation. This is apparent in the case of children, and it is equally apparent in the case of literary genius. Original form is the last achievement of a writer, and a man of force and energy often begins by borrowing his form from other great models, and by compelling his thoughts to flow in a groove that he finds already made. Milton, one of the first of imaginative poets, is an instance of this. He started with the purest reproduction of the classics, and was a copyist before he became an "inventor" of thoughts or of harmonies. He imitated Latin, he imitated Italian, he imitated Greek, and finally he grew to his full stature and invented English. The creative faculty and the imitation are indeed very near akin to one another, and the latter ripens often into the former. The ancient philosopher who said that all poetry was imitation really meant that it was what we should call a creative art. To reproduce is to produce again.—The process is the same, provided that it is carried out with equal energy; and vigor does not cease to be vigor merely because it starts upon a beaten track.

It may show itself, for example, in rearranging what other people thought, quite as much as in thinking out some novelty itself. Method, accordingly, is universally admitted to be one mark of mental vigor. The power of generalizing which is wanted for an historian or metaphysician is not much more than intelligent system; and a habit of attempting to classify phenomena ends usually in a faculty of perceiving laws or principles. It is obvious, moreover, that the power of arranging is a step towards that of rearranging thoughts. It is through method that inventions are made, both in science and literature and philosophy. When a man has once marshalled his ideas clearly, every additional idea he picks up is not merely another drop added to the bucket, but a fresh point of view gained. He is in the condition of general who has gained, not a new recruit, but a new position. And if method is of all things importance, it is clear that the essence of genius is force rather than novelty. The best view of originality is to regard it as equivalent to force. The notion that it is synonymous with something bizarre and extraordinary is one that does a good deal of mischief to society. In reality it is no more a symptom of force to wander outside the conventional path than to keep within it. The direction which originality takes may be an accident, or its virtue consists in its momentary rather than in its direction. It has nothing in common with *clouderie*, or with quaintness; and there is no greater mistake than to think that the literary comet is more original than the literary star.—*Saturday Review*.

The coal beds of Great Britain cover an area of 11,859 square miles. The known coal area of the United States is estimated at 20,939 square miles.

THE ARROW FIRE.—That this Tie is bound to supersede the use of rope in the baling of cotton, is evident to all who have ever seen it used, if from no other reasons than the security it gives cotton thus baled from fire, and the saving of space to ship owners in the decreased bulk of the bales thus secured.

We have watched the progress of iron banding for cotton for many years, from its introduction in New Orleans, in 1858, where we saw its fire-proof virtues fully tested on the levee of that city. A bale of cotton, thus secured, was mounted upon a pile of brick at each end, and a live lightwood fire built under it. The baling was all burnt off, the outside of the bale charred, but it could not be made to burn, although subjected to the severest tests.

In great cotton fires in the Crescent City, its virtues were always prominently illustrated. Though this was the case, did not come into general use, from the difficulty of fastening, and the liability of the bands to burst from the defective nature of the iron of which they were composed. The inventor of the Arrow Tie has fully overcome these defects. The Arrow Tie made in Liverpool of the best and most pliable English iron, while the simplicity and ease with which it is fastened is its greatest recommendation. Indeed, so quickly is this accomplished, that a prominent planter of Georgia has asserted that he has fastened four bands while a negro was tying one rope.

Of its protection to cotton in case of fire no better proof could be adduced than that given in the fire at Col. Chalmers' warehouse, on Thursday night last. The fire started among some rope-banded bales, which communicated the flames to the bales above in the tier, which very luckily proved to be secured by the Arrow Tie. These bales, though subjected to great heat, did not burst from natural expansion. They done so, the destruction of the warehouse and the balance of the cotton would have been assured, as the minute particles of burning cotton would have been scattered everywhere. The indestructibility of the Arrow Tie gave the firemen time to get water, and the fire was soon suppressed.

To these facts we attribute the preservation of the warehouse and its contents.—*Macon Daily Telegraph*.

SABBATH SONG.

BY ERNEST WARE.

O Thou whose courts of hallowed light
No human foot has trod;
We see not in thy radiant light
The palace of thy rest.

Nozophors from thy royal plains
Diffuse celestial balm,
Or wait to earth the wondrous strains
Of anthem and of psalm.

We hear no sound of waters free
Where saint and angel drink;
No rattle of the goodly tree
That sways beside the brink.

Yet even in this pilgrim land,
Across the dark, keep seen,
Full many a token from thy hand
Allures our souls to thee.

Thine the young morn, that up the sky
Dances on golden feet;
Thine the calm noontide reigning high,
And thine the nightfall sweet.

Thine is the music of the sea,
The melody of bird;
Thine the low-whispered harmony
Far in the forest heard.

But when from out the twilight shade
Steals in the Sabbath hour,
Methinks some mystic charm is laid
On sky, and field, and flower.

No brighter beams the eye of day,
No softer falls the even,
But to our hearts they seem to say
New words of hope and heaven.

Ah! is it not thy blessing's dew
Upon the holy time,
That all beneath it wears the hue
Of any Elysian clime?

Thus, on the peace thy Sabbath brings
O'er woodland, stream, and sea,
Our spirits stretch their eager wings,
And fly, dear Lord, to thee.

Sabbath at Home

From the Sabbath at Home.

THE STORY OF A POOR MUSICIAN.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

In a village not far from the capital, there lived a poor musician with wife and child, or rather children, for he had six of them. Things went hard enough with him, and he was not wanting in many cares, occasioned by his numerous family. His income was very small. On Sundays he played the organ in the church, and although the parish was wonderfully edified by the glorious sounds he emitted from the instrument with skillful hand, it never occurred to it to reward the modest artist. He received for his profession of organist twenty dollars a year, and with this sum the worthy peasants thought he ought to be satisfied.

Walther, for such was the name of the musician, was satisfied with it, and it never occurred to him to ask the austere village magistrates for an increase to this scanty salary. Even if they had withheld his yearly twenty dollars, he would still have gone on playing Sunday after Sunday in the church; for to sit at his beloved organ, and to let his harmonious tones bear his son as on wings to his God and Saviour, was his most heartfelt pleasure, his deepest delight.

But the twenty dollars, although Walther owed a small house, did not suffice to feed and clothe his large family. To be sure, it was not necessary to buy shoes and boots for the children, for in summer time the little boys and girls ran about barefooted, and in winter they had to content themselves with wooden shoes, which, if they were a little heavy, at least kept them warm, and did not need resoling, as leather ones would do. But the children must have clothes. Frau Walther made their garments of gray linen, woven and spun by herself, in order that they might not cost so much; but even this simple clothing cost money, and many times in the year friend Walther scratched behind his ear when his wife came and represented that Hans or Christian or Lotte must really have a new garment, because the old one was so torn that it could be patched and pieced no longer. Then they would take counsel together, and somehow or other, when their poverty reached its height, help would come from the most unexpected quarter. On account of his gentle, kind disposition, the villagers were very fond of Walther, and though it never occurred to them to raise his salary, which would have been the proper thing, yet, when he had played unusually well, they would send him gifts that often helped him amid his most pressing wants.

These, however, would not have hindered Walther and his family from suffering with hunger, if besides his art he had not also learned a trade, and that was the trade of a tailor. Besides, he often played at weddings and other festivals in the village, and this brought in some money, which was of great service to his family. In the long run, however, things went hardly enough with him, and many a time in the year he and his wife and children had to go to bed hungry, and many a noontide came when there was nothing to eat but a bit

of dry bread, or a couple of potatoes sprinkled with salt; as for drink, they never had any thing but the clear, fresh water, that flowed into a fountain near the house.

With all their poverty and all their need, however, Walther's family were always cheerful, and they never lost, even in the worst times, their faith in God, and their hope for a better future. The six children bloomed like red poppies, and their simple mode of living kept them well, so that not one of them was ever sick. Father Walther sat all day hard at work, making jackets and coats for the peasantry, and never complained that the time seemed long to him. And he did not despise his trade, by any means, although he could play on the organ so well; "for," said he, "art brings me in but little, and trade stands on no golden but only a silver foundation, but without it we should long ago have gone to ruin."

But he loved his art above all things. Often, when he had been sitting at work till far into the night, busy with needle and shears, he would slip softly into the church, lock himself in, and play whatever his mood inspired. In such still hours he played most beautifully; and if a bearded traveler was passing, he would often stand by the church, and listen to the heavenly sounds that, full of strength and sweetness, pealed forth from the house of God. The pastor had often said, "The organist in the capital, who plays every Sunday to our gracious prince and noblemen, can not possibly play so well as our Walther; and it is a sin and a shame that such a man should be so miserably off in our village." He often tried to persuade Walther to go to the capital, and ask leave to play in the court church; but the modest man had always refused, and could not be persuaded to leave the village.

"If God only lets me keep what I have, I shall be well content," he would answer. "Here my music gives pleasure, but I should be laughed at at court. No, no, Herr Pastor! Do not try to tempt me to such a bold undertaking!"

And the good tailor, sexton, and organist staid at his post, and troubled himself very little with what was going on in the world.

At last, one wintry night, a great noise was heard in the village. The night watchman blew powerfully upon his horn, and the cry of "Fire! fire!" sounded fearfully through the streets. Every body sprang out of bed full of terror; the men rushed into the streets, and asked hastily, "Where? where?" "Walther's house!" was the answer, and every body crowded together, and rolled like a stream toward the abode of the poor man. All were ready to help and to save; but, alas! help came too late, for already the roof of the house was all in a blaze, and the people had as much as they could do to keep the next building from being devoured by the greedy flames.

Walther stood not far from his burning house, and looked sadly and with folded hands at the destruction the fire was making of his property. His wife and children stood about him, crying as if their hearts would break, and in their distress hardly able to control themselves. The father, though sorely troubled, spoke to them some words of comfort: "Do not be afraid, children, and do not despair! Our dear Lord still lives, and whatever he sends upon us we must consider as a providence, intended for our good. The loss is great, it is true; but God will still help us, as he has done hitherto."

"Bravely spoken, my man!" said the Herr Pastor, who stood near, and had heard Walther's words. "He who puts his confidence in God is not lost, and has a staff on which he can lean in every trouble." The neighbors and the rich farmers of the village came now, and offered the afflicted family a refuge in their houses: each wanted the privilege of taking Walther, with wife and children, to his home. This touched him deeply, and he said, with tears in his eyes, "See, children, how God himself makes the blossom of joy spring out of misfortune. Love lays its balsam on our wounded hearts, and help comes before our trial is over. Yes, yes, all things are for the best to them that love God!"

The family took refuge in the large house of the village magistrate, and fell asleep amid tears and prayers. Their hearts were full of trouble, but their faith in God sustained them, and kept them from sinking under their sorrow.

The next morning it was seen that of Walther's property not the smallest thing had been saved, except what little parents and children had upon their backs. And that was little enough. The sympathizing villagers provided for them the most pressing wants, and furnished them with warm clothing and with food; but their prospects for the future looked very gloomy,

and Walther did not know how to should rebuild or refurbish his house. And as he sat brooding over his misfortune, thinking and thinking what would become of him, he remembered what the Herr Pastor had urged him to do.

"Yes," said he, "I will go to the capital, to our gracious prince, offer my poor services, and, if he will listen to me, will play upon the organ as well as I can. Perhaps our dear Lord will touch his heart, perhaps, he will have compassion on me, and give me some little salary on which, with economy, we can live. He is said to be such a good, benevolent man!"

Walther did not say a word to his wife and children about this plan, in order not to excite groundless hopes in them; but he went to the Herr Pastor, told him what he proposed to do, and begged him to give him a note to the prince, in which as much might be said in his favor as was consistent with truth. The pastor, a friendly, kind-hearted man, was quite ready to fulfill Walther's wish. He told him to return in an hour, and in the interval wrote to the prince, and gave the letter to poor Walther, with his best blessing.

In a few days Walther reached the palace. He ascended the wide stone stairs with a trembling step, and saw the doorkeeper before him, who looked at him scornfully from head to foot, and then asked in a harsh tone, "What do you want?"

Walther was alarmed at this rough salutation, and replied timidly, "I wish to see our gracious prince, and to hand him a letter from my pastor."

"A begging letter, no doubt!" cried the man. "Be off with yourself! The prince can not listen to every straggler that comes along!" These cruel words went like sharp swords through Walther's heart. He stood sadly before the door of the palace, his lips trembling, and with hot tears in his eyes.

"Well, what are you standing gaping there for?" cried the doorkeeper. "Must I show you the way down the steps?"

Walther sighed, and turned his back upon the palace, in order to go away. He had scarcely taken a couple of steps, however, when he felt a hand on his arm, and a kind, friendly voice said:

"Wait a little longer, my good man."

Walther looked round, and saw an old man, with bright, intelligent little eyes, which regarded him with sympathy and compassion.

"You wish to see our gracious prince?" he asked.

"Yes; but I am forbidden," replied Walther, in a choking voice.

"Softly, softly! Perhaps we can bring it about," said the old man, smiling. "This rude fellow can not prevent it, at any rate. I am the chamberlain of our gracious master, and if you will step into my little room, we can consider the matter."

Walther felt as if he were hearing a voice from heaven. He followed his protector with fresh courage, and when they had reached the little room told him frankly what business had brought him to the capital. The chamberlain inquired particularly into his circumstances, asking a hundred questions, which Walther answered with the most guileless honesty, and said at last:

"Dear Herr Walther, I feel your misfortunes very sensibly, for I see that you are a God-fearing, Christian man. In trust your pastor's letter to me. I will give it to the prince to-day, and then we must wait to see what he will decide. Keep up your courage, Herr Walther. God will never forsake one who trusts him as you do." Walther gave up the letter without hesitation. "And now," said his new friend, "pass away the time as you best can. If you have a fancy to try the organ in the palace chapel, go to the sexton, and tell him that I would like him to unlock the door, and admit you to the gallery. He will do it with pleasure."

"Will he really?" asked Walther joyfully. "May I really venture to play upon that splendid organ? Ah, I shall do it only too gladly!"

"Well, go then, go then," said the chamberlain, smiling. "In an hour or so I will come to the chapel for you."

Walther departed with a light heart, and soon reached the house of the sexton, which had been pointed out to him. Without delay he was admitted to the church, and seated himself at the organ, which he found a very fine one.

Never in his life had he been in such a mood as that in which he now found himself. The kind, gray-headed old chamberlain, although he had promised him nothing, had awakened joyful hopes in him, and his heart was full of love to him who had thrown him in the way of so good a friend.

He was delighted, too, that he could play on this large, beautiful organ, and with a powerful hand

he ran over the keys, and played the air to the sweet hymn—

"Commit thy every way,
And all that grieves and pains,
To that true Father-care
Which the whole world sustains."

The notes of the powerful organ resounded gloriously beneath the vaulted roof of the church. Walther, overcome by his own holy emotions, forgot every thing about him, fancied himself in his own little village church, where he often had exercised his powers in solitude, and kept winning from the organ more and more beautiful sounds, unmindful how the minutes were flying away, until an hour and a half had slipped by.

Suddenly he stopped playing, for a strange hand tapped him lightly on the shoulder, and a strange voice said:

"Well done, my new organist! Stop now, and speak with my chamberlain, who will have more to tell you."

Walther looked up, saw a tall, handsome man standing behind him, who nodded to him in a friendly way, but, without waiting for a word in reply, hastened away with rapid footsteps.

"Tell me, I beseech you, who was that gentleman?" he asked the chamberlain.

Joy sparkled in the eyes of the latter; his lips were covered with smiles; every feature showed how much excited he was: at last he said, in a voice full of emotion:

"Don't you know, your lucky man? It was the prince, our most gracious master, who has appointed you organist to the court!"

"It is too much, O my God!" cried Walther, nearly fainting with joy and surprise.

"Come with me, my good fellow," said his friend cheerfully; "in my little room at home I will find something to refresh you, and then I will tell you all that has happened."

He drew the bewildered Walther away, and when he had a little recovered himself, said to him:

"Listen, my good friend and court organist." Walther smiled at this new title. "When you told me the story of your misfortunes, which you had borne with courage and faith God only could have given, and when you added that you played the organ in your village, it occurred to me that our court organist wished to retire, owing to old age, and I thought I might kill two birds with one stone—help the one to repose, and the other to a good position. I sent you to the church to play, but told you nothing of my design, lest you should not play with ease and freedom. It was necessary that you should do that, for I had resolved to propose you to the prince as successor to our organist, and knew he would go to the church to hear you when I had told him all concerning you. It was important he should know. Every thing turned out as I thought it would. Our good, gracious prince accompanied me to the church, heard you play like an angel from heaven, and now you are a made man. Six hundred dollars salary, a house, all the wood you want; what would you have more?"

"O my God!" cried Walther, while tears of joy ran down his cheeks—"O my God! what have I done to deserve this happiness? What will my dear wife say when I return to her? How my children will rejoice! O my God! it is too much, too much! What have I done to deserve it?"

"Control yourself," said the chamberlain seriously. "God has sent you this good fortune because you were patient in trouble and joyful in hope. All things are for the best to those who love God. This is what you said when your house was burning; and so now he has fulfilled those words."

"And blessed be his name!" cried Walther, looking upward. "Oh, give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good, for his mercy endureth forever!"

We can imagine the joy that was felt by Walther's wife, his children, the Herr Pastor, and other friends, when he made known his good fortune to them. We need only add that Walther enjoyed his happiness with ceaseless gratitude to God, and in true friendship for the good old chamberlain whom he had chosen as the instrument of his own loving-kindness.

The Encke Mills, at Houston, Texas, are turning out drills and sheetings of good quality.

The best Cashmere shawls never cost less than \$135 a pair, and are never sold singly.

"My Borden is Light."—A wise man sought to explain to his child the nature of a cross. He took two slips of wood, a long and a short one. "See my child," he said, "the long piece is the will of God, the short piece is your will; lay your will in a line with the will of God, and you have no cross; lay it apart, and you make a cross directly."

From Every Saturday.
A few Facts for the Wearers of Chignons.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

In a recent number of the St. Petersburg *Notes*, we make the acquaintance of an invisible horror, which, however, on account of its existence in such large quantities, and the danger of its dissemination, is even more frightful than that well-known and similar monster, the Trichine. The St. Petersburg paper founds its statements upon medical and scientific authority, and investigations which have for the first time been made known by the German naturalist, Herr Lindemann, in the "Archives of Official Pharmacy and Public Hygiene," a journal published in St. Petersburg. He says in substance as follows: That he has more closely investigated a new microscopic parasitic animalcule, named Gregarine—that is, infusoria which make their appearance in herds or broods. These animalcules are protozoa, and belong to the very lowest phase of the development of the animal organism. They exist only as parasites, but are thus found in almost all parts of the animal and human system—even in the blood. With the latter they circulate throughout the body, and, nourished by the blood itself, increase so much in dimensions that they can no longer follow their inclination to ascend into the inner minute tubes of the hair, but finally are obliged to remain stationary in the body, or indeed in some part of the hair itself. Here the Gregarine increase with such rapidity that they soon form whole colonies, choke and obstruct the blood-vessels, and are thus the cause of a long list of diseases, such as hydrophy, asthma, the so-called Bright's disease, etc. They make their appearance in the most striking manner in the human hair; but hair filled with these Gregarine can be distinguished from healthy hair only by the magnifying-glass, or by the keenest eyesight, and then only by little dark-brown knobs, which are mostly found near the extremities of the hairs. These little knobs are whole colonies of Gregarine. Herr Lindemann at a hair-dresser's in Nishni-Nowgorod examined thirty different specimens of hair, twenty of which he found infected with Gregarine. He made inquiry as to the localities from which the hair-dressers preferred to obtain their hair, and found that it had in most cases been taken from the heads of the very poorest people, especially from the matrons and maidens of the Mordvine and Burlake on the Volga. When in the spring-time the Burlake goes forth to work, he puts on, perhaps, a clean shirt, but he certainly does not take it off until he returns in the autumn. It is not to be wondered at, that, leading such manner of life as this, vermin, those natural scourges of uncleanness, should soon appear upon his person and increase to a horrible extent. By some of his later experiments, Herr Lindemann has discovered that almost every species of these parasitic vermin, especially one very disagreeable variety, whose name we will not mention to ears polite, contain in their intestinal canals a vast multitude of these Gregarine, and, by further experiment, he convinced himself most thoroughly that the Gregarine of the human hair come from these vermin.

But how do the Gregarine make their way into the flesh and blood of mankind?

Herein the ladies are the principal culprits—actual ladies, charming creatures in tasteful ball attire—who, decked with flowers, sparkling with jewels, radiant with wit and animation, in the full enjoyment of life, seem also to shed around them only happiness and pleasure. No, this sounds so horribly that we must at least restrict our accusation, and limit it to the coils and twists of their own and other people's hair which ladies of fashion wear in greater or less rolls upon the back part of their heads, under the name of "chignons."

This is the way in which it comes to pass. Herr Lindemann convinced himself by many experiments that the Gregarine do not die from want of moisture, and also that they can not be destroyed by boiling. (?) The agents, by means of which they could be killed, such as acids, alkalis, ether, etc., could not be used for this purpose, because they also injure the hair itself. There is nothing left, therefore, for the hair-dressers but to make use of the hair which they have purchased, no matter how full of Gregarine it may be, for the manufacture of ladies' chignons and head-dresses. But Herr Lindemann likewise convinced himself that the Gregarine are restored to animation and activity even by a very slight elevation of the temperature, and, especially by an allusion of moisture or vapors, quickly grow, and in a few hours arrive at that stage of complete development which results in their rapid increase in numbers. Now

we shall see how they are introduced into the interior of the human system. Under the most brilliant phase of modern society does this take place. Imagine to yourself a ball-room! The blazing lights, the dancing, the crowd of people, soon raise the temperature, and increase the moisture in the atmosphere to such an extent that the countless invisible little monsters in the masses of false hair which the ladies wear upon their heads are speedily vivified in multitudes, rapidly grow and increase, and as is the case among these inferior orders of animal life, are multiplied by division into myriads of embryos. These are dispersed throughout the atmosphere of the saloons in millions, are inhaled, fall upon the refreshments offered to the guests—in short, are introduced into the systems of those present in a hundred different ways, penetrate and poison all parts of the body, and multiply to such an extent that, like legions of evil spirits, they rise again, disperse themselves through the hair, and disseminate anew on all sides their seeds of corruption. A horrible picture! May the ladies soon learn to shrink with disgust from the mounds teeming with disease and uncleanness, which they build up with false hair upon their heads and necks already so lovely without the addition of foreign charms, and to content themselves in future with the adornments of their own natural hair.

To physicians and men of science the serious task offers itself of examining and testing more narrowly the discoveries of Herr Lindemann, in order that, in case they are shown to be accurate and well-grounded, the proper means may be taken to prevent the spread of this scourge. Meanwhile, however, the ladies will do well to abstain in future with heroic resolution from adorning themselves, if not with borrowed plumes, at least with themselves with appearing to much better advantage without artificial bunches on their necks.

TRICHINIASIS.—The scavenger habits of the rat certainly render the contents of his entrails living poison to the viler animal that devours them, and thus a prolific source of trichiniasis in swine. A committee of the Vienna Medical Society have made an elaborate report in which they maintain that the disease also originates in the rat; a large percentage of rats examined in different towns and countries having been found trichinized. It is also found that the germs of trichiniasis may be conveyed from infected meat to other food by the larvae of flies; which shows how a rat or other animal may become trichinized without eating either trichinized flesh or intestines containing germs. Prof. Brown, in a lecture before the Society for the advancement of Science and Art, in this city, stated that this parasite originates almost entirely in the swine, and is there invisible to the naked eye. When flesh containing the trichiniasis is introduced into the human stomach, the flesh is dissolved and the parasite unloosed from its cell. When this occurs the parasite is about one thirtieth of an inch in length. Birth is then given to trichiniasis, which straightway proceed to penetrate the whole muscular and flesh system through the alimentary canal. These young trichinias are at first only one five hundred and fortieth of an inch in length, and resemble a worm in spiral coil. By the time they traverse the system however, they increase in size many fold, and then begin to make felt that terrible disease to which they have given the name. As first introduced into the animal they cause trouble only by the production of their offspring. The disease is first made apparent by pains in the joints, the head, and the spine, and the patient gradually wastes away and dies. The trichinias do not create disease by eating away the flesh—which they are not fitted to do—but by hindering or closing up the forces and processes by which health is preserved. From one of the limbs of a girl who had died in this manner lately in Springfield, Mass., a portion of muscle was detached and subjected to microscopic examination. A square inch of this disclosed from 30,000 to 80,000 trichinias.—*Scientific American*.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ' immense collections in Brazil have been in good part opened and arranged (except about sixty packages) in the museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge. They include 50,000 specimens of fishes, representing over 2,200 species, 2,000 of which are supposed to be new to science. This collection now exceeds those of the British Museum and Jardin des Plantes united, containing altogether more than 2,000 species.

STABLE'S PROCESS OF BEEF PACKING, now in use in Texas, consists substantially in substituting carbonic acid for air in contact with the meat. A little salt is used, and the cone removed, and the meat is placed in cans in carbonic acid in an airtight box.

Pre-maturity of understanding is a bad sign; a man-boy is very apt to be a boy-man.

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Rev. Linus Parker.

New Orleans:

SATURDAY, JUNE 22d, 1867.

How to send money.—We are frequently receiving enquiries upon this point. We have scarcely lost anything by the mails, and consider them safe. The risk at any rate will be ours.

We are still asked shall we forward money by mail? Answer, YES. The Agent will notice, as above, that the risk is not his.

To subscribers.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

PERSONAL.—The editor-in-chief left for Baltimore last week. The ADVOCATE will "edit itself" even more impersonally than ever during his absence. We are to have weekly letters, however, in place of those leaders, which we should otherwise greatly miss.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The new street commissioner appointed by General Sheridan is apparently doing better than the old incumbent. The cleaning up is done in the night, and we find the streets and gutters as clean as a pin when we wake up in the morning. Military law has its advantages. The Board of Health report three fatal cases of cholera in private practice, and one death from yellow fever in the Charity Hospital. The health of the city, however, is considered good for the season of the year. Quarantine from infected ports is strictly enforced, and the health officers of the city are pushing their visitations into every nook and corner. If these precautions are of much value, we shall have no epidemics this summer. We are having warm and showery weather.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—In another column will be found a list of the monthly graduates of this valuable Institution, and also a card to the ladies. These are practical times, and institutions of this character are meeting the peculiar demand. Here young men, and young ladies, too, can soon be prepared for business and usefulness. Every body ought to have a practical business education. If possible, secure a full collegiate course, but by all means let every young man master the practical details of penmanship and accounts. An acquaintance with these things will be of advantage to men in all pursuits. Many situations now filled by able-bodied young men ought to be filled by ladies, and the gentlemen should be in the out-door battle of life. Mr. Dolbear, as an educator, is long and favorably known, and needs no commendation from us.

The commerce of Galveston, Texas, it is estimated, will reach \$80,000,000 this year.

MISSIONARY EMIGRATION.

It is estimated that more than sixteen thousand of our Southern people have already settled in Brazil. A vessel leaves this port, in a few days, with about three hundred passengers for the same destination. Many have gone to Venezuela. Some have gone to Honduras, and there is every indication of a continuous exodus. The emigrants, so far, are among the best of our people, thrifty, industrious, religious, and often possessed of considerable means.

The Methodist Church South is largely and respectfully represented in every ship that sails. The Central and South American States will soon be dotted over with colonies from our shores. Our civilization, language, customs, improvements, and religion will be carried and planted by them throughout these vast and hitherto almost unexplored regions. Is God thrusting out a people into the regions beyond, and compelling us to enter a door which our misfortunes have thrown wide open? Providence seems to point in this direction, and to the Christian this movement is full of hopeful meaning.

Single missionaries sent here and there could make but little impression upon the Catholic population of Spanish and Portuguese extraction. And the native Indian population of these countries have become so shaped and imbued by Romanism as almost to defy the ordinary instrumentalities of Protestantism. We are disposed to think that this aboriginal, Creole compound, upon which Romanism has acted as a mordant to fix all the dyes of superstition and degradation, is the most difficult subject upon which the missionary can work. The spiritual capabilities and religious intuitions are gone, and there is scarcely enough of conscience left to form the basis of instruction and appeal. Here in South Louisiana we have often come in contact with a mongrelism akin to that which exists in the Spanish American countries, and we doubt whether China is as hard a soil for Gospel culture.

Yet here are millions without the Gospel, inhabiting the most favored regions, and within a bow-shot of our mission rooms and Bible houses. Impelled by an almost imperious necessity, thousands of Protestants are now swarming thither. They are taking with them their faith, their ministers, their Bibles, and their worship. The motive that leads them there is not chiefly religious—perhaps not religious at all—but the providential purpose and result are intimately connected with the advancement of Christ's kingdom. Homes, security for life and property, and openings for business enterprise and fortune are the objects sought. But in securing these ends they are establishing powerful centers of light and influence, which may slowly but surely leaven a nation, or even a continent. What the single-handed missionary never could have accomplished, these colonies may in time succeed in doing. We do not expect these results to ripen at once. The process of assimilation must be slow, but the light is beginning to dawn.

These emigrants are taking balm with them, and its healing power will be felt. Incidental as this missionary idea may be to ourselves, in God's plan it may be the chief intent. Many ministers are going, or have already gone. Our impoverished missionary treasury is not drawn on for their support. These emigrant missions will be self-supporting, making their own way, and depending upon their own resources. The preachers go to share with the people in the adventures and hardships and benefits of the

enterprise, but their ministrations will promote the spiritual welfare of the colonists, and they will in many instances enter the fields of labor whitening around them.

Whether our emigrants see in their own movements, and in the calamities which impel them, the hand of Providence as we see it, or not, the part which they may be performing in the evolutions of Christ's kingdom is a fact still. But we wish they could see and feel the real nature and greatness of their mission. It would go far to reconcile them to the causes which have led to their expatriation, and the very thought would assure them of the divine protection, and cheer them in their wanderings. The act would be dignified, and the motive would be ennobled by the conviction that they are doing something for God: If every Christian who goes maintains his consecration as living "unto the Lord," and sustains his character as "the light of the world," and, above all, if every preacher remembers his ordination vows, these far off lands will be vocal after awhile with the Redeemer's praise.

There is danger, however. The service of God, and the duties of religion, are easily neglected amidst the material interests of the hour. The spirit of speculation may grow into a mania, the sober and rational objects originally contemplated may be wildly cast aside by haste for riches, and in the turmoil mammon will turn God out of the soul. Preachers may feel themselves providentially released from that consecration which at home gave the bulk of their time to the exercise of their calling, and thus enter too absorbingly into secular affairs. Circumstances may compel a large diversion of time and attention to temporal matters, but the character of a minister and ambassador for God ought not to be overshadowed by them. In the great and providential ends which we believe to be in this emigration movement, and in the peculiar difficulties and temptations which are incidental to it, there is need that Christians engaged in it—ministers and laymen—should be vigilantly faithful to their high calling, as witnesses for Christ and as the salt of the earth. They have need to estimate themselves in the character of missionary emigrants, fulfilling the high behests, to which God has called them, of enlarging the domain of truth and of spreading scriptural holiness over lands which, of all others, are by nature most highly endowed and blessed.

REGISTRATION IN LOUISIANA.

The progress of registration thus far is shown in the subjoined table, which we take from the *Picayune* of the 19th inst. The time for registration expires on the 30th. We have seen no order from the Commander of the District extending it. Registration, however, may be re-opened, we suppose, but we have no intimation of any such purpose at this present writing. The table will enable our readers to form some notion of the probable results at the ballot-box. If registration is done, the next step will be an election for a convention and the members thereof. After that, if a convention is decided upon, will be the approval of the new constitution, election of State officers and members of Congress, and then formal application to Congress for admission into the Union. How rapidly all these steps shall be taken depends upon the will of General Sheridan, and that again depends upon the will of the July Congress. That all of these matters are to be manipulated and shaped to fit the radical bedstead is clear. We doubt whether any State will be admitted unless it knocks with a

radical knuckle, and gives the pass-word of the dominant party.

| | Whites. | Blacks. | Vote in 1860. |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------------|
| Jefferson..... | 204 | 264 | 1502 |
| Assension..... | 423 | 1736 | 7790 |
| Ouachita..... | 268 | 1370 | 800 |
| St. Helena..... | 241 | 454 | 641 |
| St. John..... | 235 | 1135 | 392 |
| Assumption..... | 772 | 1563 | 1022 |
| Concordia..... | 520 | 1673 | 322 |
| Iberville..... | 250 | 888 | 905 |
| Natchitoches..... | 192 | 1394 | 1391 |
| Rapides..... | 420 | 2155 | 1754 |
| St. Mary..... | 390 | 1558 | 940 |
| Avoyelles..... | 563 | 898 | 1047 |
| Caddo..... | 212 | 1206 | 1230 |
| DeSoto..... | 240 | 944 | 700 |
| Claborn..... | 100 | 400 | 1788 |
| Tensas..... | 54 | 568 | 391 |
| St. Landry..... | 445 | 1084 | 1866 |
| St. Martin..... | 577 | 1254 | 1188 |
| Catahoula..... | 126 | 101 | 1135 |
| Morehouse..... | 103 | 301 | 473 |
| Caldwell..... | 155 | 262 | 1512 |
| Pointe Coupee..... | 308 | 1074 | 828 |
| Jackson..... | 310 | 400 | 377 |
| Washington..... | 272 | 115 | 120 |
| Madison..... | 40 | 1110 | 6027 |
| East Baton Rouge..... | 678 | 2737 | 6027 |
| West Baton Rouge..... | 189 | 762 | 6027 |
| St. Martin..... | 318 | 890 | 6027 |
| West Feliciana..... | 175 | 1455 | 6027 |
| East Feliciana..... | 450 | 1650 | 6027 |
| Livingston..... | 196 | 138 | 6027 |
| Orleans..... | 231 | 1238 | 6027 |
| Bossier..... | 211 | 178 | 6027 |
| Lafourche..... | 1040 | 1329 | 6027 |
| Terrebonne..... | 283 | 1425 | 6027 |
| Blenville..... | 494 | 774 | 6027 |
| Sabine..... | 193 | 166 | 6027 |
| Winn..... | 398 | 168 | 6027 |
| Union..... | 367 | 280 | 6027 |
| First District..... | 5204 | 4313 | 9517 |
| Second District..... | 2654 | 3792 | 6027 |
| Third District..... | 2362 | 3323 | 6354 |
| Fourth District..... | 2274 | 1285 | 3547 |
| Algers..... | 330 | 1287 | 1557 |

Removals and Appointments.

The following extracts from the opinion of the Attorney General, on the power of District Commanders to remove from and appoint to civil offices, legislative, judicial, and executive, comes by telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The opinion of the Attorney General is too elaborate for telegraphing, and the reasoning too close for a synopsis. The following verbatim extracts cover the conclusions:

I find it impossible, under the provisions of this act, to comprehend such an official as Governor of one of these States appointed to office by one of these military commanders. Certainly he is not the Governor recognized by the laws of the State, elected by the people of the State, and clothed as such with the chief executive power.

Nor is he appointed as a Military Governor, for a State which has no lawful Governor, under the pressure of an existing necessity, to exercise powers at large.

The intention, no doubt, was to appoint him to fill a vacancy, occasioned by a military order, and put him in the place of the removed Governor, to execute the functions of the office as provided by law. The law takes no cognizance of such an official, and he is clothed with no authority or color of authority.

What is true as to the Governor, is equally true as to all other legislative, executive, and judicial officers of the State. If the military commander can oust one from his office, he can oust them all, and if he can fill one vacancy, he can fill all, and thus usurp all civil jurisdiction into his own hands, or the hands of those who had their appointments from him and subject to his power of removal, and thus frustrate the very right secured to the people by this act.

Certainly this act is rigorous enough in the power which it gives. With all its severity, the right of electing their own officers is still left with the people and must be preserved.

I must not be understood as fixing limits to the power of the military commanders in case of an actual insurrection or riot. It may happen that an insurrection in one of these States may be so general and formidable as to require the temporary suspension of all civil government, and the establishment of martial law in its place, and the same may be true as to local disorder or riot, in reference to the civil government of the city or place where it breaks out.

Whatever power is necessary to meet such emergencies, the military commander may properly exercise. I confine myself to the proper authority of the military commander where peace and order prevail.

When peace and order do prevail, it is not allowable to displace the civil officers and appoint others in their places, under any idea that the military commander can better perform his duties or carry out the general purposes of the act by the agency of civil officers of his own choice rather than by the lawful incumbents.

The act gives him no right to resort to such an agency, but does give him the right to have a sufficient military force to enable him to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned. On the suppression of insurrection and riot the military commander is wholly independent of the civil authority, so too in the trial and punishment of criminals or offenders, he may supersede the civil jurisdiction. His power is to be exercised in these special emergencies, and the means are put into his hands by which it is to be exercised, that is to say, sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority, and that of military tribunals of his own appointment to try and punish offenders.

These are strictly military powers to be executed, not by the civil authority, or by civil officers appointed by him to perform ordinary civil duties. If these emergencies do not happen, if civil order is preserved and criminals are duly prosecuted by the regular criminal courts, the military power, though preserved, will remain passive.

Its proper function is to preserve the peace, to act promptly when the peace is broken, and restore order. When that is done, and the civil authority may again safely resume its functions, the military power becomes again passive, but on guard and watchful.

This, in my opinion, is the whole scope of the military power conferred by this act, and in arriving at this construction of the act, I have not found it necessary to resort to the strict construction which is allowable.

The famous Tredgar iron works are in full blast near Richmond, employing 400 men.

Congress to Meet in July.

This seems probable. The ability that the President may interfere with the district commanders are strong reasons. The radicals must meet to watch over this reconstruction business. The South must be Afro-radical.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Wood's excursion passed Peoria, Ill., to day. Fifteen Senators of the party expressed their determination to be in Washington for the July session. Those with the party joined Wade in a telegram to Schenck, Chairman of the National Congressional Union Committee, to advise all Republican Senators and Representatives to be present. There is now little doubt of a July session. As an illustration of the dominant sentiment, the following concluding paragraph of the Tribune editorial is telegraphed.

"Above all, and here we approach the crime of the opinion. This is not the construction intended by Congress and accepted by the Administration and the country in this respect. The Attorney General is dishonest, he is a partisan endeavoring to prepare the country for a great wrong. We are afraid we cannot trust the President. He seems to have the fatal faculty of blundering, of getting himself and his friends into trouble, of bringing peril to the country. Nothing seems to annoy him so much as peace. We believe he means, if he dares, to strike a blow at the reconstruction policy of Congress and bring up from the pit of sin and iniquity the shameless policy by which he sought to deprive a race of its dearly earned rights. We must show him that he dare not. Congress should assemble in July and address itself again to reconstruction. We must make this bill so plain that even Stansberry may understand it, and so comprehensive that the President cannot escape its execution. We regret that the administration has forced another issue upon the country—we must promptly meet it.

Military Order in Mississippi.

The following order is important to neighbors of Mississippi. There is nothing like military law for directness, and prompt execution. So much better than the circumlocution of legislative and civil processes.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DIST.,
[Mississippi and Arkansas],
Vicksburg, Miss., June 12, 1867.

[General Orders No. 12.]

I. With a view to secure to labor in this district his hire or just share of the crops, as well as to protect the interests alike of debtors and creditors from sacrifices of property by forced sales in the present impoverished condition of the country, it is ordered that all proceedings for the sale of land under cultivation, or of the crops, stock, farming utensils or other materials, used in tilling such lands, in pursuance of any execution, writ or order of sale, issued in any cases where the debt or other cause of civil action was contracted or accrued prior to the 1st day of January, 1866, be stayed and suspended until after the 30th day of December, 1867. In the meantime, all interferences, under color of any such legal process, with the lawful tenant in cultivating or gathering the growing crops is prohibited; provided that the rights or remedies for a recovery of debts, at any time, of parties to whom the crops have been hypothecated for money, stock or other means or material supplied in the cultivation of the land, shall not be hereby prejudiced or postponed.

This order to go into effect from and after the 20th day of June, 1867, in the State of Mississippi, and from and after the 30th day of June, 1867, in the State of Arkansas.

II. It having been reported that corn, so much needed by the poor of this district, is being made into whisky illicitly, Sub-District and Post Commanders are directed, when they can learn of the existence of any distillery engaged in manufacturing whisky, to inform themselves whether it pays the legal taxes, and if not, seize it and all the liquor they can find, and as poverty increases where whisky abounds, the property seized will be sold for the benefit of the country in which it is found and the money will be divided under the direction of the Registration Board for that county, to whom it will be duly turned over.

Sub-districts and post commanders are entrusted with the execution of this order. III. When complaints are made by citizens that they have been persecuted by the civil authorities for opinions sake, such complaints will be entertained by post commanders in this District, who after carefully inquiring into all the circumstances, taking testimony under oath of both parties, will forward a report of their investigation, accompanied by the affidavits, to these headquarters.

By command of Brevet Major Gen. Ord.
JOHN TYLER,
1st Lieut. 43d U. S. Inf. A. A. G.
Official

A special order from Gen. Sheridan, No. 72, declares null and void the second section of ordinance No. 10, adopted by the police jury of the parish of Ouachita on the 25th of February last, requiring "that the Informant shall be liable for cost in cases of prosecution." The General commanding declares this regulation has "the effect to operate against the poorer classes of people, especially colored citizens; and is also at variance with the laws of Louisiana."—Exchange.

The Pacific Railroad is now in operation 660 miles west from St. Louis.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

TALLADEGA, ALA., June 12, 1867.
Mr. Editor: I have been quite industrious in endeavoring to circulate church papers on my circuit. The objections are mainly two, namely, scarcity of money and postmasters. The proposed now is, that these objections are likely to be partially removed. Meanwhile, my answer to the question in the discipline—"Is the literature of the church circulated and read?"—is, that I carry my three *Advocates*—namely, New Orleans, Nashville, and Macon, also the Monthly—me, and read them to the families I visit as well as on all suitable occasions. Yea, editors may object to this, and say that while I carry the papers to the people and read for them, that they will not subscribe. Nay, I trust this will prove an effectual way to secure a more useful as well as wider circulation. I find this convenient helps, even to the pulpit; and they come frequently alike in place, either before or after sermon; not so much account of the doctrines (although in them they are not defective) as for their aid in the practical application of the Gospel.

I entered upon my work this year profoundly impressed with the importance of working while it is day. This being the sixty-fifth year of my life, I believe in Mr. Jefferson who advised me to take things by the handle. Well, the first thing was to discover where the handle or handles of my circuit were. Having found them, I proceeded at once to handle it—vigorously.

The crops, the crops is the great thing. It suggests an apt illustration of my labors. Am I not cultivating Immanuel's land? Am I not greatly interested in the crop growing in these broad lands? Here seed was sown years ago, and with the tears of Newman, Foster, Pettine, Curry, Perry, Smith, and others, may I not hope to return at the end of the year, bringing some of their sheaves, as my own, with me?

Imagine a farmer working hard, and early, during the spring and summer. He prepared his ground well, got his crop in in good time, been diligent in plowing and hoeing, breaking the clods; and by dint of toil has killed all the grass and weeds, a word, his crop is clean. "T is Saturday night I see him, as he returns from field, lifting his eyes to the clouds; he voluntarily prays, 'Now, Lord, send refreshing showers.' So I feel as I pray. I, too, have tried to cultivate lands of Immanuel's after the most improved style. I subsoiled as deep as strength of my team would allow. I ploughed close to the corn. Some plow the grass and weeds were rank and high, but I hope I have not injured the corn this thorough cleaning.

One more item. I find there is rust in some of the church members, as well as the wheat. But my brethren tell me it is confined to the blade (the heart, the heart). They say I have not been diligent as I ought, or have been. But love God. My heart is right. I will be better. I believe you brethren, now let me admonish you that the way keep that rust from the stem (the life) is to get it off the blade as soon as possible. I would like to write more the Fayetteville circuit, but I fear I will require more room than you can give of your excellent columns.

DANIEL DUNCAN

BENTON, MISS., June 14, 1867.
YAZOO CIRCUIT—MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Mr. Editor: This circuit is in the northern part of Yazoo county, and composed of six white and four colored churches, with a membership of about a hundred.

The colored churches, though included in the same pastoral charge with regular circuit, have been organized into separate Quarterly Conference, with fifteen official members. They are in very prosperous state, about fifty have been baptized and received into their communion this year. Steps have been taken at two places to provide them with a place of worship of their own, and by next I think they will be both able and willing to support a pastor of their own.

The regular circuit is also prospering. Several have been added to the church, and we trust they are as well as saved.

In the town of Benton we have had an encouragement. Eighteen have been received this year—twenty by certificate, six from the world. We have had a protracted meeting here, and have made no special effort to "get up" a revival, have simply attended our monthly appointments, held our weekly prayer meetings, and regular church meetings, organized Sabbath-school, revived class meetings, and attended to our pastoral duties. The Holy Spirit is in our midst, and success seems to be attending our labors, which the Lord has praised.

It is encouraging to see our young turning away from the alluring pleasures of the world, and consecrating themselves to the service of God with calm determination, as we have seen them do here.

May they be pillars in the temple of God! The future prospects of the church look bright while such is the state of the world.

I will just add that our organ and choir of which some will disapprove—are not in a "loft" or "box," in the church, but down in the congregation in front of the altar, where, in the humble judgment, all church choirs ought to be.

Street Sunday-School Library.

Bro. R. J. Harp, pastor of this charge, has furnished us with a most complete and recently printed Catalogue of this Library. Eleven hundred new volumes have been added, making a total of over three thousand volumes, many of which are new editions of large and standard works. The character of the library is described in an extract from the

The greatest caution and most assiduous care have been exercised in the selection of books from the lists of forty-seven publishing houses, in Europe and America, to constitute the cream of literature adapted to such libraries—calculated to instruct and instruct; combining what is useful in style, pure in diction, and lofty in conception, with that which is chaste in expression and states in its moral tone.

In addition to the main Library contained in this Catalogue, the School has six hundred volumes of Books for children, and a large assortment of Bibles and Bibles, and supplies of semimonthly with an Illustrated Paper.

After many months of arduous labor in procuring and procuring these books, we have them to their readers, with the hope that they may be an invaluable blessing to the young people of the district.

It is our intention to enrich our stalls, from time to time, by adding new and valuable publications, as our means enable us to do so.

To fully understand and appreciate all that has been done, the Library must be seen. It is worth a visit to the School to see the shelving, arrangements, and all appointments of the Library room are of high perfection. Money has been liberally expended on this object. The Church and Sunday-School are incomparable with a good library—books for old as well as for the young. The past and brethren of Moreau street deserve praise for their efforts in this enterprise. We know of no Church or Sunday-School library equal to this.

LATEST NEWS.

Trial of Surratt.

WASHINGTON, June 19.

John Fisher decided that the prosecution need not furnish a list of witnesses to be called, and against the right of the witnesses for cross-examination at any time during the trial. The fact has been developed during the argument that the prosecution have seventy witnesses.

Charles H. Bina, watchman at the Vermont Central Railroad Depot, testified that one, one of whom left a headkerchief and a watch, and against the right of the witnesses for cross-examination at any time during the trial. The fact has been developed during the argument that the prosecution have seventy witnesses.

Correll Hobart, conductor on the Vermont Central road testified that he carried two men, one of whom looked like the prisoner, towards Canada.

Correll agreed to admit railroad time as evidence.

Mr. Triplett—Heard conversation between Mrs. Surratt and the prisoner. (The latter said she would give a thousand dollars to kill the President.)

Thought he heard the prisoner, who was a Union victory, curse the army. To this the defense objected, and the evidence was admitted. The evidence, introduced to confirm the opinion of Surratt's presence here on the night of the assassination was heard, and nothing striking was developed. Court adjourned.

The Cabinet session lasted from 10 until 12, when the President, Stanton and Secretary had a prolonged interview. Mr. Admiral Stephen C. Rowan has been assigned to the command of the Atlantic Squadron.

The Department of State has information that the court martial in the case of Maximilian has been suspended for the present.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were \$446,000.

The Cabinet is in session to-day, making the third consecutive day.

Gen. Pope telegraphs Gen. Grant that a letter that accuses have been applied to the municipal government of Mobile, but that the offices are filled from the best people of the city. He states that Gen. Swayne is on his way to Washington.

Nothing authentic has transpired regarding the Cabinet meeting to-day.

The Executive Order is not yet completed.

James Newton, late Commissioner of Agriculture, died to-day.

New York, June 19.—The Express says it has private but thoroughly authentic advice that Juarez's forces were severely repulsed at Tampico. The garb of the battle was "Viva Santa Anna!"

Stanton has been proclaimed President of the Republic.

The American schooner United States, with emigrants from Wilmington, N. C., has arrived in Guayana.

The revolution in Venezuela had been quelled.

The great scarcity of rain in Jamaica threatened the sugar crop, which would be very light, but an abundant coffee crop was expected.

Capt. Fry, of the American schooner Charleston, was drowned at Port Tyo.

CHARLESTON, June 19.—The comments upon Gen. Sickles's course, contained in the Attorney General's opinion, published

here this morning, has created a profound sensation. Gen. Sickles has to-day forwarded a request to Washington to be relieved from duty as commander of this district, and demanded a Court of Inquiry on his official action.

Riot at Birmingham.

London, June 18.—A formidable anti-Popery riot is progressing at Birmingham. The rioters in strong force. A Roman Catholic chapel had been attacked and threatened with demolition. Intense excitement prevails. At 3 p.m. the rioters are in full possession of the city of Birmingham. All efforts to preserve order proved futile.

Large bodies of troops have been sent to the scene of disturbance, with orders to put it down at all hazards.

The Bank of Holland has reduced the rate of interest to 2½ per cent. A Reform mob attacked a Tory meeting last night at St. James Hall, stormed the platform and erected a red flag, surmounted by a Liberty cap.

There was much fighting and many arrests were made.

From Mexico.—A letter from San Luis Potosi, dated May 28th, gives the following additional particulars of Maximilian's trial.

"On the 25th inst. Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia were placed in separate cells, under double guard, and a court-martial was organized to try them. Since the days of the Spanish inquisition no such tribunal has ever been framed. Who the President is no one knows. Where court sits and who are the witnesses is equally a matter buried in the darkest obscurity. The Judge Advocate has fourteen points of accusation. With these he passes from one to the other of the prisoners, and asks them on each point what they have to say in reply. In vain the Emperor requested time to consult his counsel, naming as such the Liberal General Rivas, Pallacio and Senor Martinez de la Lora, of Mexico city. In vain he protested against the legality of the court.

These proceedings have been going on for 3 days, and to-morrow the sentence is expected to be given. If that sentence is passed it will undoubtedly be death, and the fate of the Emperor will be shared by his chief officers.

But a sudden case of perplexity has arisen to-night, and affords almost the only faint hope of the Emperor's life being spared. Notice has been served upon the President that Maximilian denies the jurisdiction of the court, on grounds of international law. I am a government, he says, recognized by every power in the world except the United States, and I can only be tried by a legal congress of nations. Wheaton's work on International Law was at once in requisition; but there was only one copy in the whole of San Luis Potosi, and that belonged to a shrewd notary, who got his own price for it before he would give it up. Wheaton obtained, the Ministry have been in deliberation the whole night, and the council has not even now (midnight) broken up. What the result will be no one ventures to predict.

President Juarez is unquestionably in dilemma. The newspapers and all the violent liberals are clamoring loudly for Maximilian's blood. All the crimes and outrages of the French troops in this vicinity—and they are legion—are charged upon his head.

On the other hand, if the President orders Maximilian's execution, he has been warned that he would lose the sympathy of the United States. Personally Juarez would like to conciliate the United States; but the anti-American feeling has grown so strong here, especially since the unexpected fall of Queretaro, that it is quite possible Maximilian may be shot out of mere bravado towards the United States.

Interesting from Mexico—Maximilian's Proclamation.

GALVESTON, June 10.—We have news from Mexico to June 2. Miramon was still dangerously ill of his wound. Mendez was executed by order of Escobedo on the 16th ult. Campos was shot a few hours after the amputation of his leg.

When Maximilian gave up his sword to Escobedo, he said: "I surrender to you my sword owing to an infamous treason, without which to-morrow's sun would have seen yours in my hands."

Escobedo ordered a court martial to assemble and the 23th May, for the trial of the Emperor.

Maximilian sent, through Gen. Diaz, a telegram to the Prussian Minister at the city of Mexico, calling on him together with Miramon Riva Palacio and the Licentiate Martinez de la Torre, to defend him.

The official list of officers made prisoners at Queretaro is as follows: The Emperor Ferdinand Maximilian, Gens. Miguel Miramon, Thomas Mejia, Severo Del Castillo, Francisco G. Casanova, Jose de Herrera, Lozada Peliceros, Jose Maria Magana, Mariana Reyes, Pantaleon Moret Mariano, Monterde, Jesus Maria Cuervo, Pedro Valdez, Manuel Escobedo and Silyerito Ramirez; total, 14, colonels, 18; lieutenants, 16; majors, 36; captains, 114; lieutenants, 116; 2d lieutenants, 108; total, 437.

MARRIED.

Married, June 2nd, 1867, by Rev. A. Dowling, WILLIAM H. STANLY to Miss FLETCHER AYMAR, near Milton, Fla.

Also, June 13th, '67, by Rev. A. Dowling, CARRIE A. LANORUM to Miss MARGARET C. MIMS, in Milton, Fla.

Married, at Houma, La., June 6, 1867, by Rev. P. M. Goodwyn, Mr. XAVIER PAUL to Mrs. LYDIA H. ROCKWOOD, daughter of Joseph Semple, Esq., all of Terrebonne Parish.

OBITUARIES.

EDWARD CUSHING, infant son of Amasa and Jennie A. Palmer, was born May 5, 1867, and died May 21, 1867. "Many little children have gone to heaven to live."

Died, April 8th, 1867, Sister Mary E. KERKENDALL, aged 35 years. Sister K. was born and raised in Dallas county, Ala., embraced religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, at an early age, in which she lived a consistent member until the day of her death. Her life was that of a humble unpretending Christian, her death was calm, peaceful and happy. Surely, "our women and children are not afraid to die."

W. W. GRAHAM.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

For reasons considered just and good, the meeting of the Convention of Natchez District is postponed until the 25th of September next. J. A. GODFREY.

DISTRICT MEETING.

There will be a District Meeting for Jackson District, held at Canton, on the 29th and 30th days of June next, to open at 10 o'clock A. M. Bishop Paine will be present.

All the officers, members of the several Quarterly Conferences should be present, including, of course, all ministers, traveling and local.

Written reports will be expected on the following subjects, viz: Church Finances; Parsonages; Sabbath Schools; Missions; Church Extension; Education; and any other matters of ecclesiastical interest.

Full attendance is requested. R. ARNEY, P. E. Canton, Miss., 18, 1867.

New Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Felicity Street | April 21 |
| District Meeting | " 28 |
| Moreau Street | May 5 |
| Carondelet Street | " 12 |
| Jefferson City | " 19 |
| Quar. Coa. N. O. Cir. | May 20th, |
| Advocate office, at 7 p.m. | |
| German Churches, at Craps street | " 26 |
| " Quar Conference | " 24 |
| Baton Rouge | June 8, 9 |
| Bayou Gros Tete and Plaquemine | " 15, 16 |
| at Plaquemine | " 22, 23 |
| Thibodeaux circuit, at Tigerville | " 22, 23 |

J. O. KERNER, P. E.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Many, at Bayou Lee | June 1, 2 |
| Anacoco, Kismetie | " 8, 9 |
| Plaquemine Hill, at Bethel | " 15, 16 |
| Shreveport | July 6, 7 |
| N. Rossier, at Collinsburg | " 13, 14 |
| Caddo, at Ketchie | " 20, 21 |
| Belle Bower | " 27, 28 |
| Springville, at Holly's S. H. | Aug 3, 4 |
| Massfield, at Foster's Chapel | " 10, 11 |
| B. P. ALEXANDER, P. E. | |
| Address: Massfield, La. | |

Tuskaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Marion | May 25, 26 |
| Greensboro | June 1, 2 |
| New Bern and Oak Grove | " 8, 9 |
| Brush Creek | " 15, 16 |
| Liberty | " 22, 23 |
| Scottsville and Carthage | July 6, 7 |
| Tuskaloosa | " 13, 14 |
| Havanna | " 20, 21 |
| Entaw | " 27, 28 |
| Forkland | Aug 3, 4 |
| J. L. COTTON, P. E. | |

Mobile District—Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Mobile, St. Paul's | June 22, 23 |
| " Franklin street | " 29, 30 |
| " St. Francis | July 6, 7 |
| Whistler & Cottage Hill, at Cottage Hill | " 13, 14 |
| Citronelle, at George's | " 20, 21 |
| Eastern shore & Fish River, at P. Clear | " 27, 28 |
| Bay shore and Pascagoula at Zion | Aug 3, 4 |
| Ocean Springs at Ocean Springs | " 10, 11 |
| Waynesboro, at Buckatana | " 17, 18 |
| St. Stephens & State Line, at State Line | " 24, 25 |
| THOS. W. DORRAN, P. E. | |

Vicksburg Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Port Gibson Station | May 1, 2 |
| Rocky Springs at Steele Chapel | " 8, 9 |
| Cayuga Circuit, at Reeves | " 15, 16 |
| Burtonton Tabernacle | " 22, 23 |
| Fayette, at Cape Ridge | " 29, 30 |
| Vicksburg Station | June 6, 7 |
| North Warren, at Oak Ridge | " 13, 14 |
| Warren, at Mt. Aloa | " 20, 21 |
| Raymond, at Forrest Hill | " 27, 28 |
| G. H. CLINTON, P. E. | |

The District Meeting of the Vicksburg District will be held at Port Gibson, beginning June 20th, 1867.

All the ministers, itinerant and local, and the official members of the several pastoral charges, are earnestly solicited to be present. Rev. Bishop Paine will be present.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Lexington at Oregon | June 15, 16 |
| Greenwood, at Greenwood | " 22, 23 |
| Carrollton, at Mt. Zion | " 29, 30 |
| Emory, at Emory | July 6, 7 |
| Holmes, at Wheeling | " 13, 14 |
| Richland, at Goodman | " 20, 21 |
| Black Hawk, at Sweetwater | Aug 3, 4 |
| Mount Olivet, at Fletcher Chapel | " 10, 11 |
| Yazoo, at Mt. Carmel | " 17, 18 |
| Yazoo City Station | Aug 24, 25 |
| Sept 1 | |

In addition to the above appointments I will preach, *Deo volente*, at the following places and times.

| | |
|------------|--------------------------|
| Lexington | June 13, 8 o'clock P. M. |
| Sweetwater | " 19, 11 " A. M. |
| Black Hawk | " 20, 8 " P. M. |
| Carrollton | " 27, 8 " " |
| Eden | " 28, 8 " " |
| Durant | July 19, 8 " " |
| Benton | Aug 16, 8 " " |

BRETHREN: Have religious services on the stated fast-days. Our District Meeting will commence Sweetwater, Black Hawk Circuit, on the first day of August. I urge upon the Preachers the importance of having everything in readiness for the Quarterly Meetings. They should be made, as far as possible, occasions of interest and profit to the Church.

J. M. WOOD, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Vescon | June 8, 9 |
| Chrystal Springs, Georgetown | " 22, 23 |
| Hazlehurst, White Bay | " 15, 16 |
| Brookhaven | July 6, 7 |
| Holmesville, Summit | " 13, 14 |
| Meadville, Smyrna | " 20, 21 |
| Bayou Chitto, Monticello | " 27, 28 |
| Bayou Pierre, Pleasant Valley | Aug 3, 4 |
| Pearl River | " 10, 11 |
| Scotland, Bethesda | " 17, 18 |

G. W. MILLSAPS, P. E.

BROOKHAVEN DISTRICT MEETING.

A District Meeting will be held on Brookhaven District, at Brookhaven, on the fifth, sixth, and seventh of July. The preachers, itinerant and local, with all the members of Quarterly Conferences of the District are invited to attend. Bishop Paine, is expected to preside.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SAFE, CERTAIN, AND SPEEDY CURE FOR NEURALGIA, AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES. Its effects are magical.



It is an unerring remedy in all cases of Neuralgia. Facials, often causing a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than two or three pills.

No other form of Neuralgia or Nervous Disease has failed to yield to this wonderful remedial agent.

Even the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general nervous derangement, — of many years standing, — affecting the entire system, its use for a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost, always affords the most astonishing relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure.

It contains no drugs or other materials in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can always be used with perfect safety.

It has long been in constant use by many of our most eminent physicians, who give it their unqualified and unqualified approval.

Sent by mail on receipt of price, and postage.

One package, \$1.00 Postage 6 cts.
Six packages, 5.00 " 27 "
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It is sold by all wholesale and retail dealers in drugs and medicines throughout the United States, and by

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LIST OF MONTHLY GRADUATING CLASS.

OF

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

April 25, 1867.

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| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| E E Seamer | of Louisiana |
| C W Byington | of Georgia |
| H L Nason | of Texas |
| H H Stout | of Mississippi |
| J W Lawrence | of Texas |
| C Simmons | of Louisiana |
| T Clements | of Louisiana |
| H J Hareless | of Louisiana |
| L E Alexander | of Texas |
| C O Williams | of Texas |
| J M Levey | of Alabama |
| H B Ferguson | of Alabama |
| W W Hopkins | of Alabama |
| W J Foster | of Texas |
| L P Smith | of Texas |
| J W Holt | of Texas |
| L F Johnson | of Texas |
| L L Lubbell | of Mississippi |
| J C Bunker | of Texas |
| Albert Iankes | of Texas |
| W M Lacy | of Texas |
| J W Cox | of Mississippi |
| J G Wilkerson | of Texas |
| J L Greene | of Texas |
| G W Byington | of Georgia |
| M A Edwards | of Georgia |
| A J Love | of Texas |
| N C Whittington | of Mississippi |
| J T Young | of Louisiana |

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There will be Apartments and Houses for sale for LADIES, and also for LADIES, under the name of the SUMMER MONTHS, in Pennsylvania, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, and if classes are formed immediately, at 100 BEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, corner of Camp and Common streets.

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One night a companion of Prince "Hal" committed a misdemeanor for which he was arrested and the

BROWN BREAD.—Corn meal, sifted
one part; rye meal, not sifted, two
parts; stir well together and work
soft enough to slowly seek its way

Lithargo mixed with lard is recommended as a cure for chilblains.

A very great economy, amounting to at least four pounds of fat to every bushel fed, is gained by cooking or steaming the food. The food is cheaply and conveniently cooked in a hogshead or tank, made for the purpose, into which the chopped or steamed food is placed, when the tank is let on through a flexible pipe, which is easily turned into several tanks one after another. Small portable boilers are now constructed for this special purpose.

The Commissioner of Agriculture says there were 73,601 sheep killed by dogs last year.

ed H. H. Drake, 156 Oak

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COAL! COAL! COAL!
WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
Yard on Josephine st. bet. Prytanis & Coliseum.

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Attorneys at Law,
CORNER OF CAMP STREET & COMMERCIAL PLACE,
sept 15 1y New Orleans.

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It is newly furnished from the Kitchen to the roof. Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, Linen Sheetings, etc. The Furniture and Table Ware, all of the latest style and most costly material. The Table is furnished with every luxury the Market affords. The Bars with Liquors equal to any used in private families, and the comforts and pleasures of a home, as far as possible, guaranteed to the guests.
The House itself may be said to be entirely new and fresh. The undersigned will spare neither labor or expense to merit a continuance of the liberal support with which he has thus far been honored.

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Lately received Carpeting of all kinds and qualities; Floor Oil Cloth of all qualities, which we put to suit rooms: Certain Materials, Lace Curtains, Corbels and Bands in great variety; Window Shades, Hair Cloth, Camp Collies, Table and Piano Covers, China and Cane Mats, and all kinds of widths.

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Dealer in fine WATCHES,
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It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Puffiness of the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for
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For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.
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Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,
We remain yours truly,
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And a complete assortment of Curtain Material such as Brussels, Satin de Laines, all-Wool Damasks, etc., with corresponding Trimmings.
oct 13 1y

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VANDUZEN & TIFT,
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Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, Plantations, etc.
Made of Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our improved Rotary Yoke.
All bells warranted to prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned.
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Pianos sold at moderate prices, with five years guarantee.
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A complete assortment of the Latest Styles by every steamer, at Moderate Prices.
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Nearly opposite Playhouse Office.

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House Furnishing Goods,
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Call in and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.
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Keep constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of
GROCERIES, PRODUCE, ETC.
Particular attention will be paid to the filling of
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Our friends would do well to call and examine our GOODS and cheap PRICES, before going elsewhere.

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We have in stock and are constantly receiving some choice patterns of English and American Fabrics and Dress Goods, such as:—
HOLLOW VARE, SATIN, TWEED, LINEN, COTTON, and Wool CARDS, NOVA SCOTIA GRIND STONES, FLOWS, Hall & Speer's Peacock Plows, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Hall & Speer's Cast Valley Plows, Nos. 1 & 2; King Cary (wood mould board) Plows.
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Orders from the country are respectfully solicited. The street, and 20 Bank Place, opposite St. James Hotel. Established in New Orleans, August 23 1y

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Grocers and Commission Merchants,
95 and 97, CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
Offers to Families, Planters and Traders a full stock of Fancy and Staple Goods.
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Most reasonable Rates.
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DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
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Fancy Goods and Perfumery.
Surgical Instruments,
French, English, and American, of every variety
Also—
Medicine Chests and Medical Saddle-bags.
aug 25 1y

MRS. READ'S SCHOOL,
Baton Rouge, La.
Will reopen January, 1867. Parents desiring to place their daughters in this school will find it to their advantage to do so immediately, so that the Classes may be arranged and filled with their further loss of time.
dec 29 1y

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136 Canal street, and 2 Carondelet street. Entrance on Carondelet, Open day and evening the entire year. Per month, Book-keeping, Mathematics and Languages, practically taught by experienced professors. The instruction is private to each student. Clergymen's sons and crippled soldiers taken for half price. Young men from the country can board with the principal, or in respectable families, English or French. For circulars stating terms, etc., address
J. W. BLACKMAN, Principal.
18-1y

A GOOD COOKING STOVE

Is one of the most necessary and desirable articles of household economy, and if properly managed, will promote the health, comfort, and happiness of every member of the family.
The money and extra time, by delay of your daily meals, may be saved by using the
CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVE.

Over 10,000 of these celebrated cooking stoves are in daily use throughout the city of New Orleans. Every one of them has been sold under a full guarantee, and we offer them as a reference wherever you find.

The Improved Charter Oak Stove with Extension Top
has but one damper, and is so simple in its construction that a child can manage it. The oven is larger, bakes more uniform, and the stove heavier than any cooking stove of corresponding size ever made.

The Hot Water Reservoir Boiler furnishes a constant supply of hot water at all hours of the day, and for hours after the fire has been extinguished, without additional cost for fuel, a practical illustration of the economy in using the Charter Oak.

The Reflector Griddle, original with the Charter Oak, and used on no other stove—the most perfect manner to boil meats and poultry, whereby the delicious odors arising from meats during the process of broiling are carried up the pipe, and juices of the meats preserved.

The Hot Closet, in which meats and poultry are kept warm for hours when there has been a delay at meals, besides enabling the cook to furnish the greatest variety of dishes and desserts, and place them hot upon the table.

The Charter Oak Stove will use one-third more baking in a given time, and use 25 per cent. less wood than any stove now made.

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RICE, HROS. & CO., Sole Agents,
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sep 1y

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Late of and successor to JOHN STROUD
MARBLE WORK
158, 160, 162, & 164 ST. CHARLES ST.
One door above Lafayette Square, New Orleans.
Marble Mantel Pieces, Grates, Tombs, Monuments, Balbs, Head and Foot Stones, Tablets, Vases, etc.
jan 12 1y

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INDIA RUBBER GIN BAND,
PLANTATION SADDLERY, ETC.
Constantly on hand a large assortment of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
Comprising PLOUGHS of the following celebrated makers: James H. Hall & Co., for Sugar and Cotton; Garrett & Outman, for Sugar and Cotton; Culham and Atkinson, for Cotton; Hall and Speer, Wrought and Cast, for Cotton; D. P. Avery, Cast, for Cotton; John and Albert King, "Curry," for Cotton; Peoria Premium Steel, or "Prairie Plough;" Yost's Patent Ploughs and Sowers.
Agents for the Vieille Montagne Co.'s SHEET ZINC and ZINC PAINTS, of Belgium.
oct 13 1y

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Importers and Dealers, Wholesale and Retail, in
BAITHENWARE,
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JAPAN-WARE,
PLATED WARE,
SILVER WARE,
FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
WATER PURIFIERS,
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All articles carefully packed for shipment to the country.
No. 100 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
oct 13 1y

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STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, CUTLERY
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Furnishing Goods, etc.,
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Opposite the St. James Hotel, New Orleans, La.
aug 25 1y

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, VA.,
IN FULL OPERATIONS.
THIS TIME HONORED INSTITUTION IS once more in successful operation, with a FULL CORPS OF PROFESSORS. The chairs of the several sciences are filled by able and experienced men. There are five literary and scientific schools, viz: OF ANCIENT LANGUAGES, CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND MODERN LANGUAGES. In addition to the above the Board of Trustees have established a school of COMMERICAL SCIENCE, with a view of giving to the young men of the country a BUSINESS EDUCATION.

To graduates in all these schools, Diplomas are granted and the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts are conferred upon students who accomplish a certain course. The high grade of scholarship formerly required is still maintained. We have a full CHEMICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS for the illustration of the subjects taught.

The location of the College is unsurpassed for health and geniality. It is situated midway between the mountains and the seaboard, and during a career of thirty-three years, and with thousands of young men in attendance, there has never been a death arising from malaria or other local cause. We propose to educate a young man not only mentally but physically also.

BOARD IS SIXTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH. Tuition from \$40 to \$80, according to the number of schools attended. \$250 will cover expenses of board, tickets for three schools, matriculation and contingent fees for ten months.

Residence in the college free of charge, but the student provides his own furniture, fuel and lights. Young men who are preparing for the ministry and those disabled by the late war who are unable to pay their tuition, will be allowed to attend any or all of the schools free of charge.

This College is situated near Bordent, the county seat of Mecklenburg county, Va. Arrangements are made to transport students from Ridgeway Depot, on the Raleigh and Weldon Railroad, whilst a conveyance leaves Weldon station, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and the Wolf Trap Depot, on the same road, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

We solicit a liberal patronage from Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, from the West, South and South-west.

Students will be received at any time. The second term will commence on the 6th day of February next. Young men will be received and prepared for the College proper. For further particulars address the undersigned at Bordent, Mecklenburg county, Va.

THOS. C. JOHNSON,
President R. M. College.

Dec 23 1y

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The business of the week has opened with a lively demand for our leading staple, the sales of which have been to a liberal extent, in proportion to the supply on sale. The movement in Tobacco, also, has been on an enlarged scale, at firm prices, but most other branches of trade have exhibited continued dullness, and Flour, Corn, Oats and Pork have sold at lower figures, particularly Corn, in which there has been a heavy decline, the supplies on the levee materially exceeding the demand.

COTTON.—The sales have been to quite a liberal extent, compared with the amount offering. On Saturday the movement was sensibly restricted by the limited supplies of the descriptions most in request, but still the sales summed up 2400 bales. On Monday, notwithstanding more stringent pretensions on the part of factors, and a general complaint among buyers of the poor supply offering, fully 3600 bales changed hands, at figures showing a slight advantage on the side of the factor, particularly in the Good Ordinary and Low Middling grades. Tuesday buyers again came forward with a fair degree of spirit, but the movement being checked by the same causes which had previously restricted it, particularly by the moderate extent of the offerings and the stringent pretensions of factors, the business was confined to 2500 bales, at firm prices, the partial improvement realized on Monday being fully maintained.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 8500 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 1311 bales, against 1350 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 39 bales.

The receipts at this port, since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas), are 699,370 bales, against 657,128 bales to same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 143,433 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 64,817 bales to Great Britain, of 24,214 to France, and an increase of 38,608 bales to other foreign ports.

We quote as follows:

| | | |
|----------|----|----|
| Low | 20 | 21 |
| Ordinary | 20 | 21 |
| Good | 23 | 24 |
| Medium | 24 | 25 |
| High | 26 | 27 |

TOBACCO.—The stock on sale is not large. A very active enquiry has prevailed since our last review, and there were sales of 525 hogheads. The market is firm and we continue to quote:

| | | |
|--------|-------|-------|
| Light | 4 | 4 1/4 |
| Heavy | 4 1/4 | 4 1/2 |
| Good | 4 1/2 | 4 3/4 |
| Common | 4 3/4 | 5 |
| Medium | 5 | 5 1/4 |
| High | 5 1/4 | 5 1/2 |

WHEAT.—The market continues extremely dull, and prices are too irregular for accurate quotations. The business doing is only in a jobbing way, and the sales have been about 4,000 bbls, in small lots, at prices within the range of our quotations.

CATTLE MARKET.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Western Beef, choice per lb net | 10 |
| Western Beef, 3d quality, per lb net | 10 |
| Texas Cattle, choice per head | 40 to 65 |
| Texas Cattle, 3d qual, per head | 30 to 40 |
| Texas Cattle, 5d qual, per head | 15 to 20 |
| Sheep in lots per head | 45 00 to 55 00 |
| Crook Sheep, per head | 42 50 to 52 50 |
| Texas Sheep, per head | 41 50 to 51 50 |
| Chickens, choice per head | 80 to 100 |
| Black Cows, per head | 50 to 80 |
| Yearlings, per head | 8 to 15 |
| Calves per head | 50 00 to 110 |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Small and light harness horses | 2000 to 4000 |
| Heavy draft horses | 175 to 300 |
| Common do | 75 to 150 |
| Mules, 1st quality, broke | 200 to 250 |
| Do do do do | 150 to 170 |
| Do do do do | 150 to 160 |
| Do do do do | 75 to 120 |
| Mexican Mules | 40 to 90 |

MONETARY.

We have no material change to notice in the Money market proper, which continues extremely dull, with very little capital offering unless on first class signatures. Occasional negotiations of mortgage paper are effected at 9 to 12 per cent. per annum. Gold has continued quiet, with little or no speculative demand, but with increased rates caused by the tenor of New York accounts. The closing rates were 137 1/2 to 137 3/4.

The Stock market has continued extremely dull, with no speculative enquiry, and but little disposition to force sales at a sacrifice. We have, consequently, no transactions to notice. Quotations are mostly nominal.

EXCHANGE.—The increased movement in Cotton has materially added to the supply of Foreign Exchange, but without causing any falling off in rates, which have, in fact, improved under the advance in the New York gold market.

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAUTION: CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY. (Mail up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

| ARTICLES. | FROM | TO |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|
| Agricultural Implements | 4 75 | 22 00 |
| Cotton and Sugar | 9 50 | 10 20 |
| Yest's Plows and Scrapers | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Cotton Scrapers | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Sweeps | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Cultivators | 13 00 | 13 00 |
| Shovels | 10 00 | 18 00 |
| Saws | 11 00 | 20 00 |
| Axes | 15 | 18 00 |
| Bagging, per yard | | |
| Kentucky | — | — |
| East India | — | 25 |
| Dale Rope, Kentucky, per lb | — | 11 |
| " " " " " " " " | — | 11 |
| Bread, per 100 lbs | 10 00 | 2 70 |
| Crackers | 11 00 | 11 00 |
| Bricks, Lake, per M | 20 00 | 25 |
| English, Fire | 45 00 | — |
| Candles, per lb | | |
| Sperm, N Bedford | 42 | 43 |
| Tallow | 16 | 20 |
| Adamantine | 16 | 20 |
| Star | 16 | 20 |
| Chocolate, No 1 per lb | 50 | 52 |
| Sweet and Spiced | 35 | 67 |
| Olives, Western, per hbl | none | here |
| Northern | none | here |
| Coal, Cannel, per ton | 11 | 13 00 |
| Anthracite, per ton | 55 | 60 |
| Western, per barrel | — | — |
| Coffee, Rio, per lb | 24 | 25 |
| Havana | 35 | 38 |
| Java | 43 | 45 |
| St. Domingo | 26 | — |
| Cotton Seed | | |
| Rough, per ton | 0 00 | 14 00 |
| Hulled, per bushel | — | — |
| Copper, Braziers, per lb | 38 | 40 |
| Cheese, per lb | 38 | 40 |
| Yellow Meta, per lb | 23 | 24 |
| Cordage, Manila, per lb | 23 | 24 |
| Tarred, American | 23 | 21 |
| Russia | 30 | — |
| Corn Meal, per hbl | 5 50 | — |
| Dye, per lb | — | — |
| Logwood, Campy | — | — |
| St. Domingo | — | — |
| Fustic, Tampoco | — | — |
| Indigo, per lb | 1 00 | 1 60 |
| Madder | 18 | 20 |
| Eggs, per doz, Western | 20 | 23 |
| " " " " " " " | 20 | 23 |
| Fish, Cod, per box | 1 95 | 2 10 |
| Herrings | — | — |
| Mackerel, No 1, per hbl | 21 00 | — |
| No 2 | 20 00 | — |
| No 3 | 16 50 | — |
| Flour, per bbl | 4 | — |
| Superfine | 10 50 | — |
| Extra | 10 75 | 18 00 |
| Fine | 5 00 | 8 00 |
| Fruit, Prunes, per bbl | 18 | 20 |
| Fig, Drum | 23 | — |
| Dried Apples | 17 | 19 |
| Currants, Zante | 14 | 15 |
| Almonds, soft shell | 34 | — |
| Raisins, M R, per box | 4 15 | — |
| Layer | 4 35 | — |
| Lem's Solly, per box | 4 25 | — |
| Malaga, per box | 4 25 | — |
| Solly, per box | 6 50 | — |
| Glass, per box of 50 feet | | |
| French, 8 x 10 | 3 50 | 4 25 |
| " " " " " " " | 4 00 | 4 50 |
| " " " " " " " | 6 00 | — |
| Grain, per bushel | | |
| Canada | 1 20 | 1 80 |
| Oats | 1 90 | 2 00 |
| Corn, shelled, per bushel | 85 | 1 00 |
| Beans, per hbl | 13 00 | 14 00 |
| Hops, per lb | 65 | 70 |
| Gunpowder, per keg | 7 50 | 8 50 |
| Hay, Western, per ton | 20 00 | 26 00 |
| Northern | 20 00 | 26 00 |
| Louisiana | none | here |
| Hides, per lb | none | here |
| Dry salted Mexican | 15 | 18 |
| Wet salted, city slaughter | 10 | 11 |
| Kip Skins | 10 | 11 |
| Dry country | 15 | 16 |
| Iron, pig, per ton | 20 | 25 |
| Country, Bar, per lb | 45 00 | 49 00 |
| English, per lb | 5 | 7 1/2 |
| Hoop, per lb | 8 | 11 |
| Butter | 8 | 11 |
| Nail Rods | 9 | 10 |
| Iron Cotton Ties | 12 | 14 |
| Castings, American | 7 1/2 | — |
| Lime, Western, per bbl | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Shell Lime | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Rockland, do | 2 10 | 2 50 |
| Cement | 2 75 | 3 25 |
| Molasses, per gallon | 60 | — |
| Louisiana | 60 | — |
| Muscovado | 47 1/2 | 50 |
| Refinery, Reboiled | — | — |
| Moss, per lb | | |
| Gray Country | 3 1/2 | — |
| Black do | 4 1/2 | — |
| Select, watter rotted | 4 1/2 | — |
| Nails, Am. 4 d, per lb | 7 | — |
| Wrought, German | 15 | 20 |
| Naval Stores, per hbl | | |
| Tar | 4 00 | 4 00 |
| Pitch | 3 50 | 4 00 |
| Roan A No 1 | 3 50 | 3 25 |
| No 2 | 3 00 | — |
| Spirits, Turp, per gallon | 40 | 45 |
| Varnish, bright | 2 90 | 3 50 |
| Oils, Lord, per gallon | 1 10 | 1 50 |
| Coal Oil | 49 1/2 | — |
| in cases | 60 | — |
| Cotton Seed, Crude | — | 85 |
| Refined | — | 1 05 |
| Tanner's Oil, per gallon | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Oil Cake, Linseed, per ton | 37 50 | — |
| Cotton Seed | none | here |
| Provisions, per hbl | | |
| Beef, Mess, Northern | 20 00 | 23 00 |
| " " " " " " " | 15 00 | 20 00 |
| " " " " " " " | 16 | 16 50 |
| Dried, per lb | 10 | 11 00 |
| Tongues, per doz | 10 00 | 11 00 |
| Pork, Mess | 23 25 | — |
| Prime Mess | 21 25 | — |
| Hog, round, per lb | 13 | 14 |
| Do, canyased | 13 | 14 |
| Sides | 12 1/2 | 13 |
| Shoulders | 10 | 10 1/2 |
| Green Shoulders | 8 1/2 | 9 |
| Lard, Prime, in tierces | 12 1/2 | 13 |
| " " " " " " " | 12 1/2 | 13 |
| Fair, in tierces | 10 | 11 |
| Butter, Northern | 30 | 35 |
| Western | 20 | 25 |
| Cheese, American | 15 | 18 |
| Potatoes, per hbl | 5 75 | — |
| Onions | 5 75 | — |
| Green Apples | 10 00 | — |
| Rice, per lb, Louisiana | 9 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| India | 13 | 15 |
| Carolina | 13 | 15 |
| Saltpre, refined, per lb | 14 | 15 |
| Croco | 13 | 15 |
| Salt, per sack | | |
| Liverpool, fine, warehouse | 2 15 | 2 35 |
| " " " " " " " | 2 25 | 2 35 |
| " " " " " " " | 2 20 | 2 30 |
| " " " " " " " | 2 20 | 2 30 |
| Soap, per lb, Western | 8 | 90 |
| Northern | 10 | 12 |
| Southern | 8 | 10 |
| Castle | 14 | 16 |
| Sugar, Louisiana, per lb | | |
| In the city | 12 | 15 |
| Havana, White | 14 1/2 | 15 1/2 |
| Yellow | 11 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| Brown | 10 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Tobacco, in hids, per lb | 10 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Choice and Selections | 19 | 21 |
| Fine Leaf | 16 | 20 |
| Medium Leaf | 13 | 17 1/2 |
| Fair Leaf | 10 1/2 | 13 |
| Common Leaf | 6 | 8 |
| Good Refused | 4 1/2 | 6 |
| Common Refused | 4 | 6 |
| Twine, Colt, per lb | 30 | 40 |
| Baling | 19 | 20 |
| Wool, Washed, per lb | 28 | 34 |
| Curry | 10 | 15 |
| Louisiana Native | 18 | 21 |
| Texas, per lb | 22 | 22 |

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

| MONTHS. | Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | MONTHS. | Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|---------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| JAN. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | JULY | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| FEB. | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | AUG. | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| MAR. | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | SEP. | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| APR. | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | OCT. | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| MAY | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | NOV. | 29 | 30 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| JUNE | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | DEC. | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |

PHILIP WERLEIN,
82.....Baronne Street.....82
Successor of the well known music houses of
Ph. P. Werlein and P. P. Werlein & Hally,
Dealer in
PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS,
GUITARS, VIOLINS,
And other musical instruments. Also, Music
and Instruction Books, Music Folios, Note Paper
—In fact everything belonging to music trade.
The repairing and tuning of Pianos will be
attended to, arrangements having been made
with that well known Piano Maker, M. BURCH
ARTH, who will take charge of that department
—charges will be reasonable and satisfactory.
Parties wishing can have their Pianos stored,
sold on commission, boxed, or shipped to order.
Findings for repairing Pianos, such as Wire,
Felt, Cloth, etc., constantly for sale.
Piano Stools, Covers of elegant patterns, etc.,
on hand.
Any information on musical matters cheer-
fully given. Teachers recommended.
Music neatly bound.
P. P. WERLEIN will be found at times
at the above place, and will aid in making se-
lections. He recommends his son PHILIP WERLEIN
to his former friends and customers, and solicits
their patronage for him.

LOEB, SIMON & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
86 Canal Street,
sepl 3m NEW ORLEANS

McCUTCHON & HUBBELL,
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
Hoes, Axes, Nails, etc.,
No. 74 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
as 6m

D. H. HOLMES,
Direct Importation of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
No. 155 Canal Street,
sepl 6m NEW ORLEANS

Gen. James Longstreet. W. M. Owen. E. Owen
LONGSTREET, OWEN & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
37 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug 25 6m

JACOB BURCKETT,
GROCER,
And Dealer in Fine Wines & Liquors,
115 6m 110 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

HARVEY, MAHON & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
122 Carondelet street, Davidson's Row,
NEW ORLEANS.
R. B. Harvey, New Orleans.
Thomas Mahon, Madison county, Miss.
Wm. Forstall, New Orleans. oc13 6m

J. B. JENNINGS. J. W. WICKER. M. J. WICKER.
JENNINGS, WICKS & BRO.
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
59 PERDIDO STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

STAFFORD & WILSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 66, Magazine Street,
oc27 1y NEW ORLEANS

W. A. VIOLETT. R. V. BLACK. S. H. SNOWDEN.
VIOLETT, BLACK & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
139 Gravier street, New Orleans.
as 6m

W. R. LOTT. Madison County, Miss. C. W. WOOD.
LOTT, WOOD & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers & Commission Merchants
66 COMMON & 46 CANAL STS., NEW ORLEANS.
Maj. G. C. Sebastian has charge of our sales
Department. sepl 5 6m

E. A. BANKS. W. W. LORING. G. W. VENARD.
BANKS, LORING & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
20 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
sepl 2 6m

A. E. BLACKMAR,
MUSIC PUBLISHER,
Importer of Musical Merchandise, Wholesale
and Retail Dealer in the "Knaab," "Nunn's,"
"Guild" and "Raven and Bacon" Pianos,
"Prince" Organs and Melodeons, &c.
oc27 6m 167 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS
J. W. BURBRIDGE & CO.,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
No. 190 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
sepl 6m

JOHN A. STEVENSON. A. H. MAY
STEVENSON & MAY,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 40 Perdido Street, New Orleans.
aug 15 6m

A. D. GRIFF,
Wholesale Grocer,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN SOUTH-
ERN AND WESTERN PRODUCE,
48, 50 and 52 Old Levee st., corner Bienville st.,
NEW ORLEANS.
aug 25 6m

STOVES, GRATES, TIN WARE,
AND
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.
The undersigned offer for sale an assortment
of COOKING STOVES, embracing all the
lot the well known Charter Oak, the Brilliant,
the Peerless, the American Home, and others
of the latest improvement.
Also, a large lot of HEATING and PARLOR
STOVES, a large variety of GRATES, and of
COUNTRY HOLLOW WARE, etc.
We manufacture all our own Tin Ware, and
sell cheap.
CAMPBELL & CO.,
n10 6m 115 Poydras st., bet. Camp & Magazine

J. R. POWELL,
COTTON FACTOR,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
190 Common Street,
NEW ORLEANS
W. R. STUART, Late Stuart & James.
Represented by CAPT. J. A. BINFORD,
Duck Hill, Miss. oc20 1y

S. SEYMOUR, J. YARBROUGH, NEW ORLEANS.
JOHN J. WHITWORTH, DeSoto Parish,
New Orleans.
SEYMOUR, YARBROUGH & CO.,
Cotton and Wool Factors,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
67 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.
jan 5 6m

R. BLEAKLY & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 58, 59, 60, 62 and 64 Poydras street,
Corner Poydras and Tchoupitoulas sts.,
NEW ORLEANS.
oc20 6m

All cotton consigned to us will receive the
personal attention of Mr. J. F. GIRAULT, (for-
merly with the house of Messrs Wright & Allen)
who is specially charged with that department
of our business. sepl 2 1y

D. L. CAMPBELL, Of Mobile. F. M. ECKFORD, Of Mobile.
CAMPBELL, ECKFORD & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
Forwarding & General Com'n Merchant,
o13 No. 58 Camp street, New Orleans. 1y

SPEED, SUMMERS & CO.,
46 Carondelet street, New Orleans,
COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS,
General Commission Merchants,
And Commercial Agents. and 25 1y

J. H. CARTER,
Wholesale Grocer,
Nos. 8 and 10 Tchoupitoulas Street,
And 8 and 10 New Levee,
aug 18 1y NEW ORLEANS

J. J. WARREN. T. W. CRAWFORD. F. B. FLINTAR.
WARREN, CRAWFORD & CO.,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
45 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
mch 22 6m

ROBERT L. WALKER,
Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant
190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
april 18 1y

F. G. BARRIERE & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 135 Canal Street, New Orleans.
n10 6m

R. K. WALKER & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
75 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
and 20 1y

W. M. EDWARDS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
27 Camp Street, New Orleans.
Wm. Edwards, Edw'd. J. GAY. sepl 5 1y

J. G. ELLIS. W. C. CHAMBERLIN.
ELLIS & CHAMBERLIN,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
42 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS,
Are prepared to make cash advances on Cotton,
Sugar, and other Produce consigned to them,
and solicit the patronage of their friends
and the public. jan 20 1y

THOS. A. HAMILTON. JOHN L. DUNNICA.
HAMILTON & DUNNICA,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors, and
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
42 Union street, New Orleans.
sepl 22 1y

G. T. F. SEARING,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
CLOTHING & PLANTATION GOODS
No. 29 Magazine Street,
Corner of Gravier street,
NEW ORLEANS.
ool 1y

TOM HENDERSON, SAM HENDERSON,
Late of Henderson, Late of Violet, Black
Terry & Co. & Co.
TOM & SAM HENDERSON,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
General Commission Merchants,
53 CARONDELET STREET,
New Orleans.
dec 9 1y

J. C. MALLISTER. E. M. M'NAIR.
MALLISTER & M'NAIR,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 74 Common Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
ap 1 1y

J. P. HARRISON & SONS,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
61 UNION STREET, — UP STAIRS,
New Orleans.
J. P. Harrison, (formerly of Payne & Harrison)
Edward Harrison, J. P

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES.

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WHOLE NUMBER 633.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1867.

(\$3.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—115 CAMP STREET.)

THE HEAVENLY SECRET.
Close at hand,
Stretch so wide—
The homeward rolling tide
Over which have crossed
Our loved and early lost,
That their unclouded eyes may never see
The further side,
Where still amid this toll and misery
We bide?
In the realm of their transition
Close at hand,
To this, our living land?
Near than we dream?
Can they catch the gleam
Of smiles, and hear the words we speak?
Can they see our needs?
Can they look deeper than our eyes may seek
Our deeds?
Do they mingle in our gladness?
Do they grieve
When ways of good we leave?
Do they know each thought and hope,
While we in shadows grope?
Can they hear the Future's high behest,
Yet lack the power
To lead us from our ill, or to arrest
The hour?
When they find us bowed in sorrow,
Do they sigh?
When the earth passes by
In silence, do they forget
The cares that here beset
Their well-beloved? Or do they wait
(Oh be it true!)
And watch beside the golden gate
For us?
We are yearning for their secret,
Though we call,
No answers ever fall
Upon our doted ears,
To quell our nameless fears.
Oh God is over all, whatever may be,
And trusting so,
Grieve, my heart! a little while; and we
Shall know.

Marriage and Marriages.
The most romantic things in
life happen in the direc-
tion of marriage. How wonder-
ful it is that two persons born in
different lands and reared up un-
der widely varied circumstances,
unexpectedly to themselves,
fall into each others company,
in a few weeks, or days, and
determine their fortunes and desti-
nity for life.
Sometimes such instances may
be met with, but I must think,
as a rule, that such proceedings
are rash, precipitate, and perilous.
A man will hardly form a business
partnership upon a few days or
weeks acquaintance and with-
out a knowledge of his partner's
character. He will want to
know if he is a reliable, truthful,
agreeable man, and the like.
How much more intimate and impor-
tant relation, involving our entire
future for weal or woe, we
find examples of the most in-
considerate precipitancy. I knew
a man of a respectable and
able young man who went on
invitation to dine and spend
the night at a stranger's house in
a very strange community.—
There a niece of his host,
was in her company more or
less during the evening—and be-
cause of a bed-time was en-
gaged to be married to her. In two
weeks afterward, which was
next time he was in that neigh-
borhood, and the next time he saw
they were indissolubly united
in marriage. Now I must think
that a cook for a month, with-
out making more inquiry, and
knowing better what he was about,
young ladies sometimes think
of rising above the common
realities of every-day life,
to something extra and eccen-
tric in the matter of marriage. It
is not to love and wed some
young man, the son of
his father's neighbor. No, no—
it is too prosy—it would excite
particular surprise, and be no
days wonder. Some youth
after—if of foreign birth all
better—and if he sports a for-
tune, then perfection's light
is attained. I will just say
what I once said elsewhere,

what I think of such ideas. Once
upon a time a young foreigner,
who made vast pretensions—he
was an elegant fellow—called to
see me, and mentioned that per-
haps I was aware he was paying
special attentions to an estimable
young lady of my acquaintance—
and that I would be called on to
give my opinion as to the propi-
ety of the contemplated union. I
told him I presumed I would not
be consulted—that we did not do
things in that way in this country
—and that the relation I sustained
did not authorize me to give any
opinion in regard to the matter.
He insisted, however, that I would
be called on—and as this would
be the case, he wished to know
what I thought of it. I told him
it was none of my affair, and that
I must decline saying anything
about it. He, however, persisted
in asking and hearing my views
of the matter. I told him, ab-
stracted from all connection with
this particular case, that I would
never consent to a sister, or daugh-
ter of mine marrying a man born
in a foreign land, whom I had
known but a little while, and
about whose antecedents I knew
nothing, and could know nothing.
He might be honorable and es-
timable—but he might be dishon-
orably connected—might be a re-
fugee from justice—might be an
escaped convict—that the risk was
too great—that I never could ad-
vise favorably, but must always
oppose such a marriage. The re-
sults of this case vindicated my
views. I entertain these opinions
now. I can conceive of no great-
er folly than to risk the happiness
of a life for the mere vanity of
doing a romantic and talk provok-
ing thing.
How beautiful is the ordination
of God, who has "set the solitary
in families"—that unites in an in-
dissoluble bond two fond true hearts
—making their names, characters,
fortunes, and happiness one.
Marriage is as the confluence
and union of streams whose wa-
ters have met, mingled, and united
flow to the ocean as one; or as
two dew-drops on the same rose-
leaf, mutually attracted, have united,
and are one until exhaled to heaven.
W.
For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LEVEES AND OVERFLOWS.
Mr. Editor:—The battle of ink
(not Inkerman), which has recent-
ly occurred between the reigning
powers of Louisiana, suggests a
new train of thought to your sep-
tuanagarian friend "Refugee" on
the subject of levees and over-
flows, and superinduces a review
of the theories that have been pro-
pounded by those most competent
to judge in matters involving so
many facts of practical and com-
mon-sense engineering.
I think that our government of-
ficials instead of producing, or
rather reproducing, the memora-
ble tragedy of Kilkenny, would
do well to reflect whether it would
not be better to cancel obligations
already incurred, than to squabble
about the disbursement of millions
not yet, nor likely to be, realized.
All, or nearly all, the money that
has been wrung from the people
for that purpose, has been wasted
by incompetent engineering, or ab-
sorbed by bibulous officials. Our
disasters have increased with the
increase of appropriations until
both have become absolutely
frivolous. No wonder the people
in the hills are beginning to en-
quire, with so much significance,
how long they are to be burdened
to supply such useless waste. It
is hard enough for them to be taxed
to secure those who choose to

settle where they know they would
be overflowed, but it is too bad
that they should be denied the
comfort of knowing that they had
labored for another's good.
In a previous article on the sub-
ject of levees and overflows, I sat-
isfied myself at least that the ex-
periment was a failure, and that
every future effort to restrain the
flood of our mighty river would
but increase the disaster.
One other plan has been sug-
gested, but it is only possible in
theory—the revenue of an empire
would be insufficient to reduce it
to practice.
When the Babylonians, after a
struggle of centuries, failed to
control the floods of the Euphrates
by levees, from causes similar to
those which have baffled our skill
and defied our power, they con-
ceived and executed a system of
dams and sluices on a scale so gi-
gantic that after the lapse of thirty
centuries, the traveler beholds
with amazement the vastness of
their ruins—huge embankments,
excavated from artificial rivers,
traversing the plain of ancient
Mesopotamia of such extent that
both extremities pass beyond the
field of vision.
Mr. Layard tells us that the
traveler, in crossing the plain, sees
for hours in advance those huge
embankments rising before him
like a distant mountain chain on
the horizon. These artificial chan-
nels were not mere ditches—they
were veritable channels of com-
merce, adorned with cities, and
palaces, and temples throughout
their course, the ruins of which
still attest their former magnif-
icence; and buried deep in the
drift of ages are still to be found
remains of the appliances of an-
cient commerce.
But we are told (by whom I do
not now recollect) that when all
these mighty works were found
inadequate, it was observed that
the annual flood did not take place
in the Euphrates and Tigris at the
same time. The idea was conceiv-
ed of opening a connection be-
tween the two rivers, so that the
surplus water of one river would
flow into the vacant channel of the
other, and thus give reciprocal re-
lief. But it must be remembered
that these were the achievements
of absolute despotism, when the
will of a single man could com-
mand the labor of millions and the
wealth of empires.
I have chosen the Euphrates to
illustrate my subject because of
the similarity of its physical and
geological features to those of the
Mississippi, and of the historical
and monumental evidence it fur-
nishes of the labor and genius of
the ancients to control or modify
the physical laws by which it was
governed.
In topographical surroundings
the two great rivers differ as much
as they resemble each other in
physical economy. While the Eu-
phrates seems to have taken its
course through a natural valley
with shelving banks, and gradual-
ly elevated and extended its allu-
vial banks by a deposit of sedi-
ment on the primitive surface, the
Mississippi plunged at once into
the sea (perhaps at Cairo), and
built up the walls of its own
channel in the midst of the waters
as it advanced toward its present
terminus. Nor will the process
cease until the banks of the Mis-
sissippi touch the Gulf stream,
and the material is swept on to
the Bahamas.
The unfinished state of the
country bordering on the lower
portion of the river, indicates
most clearly the process by which

the higher and firmer portions
have been formed, and were the
sediment now deposited between
the levees permitted to be diffused
over the surface as heretofore,
those lakes and swamps, in the roll
of ages would disappear to be re-
produced in the Gulf of Mexico.
A remedy has been suggested
for the defects of our present sys-
tem, which on paper is full of
hope, and but for the slight differ-
ence between theory and practi-
cality would justify the experi-
ment. The theory of creating
lateral avenues of escape for the
surplus water, and at the same
time secure the interior, is perfect-
ly feasible in theory, but in prac-
tice a work so gigantic that a mil-
lion of Titans could not accom-
plish it in an age.
When the Atchafalaya, the Sa-
tinash, the Fardoch, the Gros
Tete, the Manchac, the Plaque-
mine, Bayou Goula, New River
and Lafourche were all open, and
some of them navigable rivers,
the Mississippi still overflowed its
banks so that levees were neces-
sary to protect the highest lands
of the planter. But suppose other
and greater rivers were opened
so as to depress the Mississippi to
any given standard, the want of
escape from the great reservoirs
into which they flow would over-
whelm the whole interior valley.
Suppose a river were opened into
lake Pontchartrain without en-
larging the avenues of egress, it
would require an immense dyke
in the rear of the City to preserve
it from inundation, and all the
water from rains and transpiration
would have to be removed by ma-
chinery. Even now, with all the
constraining force of art and la-
bor, the backwater is the greatest
difficulty the interior planter has
to contend with.
I know we are told that the can-
al system has saved the Egyptian
Delta, and we are asked why it
would not be appropriate here.—
We answer, partly for reasons al-
ready given, but mainly because
the same meteorological and phys-
ical agencies which buried the
foundations of ancient Thebes and
the base of the Pyramids deep in
dust, has contributed with equal
liberality to the surface of the
Delta of the Nile, and has done
what the Mississippi would do for
its own delta if let alone. Here
we have no sinroom to bear on its
burning wings material for filling
up lakes and swamps, burying cit-
ies, or elevating fields.
In commencing this article, I
had thought of making some com-
ments on a long article copied by
the Advocate from some other pa-
per on the subject of the Missis-
sippi, but as it presents but few
points of controversy or relevan-
cy, and is only valuable for its his-
torical and statistical facts relative
to the reclamation of land from
the dominion of the sea by the
science and labor of man, and is
characterized both by research and
perspicuity, I shall leave it to its
own merits.
Our wide, deep, turbid, turbu-
lent, and ceaselessly changing river
is without rival or similitude,
(except in a few points), and has
no equal upon the face of the
earth, as a high way of commerce
and contributor to the subsistence
and wealth of the world.
REFUGEE.

The American Bible Society,
since its first organization, has pub-
lished, in its own and foreign lan-
guages, more than twenty-two and
a half millions of volumes. Its
receipts last year reached nearly
\$750,000.
It is estimated that the present
wheat crop in Georgia will yield
10,000,000 bushels.

From Hayes' Open Polar Sea.
THE ARCTIC NIGHT.
January 20th.
The morn is coming!
A faint twilight flush mounted
the southern sky to-day at the me-
ridian hour, and, although barely
perceptible, it was a cheering sight
to all of us.
At our usual Sunday gathering,
I read from Ecclesiastes these
lines:—
"Truly the light is sweet, and a pleasant
thing it is for the eye to behold the sun."
And this suggested the text for
our evening conversation; and we
talked long of the future and of
what was to be done, with the
coming again of the god of day.
We all feel now that the veil of
night is lifting, that the cloud is
passing away, that the heavy load
of darkness is being lightened.—
The people have exhausted their
means of amusement; the news-
paper has died a natural death;
theatricals are impossible; and
there is nothing new to break the
weariness of the long hours.
But we shall soon have no need
to give thought to these things.—
There will be ere long neither
time nor occasion for amusements.
The Arctic night will soon be
numbered with the things of the
past. We are eager that it shall
have an end, and we long for the
day and work.
And say what you will, talk as
you will of pluck, and manly reso-
lution, and mental resources, and
all that sort of thing, this Arctic
night is a severe ordeal. Physi-
cally one can get through it well
enough. We are and always have
been in perfect health. I am my
own "ship's doctor," and am a
doctor without a patient. Believ-
ing in Democritus rather than
Heraclitus, we have laughed the
scurvy and all other sources of ill-
health to shame. And we have
laughed at the scurvy really and
truly; for if it does sometimes
come in, like a thief in the night,
with salt rations and insufficient
food, which has not been our por-
tion, it does, too, come with de-
pendency and the splenetic blood
of an unhappy household, from
which we have fortunately been
exempt.
But if the Arctic night can be
endured with little strain upon the
physical, it is, nevertheless, a se-
vere trial both to the moral and
the intellectual faculties. The
darkness which so long clothes
Nature unfolds to the senses a
new world, and the senses accom-
modate themselves to that world
but poorly. The cheering influen-
ces of the rising sun which invite
to labor; the soothing influences
of the evening twilight which in-
vite to repose; the change from
day to night and from night to day
which lightens the burden to the
weary mind and the aching body,
strengthening the hope and sus-
taining the courage, in the great
life-battle of the dear home-land,
is withdrawn, and in the constant
longing for Light, Light, the mind
and body, weary with the change-
less progress of the time, fail to
find repose where all is Rest.—
The grandeur of Nature ceases to
give delight to the dulled sympa-
thies. The heart longs continually
for new associations, new ob-
jects, and new companionships.—
The dark and drear solitude op-
presses the understanding; the
desolation which every where
reigns haunts the imagination;
the silence—dark, dreary, and
profound—becomes a terror.
And yet there is in the Arctic
night much that is attractive to the
lover of Nature. There is in the
flashing Aurora, in the play of the
moonlight upon the hills and ice-
bergs, in the broad expanse of the
ice-fields, in the lofty grandeur of
the mountains and the glaciers, in
the naked fierceness of the storms,
much that is both sublime and
beautiful. But they speak a lan-
guage of their own—a language
rough, rugged and severe.
Nature is here exposed on a gi-
gantic scale. Out of the glassy
sea the cliffs rear their dark fronts
and frown grimly over the deso-
late waste of ice-clad waters. The
mountain peaks, glittering in the
clear cold atmosphere, pierce the
very heavens, their heads hoary
with unnumbered ages. The gla-
ciers pour their crystal torrents
into the sea in floods of immeasur-
able magnitude. The very air,
disdaining the gentle softness of

other climes, bodies forth a loftier
majesty, and seems to fill the uni-
verse with a boundless transpa-
rency; and the stars pierce it
sharply, and the moon fills it with
a cold refulgence. There is nei-
ther warmth nor coloring under-
neath this ethereal robe of night.
No broad window opens in the
east, no gold and crimson curtain
falls in the west, upon a world
clothed in blue and green and pur-
ple, melting into one harmonious
whole, a tinted cloak of graceful
loveliness. Under the shadow of
the eternal night, Nature needs no
adornment. The glassy sea, the
tall cliff, the lofty mountain, the
majestic glacier, do not blend one
with the other. Each stands forth
alone, clothed only with Solitude.
Sable priestess of the Arctic win-
ter, she has wrapped the world in
a winding-sheet, and thrown her
web and wool over the very face
of Nature.
And I have gone out often into
the Arctic night, and viewed Na-
ture under varied aspects. I have
rejoiced with her in her strength,
and commended with her in repose.
I have seen the wild burst of her
anger, have watched her sportive
play, and have beheld her robed
in silence. I have walked abroad
in the darkness when the winds
were roaring through the hills and
crashing over the plain. I have
strolled along the beach when the
only sound that broke the stillness
was the dull creaking of the ice-
tables, as they rose and fell lazily
with the tide. I have wandered
far out upon the frozen sea, and
listened to the voice of the ice-
bergs bewailing their imprison-
ment; along the glacier, where
forms and falls the avalanche; up-
on the hill-top, where the drifting
snow, coursing over the rocks,
sang its plaintive song; and again
I have wandered away to some
distant valley where all these
sounds were hushed, and the air
was still and solemn as the tomb.
And it is here that the Arctic
night is most impressive, where
its true spirit is revealed, where
its wonders are unloosed to sport
and play with the mind's vague
imaginings. The heavens above
and the earth beneath reveal only
an endless and fathomless quiet.
There is nowhere around us evi-
dence of life or motion. I stand
alone in the midst of the mighty
hills. Their tall crests climb up-
ward, and are lost in the gray
vault of the skies. The dark cliffs,
standing against their slopes of
white, are the steps of a vast am-
phitheatre. The mind, finding no
rest on their bald summits, wan-
ders into space. The moon, weary
with long vigil, sinks to her re-
pose. The Pleiades no longer
breathe their sweet influences.—
Cassiopea and Andromeda and O-
rion and all the infinite host of un-
numbered constellations, fail to in-
fuse one spark of joy into this
dead atmosphere. They have lost
all their tenderness, and are cold
and pulseless. The eye leaves
them and returns to earth, and the
trembling ear awaits something
that will break the oppressive
stillness. But no footfall of living
thing reaches it; no wild beast
howls through the solitude. There
is no cry of bird to enliven the
scene; no tree, among whose
branches the winds can sigh and
moan. The pulsations of my own
heart are alone heard in the great
void; and as the blood courses
through the sensitive organization
of the ear, I am oppressed as with
discordant sounds. Silence has
ceased to be negative. It has be-
come endowed with positive attri-
butes. I seem to hear and see and
feel it. It stands forth as a fright-
ful spectre, filling the mind with
the overpowering consciousness of
universal death,—proclaiming the
end of all things, and heralding
the everlasting future. Its pres-
ence is unendurable. I spring
from the rock upon which I have
been seated, I plant my feet heav-
ily in the snow to banish its awful
presence,—and the sound rolls
through the night and drives away
the phantom.
I have seen no expression on
the face of Nature so filled with
terror as the Silence of the Ar-
ctic Night.
Great men rise high above mis-
ery, as the eagle floats above the
Chimborazo.
Discretion in speech is greater
and better than eloquence.

CAMDEN DISTRICT MEETING.

MONROVIE, ALA., June 15, 1867.

A District Meeting for the Camden District, Montgomery Conference, was held in Camden, commencing June 7th. Bishop Wightman was present and presided. All the pastors in the district were present, except one. Fifteen laymen were in attendance.

There was no special or remarkable manifestation of interest, but the pleasant interchange and friendly greeting of the preachers and people, together with the visit of the Bishop, made the occasion a pleasant and edifying one. We doubt not new resolutions for good were formed in many hearts. I send you condensed reports of the Committee on the State of the Church, and Church Finance, for publication in the Advocate. Interesting reports were made on Sunday-schools, and Relation of the Colored People to the Church, but as they were lengthy, and both these questions have been freely discussed, both in the papers and elsewhere, we thought it would be too great a draft on your columns to ask their publication.

The following were elected Lay Delegates to the next Annual Conference:

Rev. M. M. Graham, John Sampey, S. G. Jones, and J. B. Grace. W. B. DENNIS, Secretary.

REPORT ON CHURCH FINANCE.

After gathering all the information that could be elicited from the various pastoral charges, we find the finances of the church at a low ebb. Several causes exist to account for this. 1st. The sudden destruction of property by the disastrous revolution through which we have passed. 2d. Two successive years of blighting drouth have brought the country in many places to the verge of famine. And, lastly, the manifest distrust of God's Providence, and, we fear, a chafing dissatisfaction with the ways of that Providence, have retrenched the liberality of many toward the Church of God.

Some of the preachers have been compelled to depart from the maxim of our great founder—"Be a man of one work"—and have entered into secular employments to supplement an inadequate support. This is to be deeply regretted. The minister of Christ, to magnify his office and discharge its sacred functions, ought not to turn aside to secular employments. This mars the pulpit efforts, divides his mind, and impairs his usefulness.

We are glad, however, to say that the preachers are heroically enduring these privations, hoping and looking for a better day and more prosperous times. We are thankful to say that the prospect for an abundant crop is very encouraging, and should no disaster befall the growing crop, we have great hopes that the finances of the church will be better sustained.

Far from regarding it as an act of charity, we regard the providing a decent support for our ministers a solemn duty, the neglect of which nothing but a positive want of ability can extenuate.

We would most earnestly press this matter on the consideration of all our congregations, inasmuch as it involves the prosperity and perpetuity of the church.

We would earnestly recommend the example of the churches of Macedonia—"How that, in a great trial of affliction, the abundance of their joy and their deep poverty abounded unto the riches of their liberality."

We submit the following: Resolved, 1. That it is the duty of every pastor, as far as practicable, to devote his whole time to the work to which God has called him, visiting his people, especially the sick and the poor, in this way building up the waste places of Zion, and promoting gracious revivals of religion, which do more to produce large heartedness and liberality than any thing else.

Resolved, 2. That it is the solemn duty of every member of the church to contribute, according

as God has prospered them, to the support of their pastors, who watch over their souls as they who must give an account, and to keep their minds and hearts from being burdened by any solicitude about the support of themselves or their families.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF THE CHURCH.

From all the information gained, it appears that there is a marked deficiency of vital piety. For this there is a cause—the sad neglect of the means of grace. The neglect of prayer—private, public, and social—the forsaking of our assemblies for christian council in the class-meeting and love-feast, the making attendance on public worship a matter of convenience, either of which would greatly weaken the religious energies, and when combined (as we fear they are in many cases) must result in death to piety even while we have a name to live.

The study of the Scriptures, and reading religious literature, are criminally neglected. Many plead in justification of such negligence the want of time—every hour must be devoted to business; and yet a careful reckoning will show that on an average from two to six hours a day are lost to business and spent in worse than idleness. Man requires relaxation from either mental or physical labor; but where can he find restoratives that act more promptly than the refreshings of the Holy Spirit? Fifteen, thirty, or sixty minutes spent in reading, meditation, and prayer will impart a vigor to the whole man, while it purifies the heart and elevates his moral nature.

It may be well to inquire whether the ministry have not contributed to this morbid piety. They are men of like passions as others, and share in the calamities that have swept over the country. They carry their dejection into the pulpit and to the fire-side, and their sermons are often as much the exponent of their gloom as they are of the text, and they conclude that the regular course of pastoral service does no good. The church—never rising in zeal or effort above the ministry—in perfect union of feeling, concludes that the preacher is doing but little.

Faith in God is the sad deficiency of the times in both preachers and people; and as it is written "without faith it is impossible to please Him," we may at one glance find a remedy for the wide-spread evils that affect the church and country.

Let us as preachers seek the renewal of high commission—not of the church, but of the Head of the church. Let us seek the baptism of the Holy Spirit, that He may take the sayings of Christ and make them known unto us, and with this preparation of moral and intellectual fitness let us offer ourselves to the Lord by solemn consecration, and as "ambassadors for Christ," persuade men to be reconciled to God.

In conclusion, we offer the following:

Resolved, 1. That as pastors of the church, we will give ourselves more earnestly to the ministry of the word, and to the edification of the Church of God.

Resolved, 2. That we will use all suitable efforts to induce our people to walk worthy of their high calling of God in Christ Jesus.

SOUL'S REST.—The needle's point in the seaman's compass never stands still, but quivers and shakes till it comes right against the North Pole. The wise men of the East never stood still till they were right against the star which appeared unto them, and the star itself never stood still till it came right against that other Star, which shone more brightly in the manger than the sun did in the firmament, and Noah's dove could find no rest for the sole of her foot, all the while she was fluttering over the flood, till she returned to the ark with an olive-branch in her mouth. So the heart of every true Christian, which is the turtle-dove of Jesus Christ, can find no rest all the while is he hovering over the waters of this world, till it have the silver wings of a dove, and, with the olive-branch of faith, fly to the true Noah, which signifieth "faith," till Christ put forth his hand out of the ark, and, taking it in, receive it to himself.

Methodist Protestant on the proposed Union.

The reception and mission of our Commissioners at the Montgomery Convention is thus described:

Early in the session the Convention received an agreeable visit, from Bishops Pierce and McTycire, L. M. Lee, D. D., and Rev. J. E. Evans, Commissioners of the M. E. Church, South. These brethren came at the instance of their General Conference, to submit a proposition to the Methodist Protestant Church, for a corporate union of the two organizations. They were courteously and cordially received, and a Commission composed of one ministerial, and one lay-representative from each Conference, appointed to confer with them. The result of the conference, has already been announced. The several interviews which took place between the respective Commissioners, were characterized on both sides, by the courtesy and candor due alike to themselves personally, and to the gravity of the subject, with which they were entrusted. But terms could not be agreed upon. It is probable that each party, found at the outset, that it had mistaken the other, in important respects. The other Commissioners supposed that, they having provided for lay-representation, in the General and Annual Conferences, no very material difference existed between the two churches. This, as they soon discovered, was an error. Their plan of lay-representation is objectionable. Unlike ours, it is not man for man; besides, it restricts the laity to a participation in one single subject of Conference deliberations; and furthermore, it is not a direct representation from the people. In addition to this dissimilarity in the two systems, quite a number of other and grave issues, were presented. So much for the misapprehension of our visitors. On the other hand, our Commissioners naturally inferred from the original overture, that the respected brethren with whom they were appointed to confer, possessed a greater degree of discretionary powers, in the premises. This was equally a mistake. The Bishops and their colleagues it seemed, were only authorized to announce that their Church, had adopted lay-representation, and upon that basis, alone, to offer us union. This the Convention was unwilling to accept. However, to allow both churches, time to duly consider the "disagreeing proposition," May, 1868, was named as the time when, if our Commissioners should judge it expedient, the Convention may again be called to renew the consideration of the subject.

Whether the Convention will be called, we can at present, express no intelligent opinion. The developments of Providence, must decide the question. We are quite sure, that the Conferences which are the most decided in their opposition; to the union on the basis proposed by the other Church, desire most sincerely to be controlled by the will of God. But, as at present advised, we are equally persuaded, that our sister Church will have to make other important changes in her economy, before she and our Church, can rally beneath the same ecclesiastical banner.

On the Episcopacy and the substance of Article IV, "To have as many Bishops as Annual Conferences," the Editor further says.

It may seem strange, and perhaps be considered inconsistent, that we should be willing to accept the Episcopacy, and to require as a condition of union, an increase of the number of bishops, seeing that as a Church, we have always opposed it. The Episcopacy, however, which we demand is a very different thing, from that of the M. E. Church. Our demand is a bishop for every Conference, not twenty or fifty for the whole; but one for each. As such he is to belong to that Conference, and to form a part of it; to travel through its territory and discharge the Episcopal functions therein, and to be supported by it. Denying, as the M. E. Church professes to do, the theory of an Episcopal order, and curtailing as we require, the jurisdiction of the bishops to the limits of an Annual Conference District, the office would to our people, lose its most objectionable features. It would resemble, in its essential features, or own president, with the two points of difference, that the bishop would be appointed, though not necessarily, by the General Conference, and that he would hold his office by a lifetime tenure. These points, I suppose our people would be willing to yield for the sake of union.

But to expect Methodist Protestants to accept the Episcopacy of the M. E. Church as it is, is to expect too much; and to say they have accepted, or are willing to accept it, is saying what is not warranted by the facts. They have been too long in the enjoyment of the full liberty of the children of God to do this; and they have not yet forgotten the

nature of their mission. If, for a moment, any of them have supposed that their work was accomplished, and have been willing, with the form of lay-representation adopted by the M. E. Church South, to be merged in that denomination, it was in a moment of despondency or forgetfulness. A review of the grounds will show them that our work is not yet done.

To my mind, our work is but beginning to assume a more promising aspect. The labors and sacrifices we have endured for mutual rights, have already resulted in the adoption of the principal of lay-representation in the M. E. Church South. There are promising indications in the M. E. Church North; and before many years we may expect to see it fully engrafted on that sectional division of the Church. If success has thus followed our labors in this particular, may we not confidently hope that the other points of difficulty will be satisfactorily adjusted. The great point of difference now existing between the M. E. Church South, and our own is that heretofore discussed. Let that be adjusted, as doubtless it will be, whether a corporate union takes place between us or not, and presiding elders will become an unnecessary appendage and will be dispensed with. The heaven is in the lump, and is working. Let no one lose faith; and especially, let no one imagine that our labor is in vain, though we may not build up a strong and commanding denomination. If our principles are adopted, we are justified, and the judgment of condemnation by which we were expelled from the Church is itself condemned.

A NEW CONFERENCE.

We are indebted to the St. Louis Christian Advocate for the following statements and Bishop Doggett's report:

On the 8th, 9th, and 10th inst., Bishops Doggett and Marvin, by previous request, attended a Council of preachers and lay-representatives of the "Christian Union Church" in Illinois. The Council was held at Clinton, and after due and prayerful deliberation the following action was had: The Council, representing some twenty-five or thirty traveling, and many local preachers, with from three to five thousand members, resolved to organize under the style and title of "The Episcopal Methodist Church," to adopt, for the present, the Discipline, Hymn Book, literature, etc., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and ask our bishops to take Episcopal charge of them until the next General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, which will be held in May, 1870. All this was done in due form by the Council, or convention rather, with only one dissenting voice.

The following is the Bishop's report of the matter:

Dr. McANALLY.—Dear Brother: A convention of the Christian Union Churches of Illinois was held in the city of Clinton, in that State, on the 7th and 8th inst., at which I was present. The convention adopted the following resolutions and presented them to me:

"Resolved, by the Christian Union Church of the State of Illinois, in convention assembled, in the city of Clinton, Illinois, on the 8th day of June, 1867, That we do hereby assume, as the style and title of our organization, the name of Episcopal Methodist Church.

"Resolved, That this convention, under the said style and title, do hereby receive and adopt the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as the doctrines and discipline of said Episcopal Methodist Church.

"Resolved, That the Conference of said Church be styled the Illinois Conference of the Episcopal Methodist Church, and shall embrace within its boundary the State of Illinois.

"Resolved, That the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, be, and are hereby, invited to extend their jurisdiction over this Conference.

"Resolved, That Bishop Doggett being present, be, and is hereby, requested to extend said jurisdiction over us from this date."

The last General Conference adopted the following resolutions; see page 51 of the printed journal:

"Resolved, That in the interval of the General Conference, if any number of ministers representing a respectable number of churches and congregations, occupying territory not embraced within the prescribed boundaries of any of our Annual Conferences, shall signify and formally express a wish to unite with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and shall give satisfactory assurance that they heartily believe our Articles of Religion, and are cordially willing to be governed by our Discipline, our bishops may organize such district or territory into a Conference, which shall be recognized as one of the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which shall

be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of any other Annual Conference holding connection with said Church."

Having taken previous counsel and advice of Bishop Andrew, in view of the possibility of such a measure on the part of the Christian Union Church, and sustained by the full concurrence of Bishop Marvin, who was present with me, I entered the convention, was invited to take charge of them, and made the following public declaration:

To the resolutions which you have just adopted, a copy of which you have just presented to me, I make the following response:

The College of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at their recent meeting in the city of Nashville, Tenn., feeling a deep interest in the spiritual welfare of the Christian Union Church, in the State of Illinois, requested me, if practicable, to visit you during my episcopal tour in the West, and to express to you their cordial sympathy with you as a Christian communion identical with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in spirit, in doctrine, and in discipline. This pleasing duty I now hereby, in their name, fulfill.

Apprised of this request you have called a convention of your Church at this place, and since my arrival an important event has transpired in your history, by your own voluntary act and deed. You have assumed, as the style and title of your organization, the name Episcopal Methodist Church, expressly adopting the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in every particular, as now authorized by the General Conference of said Church, the name only excepted; and for the better accomplishment of your mission as a Church of Christ, you have requested me, as one of the bishops of said Church, to admit you into connection with, and under the jurisdiction of, said Church, from the present date. Having had this grave subject under solemn and prayerful consideration, and with, I trust, a just apprehension of the responsibilities involved;

Now, therefore, I, David S. Doggett, one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the name of said Church, with an eye single to the glory of God, and with a view of "spreading scriptural holiness over these lands," do hereby admit the aforesaid Methodist Episcopal Church into the communion and under the jurisdiction of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on the conditions specified in the foregoing resolutions, and with the rights and privileges of other Annual Conferences of said Methodist Episcopal Church, South, during the interval of the General Conference; this whole transaction, nevertheless, to be held subject to the revision and ratification of the next ensuing General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, appointed to meet in the city of Memphis, State of Tennessee, in the month of May, in the year of our Lord, 1870.

Done at Clinton, Illinois, June 8, 1867. D. S. DOGGETT.

ENOCH M. MARVIN, present and concurring.

They were accordingly taken under the charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Nashville, Illinois, was selected as the place for the first regular session of their Conference, and I appointed the 16th of October next as the time for the meeting.

Affectionately, D. S. DOGGETT. St. Louis, June 12, 1867.

THE BEST RECOMMENDATION.—A youth seeking for a place came to New York city, and on inquiring at a counting-room if they wished a clerk, was told that they did not. He then spoke of the recommendation he had, one of which was from a highly respectable citizen. The merchant desired to see them. In turning over his carpet-bag to find his letters, a book rolled out on the floor.

"What book is that?" said the merchant.

"It is the Bible, sir," was the reply.

"And what are you going to do with that book in New York?"

The lad looked seriously into the merchant's face, and replied, "I promised my mother I would read it every day, and I shall do so."

The merchant at once took him into his service, and in due time he became a partner in the firm, one of the most respectable and prosperous in the city.

NAUGHTY WORDS. SICK.—Never say them, and never listen to them if you can help it. Said Charlie to one of his playmates, "I don't want to hear naughty words."

"It does not signify," answered the boy, "for they goin' at one ear and out at the other."

"No," replied Charlie, "the worst of it is, when naughty words get in their stick, so I mean to do my best to keep them out."

The Doctors and the 'Weed.'

"Doctor," we said, to a splendid specimen of the profession, "tell us something about the baneful effects of tobacco."

"Its effects, sir," he replied, "are evil and only evil, and that continually; and it is a perfect mystery that gentlemen of my profession care so little, do and know so little about a poison that is doing mischief at so terrible a rate."

"Sir," the doctor continued, "I was on a council of physicians the other day on the border of this town; the patient was a young man, prostrate by paralysis; he was deprived of the use of his lower limbs from the abdomen to the toe; we overhauled him; we withdrew and talked about antecedents and probable causes, and came to no satisfactory conclusions. Dissatisfied and impatient, I inquired of his attending physician whether the poor fellow used tobacco."

"O, no," he replied, "I guess not; and with an air of nonchalance, added, 'what if he does, that can have nothing to do with his case.' 'I did not ask you,' I replied, 'about the effects of tobacco, but simply if the patient used it.'"

"Gruffly he said, 'Go and see.' Stepping to his bedside, I said, 'My young friend, do you use tobacco?'"

With a squealing voice, more catlike than human, he answered: 'I use a little.'

"How do you use it?"

"I smoke a little."

"Did you smoke this morning?"

"Yes, a little."

"Did you smoke at noon?"

"Yes, a little."

Before I quit his side I ascertained that he had actually consumed sixteen cigars a day, and the poor fellow's soul was so obfuscated by smoke that he considered that prodigious amount but 'little'!

"This," continued the doctor, "may seem strange, but the strangest of all is the fact that his attending physician—regular and well-bred—did not know, in the first place, that his patient used tobacco—and, secondly, if he did, he did not know that a rank and deadly poison could have any thing to do with his case!"

We are indebted to the medical profession for the most effective testimony against this popular poison; hence we have no wish to arraign it and denounce it in whole-sale style. But account for it as we may, on the score of selfishness or ignorance, the main body of the profession are mournfully derelict in duty touching the ruinous effects of this great and fashionable narcotic.

ANECDOTES OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—Many people have an idea, that if they pay all that is asked for an article, they are honest. But it is a very inferior quality of honesty to say the least, that will beat the seller down below a fair price, or take advantage of a person's misfortune.

A striking instance is related as to the liberality of the old "Iron Duke." A needy farmer being compelled by necessity to advertise his little tract of land for sale, his grace's steward made an offer for it, which was accepted; and when the duke, a few days afterwards, arrived from town, the steward acquainted him with his judicious purchase, flattering himself that he should be praised at having bought the farm so cheap.

"Cheap, sir!" I want no man's land cheap. Let two proper persons be appointed immediately to survey and value the farm."

Greatest and sorely disappointed, the steward returned to fulfil the directions, and the next interview handed his grace the report of the surveyors; by which the land was valued at several hundred pounds beyond the price previously agreed upon. This the Duke immediately ordered to be paid to the farmer, adding: "I can better afford to pay a fair price than the farmer to take an unfair one; and bear in mind I want no man's land cheap."

PLEASED JESUS.—The Lord Jesus does not say "Get on," but "Follow me." He does not want us to do as well as other people, but as well as we can; and then he is quite sure to be pleased. He wills all his children to bring them their work every evening. Some of them have done things which will be talked about while the world lasts, and some have done what no one thinks anything of, perhaps cut the grass in the square garden, or borne a bad ankle patiently, or done a few lessons as well as they can. But God is quite pleased with one us with another. God sets us here not to do wonders, but to learn lessons. We are to do the wonders by and by.—Wm. H. Beeman.

PEACHES.—Hon. H. W. Ravenel, writing on Peach Culture from Aiken, S. C., says that in the last fifteen years there have been four total failures of the crop, six full and five partial crops in that vicinity.

The Paris Exposition

VIEWS OF A CHARTY FRENCH CORRESPONDENT.

The following from the pen of a clever French writer gives such a clear and interesting account of what is now the universal topic, that we have translated it expressly for the readers of the *Sunday News*. All other accounts of the exhibition since its opening, April 1, have been just about as clear as mud.

"The exhibition has wonderfully succeeded in spite of all hostile predictions. It is a peculiar trait of our character that while other nations have the spirit of solidarity, we have an itching for national fault finding. We are cutled vain, but we are a hundred times less so than other nations who disguise their defects and weaknesses, while we take pleasure in confessing and exaggerating ours.

Yes, French correspondents scattered broadcast their prognostications that the fair would be a failure. Yet, what is the fact? Never before has such a magnificent spectacle been presented to the eyes of the world. It is not only European; it is human. Nowhere else has man reared such a temple to humanity.

Here are eloquent figures. The World's Fair at London in 1851 comprised 16,000 exhibitors and covered 95,000 square yards of ground. The present one in Paris counts 42,217 exhibitors, and occupies the whole Champ-de-Mars, or 460,000 square yards of ground. True, only the center of this immense space is occupied by the palace, while the rest is laid off in a surrounding park, which is not the least interesting part of the vast pandemonium. On entering it, one is amazed at the number of buildings reared on all sides on this piece of ground, which last year was a naked, sandy plain. At first appears cafes, churches, an equestrian theater, gigantic light-houses which illumine the night as day, parks of English and French artillery, where our little rifled cannon contrast intentionally with colossal Armstrong guns (which look so terrible, but are so difficult to manage); sheets of water on which are row boats, workshops, fountains, and the imperial pavilion, constantly stared at by the throng. Beyond all this, the East spreads its wonders. "Mexicans," (are they an Eastern people, then?) "Egyptians, Turks, Africans, are there showing off their products and themselves to boot. The sovereigns of Japan and Siam have had buildings put up, too; and although the Emperor of China (perhaps the only abating sovereign) has sent nothing, yet there is a Chinese theater, whose actors are partly genuine Chinese, partly counterfeited.

The East is followed by Russia, offering charming specimens of stables, horses and peasant huts. Then comes a space allotted to the heavy articles of North Europe—Russian sleighs, German vehicles, and a harness for hitching dogs under carriages imported by the Prussians. (N. B. French and Prussians are on the best of terms) and an equestrian statue of King William I. Then in the left angle of the Champ, opposite the Ecole Militaire, appears a vast garden filled with the finest and rarest plants, flowers, vegetable, etc., artificial rocks, aquariums with all kinds of fish.

Let us go now under the palace, which has an elliptical form, as of a gigantic egg, and is divided in seven grand circles, or concentric avenues. Each of these is consecrated to the identical products of all nationalities. First, Works of art, sculpture, painting, etc. Second, The industrial arts represented by books, music, photography, gold ware and jewelry. Third, Furniture and crystals. Fourth, Clothes of all kinds. Fifth, Brute material indispensable to all kinds of industry. Sixth, Machines. The seventh and last circle is the exterior one, and is allotted to the feeding of visitors, to restaurants, cafes and buffets of each nation. To the French restaurants and lemonade mongers, who treat and refresh you at any price, succeed a series of not less endless English, American, Russian, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Austrian, Prussian, Bavarian, Dutch, and the English owe a large part of their success to a selection, very skillfully made, of a dozen young, pretty, and wide-awake counter girls. The Dutch draw, also, by means of two pretty counteresses. The Russians, too, wear their national costume, but it is less attractive than their dishes. The Bavarian taverus triumph by their beer, which all the Germans cram with delight while smoking their big pipes. The Americans frequent very assiduously the cafe restaurant of Dows, Guild, Clark and Van Winkle of Boston, who have united to make as know what they call "American dishes" and soda water. As to the foaming and unfamous wines of the United States, of which many specimens are offered, very few people venture to drink them. "The Americans themselves like better to drink something else." [What's the matter with our wines? Surely they're not enough whisky in them.] "But let us go out of this circle of our material wants, far more impetuous than our moral wants, to judge by the place they occupy. We enter the circle of machines. All kinds of implements—engines are functioning, wheels turning, hammers knocking, saws screeching. It is stunning. Here everything is made before the public; England, France, Germany, and the United States, the four grand industrial centers of the world, maintain valiantly the struggle in this arena; where the women fight by the side of men. Here can be made 45,000 pianos a day; here they will put you up a cabinet in 45 minutes, or pair of shoes, or boots in half an hour, or five cotton socks (at 3fr. 50c. the dozen.) in a twinkling!

But it is in articles of taste that the supremacy of France is marked; in silks, robes, lace, furniture, jewels, bronzes, crystals, paintings; we are without rivals. Passing from the show and robes for the masses, people flock to see the show of dolls, each more charming, and luxurious than the other. They bower themselves three times longer than themselves, longous upon the nose, and play the fun in saloons filled with miniature; it is like a fairy tale. In another room are displayed the different costumes of our provinces.

After the French department, the largest and finest is the English. Its silverware and jewelry are almost as rich as ours, but more massive and of a less delicate taste. Their furniture, crystals and porcelain are more remarkable. Austria comes in third order, and bears the palm over Germany. To her Bohemian crystals, however, Saxo-

ny opposes its porcelains. Belgium shines by her lace, and Switzerland by embroidery. Russia astonishes by her progress. Italy holds a distinguished place with her sculptures, mosaics from Florence and jewels from Rome. Spain sustains her old reputation against her young rivals, Portugal and Brazil. The Republics of South America and the Sandwich Islands are represented not only by their productions, but by types of their races. From South America we pass to North America, which resembles it so little. The contrast is striking. Here the English genius reappears with its character of positive utility, but with peculiar inspirations, bearing the stamp of youth and audacity.

All the doors are shut at six; but the gardens are open till midnight, and are the rendezvous of a new class of our population, which come to take their leisure, and its frolics by gaslight, making the palace appear almost enchanted. Silences abound, but this danger is perhaps all so its attraction. The increase in the prices of living at Paris has been but slight; and is still far beneath the rates of London, St. Petersburg and New York.

SCIENTIFIC.

From the Scientific American.

The Dangers of our Artificial Lights.

It is becoming a matter demanding legislative interference what shall be done to prevent the accidents so commonly occurring from the use of the common means for producing artificial light, or, at least, to diminish the danger. If a correct record could be presented of the catastrophes—the injuries to person and property—which have been caused by the use of gas, kerosene, camphene, and burning fluid the statistics would appal the reader.

Gas explosions are always the result of carelessness or thoughtlessness. It is probably the least dangerous agent for producing light since the relinquishment of whale and lard oil for this purpose, but the ignorance or the thoughtlessness of people make it sometimes a very dangerous substance. Confined in pipes it is perfectly safe. It cannot explode nor even burn until mixed with the oxygen of the atmosphere, and it has the valuable quality of denoting its presence when mingled with the air we breathe. In this form it is dangerous, yet when a meter or the pipes located in a vault or dark cellar leak, it is to common a practice to enter the room with a light to examine the leak, when of course an explosion takes place. This can be readily prevented by first ventilating the room through doors and windows. There can be no excuse for these accidents nor for the blowing out of a gas light leaving the pipe open for the escape of the gas, a trick usually ascribed to country visitors to cities, but not seldom performed by those who should know better. Cases of death by asphyxia in sleeping rooms from this inexcusable carelessness are not infrequent.

Camphene and burning fluid have been largely superseded by kerosene, yet they are still used to a limited extent, the fluid being burned by a wick in the ordinary manner or used to generate a gas in the lamp itself. In whatever manner employed these mixtures of alcohol and turpentine are dangerous, as many fatal accidents have proved. We know of no method of preventing the danger attending their use, and are glad they are going out of fashion. But it may be doubted whether in exchanging them for kerosene we are not "jumping from the frying pan into the fire."

Kerosene accidents are altogether too common. It would seem that this hydro-carbon might be made at least non-explosive; that it can be made non-inflammable is impossible without destroying its light-producing qualities. But many serious and fatal accidents are continually occurring by explosions of kerosene lamps. A low distillation of the oil would easily remove the more ethereal substances in its composition, which, at temperature not excessive, generate an explosive gas. There should be some simple means of testing kerosene to detect the presence of these volatile elements. Beyond that, only care in the use of kerosene promises to avert its dangers.

It is commonly burned in glass lamps. Now glass is one of the most unreliable substances known, and if not properly annealed will sometimes, even when untouched, fall in pieces as though shattered by a blow. Very likely many of the so-called explosions of kerosene lamps occur by the fracture of the glass lamp containing the oil. An eminent chemist tells us that a few days ago a glass bottle which he had used for years, and which contained collodion, suddenly shattered into fragments while standing on a table where it had remained untouched for weeks, and a flask that he had used for distilling benzine in a similar manner after it was laid aside.

The practice of blowing out the light when the flame is full, by throwing the breath down the chimney is pernicious. If the wick is loose in the tube the flame may be forced into the lamp and instantly

ignite the surface gas or the oil itself. A better practice is to turn the flame down to a flicker and then blow it out. Lamps of metal would seem to be preferable to those made of so treacherous a material as glass, although they are not so elegant.

It is hardly credible that manufacturers or vendors of kerosene would willingly deal in a dangerous article containing explosive elements, as their reputation and consequent profits depend upon the quality of the fluid, but the presence of naphtha and benzine in much of it now sold is susceptible of proof. Legislative interference, aided by science, appears to be demanded as a protection to consumers; for it cannot be expected that the people at large are to become analytical chemists in order to judge of the quality of the oil they use. Either this, or we must go back to the use of the old fashioned oil lamp, the breaking of which is attended with no more serious consequences than the formation of a grease spot.

GLASS-MAKING.

The great perfection to which the art of glass-making has been carried within a short period, equalling the purest crystal in clearness, and almost rivaling the diamond in brilliancy, makes the history of the art highly interesting. The invention, like so many other arts that have come to us from ancient times, is attributed to the Phoenicians, although, in all probability, it was more strictly a discovery than an invention. Indeed, we are told by Pliny that the reported history of its first production was, that "the crew of a merchant ship laden with nitre, having used some pieces of it to support the kettles placed on the fires they had made on the sand, were surprised to see fragments formed of a translucent substance, or glass." In the time of this writer, glass was made in Italy of the fine sand so abundant upon the shore near Cumæ, and many articles of glass have been found in the ruins of Herculæum and Pompeii, and in the remains of other ancient cities.

Glass of all kinds is produced by the fusion by means of fire, of silicious earth with an alkali or metallic oxide; but there is a great variety in the manufacture, owing to the kinds of earth and alkali, and to the substances used for coloring and otherwise giving to it some accidental quality. Dr. Ure specifies five distinct kind of glass: 1, flint-glass, or glass lead; 2, plate-glass, or glass of pure soda; 3, crown-glass, the best window-glass; 4, broad glass, a coarse window-glass; 5, bottle, or coarse green glass. The first of these derives its name from the fact that pulverized lime was originally employed as the principal ingredient in making it. It is not only extensively used for domestic vessels of great purity and beauty, but it has special interest to scientific persons from its peculiar refracting power. It causes a greater dispersion of the rays of light when passing through a prism or lens formed of it than any other vitreous compound. This property renders it invaluable in the manufacture of the object-glasses of telescopes and microscopes, for, by combining a concave lens of flint-glass with one or two convex lenses of crown-glass, which has a much less dispersive power, a compound lens is formed free from prismatic colors, and the instrument rendered achromatic—an indispensable requisite in an optical instrument of strong power. The glass used in such instruments has a larger proportion of lead than that used for ordinary purposes, the lead increasing the dispersive power. Plate-glass is used chiefly for mirrors and for the large heavy panes in shop windows, and where heavy clear glass is required.

There is nothing connected with the manufacture of glass more wonderful than the effect of annealing, or, as it is called, *nealing*. Before this process taken, place, the glass is exceedingly brittle, vessels being liable to be broken into a thousand pieces by the slightest blow, and almost by a touch. A single grain of sand dropping into a glass vessel before the annealing has taken place, will sometimes shiver it into fragments. To prevent this, the glass is placed in a kind of oven or furnace, and subjected to great heat, after which it is suffered to cool very gradually, allowing all the parts to crystallize equally and perfectly. This gives to it, when thoroughly and carefully done, a marvelous toughness. This process has been carried to such an extent that the glass has become quite malleable, so as to be moulded into new shapes. But the ordinary effect is only to preserve it from fracture by slight causes. Colored glass, for window and other ornamental purposes, is becoming much more extensively manufactured within a few years than for centuries before. The art was carried to a great perfection in the middle ages, after which it declined, but its revival of late has been very

marked. It is a matter in dispute whether moderns have been as successful as the ancients in its production, some contending that the compounding of the colors, and their transfer to the glass, is one of the lost arts. Our modern artists reject this idea, and we are compelled to acknowledge that there is nothing that has come down to us, in the cathedrals of a former age, that surpasses in beauty and brilliancy the colors of the windows that adorn many recent structures; but whether the latter will prove as permanent as the other, remains to be tested; and this is a point which must be left to future generations for settlement.—*Journal of Commerce*.

FARM AND GARDEN.

SMALLNESS OF COB VERY DESIRABLE IN SEED CORN.—The selection of seed corn is one of the most important things which a farmer does at this season. Coarse cobs accompany late maturity, as a rule: fine cobs, well tipped out, indicate perfect maturity, adaptation to the season and a fixedness of character which it is important to maintain. The curing of corn takes place to a great extent after husking, and the presence of a great, soft, moist cob in each ear gives a tendency to mold, which should be sedulously avoided. The old experiment of fitting a paper cone to an ear of corn and withdrawing the ear, shelling it and returning the kernels to the cone is interesting and instructive. If the kernels will all go easily into the cone, the cob is too large, and we should say the corn is unfit for seed. The cone should be made of brown paper, dampened, bound tightly around the ear, coming no higher than the kernel but covering all; the ends are trimmed off, and it is allowed to dry before the ear is drawn out. One may judge which ears have the smallest cobs—those which are best tipped out, which have the kernels in the closest rows and all the rows running unbroken from end to end. These ears will not be found among the biggest round, nor among the longest, usually, but among those of medium size. A friend used to say, as he showed off his seed corn, "they are as regular and solid as a brickbat." And so they were, for as corn ears could be broken, closed and solid.—*American Agriculturist*.

PURE WATER.—No water ought to be drunk which is contaminated by leakage or infiltration from sewers, cesspools, or from ditches. When possible, the water supplied in towns, or derived from surface wells, ought always to be filtered before use. A cheap filter can be made by taking a large common earthen flower pot plug the hole at the bottom (not too tight) with a piece of sponge, then strew the bottom of the pot with powdered charcoal one inch thick, over this put a layer of clean sand, over that again an equal quantity of coarse gravel and a few loose, small stones; now set over a jug or bottle and fill it up with water, the water which drops through the bottom will be found sweetened from its impurities and fit to drink. This filter is admirably adapted for use at sea, being easily made and kept in order. It is said that water from a stagnant pond may be sucked through charcoal with impunity.

BUTTER MAKING.—As to scalding milk, it does more harm than good, as it spoils the taste of the milk, and makes the butter white, and does not make the least difference about the butter coming quick. Now, the way to make butter good, at all times of the year, is very simple and easy. The first things are clean pans, pails and strainers; the next are clean butter bowls and churn. Never let the cream stand in the churn over ten minutes before it is churned, nor let the buttermilk stand in the churn after the butter is taken off. Never let the butter stand in the bowl over one night. Let the milk stand just long enough to have all the cream rise, which will be forty-eight hours at the longest, and not wait for the milk to thicken, as no cream will rise after the milk is sour; then as you skim your milk put it in clean stone vessels, and not cover tight, stirring lightly every time the cream is added, and the night before churning stir thoroughly till all is even, and never let it stand an hour after it is fit to be churned. If it is cold, add hot water gradually till of the right temperature. In winter have your pantry moderately warm. If it is too warm the cream will dry over, and the milk will sour before the cream is raised. If it is too cold by turns, and then warm, the cream will be bitter, and it will not rise as evenly as it will by keeping the room at an even temperature. If in a warmer day, or when there is more fire let the window be open, and all will be right. If these rules are followed, good butter at all times will be had. Never keep butter in a perfectly tight jar, or in a tin dish; but put it on a clean plate, and cover with a cloth; set it in a cool

place if you don't want musty butter, and the no recolor air gets the better.

HOW TO PRESERVE BUTTER.—Prefer good white oak firkins that are perfectly brim-tight, take out the head, first making a small hole, say quarter of an inch in size, then fill it with cold water; let it stand twenty-four hours before you are ready to use it, then rub while wet, thoroughly, with fine salt; fill your firkin as soon as possible. Your firkins should be of such a size that one can be readily filled in a week or ten days with sweet butter, to within half an inch of the head, then place over it a clean cloth, and fill the space with coarse salt, put in the head, then fill with strong brine, previously made of course salt, and stop it up. Butter packed in this way and kept in a cool place, will be as sweet in one year as when first made.

COTTON.—The frosts of the early part of May destroyed cotton in low places, in many sections, and where not killed, the stand was a good deal injured by the cold, whereby late replanting, to some considerable extent, was made necessary, and therefore the labor of chopping out and reducing to a stand is later than ordinary. Thin it to a stand as early as the case admits, and the plant is large enough to be free from ordinary dangers. Give the crop the unremitting attention it now demands. Scrape and mold as needed, letting the earth be turned gently toward it by a careful plowman, keeping the ground in fine tilth at the surface. Be careful that the plants left for a stand are not bruised with the hoe, and use the hand when necessary, for bruised stalks soon die of the "sore shin." As the crop advances and the squares appear, be careful not to break the lateral roots, which will retard its progress. The idea is to keep the surface soft and clean, without disturbing the roots. Keep down the grass with scrapes and sweeps, instead of the plow.

HARVESTING WHEAT.—If rust appears in wheat cut it in the dough state and it will make sweeter, nicer flour and more of it. From the moment the rust strikes the grain date ripens. In very bad cases of rust, appearing early, obviously it is not worth saving for bread.

Let the grain intended for seed become fully ripe, but that for bread you can begin to cut in the dough stage. Let the "shocks" stay as long as possible in the field well "capped," and, when dry enough, stacked up in the most careful manner, or stored away under cover until you are ready to thresh it, and the sooner you get ready to thresh the less waste and damage will it sustain. At all events, it must be got out before the weevil appears. When threshed see that it is thoroughly sunned, and when perfectly dry put it up at midday in tight barrels and boxes and you will be able to keep it free from weevil, which you cannot do in this climate without it receives, before putting up, plenty of hot sun. Thus secured, it will keep sound two years.

SELECTING SEED.—As a preliminary to a good and prolific harvest, all grain seeds are furnished with oil and starch, which are designed to furnish nutriment to the germ when it first starts before becoming capable of extracting it from the soil. Now, if anything affects these, such as mold, etc., the plant that is supposed to grow from such seed will be influenced by the impurities of the seed when it is sown. There is more in this than is usually conceded by practice, and the farmers would derive benefit from greater care and discrimination in the seed they plant and sow.

THE INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO UPON OTHER FARM CROPS.—Many a farmer's golden visions from the tobacco crop are growing dim. The crops of 1865 and 1866, in the Connecticut River Valley and, to a large extent, elsewhere, are mainly now on hand, and a proposition is made to the cultivators to grow no tobacco this year, in order to sell the crop at high figures. There has manifestly been an overproduction, induced by the high prices during the war. It is a good time for the growers to pause and consider both the moral bearings of the crop and its influence upon other products of the farm. The current of opinion as elicited at the last meeting of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, at New Haven, was decidedly against the crop, on economical grounds. It is not denied that a large sum of money may be realized by it from a small plot of ground. But the general confession is that it ruins all the rest of the farm, by leading the cultivator to neglect it. It demands huge quantities of manure, and all he can make goes to the tobacco patch, and he buys a good deal besides. The meadows run out, the pastures become barren, the orchard fruitless; and if the cultivator accumulates funds in the bank, as he may, it is by the ruin of his farm. Ten acres may be splen-

did, but the other hundred have gone to mullein and hardback. The influence of this crop upon the community is quite as disastrous as it is upon the farm. The tobacco growing district grows poorer. Other farm crops decrease in quality and quantity. Less stock is raised, less beef, pork, butter and other necessities of life. The lands are all the while decreasing in agricultural value, and less capable of sustaining a thrifty population.

TO PREVENT RITS IN ROADS.—The art of road making is yet in its infancy in this country. The roads are not laid out, made, or prepared with reference to economy of draft in using them. Deep ruts are soon worn in them by the common vehicles that pass over them; and these grow worse and worse, until they are almost impassable in Spring. Broad cart tires are a partial remedy for these. Longer yokes, both for oxen and for double horse wagons and carts, compelling the teams to walk in the same line with the wheels that come after them, would be a still better remedy. On most country roads there are toe-paths and two ruts, and it is noticeable that the toe-paths are always in much better order. Longer yokes would bring the paths and ruts together. The feet of the teams would break down the sides of the ruts, and fill them as fast as they were formed. This would improve the road bed, and make the draft of loads easier. We cannot shorten the axle trees without increasing the danger of upsetting, but we can lengthen the yokes with safety.

A BUTTER MACHINE.—A machine for making butter is one of the new inventions in England. It consists of a movable metal cylinder suspended from a small cast iron frame. The bottom of the cylinder is a loose piece of galvanized iron, and above it the cylinder is perforated by a number of small holes. The cylinder is suspended in a bowl of water and the butter is placed in the cylinder and pressed by a screw piston, the result of which is that the butter is forced through the holes into the water in the shape of vermicelli. By this means all the buttermilk is excluded, and the butter is found to be much closer and sweeter than when made by hand.

PICKLED EGGS.—When eggs are plentiful, boil some four or six dozen until they become quite hard. Then, after carefully removing the shells, lay them in large-mouthed jars, and pour over them scalding vinegar, well seasoned with whole pepper, allspice, a few slices of ginger, and a few cloves of garlic. When cold bung down closely, and in a month they are fit for use. Where eggs are plentiful, the pickle is by no means expensive, and is a relishing accompaniment to cold meat.

SWEET POTATOES.—Every spare piece of good land—every row that you can work deep and manure well—should be put in sweet potatoes. They are among the choicest blessings of our favored country and climate, and deserve special labor and attention. "Draws" may be set even in very dry weather, by dipping the roots in a thick batter of woods earth, ashes and fresh cow dung, then pouring water in the hole after planting, putting the draws in pretty deeply, etc., as we have often directed. Soap-suds scattered liberally over your plant bed will greatly increase the growth of "draws." If the weather is very hot when you plant, select the evening for the work.

WATERING PLANTS WITH IRON.—It is stated as a new discovery that wonderful effects may be obtained by watering fruits and vegetables with a solution of sulphate of iron. Under this system beans will grow into nearly double the size, and will acquire a much more savory taste. The pear seems to be particularly well adapted for this treatment. Old nails thrown into water and left to rust will impart to it all the necessary qualities for forcing vegetation as described.

WHITENESS TREES.—The practice of coating fruit and ornamental trees with whitewash is one that cannot be too severely deprecated. The obstruction of the perspiratory organs and orifices, whether affected by the application of whitewash or any other adhesive material, always acts as a source of disease, and in time proves fatal to the tree. When the bark becomes rough and incrustated with moss it should be cleaned by scraping and washing down thoroughly with a solution of soft soap or soda in water, affording smoothness to the surface without obstructing the pores.

TRAINING CUCUMBERS.—In small gardens where it is desirable to make the most of the land, cucumbers can be trained to trellises, or on a fence, and will yield an abundant crop, without occupying any land except the hill on which they grow.

It is said that the Czar of Russia spent about \$100,000 per day during his late visit to Paris.

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FOR LOUISIANA CONFERENCE:

Rev. J. C. Keener, D.D.,
Rev. J. B. Walker, D.D.,
Rev. Linus Parker.

New Orleans:

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1867.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.—We are frequently receiving enquiries upon this point. We have scarcely lost anything by the mails, and consider them safe. The risk at any private will be ours.

We are still asked shall we forward money by mail? Answer, **YES.** The Agent will notice, as above, that the risk is not his.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, indicating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—The card of Dr. C. J. Bickham will be found in another column. We are glad that this skillful physician has permanently located himself in New Orleans. We have known him for many years, and can recommend him to any of our friends who may need the services of a physician of deep erudition and large experience.

Health of the City.

A week of hot weather, tempered by almost daily and copious showers. One case of cholera—and two of yellow fever. We append the proceedings of the Board of Health at its last meeting on the 25th inst.

A regular meeting of the Board was held last evening. Present—Dr. S. A. Smith, Messrs. Creevy, Pennington and McCoard.

A communication was received from Dr. Southworth, resident physician at Quarantine, stating that under his construction of the law, vessels coming from ports declared infected with clean bills of health, were allowed to pass, those without clean bills of health, were detained at least ten days.

The views of Dr. Southworth were approved, and a resolution was adopted to publish a notice to this effect for the benefit of those concerned.

The President reported that a case of yellow fever had been reported in First District, the patient however, recovered under the treatment of Dr. Brickell. Another case was reported as having taken place on Julia street, which resulted fatally. The patient was a boy sixteen years old, who had lately arrived direct from New York.

A report was received from Dr. Burns, Health Officer, calling attention to the filthy condition of the First-District lockup. A resolution was adopted requesting the city to abate the nuisance.

A VETERAN GONE.—The Memphis Advocate says: The Rev. William R. Dickey, a venerable superannuated preacher of the Memphis Conference, died at the residence of his son, on the 30th ult. A faithful soldier of the Cross, he has fought the good fight, and wears now the crown of the conqueror, through Christ.

The receipts of the American Tract Society at New York, last year were \$545,131. The receipts of the Society at Boston were \$160,000.

PROLIFIC.—It is said by naturalists that an adult oyster produces between two and three millions of young during a season.

THE SABBATH.

We have frequently been asked, by people who love this day, and are grieved by its desecration, to say something to our readers upon the subject. Few questions have given rise to more controversy, not between the Christian and the infidel only, but among orthodox Christians themselves. We have not room to give even an abstract of the various opinions as to the nature and obligations of the day. There is, however, a marked agreement in the conclusion reached, that the observance is of sufficient obligation to make it binding upon the Christian conscience. Barrow, Calvin, and Paley agree substantially with Horsley and Edwards on this point, however much they may differ from them as to the origin and continuance of the primitive and legal institution.

"The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath." It is a necessity for the human race—especially for the religious well-being of man. It is indeed one of the bulwarks of religion, and important to the spread of the Gospel. The moral force of the Sabbath is beyond estimate. Its stated recurrence, with its sacred associations, exerts a powerful influence for good. It compels the careless to recognize God, and think of spiritual things once in seven days. It has a monumental and anniversary significance, connecting the idea of religious obligation with some of the great facts and doctrines of inspiration. Apart from pulpits and sermons, the Sabbath itself is a preacher of eloquence and power. As under the law it was "for a perpetual covenant," and as "a sign between God and the children of Israel forever," so the Christian Sabbath has something of the same character in its reference to the new covenant and the work of redemption.

Leaving out of the question the physical necessity of refraining from labor and resting on the seventh day, the need of this much time for spiritual improvement is obvious enough to the devout mind. The Christian can not well do without it. One day in seven especially devoted to this very thing, free from the cares and interruptions of business and labor, is needed to build up personal piety and to keep ourselves in the love of God. He will grow in grace who makes the Sabbath a day of religious study and devotion. The negligent and imperfect observance of it will inevitably lead to declension in piety and to backsliding, if not to final apostasy. The Sabbath was made for man, to facilitate the promulgation of the Gospel and to promote personal piety. It may be a physical necessity, but it is a still higher spiritual necessity. It is intimately connected with the salvation of the world and with our personal holiness. Suppose there were no other warrant for the institution than this of religious expediency and the highest necessities of our spiritual nature? Is not this sufficient reason for Christian people, and is not the divine will clear?

The manner of keeping the Sabbath is perhaps best determined by the end proposed—especially by the religious purpose contemplated. Whatever interferes with this must be wrong. Any thing which comes in conflict with the interests of the soul is out of place. The day should be observed so as to secure the greatest possible spiritual good. It would be well for us, on this day, to banish the ordinary themes of secular and political talk, to lay aside the newspapers and other books for the Bible and works decidedly religious; and to devote so much of the time as is not occupied in public religious services to family religion, personal meditation, reading, and prayer. Many have but little time for these things during the week, and this is a reason why the Sabbath should be improved to the utmost.

We are prepared to admit that the rigor of the Jewish Sabbath does not belong to the Christian, and that puritanical "blue laws,"

are any thing but a true exposition of its benign and gracious spirit. Neither as ascetics nor as epicures should we observe it. Sunday should not be a day of feasting, neither of fasting, because it is Sunday. There is a golden mean which obviates the need of much work either in the kitchen or out of it, and which, at the same time, invests the day with cheerfulness and satisfaction. The Sabbath, indeed, should be made a glad day to all—not a day of bitter herbs and sack-cloth. It should be invested with the joyousness of the blessed morning in which the Lord arose, and so kept that servants and children look forward to it with delight, and welcome it as the type of heaven.

As a Christian duty, there is too much laxness in the observance among professors of religion. Unnecessary work is done. In town many go on send to market, the open family grocery is countenanced by their patronage, the counting-room is clandestinely visited, and the postoffice draws even more strongly than the Church. In town and country the day is too much given up to visiting and social reunions. In the country there is work done which Saturday evening ought to anticipate; and with too many the day is religiously wasted and given up to the road, and social enjoyment. We can not help but notice also how many good people always manage to bring Sunday into their days of travel and recreation. To get a Sunday into the period of absence from business is a clear gain, and to make it tell to business ends in the time-table is a still greater gain. How to take and use the Sabbath for profit or pleasure, without too gross a violation of the institution, seems to be the study of many, whose shrewdness in making a bargain does not altogether forsake them in their dealings with God.

Denial and sacrifice are often connected with this duty. The enlightened and conscientious Christian will make them, and feel that he gains more than he loses by them. How far legislation ought to be invoked in enforcing the Sabbath is not easy to determine. That Christians should be protected in their observance of it is evident. But this admission, if unqualified, opens too wide a field for legislative action. Purely as a question of religion and conscience it hardly comes within the province of legislation at all. But as a public recognition of Christianity, and as due to the physical and spiritual necessities of the people, the laws ought to secure a Sabbath to the country. The government, at least, might cease to be the chief of Sabbath breakers, and give the day to thousands of its employees who are now deprived of its benefits. Military parades might be held on a week day, and mails and postoffices might be closed without detriment to any body.

We wish there were no traveling, no buying and selling, no extravagant pleasure taking on Sunday. Should there be a legislative prohibition of these things? Christianity can not be legislated into the world. It must enter through the lives and testimony of Christian men. It is this agency that we invoke—a more careful and conscientious observance on the part of our religious people. Let your light shine in this direction, and let your religious calling exhibit itself in the right keeping of the Lord's day. We know of nothing that will go farther to impress the truth upon the world, and to deepen the piety and power of the Church.

EMORY & HENRY COLLEGE.—The advertisement of this well known Institution appears in this week's issue of our paper. Health and economy will both be secured by sending to Emory & Henry, and Dr. Wiley's character and reputation sufficiently vouch for the moral and religious influences, and the thorough educational advantages which will surround those who may be entrusted to his care.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

Minden, La., June 19th, 1867.

We have much to be thankful for, but more to be humbled on account of, in this immediate section of country. Never having been visited by a raid, an overflow, or a pestilence—the people have escaped from much suffering that has befallen others. The drought was very bad here last year, the country is "hard up" for bread, but there is no starving. There has been a number of destructive tornadoes—and the early rains have been superabundant. The last few days have brought us grateful showers—and all are now hopeful of a moderate crop.

The religious aspect of this immediate locality is improving and decidedly hopeful. We have a large, finely organized, and well disciplined Sabbath School under the able management of Bro. Shea. I know you would be delighted to hear the children sing. We are giving special attention to the instruction of the children from house to house and to the Sunday-school. Tell Bro. Foster, in some things—(not in numbers or appliances) we will compare favorably with his Felicity road Sunday-school. Those children did sing heavenly that morning!

Our congregations are large, serious, well-behaved. There is a decided increase in the religious interest. We had several penitents on Sabbath night. Our prayer-meetings are largely attended. The Spirit of God is moving upon the people. I like a gradual work. We are praying for the baptism of fire. God truly is calling aloud by His judgments and by His mercies.—The Church of God needs a deeper baptism, the ministry more of faith, self-denial, power. We must be united—this is a precarious time with vital, evangelical piety in this country. Let every one buckle on his armour afresh—I hope to report to you gracious revivals of religion. Amen.

Truly and affectionately,
T. B. WHITE.

We are permitted to take the following extract from a private letter written by Bro. Norfolk to W. H. Foster, Esq., of this city.

WESTERN TEXAS, June 3, 1867.

We have some pleasing intelligence to announce to you, if you have not yet heard it. Early last Fall there was a two or three days' meeting, appointed to be held at Cottage Hill. Brothers Noble, Caldwell, and Loc. Kinnison were in attendance. Very early in the meeting there was a revival influence—manifested itself in the congregations which from time to time attended the ministry of the word. It continued to grow in interest until, from Weston, were added the old and the young, to the increasing numbers that participated in the general excitement. Convictions for sins were deep and pungent. The altar, for prayer, was crowded with weeping, trembling penitents. The young man and maiden, the old man and matron were there. It would have done your soul and body good to have witnessed the bright conversions that took place, almost day and night. After our meeting had continued for about two weeks or longer, the Weston people requested that the meeting should be adjourned to this place, which was accordingly done. So far from abating in interest, after it was brought to this place, it seemed to grow in interest. From this place it was adjourned to Monterey. Many of the young converts fell into ranks and marched over to that place, thus going up to the help of the Lord against the mighty. At that place they had a gracious revival. The meeting continued near three months before it closed, and there were about 130 who professed to have found the Lord in the pardon of their sins. To God be all the glory. O what wonders the God of our fathers hath wrought for us in our midst! He deserves the glory.

Our Church has been called to mourn the death of one of her most aged and exemplary members. Bro.

Horn is no more! He departed this life a few weeks since. We have not been made acquainted with the particulars of his closing scene.

DISTRICT MEETING.

YAZOO DISTRICT—MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

The District Meeting for Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference—will be held at Sweetwater Church, seven miles north of Lexington, Holmes county, Miss., commencing at 9 o'clock on Thursday, the first day of August next. All the official members of the district are invited to attend, and I hope they will feel it their duty to be present and participate in the deliberations and exercises of the meeting. We will be glad to welcome brethren from other districts. I regret that I can not promise the presence of Bishop Pauc, as his engagements are such that he can not attend. Invitations have been extended to preachers from a distance, and I hope they will find it convenient to come.

The district stewards are urged to be present, as it will be their duty to elect lay-delegates to the next Annual Conference.

The introductory sermon will be preached by Rev. W. P. Barton, or Dr. W. H. Lyons, alternate.

The following will be the order of business:

1. Organization of the Meeting.
2. Appointments of Committees.
3. Reports from Pastors.
4. Reports from Committees in the order in which they were appointed.
5. Miscellaneous business.

The following will constitute the business of the Committees, with the chairman of each:

1. Removals: with the best plan to promote them. T. M. Ward.
2. Sunday-schools. J. D. Newsum.
3. Missions. G. D. Wade.
4. Education. E. H. Moninger.
5. The Pastorate. Geo. W. Boile.
6. Ministerial Support: with the best plan to secure the salaries of the preachers. W. B. Lewis.
7. Church Property and Parsonages. T. C. Parish.
8. Circuit Boundaries. H. Williamson.
9. Church Class and Camp Meetings. P. Howard.
10. Church Publications. W. P. Barton.
11. Religious Interests of Colored People. S. Johnson.
12. Public Worship. Presiding Elder.

The preachers will please announce the meeting, as all the official members may not see this notice. Brethren on arriving will report to Bro. J. D. Newsum, preacher in charge of Black Hawk Circuit.

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

June 18, 1867.

LATEST NEWS.

Personal Reception of the President at Boston.

Boston, June 25.—At 10 o'clock this morning the President, accompanied by Secretary Seward, Postmaster General Randall, Surgeon Norris, Col. Wm. G. Moore, and others of the party, were escorted to the capital by several members of the Governor's staff, and a committee of the municipal authorities. Thousands of persons, of both sexes, were observers of the scene. Loud and repeated huzzas by the multitude greeted the Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

The Secretary of State immediately afterwards received similar honors, and they acknowledged the compliment by bowing with heads uncovered. Again there were huzzas, and with music of bands they entered the capital. Seats had been provided in the hall of the House of Representatives, to which they were escorted. A number of ladies and some of the most prominent officers of the State and leading citizens were present.

Soon after all the company had entered the hall, Gov. Bullock, addressing the distinguished visitor, said:

Mr. President—It is a great pleasure to have the opportunity of welcoming you in this hall in the presence of gentlemen who are connected with the administration of Federal and State Governments, and to present you to our fellow-citizens. I wish you could tarry longer to observe more thoroughly

our objects of local history, institutions, and our people. We regard the visit of the President to the United States as an augury of the harmony, prosperity, and ability of our Union. [Applause.] The President renders an important service to the whole country by becoming himself an example promising a mature acquaintance productive of the affection of. We are one in political interest. It is in the cause of the general welfare, as well as with a pride, that I take great satisfaction in welcoming you to the capital Massachusetts. [Applause, in which all the spectators joined.]

The President replied: Governor—In response to the welcome which has just been tendered by you, as the Chief Magistrate of Massachusetts, I can only say my sincere thanks for the kind and hospitable attentions of which I have been the recipient since I came to your city. You have said that a visit by the Chief Magistrate of the nation calculated to bring about harmony and cordiality of feeling which should exist among the several States. I think I know how to appreciate the sentiment, and I do not intend to make an address being presented on this occasion, but I can not refrain from a few remarks. If we were all more in contact with one another and could see and understand one another better, the difference operates practically in keeping somewhat apart, and which is the greater part imaginary, disappear. [Applause.] The peritosis, and I might say our duties, would then be more in harmony with all the States of the Union.

It has been said that our country is too large to hold together, will take the converse of the proposition, and say it is too large to divide. The whole can not be divided without the parts of parts without the whole. [Applause.] We should be united, prosperous, and happy. [Applause.] Then, I behalf of those I represent, let the people through you for manifestation of their kind regards. [Great Applause.]

Lieut. Gov. Claflin then welcomed Mr. Seward, who responded but eloquently.

Boston, June 26.—The Presidential party left at 8 A. M. Thursday at the railway gate repeated cheers at parting. They were accompanied at Farmington by a large assemblage with a band of music. At Worcester, part of the escort from Boston returned. President was called on by a speech by the assembled throng, but merely expressed his thanks. Similar scenes of hearty welcome and respect occurred at every station.

SPRINGFIELD, June 26.—The Presidential party was here met by staff of Gov. English, Mayor and City Council of Springfield.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The Russian, from Liverpool, bringing intelligence that the council of English Reform League had an address to the working men of Europe, denouncing war and maintenance of large armies. Barmah is still threatened famine.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The was occupied to-day in the evidence regarding the death of Booth, whose diary was produced. Col. Conger was on the stand testified that the diary was in same condition as when he five weeks ago before the Joint Committee, and as when taken from Booth.

The Court of Claims rendered judgment against the United States in fourteen cotton claim cases involving \$110,000, under the restitution to loyal owners, holds twelve other cases under review.

Internal revenue receipts for \$659,000.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—There was nothing startling developed to-day in the Surratt case. Grant was on the stand testifying in regard to seeing Jacob Thompson at Vicksburg. There was sharp colloquy between the two regarding Thompson. The prosecution declined saying why Thompson was connected with conspiracy, but wished to connect him with him and prisoner in money matters. Mary Benson, on the stand, testified that she lived in Canada, and she got her own and her husband's expenses and \$20 per day. Prosecution announced that would close the evidence in three days more.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Col. Kellogg, of New Orleans, telegraphs the Secretary of the Treasury denying the report of a fever there. Secretary Welles addressed a letter to Stanton regarding the

cation from Sickles for a vessel to enable him to carry out the recon- struction law. He says the depart- ment would not feel justified in using funds for such a purpose; besides, he has neither officers nor men for such vessel.

The State Department has ad- vices of the total wreck of the Sacramento off Madras. No lives lost.

Hon. H. E. Peck, Consul General of Hayti, is dead.

Speculations regarding General Grant's answer to Sheridan are un- worthy of the least credit. The nature of the document is kept a profound secret here.

There were only four members of the Judiciary Committee present at the meeting to-day, and they ad- journed until to-morrow.

Internal revenue receipts to-day \$485,000.

The President is expected to re- turn on Friday.

GALVESTON, June 25.—An Austrian passed through this city this morn- ing, en route for the North, repre- senting himself to be an officer of Maximilian, and stated that the Emperor had been pardoned, on condition that he would leave the country or visit the ports of Tampico or Vera Cruz are open for his departure.

FOREIGN.

BIRMINGHAM, June 20.—The ha- rangues of Scott and Murphy against Catholicism led to great disturbances here within the last few days. There has been great excitement, which looked at one time as though it would lead to very serious consequences. At least one hundred thousand people were in the streets. The mob held the city, marching through the streets singing Glory Hallelujah, John Brown, and other choruses. The riot act was read, and troops were ordered to the city from Man- chester, but they were not obliged to fire upon the people. The police used their cutlasses on several per- sons, but none were killed. The excitement has somewhat lulled, and it is thought the disturbance has ended.

Murphy has persisted, every night, in making long and offensive speeches against the Roman Cath- olic Church, including its rites. An attempt to renew the disorder has been put down, and compara- tively quiet now prevails.

LONDON, June 21.—The authori- ties of this metropolis have voted to present an address of congratula- tion to the Emperors of Russia and France on their escape.

PARIS, June 21.—The Emperor's Government has decided to make a considerable reduction in the mil- itary forces of the Empire. The present session of the Corps Legis- lative, which accomplished a large amount of business, is approaching a close.

VIENNA, June 20.—evening.—The Austrian Government has granted an amnesty to all political offenders, including Kossuth.

WARSAW, June 21.—The Emperor Alexander has issued a decree sus- pending confiscations in Poland.

LONDON, June 19.—The English Government, warned by the land- ing effected by the squad of Fenians at Dungarvan, have stationed men- of-war in the channel, to guard against the repetition of similar attempts.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—evening.—The liabilities of the firm of Frazer, Trenholm & Co. have been ascer- tained to exceed their assets by nearly a million pounds sterling.

LIVERPOOL, June 28.—evening.—Cotton generally ruled dull; Mid- dling Orleans declined 1d.; sales to-day 10,000 bales; Middling Up- lands 11d.; Middling Orleans 11 1/4d.; Broadwaters and provisions gener- ally unchanged; common Wilmington 12s.; fine American 12s.; tur- pentine 81s. 3d.

Registration in Louisiana.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, New Orleans, La. June 22, 1867.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies United States, Washington, D. C.

General—I am in receipt of a tele- gram from the President, through Brevet Major Gen. E. D. Townsend, A. G. U. S. Army, directing me to extend the registration in this city and State until August 1, unless I have some good reasons to the con- trary, and ordering me to report such reasons, for his information. Also, stating that in his judgment this extension is necessary to a full and fair registration, and that the time should be thus extended be- cause the other district commanders will not get through before that time.

My reasons for closing the registra- tion in this city were because I had given the city two and a half months, and there were no more to register. I have given the State two and a half months, and registra- tion will be exhausted by that time. I did not feel warranted in keep- ing up boards of registrations, at large expense, to suit new issues coming in at the eleventh hour.

The registration will be complet- ed in Louisiana at the time speci- fied, unless I am ordered to carry out the law under Mr. Stansberry's interpretation, which practically, in registration, is opening a broad macadamized road for perjury and fraud to travel on. I do not see why my registration should be de- pendent on the time when other dis- trict commanders get through. I have given more time for the regis- tration of Louisiana than they pro- pose to give in their commands, for I commenced six weeks before they did. I regret that I should have to differ from the President, but it must be recollected that I have been or- dered to execute a law to which the President has been in bitter antago- nism. If, after this report, that the time is to be extended, please notify me, and it will be done. I would do it at once, but the President's telegram was conditional, and there is suffi- cient time left to issue the necessary order.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General.

THE GREAT ECCLESIASTICAL GATHER- ING AT ROME.—A letter of the 30th of May from Rome says that the priests continued to arrive. They are determined to be in good time, for a celebration which will only occur on one of the very last days of this month. A great number of high church dignitaries are expected. The archbishop of Tolosa has writ- ten to have a convent prepared for his accommodation and for that of eighty priests, who are to compose his suite. Such an enormous retinue is unprecedented. In 1862 the Bishop of Moulins arrived in Rome with a train of sixty-five ec- clesiastics. The letter says:

"From the centenary of St. Peter, Rome will be full of priests, but it is thought few laymen will come. Meanwhile, great preparations are making. This morning the Munici- pal Council met to decide what should be done to celebrate it. The festival will be also exclusively ec- clesiastical. There will be an ex- traordinary illumination of the basi- lica of the Vatican on the 29th, and one of the basilica of St. Paul on the 30th. There are not enough lusters in all Rome, and they have been sent for from Naples and Florence, so you may judge that it is intended to do something magnifi- cent in the way of illumination in those two churches. The pope is much pleased; it is his delight to see many bishops arrive, and to get up a fine procession with a string of mitred heads. He spends a great deal, and does not know what economy is. This prodigality does not please the cardinals, but who would dare to tell the pontiff that he must spend less? Pius IX only does like all other popes; he thinks of the time present, and leaves it to his successors to take care of the future. Under his pontificate the Roman government has incurred 500,000,000 of debt. This is pret- ty well for a small State. But mil- lions are expected from the bishops who are to arrive; it seems thought they will all come with heavy chests of gold. Such hopes are very much exaggerated."

THE CONFISCATION QUESTION.—As Chief Justice Chase, in overruling a decision of Judge Underwood, has decided that the property of a rebel cannot be confiscated for treason until he has first been duly convicted of that crime, it will follow that in the confiscations which have been made of the property of Confed- erates, it will have to be returned by the parties now holding under such titles. The decision of Judge Chase will also operate as a partial exting- uisher on the confiscation schemes of Thad. Stevens and his followers.

MOST TRUE.—The late Girard Hal- lock, for many years editor of the Journal of Commerce, was an honest, upright, and pious man, respected and honored even by those who dissented from his opin- ions on public matters. His ability and diligence were rewarded with large pecuniary gains, which he employed freely for the purpose of doing good to his fellow-men.

At New Haven he erected a spa- cious church edifice at his own ex- pense, which cost over \$100,000. One day a gentleman said to him: "You have two things to be thank- ful for which jointly bless but few men—a large purse, and a large heart in the disbursement of it." To which Mr. Hallock answered: "From my boyhood I have observed that every man grew covetous in pro- portion as he grew rich, if he did not keep giving. I am making money, and must give it."

He knew that wealth got and held for the gratification of covet- ousness, debases if it does not ruin its possessor.

SLAVERY TO BE GRADUALLY ABOL- ISHED IN CUBA.—The New York papers, of the 19th, say it is reported from Cuba that a royal decree was received from Spain freeing all col- ored children born of slave parents on the island one and after the 1st July next.

OBITUARIES.

Sister AMELIA SIMONS, wife of Dr. G. W. Lincy, and member of our charge, died April 24th, 1867, aged 35 years. Sister Lincy joined the M. E. Church, South, at a protracted meeting on Obispo Circuit in 1851, since that time she has been a consistent member of the church and a devoted Christian. She was a de- voted and affectionate wife and mother, leaves a bereaved husband with the care and responsibility of several young and interesting children. They share the warm sympathies of the church. Sister Lincy's mind was not in a condition during her last illness to give any particular account of her faith or spiritual state. But she gave the evidence of a consistent Christian life for twenty years, which we think the best evidence of a peaceful death.

Her remains were taken to the church—her funeral was preached from the 90th Psalm—a large funeral procession followed her to the grave where she rests in hope. "May we live the life of the righteous, that our last end may be as theirs."

JOHN PIPES.

CHARLES G. BOWEN, departed this life on the 8th of June, 1867, on mail boat, between Mobile and New Orleans. Having been on a visit to a daughter in Texas, and taking "Pneumonia," our brother breathed his last, and very quietly fell asleep in Jesus, while within only a few hours travel of his home, in Macon, Miss.

Born in Knoxville, Tenn., June 8th, 1808, but "born again" in 1834, our departed brother truly lived the life of a most devoted and consistent Christian, and leaves to his stricken family and friends, an example singular, rich, and precious.

In 1840, Bro. B. moved to Macon, Miss., and for the period of fourteen years filled with much acceptability the office of Probate clerk, for Nottoway Co. In the church he was steward, and class leader, and his place, as teacher in the Sunday-school, was never vacant without sufficient cause.

The children, all loved him most dearly, and when his death was announced, many of them wept, as though they had indeed lost a friend and a father.

The precious remains of our sainted Bro. Bowen lie in the village grave-yard, and we are constrained to sing,

"How blessed the righteous when he dies,
When sinks a weary soul to rest,
How mildly beam the closing eyes,
How gently heaves the expiring breast."

J. BANCROFT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

East Alabama College, at Auburn.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—1867.

July 7th—Commencement sermon by Alex. Means, L. L. D., D. D.

July 8th—Prize Declamation, and meet- ing of Trustees.

July 9th—Junior Exhibition, prizes awarded, and an Address by Rev. Jas. M. Wright, A. M.

July 10th—Commencement—Address before the Literary Societies, by Rev. W. F. Price, A. M.

C. RAIFORD, Secretary, Board.

Auburn, Ala., June 20, 1867.

The District Meeting for the Jackson- ville District, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Columbia, to commence on Friday before the third Sunday in July next. Bishop Wightman will be present. All the preachers, traveling and local, elected delegates and official members, are expected to attend. Ample accommodations, and a hearty welcome are extended to all.

L. M. WILSON, P. E. Columbia, Ala., June 19, 1867.

Lake Providence Dist.—La. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Delhi & Floyd Ct., at Midway, July 29, 28

Carroll, at Curtiss's, Aug 3, 4

Oakley, at Beauf's Prairie, 10, 11

Ion, Little Creek Chapel, 24, 25

Tennas and Sleight, Sleigh Island Sept 7, 8

Waterproof & St. Joseph, Waterproof 14, 15

Also a District Meeting for Lake Providence District, to be held at Oakley Camp ground, to commence on the 25th Sept, at which all the traveling and local preachers, exhortors, district stewards Sunday-school superintendents and class leaders, are respectfully requested to attend, and as many of the members of the church as possible.

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Wm. G. McGAUGHEY, P. E.

Vicksburg Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Port Gibson Station, May 1, 2

Rocky Springs at Steele Chapel, 8, 9

Cayuga Circuit, at Reeves, 15, 16

Hurston Tabernacle, 29, 30

Fayette, at Cane Ridge, 6, 7

Vicksburg Station, 13, 14

North Warren, at Oak Ridge, 20, 21

Warren, at Mt. Alban, 27, 28

Raymond, at Forest Hill, 27, 28

G. H. CLINTON, P. E.

The District Meeting of the Vicksburg Dis- trict will be held at Port Gibson, beginning June 20th, 1867.

All the ministers, itinerant and local, and the official members of the several pastoral charges, are earnestly solicited to be present. Rev. Bishop Paine will be present.

NOTICE.

For reasons considered just and good, the meeting of the Convention of Natchez District is postponed until the 25th of September next.

J. A. GORDMAN.

DISTRICT MEETING.

There will be a District Meeting for Jackson District, held at Canton, on the 29th and 30th days of June next, to open at 10 o'clock A. M. Bishop Paine will be present.

All the officers, members of the several Quarterly Conferences should be present, including, of course, all ministers, travel- ing and local.

Written reports will be expected on the following subjects, viz: Church Finances; Parsonages; Sabbath Schools; Missions; Church Extension; Education, and any other matters of ecclesiastical interest. Full attendance is requested.

R. ANDREY, P. E.

Canton, Miss., 18, 1867.

New Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Felicity Street, April 21

District Meeting, 28

Moreau Street, May 5

Carondelet Street, 12

Jefferson City, 19

Quar. Con. N. O. Cir., May 20th,

Advocate office, at 7 P. M.

German Churches, at Craps street, 26

" " Quar Conference, 24

Baton Rouge, June 8, 9

Bayou Gros Tete and Plaquemine, 12

at Plaquemine, 15, 16

Thibodaux circuit, at Tigerville, 22, 23

J. O. KENNER, P. E.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Many, at Bayou Lee, June 1, 2

Anacoco, Kiasatchie, 8, 9

Pleasant Hill, at Bethel, 15, 16

Shreveport, July 6, 7

N. Bossier, at Collinsburg, 13, 14

Caddo, at Keatchie, 20, 21

Belle Bower, 27, 28

Springville, at Holly's S. H. Ang, 3, 4

Mansfield, at Foster's Chapel, 10, 11

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Address: Mansfield, La.

Tuskaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Marion, May 25, 26

Greensboro, June 1, 2

New Bern and Oak Grove, 8, 9

Brash Creek, 15, 16

Liberty, 22, 23

Scottsville and Carthage, July 6, 7

Tuskaloosa, 13, 14

Havana, 20, 21

Entaw, 27, 28

Forkland, Aug 3, 4

J. L. COTTON, P. E.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul's, June 22, 23

Franklin street, 29, 30

St. Francis, July 6, 7

Whistler & Cottage Hill, at Cottage Hill, 13, 14

Citronelle, at George's, 20, 21

Eastern shore & Fish River, at P. Clear, 27, 28

Bay shore and Pascagoula at Zion, Aug 3, 4

Ocean Springs at Ocean Springs, 10, 11

Waynesboro, at Buckatanna, 17, 18

St. Stephens & State Line, at State Line, 24, 25

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington at Oregon, June 15, 16

Greenwood, at Greenwood, 22, 23

Carrollton, at Mt Zion, 29, 30

Emory, at Euen, July 6, 7

Holmes, at Wheeling, 13, 14

Richland, at Goodman, 20, 21

Black Hawk, at Sweetwater, Aug 3, 4

Mount Olivet, at Fletcher Chapel, 17, 18

Yazoo, at Mt Carmel, 21, 22

Yazoo City Station, Aug 31, Sept 1

In addition to the above appointments I will preach, *Deo volente*, at the following places and times.

Lexington, June 13, 8 o'clock P. M.

Sweetwater, " 19, 11 " A. M.

Black Hawk, " 20, 8 " P. M.

Carrollton, " 27, 8 " "

Eden, " 24, 8 " "

Durant, July 19, 8 " "

Beaton, Aug 16, 8 " "

BRETHREN: Have religious services on the stated fast-days. Our District Meeting will com- mence at Sweetwater, Black Hawk Circuit, on the first day of August. I urge upon the Preach- ers the importance of having everything in readiness for the Quarterly Meetings. They should be made, as far as possible, occasions of interest and profit to the Church.

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wesson, June 8, 9

Chrystal Springs, Georgetown, 22, 23

H. Zebur, White Bay, 15, 16

Brookhaven, July 6, 7

Holmesville, Summit, 13, 14

Meudville, Synnars, 20, 21

Bayou Chitto, Monticello, 27, 28

Bayou Pierre, Pleasant Valley, Aug 3, 4

Pearl River, 10, 11

Scotland, Bethesda, 17, 18

G. W. MILLSAPS, P. E.

BROOKHAVEN DISTRICT MEETING.

A District Meeting will be held on Brookhaven District, at Brookhaven, on the fifth, sixth, and seventh of July. The preachers, itinerant and local, with all the members of Quarterly Conferences of the District are invited to attend. Bishop Paine is expected to preside.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A STEAMER FOR BELIZE RIVER.

Have obtained a vote of the Assembly of British Honduras of a subsidy of \$100 specie for each trip I may make in a steamer up the Belize River to Rihmond, and back for six months, and a monopoly of the steam naviga- tion of that river for five years, and I wish to get some one to join me in furnishing and running a small steamer. This is a first rate chance for any one having a suitable boat, or the cap- acity to buy one, as the rates of freight will pay very well, and the trade of Guatemala must pass that way.

Persons who may call on me next Tuesday in Dr. Keener's office, 112 Camp street, or write to me to his care, can make some arrangement.

je 29 B. R. D'VAL.

BURCKETT, WHITAKER & CO.

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Commission Merchants

No. 110 Camp street, next door to Christian Advocate office, New Orleans.

je 29 6m

DR. C. J. BICKHAM,

OFFICE.—COLLEGE BUILDING,

Corner Baronne & Common Streets,

Residence, 680 Magazine street, between Philip and First streets, New Orleans.

Office hours, from 11 o'clock, A. M. to 3 P. M.

je 29 6m

AGENTS WANTED.

"McClintock's and

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

Kissing a Sunbeam.

The incident of a baby kissing a sunbeam has never been more sweetly told than in the following poem, which we find in the *Watchman and Reflector*. The author is CLARA B. HEATH.

Sunbeams creeping through the anapies
Flashed across the window pane,
Lighting up the darkened parlor
Like a shower of golden rain.

Baby May, her white hands softly
Folded in her mute surprise,
Sat upright upon the carpet—
Baby wonder in her eyes.

Soon, the little hands unloosing,
Each essayed the toy to grasp,
But in vain—no shining substance
Found she in their tightened clasp.

Down she went upon the carpet,
Creeping softly round and round,
Making eager, restless movements,
And a cooling, baby sound.

Reaching now, and now bewildered
By her shining, new-found prize—
All the while the baby wonder
Beaming in her violet eyes.

Wearied with the vain endeavor,
Both the dimpled hands grew still,
But the bright eyes watched the sunbeams
Flitting here and there at will.

Watched them as they danced about her
Lighting up the carpet gray—
Then she softly stooped and—kissed them!
Darting, precious Baby May.

A Pity to have an Empty Seat.

A few weeks ago a gentleman was obliged to go to a distant depot at an hour when there was no conveyance thither. So, although very weary, and not strong, he was obliged to get out on a walk of two or three miles. After he had gone a little way, he was overtaken by a gentleman and a little boy in a carriage. The fine horse was at once reined in, and his owner said with a smile, "I presume, sir, you are going but a short way; but this little fellow insists on my asking you to ride with us. I told him I had no doubt you were going to the first station; but he said, 'The gentleman is a stranger, father; it is very easy to ask him. It always seems to me such a pity to ride with an empty seat!'"

Now, that ride, which cost the gentleman neither money, time, nor trouble, was a real blessing to a weary minister of Christ; and he told him so when he thanked him and the dear boy who prompted the kind civility.

"It is a way he has, and always had, sir," replied the father. "From his cradle, he could never enjoy what he could not share with others. If he has any new gift or pleasure, his first thought is for those less favored. It is a way he got from his mother."

It was truly a beautiful "way" that boy had; and it should be a lesson to all boys, and boys' mothers too who hear of him. Remember this, you who have horses at your control to use for convenience or pleasure: "It is a pity to have an empty seat." Remember it, mothers, when training your boys for lives of unselfishness. The little things of to-day will grow into great things of years to come. The boy who is selfish with his toys and his comforts will be so with his money and his sympathies when a man; for the heart grows harder, rather than softer, by the flight of time.

A carriage is not the only place where "it is a pity to have an empty seat." It is a pity to have one in the Church or the Sunday school; and there would be a less number so, if all boys had the spirit of the little fellow of whom we have written. Say with him, "It is so easy to ask," and then go among the boys you know, and urge them to fill an empty seat. You can do more in this way than your minister or your teacher can. Let every empty seat in the house of God and in the Sunday school have a voice for you that shall send you out into the highways and hedges to compel less favored children to come in; and in so doing, you yourselves will receive a blessing. The noble boy who insisted on offering a ride to a stranger thereby made a new friend who will never forget him, and who may return the kindness a hundred-fold in ways he little dreams of now; and better than this, he pleased God, who commands us to be careful to entertain strangers, and reminds us that many, in doing so, have entertained angels unawares.

Never fret about what you can't help, because it won't do any good. Never fret about what you can help, because if you can help it do so. When you are tempted to grumble about anything ask yourself, "Can I help this?" and if you can't don't fret; but if you can, do so, and see how much better you will feel.

If you do wrong or get in trouble, go at once to your mother and tell her about it. She is your best friend, and will be your best counselor.

Curly-head and the Candy.

BY UNA LOCKE.

Mamie had made some molasses-candy, and little Curly-head knew it. But where had he hid it, was a question. Not on the long shelves behind the pans; not on the short shelves behind the dried apples and boxes of spices; not in one of the cupboards. She had looked in all these places, and every other place she could see or think of. No: there was the meat roaster, now, hung at the top of the buttery; and here was the applesauce barrel, so convenient; just under. Yes, it must be there. Up climbs Curly-head upon the applesauce barrel, and peeps in with eyes like two stars. She has found the candy—yes, she has found it! Clementine and she will eat it now! She reaches eagerly up; a tilt, a quick turn of the barrel—plump, splash! Curly-head is over shoes and stockings in applesauce!

Well, there was a cry of distress, you may be sure, reached mamma's ears, piercing them like a knife. "O, dear!" sighed she running to the rescue, "my applesauce!—You'll have to eat it, every bit, yourself now! There, give me your hands, and jump."

Curly-head jumped, and so did the applesauce; all over the floor, the shelves, the plastering, above and below it flew, making a nice piece of work; and then think of the shoes and stockings and pantalettes! And she did not get any of Mamie's candy after all, till he was ready to divide it. How much better it would have been for her if she had waited!

Let us not be impatient for our pleasures before it is proper we should have them. I know of men who were not satisfied with a quiet business and a good salary, but made haste to be rich, and found themselves worse off than Curly-head in the applesauce barrel. So with scholars, who thought to get the prize by pretending they had kept all the rules when they had not; they reached after something that did not belong to them. God is never deceived; and he can, at any moment he pleases, expose them to open disgrace. "Bread of deceit is sweet to a man; but afterward his mouth shall be filled with gravel."—*Child at Home*.

A BRAVE SAILOR.

Many a Christian must covet the fearlessness of the honest fellow, the annexed account of whom in some of the writings of Dr. Robert Newton is so well adapted to stir every pious heart to emulation. Few, indeed, if they would sincerely try the experiment, would be found unable to imitate the sailor's courtesy:

A merchant and ship-owner of New York was standing at the entrance of his warehouses conversing with a gentleman on business. A pious sailor belonging to one of his vessels came to the warehouse to enter it, but observing that the door was occupied, modestly stepped aside, not willing to interrupt the conversation.

While waiting there he heard the name of Jesus profanely used, and, on turning to look, he observed that it was his employer who was speaking. Instantly changing his position, and standing in front of the gentleman with his head uncovered, and his hat under his arm, he addressed the merchant in this language:

"Sir, will you excuse me if I speak a word to you?"

The gentleman, recognizing him as one of the crew of his vessel recently arrived, and supposing he might have something to say about the business of the ship, told him to speak on.

"You won't be offended then, sir, with a poor, ignorant sailor if he tells you his feelings?" said he.

"Certainly not," replied the merchant.

"Well, then, sir," said the honest hearted sailor, with much feeling, "will you be so kind as not to take the name of my blessed Jesus in vain? He is a good Savior! He took my feet out of the horrible pit and miry clay, and established my goings. O, sir! don't, if you please, take the name of Master, the Lord Jesus, in vain? He is your Creator as well as mine, and He has made you, and preserves you and is always doing you good."

This was said with so much earnestness and feeling that the gentleman was quite touched. His eyes filled with tears, and he said—

"My good fellow, God helping me, I will never again take the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, the Savior, in vain."

"Thank you, sir," said the honest tar, and, putting on his hat, he went away to his work.

The first consignment of new wheat received in New York from the South, of the crop of '67, sold for \$1 per bushel.

HOUSEKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT

BY UNA LOCKE.

CORN CAKE.—Three cups of corn meal, one cup of wheat, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of salt. Mix well together; while dry, add one teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in warm water. Mix the whole to a thin batter with milk or water, and bake in a quick oven.

PANCAKE WITH FRUIT.—Take four eggs, a cup of cream, or rich milk, and flour enough to make a thin batter; add a little fine sugar and nutmeg. Butter the griddle; turn the batter on; let it spread as large as a common pudding plate; when done on one side turn it with a pancake slice; have ready some nice preserve, spread it over, roll the cake up; put on flat dish; sift on a little fine sugar.

GINGER SNAPS.—One cup of molasses, one of sugar, one of shortening, one egg, one tablespoonful of ginger, one of vinegar, one teaspoonful of saleratus.

SILVER CAKE.—Take the whites of six eggs, two and one-half cups of flour, one and one-half cups of sugar, half cup of butter, two-thirds of a cup of cream or sweet milk, half teaspoonful of cream of tartar and a little soda.

LEMON CAKE.—Beat six eggs, the yolks and white separately, in a solid froth; add to the yolks the grated rind of a fine lemon and six ounces of sugar dried and sifted; beat this a quarter of an hour; shake in with the left hand six ounces of flour; then add the whites of the eggs and the juice of the lemon; when these are well beaten in put it immediately into this and bake it an hour in a moderately heated oven.

CAPITOLINE CAKE.—Take one cup of butter, three-quarters of a cup of molasses, three-quarters of a cup of sugar, three cups of flour, one gill of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of saleratus, two eggs; add currants, citron, spice, cloves and nutmeg.

MOLASSES CAKE.—One cup molasses, half cup of butter, half cup of water, four eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of ginger.

MISSISSIPPI CAKE.—One pint of the best yellow corn meal, one pint of buttermilk, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, two eggs, a teaspoonful of saleratus.

TAPIOCA PUDDING.—Four tablespoonfuls of tapioca, one quart of milk, four eggs (leaving out the whites of two for icing, sweeten to taste and flavor with vanilla. Soak the tapioca over night in a little water, boil the milk and pour over the tapioca; when it is lukewarm, add the sugar and eggs, well beaten. Bake about one hour; ice it when cool.

OLD-ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.—To make what is termed a pound pudding, take of raisins well stoned, currants thoroughly washed, one pound each; chop a pound of suet very fine and mix with them; add a quarter of a pound of flour or bread finely crumbled, three ounces of sugar, one ounce and a half of grated lemon peel, a blade of mace, half a small nutmeg, half a dozen eggs well beaten; work it well together, put it into a cloth, tie it firmly, allowing room to swell—and boil not less than five hours. It should not be suffered to stop boiling.

RHUBARB CHAMPAGNE.—The rhubarb should be perfectly ripe, cut into thin slices and slightly bruised; to every five pounds add a gallon of soft water; cover it with a cloth, let it stand nine days, stirring three times a day; strain off the juice and to every gallon add four pounds of white sugar, the juice of two large lemons and the rind of one, pared thin; to fine it use one ounce isinglass for every nine gallons; let it ferment three weeks; add one pint of brandy, and bung it up; bottle it after three months, putting in each bottle a teaspoonful of white sugar and a teaspoonful of brandy.

CURRENT WINE.—Bruise sixteen pounds of ripe currants, mix-well with three gallons of water, strain it off, put to it fourteen pounds of loaf sugar; strain it into a small keg, adding a pint of raspberries and a pint of brandy; stop it down and let it stand for three months.

RASPBERRY WINE.—One quart of ripe raspberries to every quart of water; bruise them in it and let it stand 48 hours then strain the liquor into a cask, and add three pounds of loaf sugar for every gallon; after two months bottle it, and to each bottle add a tablespoonful of brandy.

RABBIT SOUP.—Cut one or two rabbits into joints; lay them for an hour in cold water; dry and fry them in butter till about half done, with four or five onions, and a middling-sized head of celery cut small; add to this three quarts of cold water, one pound of split peas, some pepper and salt; let it stew gently for four or five hours, then strain and serve it.

A CARD TO LADIES.

There will be Apartments and Hours specially for LADIES, and also for LADS under fifteen years of age during the SUMMER MONTHS, in Penmanship, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, etc. If classes are formed immediately, at DOL-BEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, corner of Camp and Common streets.

Names of Ladies can be left with Rev. Dr. Leacock, Rev. Dr. Palmer, Rev. Dr. Walker, Rev. Dr. Beckwith, Rev. Father Flanagan, Rev. Dr. Lewis, Rev. Dr. Parker, Rev. Dr. Hedges, Rev. Father Duffy, Rev. Mr. Elliott, N. E. Bailey, Dr. Stone, Pike, Lapeyre & Co., Smith, Newman & Co., or at the College Office.

A few easy lessons at this College will impart to Ladies an elegant and graceful style of penmanship. They can also easily learn to keep any set of books. In Europe a large portion of the books are kept by Ladies. In this country the most lucrative positions are filled by gentlemen. All should apply immediately. THURSDAY, President.

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AND PAINTED IRON BANDS.

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N. B.—Said ARROW TIES are on sale by dealers in New Orleans, and everywhere throughout all the Cotton growing States, at the lowest prices. je 22-67-6m

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MRS. DYER'S BOARDING HOUSE.

This is situated on Camp street, the first door

above St. Patrick's Cathedral, No. 174.

References: Rev. Dr. Keener, Dr. Walker,

Linnas Parker, R. J. Harp. je 8-6m

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The service is held every Sunday morning and night in the Large Chapel of the University, Washington square.

The Pastor's residence and post office address is 221 West 34th street. Strangers in the city who are sick or in distress, may freely call upon Dr. Deems for pastoral service.

When any members of any church comes to New York to engage in business, let him call promptly on the Pastor of the Church of the Strangers. Especially let this be done in the case of young men, who will have a cordial welcome.

Newspapers through the country, friendly to the enterprise, will please copy this advertisement and allow it to stand. je 15-67 1m

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No. 5 Commercial Place.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

—and—

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DR. W. McCALLIN,

je 1m Hartsboro, Miss.

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monthly, in the first year of its existence. Its

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Proprietors are using every exertion to make

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The services of some of the most talented

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The Magazine aims to preserve a record of the

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down states of the constitution, their power

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WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

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for COAL and WOOD, and hopes, by giving

his personal attention, to secure and merit their

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Best COAL delivered at \$10.

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CORNER OF CANAL STREET & COMMERCIAL PLACE,

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New Orleans.

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comforts and pleasures of a home, as far as

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neither labor or expense to merit a continuance

of the liberal support with which he has thus

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qualities; Floor Oil Cloth of all qualities, which

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NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have again to notice an inactive market, with very little movement in any branch of trade. Operations in our leading staple, in particular, have been on a very limited scale. In fact, the stock on sale is now so much reduced as to afford little scope to buyers, and being distributed among a number of factors, is held by them without inconvenience, and generally at figures above the limits of the pending orders. The movement in Western Produce has been mainly confined to a jobbing business, in which rather firmer prices have been realized than were current last week, especially for fresh Flour, Corn and Oats. The decline in grain appears to have been arrested, but the demand has fallen off to such an extent that were the receipts more liberal, holders would be compelled to store or make sufficient concessions to excite a speculative enquiry. The sales of Sugar and Molasses are mostly confined to limited retail transactions, but Tobacco continues in good request for export, and commands full prices, particularly for the heavy descriptions.

COTTON.—We left the market, at the time of our last, quiet and rather unsteady, since which the movement has been checked by the discouraging tenor of the foreign news, and the moderate extent of the supply on sale. On Saturday, in particular, these causes, and buyers being unwilling to go on unless at figures which factors would not accept, restricted the business to 600 bales, taken by a very few parties, to complete pending orders, at figures showing no quotable change from previous rates. On Monday the movement was again of limited extent, being confined to 1100 bales, while prices exhibited no quotable variation. There was, however, rather a better enquiry for the higher grades, of which there is a scant supply on factors' tables, and which consequently command disproportionately high figures compared with the poorer qualities. Tuesday the market opened with a limited enquiry, the demand being checked not only by a continuance of the unfavorable influences noticed above, but also by the rainy weather, and the sales were consequently confined to 700 bales, at prices showing no variation in Middling, but a partial falling off in Good Ordinary and Low Middling.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 2400 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 1455 bales, against 1311 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 144 bales.

The receipts at this port, since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas,) are 701, 909 bales, against 662,268 bales to same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 145, 623 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 54,990 bales to Great Britain, of 18,952 to France, and an increase of 43,775 bales to other foreign ports.

We quote as follows:

Low. Refused... 20 to 21
Good Ordinary... 22 to 23
Low Middling... 24 to 25
Middling... 26 to 27

TOBACCO.—There has been an active enquiry since our last review, especially for the heavy descriptions. The market is firm and we continue to quote:

Light. Heavy.
Low Refused... 35 to 40
Good Ordinary... 40 to 45
Low Middling... 45 to 50
Middling... 50 to 55

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City,
Wednesday evening, June 25, 1867.
Western Beef, choice per lb net... \$5.00 to \$5.50
Texas Cattle 24 gal, per head... \$5.00 to \$5.50
Texas Cattle 34 gal, per head... \$5.00 to \$5.50
Hogs per lb gross... 7 to 8
Sheep in lots per head... \$5.00 to \$6.00
Crook Sheep, per head... \$5.00 to \$6.00
Texas Sheep, per head... \$5.00 to \$6.00
Choice Sheep, per head... \$5.00 to \$6.00
Black Cows, choice per head... \$5.00 to \$6.00
Texas Cows, per head... \$5.00 to \$6.00
Yearlings, per head... \$5.00 to \$6.00
Calves per head... \$5.00 to \$6.00

HORSE AND MULE MARKET.
Saddle and light harness Horses... \$200 to \$400
Heavy draft Horses... 175 to 350
Common do... 75 to 150
Mules, 1st quality, broke... 200 to 220
Do 2d do do... 150 to 170
Do 3d do do... 120 to 150
Mexican Mules... 40 to 80

Monetary.

The Money Market proper has continued recently dull, with but few operations in any department, partly owing to the restricted movement of our general trade, and partly to the reluctance of capitalists to make investments, unless on securities of the highest character. Occasional negotiations of mortgage paper are made at from 9 to 12 per cent per annum, lenders exacting not only productive city property, but signatures which can be relied on for prompt payment of principal and interest.

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY COMPARED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire.)

| ARTICLES. | FROM | TO |
|-----------------------------|----------|--------|
| Agricultural Implements. | 4 75 | 22 00 |
| Cotton and Sugar Plows. | 4 75 | 10 50 |
| Vest's Plows and Scrapers. | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Cotton Scrapers. | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Sweeps. | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Cultivators. | 10 00 | 13 00 |
| Shovels. | 10 00 | 18 00 |
| Spades. | 11 00 | 20 00 |
| Axes. | 15 00 | 18 00 |
| Bagging, 1/2 yard. | — | — |
| Kentucky. | — | — |
| East India. | — | — |
| Bale Rope, Kentucky. | 2 40 | 2 50 |
| Bran, 100 lbs. | 10 00 | 10 00 |
| Crackers. | 11 00 | 11 00 |
| Bricks, Lake, 1/2 M. | 25 00 | 25 00 |
| English, Fire. | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Candles, 1/2 lb. | — | — |
| Sperm, N Bedford. | 42 | 43 |
| Tallow. | 16 | 20 |
| Adamantine. | 16 | 20 |
| Star. | 16 | 20 |
| Chocolate, No 1 1/2 lb. | 50 | 52 |
| Sweet and Spiced. | 35 | 37 |
| Cider, Western 1/2 bbl. | none | here |
| Northern. | none | here |
| Coal, Canal 1/2 ton. | — | — |
| Anthracite, 1/2 ton. | 11 | 13 00 |
| Western, 1/2 ton. | 55 | 60 |
| Coffee, Rio, 1/2 lb. | 24 | 25 1/2 |
| Havana. | 24 | 25 1/2 |
| Java. | 24 | 25 1/2 |
| St. Domingo. | 26 | 27 1/2 |
| Cotton Seed: | — | — |
| Rough, 1/2 ton. | 9 00 | 14 00 |
| Refined, 1/2 bushel. | 38 | 40 |
| Copper, Brackets, 1/2 lb. | 38 | 40 |
| Sheathing. | 38 | 40 |
| Copper Bolts. | 38 | 40 |
| Yellow Metal. | 20 | 32 |
| Cordage, Manila, 1/2 lb. | 23 | 24 |
| Tarred, American. | 21 | 22 |
| Russin. | 30 | 35 |
| Corn Meal, 1/2 bbl. | 4 00 | 4 50 |
| Dyes, 1/2 lb. | — | — |
| Logwood, Campy. | 5 | 6 |
| St. Domingo. | 3 | 6 |
| Indigo, Tampico. | 1 00 | 1 00 |
| Madder. | 1 00 | 1 00 |
| Eggs, 1/2 doz. Western. | 10 | 13 |
| Feathers, 1/2 lb. | 90 | 1 00 |
| Fish, Cod, 1/2 box. | 1 95 | 2 10 |
| Herrings. | — | 75 |
| Mackerel, No 1, 1/2 bbl. | 2 00 | 2 00 |
| No 2. | 16 50 | 16 50 |
| No 3. | 4 | 4 |
| Flaxseed, 1/2 b. | — | — |
| Flour, 1/2 bbl. | 9 87 1/2 | 10 25 |
| Superfine. | 10 75 | 18 50 |
| Extra. | 6 00 | 8 00 |
| Flour. | 18 | 20 |
| Wheat, France, 1/2 lb. | 23 | 24 |
| Figs, Drum. | 8 | 9 |
| Dried Apples. | 17 | 19 |
| Currants, Zante. | 34 | 34 |
| Almonds, soft shell. | 4 15 | 4 15 |
| Raisins, E. R. 1/2 box. | 4 35 | 4 35 |
| Lemon, Sicily 1/2 box. | — | — |
| Malaga, 1/2 box. | — | — |
| Oranges, La. 1/2 1000. | — | — |
| Sicily 1/2 box of 50 feet. | 7 00 | 7 00 |
| Glaze, 1/2 box of 50 feet. | — | — |
| French, 8 x 10. | 3 50 | 4 25 |
| 10 x 12. | 4 00 | 4 50 |
| 12 x 18. | 6 00 | 6 00 |
| Grain, 1/2 bushel: | — | — |
| Malt, Western. | 1 00 | 1 80 |
| Canada. | 1 90 | 2 00 |
| Oats. | 70 | 72 |
| Corn, shelled 1/2 bushel. | 1 00 | 1 00 |
| Beans, 1/2 bbl. | 14 00 | 17 00 |
| Hops, 1/2 lb. | 65 | 70 |
| Gunpowder, 1/2 keg. | 7 50 | 8 50 |
| Gunpowder, 1/2 bag. | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| Hay, Western, 1/2 ton. | 18 00 | 26 00 |
| Northern. | none | here |
| Louisiana. | none | here |
| Hides, 1/2 lb. | — | — |
| Dry salted Mexican. | 15 | 18 |
| Wet salted, city slaughter. | 94 | 10 |
| Kip skins. | 11 | 11 1/2 |
| Dry country. | 15 | 10 |
| Pelts 1/2 piece. | 20 | 20 |
| Iron, Pig 1/2 ton. | 45 00 | 49 00 |
| Country, Bar 1/2 lb. | 64 | 74 |
| English, 1/2 lb. | 64 | 6 |
| Sheet. | 8 | 11 |
| Bolter. | 8 | 11 |
| Nail Rods. | 12 | 14 |
| Iron Cotton Ties. | 10 | 11 |
| Castings, American. | 7 1/2 | 8 |
| Line, Western, 1/2 bbl. | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Shell Lime. | 2 00 | 2 00 |
| Rockland, &c. | 2 10 | 2 10 |
| Cement. | 2 10 | 2 10 |
| Molasses, 1/2 gallon: | — | — |
| Louisiana. | 40 | 45 |
| Muscovado. | 47 1/2 | 50 |
| Refined, Reboiled. | — | — |
| Moss, 1/2 lb. | — | — |
| Gray, Country. | 34 | 34 |
| Black do. | 44 | 54 |
| Select, water rotted. | 6 | 7 |
| Wrought, German. | 64 | 64 |
| Wrought, English. | 15 | 20 |
| Naval Stores, 1/2 bbl. | — | — |
| Tar. | 4 00 | 4 00 |
| Pitch. | 3 50 | 4 00 |
| Rosin A No. 1. | 18 | 4 50 |
| No. 2. | 3 25 | 3 25 |
| Spirits Turp 1/2 gallon. | 40 | 45 |
| Varnish, bright. | 2 90 | 3 50 |
| Oil, Lard 1/2 gallon. | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| Coal Oil. | 46 | 46 |
| Cotton Seed, Crude. | 60 | 65 |
| Cotton Seed, Refined. | 85 | 85 |
| Tanners' 1/2 gallon. | 1 25 | 1 05 |
| Oil Cake, Luscad 1/2 ton. | 37 50 | 37 50 |
| Cotton Seed. | none | here |
| Produce, 1/2 lb. | — | — |
| Beef, Mess, Northern. | 20 00 | 23 00 |
| Western. | 16 00 | 20 00 |
| North half bbl. | 16 50 | 16 50 |
| Dried, 1/2 lb. | 16 | 16 |
| Tongues 1/2 doz. | 10 00 | 11 00 |
| Pork, Mess. | 22 75 | 23 00 |
| Prime Mess. | 20 00 | 20 00 |
| Hog, round, 1/2 lb. | none | here |
| Bacon, Hams, 1/2 lb. | 13 | 14 |
| Do, canvassed. | 16 1/2 | 17 1/2 |
| Sides. | 11 1/2 | 13 |
| Shoulders. | 10 | 10 1/2 |
| Land, Prime, in tiers. | 12 1/2 | 13 |
| Do, in kegs. | 13 | 13 1/2 |
| Fair, in tiers. | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| Butter, Northern. | 30 | 32 1/2 |
| Western. | 15 | 20 |
| Cheese, American. | 14 | 16 |
| Potatoes, 1/2 bbl. | 5 00 | 7 00 |
| Onions. | 6 50 | 6 50 |
| Green Apples. | 8 50 | 10 00 |
| Rice, 1/2 lb. Louisiana. | 9 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Carolina. | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| Saltpetre, refined, 1/2 lb. | 14 | 22 |
| Crude. | 13 | 15 |
| Salt sack. | — | — |
| Liverpool, fine, warehouse. | 2 15 | 2 15 |
| Do, coarse, cargo. | 2 25 | 2 35 |
| Do, from warehouse. | 2 10 | 2 10 |
| Turkey Island, 1/2 bushel. | 2 20 | 2 30 |
| Sago, 1/2 lb. Western. | 8 | 10 |
| Northern. | 10 | 12 |
| Southern. | 8 | 10 |
| Castle. | 14 | 16 |
| Sugar, Louisiana, 1/2 lb. | 12 1/2 | 16 |
| Havana, White. | 14 1/2 | 16 1/2 |
| Yellow. | 11 1/2 | 13 |
| Brown. | 10 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Tobacco, in hides, 1/2 lb. | 10 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Balers & Cutters. | 19 | 21 |
| Choice and Selection. | 16 | 21 |
| Fine Leaf. | 13 | 17 1/2 |
| Medium Leaf. | 7 1/2 | 11 |
| Common Leaf. | 10 1/2 | 13 |
| Good Refused. | 6 | 8 |
| Common Refused. | 3 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| Twine, Cotton, 1/2 lb. | 60 | 80 |
| Flaxing. | 19 | 19 |
| Wood Washed, 1/2 lb. | 28 | 34 |
| Barry. | 10 | 15 |
| Louisiana, Native. | 10 | 15 |
| Texas, 1/2 lb. Meilou. | 18 | 22 |

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

| Months. | Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. | Months. | Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| JAN. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | JULY. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | | | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | AUG. | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | | | | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| MAR. | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | SEP. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 31 | | | | | | | | 29 | 30 | | | | | |
| APR. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | OCT. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 29 | 30 | | | | | | | 29 | 30 | | | | | |
| MAY. | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | NOV. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| JUNE. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | DEC. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 30 | | | | | | | | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |

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aug18 1y

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seps15 1y

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ROBER, ATWATER & CO.,

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CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES.

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AGENTS:

All the Members of the Patronizing Conference.

From Good Words.

SUMMER IS COMING.

Meadow flowers, fair and sweet,
Can you feed the summer?
Can you hear her dainty feet,
Coming softly, light, and fleet?
Will ye not outrun her?

Spring up, white anemone,
Graceful as court lady;
Ring, ye bells, merrily,
Hyacinths stand cheerily,
She will greet you, may-be.

Bleeding red, rose-campion fair,
Like a rustic beauty,
Hides behind the maiden-hair,
While veronica, the rare,
Opens blue eyes from duty.

She is coming, is our queen,
Softest breeze shall wait her;
Palm boughs of freshest green
Wave where'er her robe is seen,
Little brooks bring laughter.

Every joyous scent and sound
Rises swift to greet her;
Even the dull insensate ground
Shares the fragrance all around,
Let us go and meet her.

SINGULAR MARRIAGES.

Parties sometimes marry under very singular circumstances. Let me give a few examples. There was in Tennessee an old gentleman who had the eccentric habit of opposing the marriage of all his daughters, (of whom he had several,) and after their marriage coming into friendly terms with them and their husbands. Folks said it was a sharp way the old gentleman had of escaping incidental wedding expenses. A young man of acquaintance paid his addresses to one of the daughters—and she accepted—but the old gentleman, according to his custom, firmly opposed and refused consent, although the young man was worthy and without any objectionable feature in his case. There was no use waiting and laboring to mollify the old man's feelings, so they determined to proceed. The day was appointed, and the minister, and some friends came at the appointed time. The old gentleman was apprised of their coming. He compelled his daughter to go into the cellar—it was a cellar with two apartments, the lower was locked up (or down) in the innermost room. Two doors—both locked—seemed indeed a dead lock upon all further proceedings. To break the locks and force an entrance would have been a criminal and indictable offence. The cellar, however, had windows—grated windows—to one of these the young lady repaired, and the young gentleman and the minister drew nigh, and the minister began to utter the solemn words that were to make them man and wife. The old man in the mean time was raving; and with his gun in his hand threatening to shoot—lest the marriage should raise her to a social equality, and, as a consequence, she would not obey him as before. He wished to marry her as he had several thousands in property which he wished her and their children to inherit. His persistent refusal to marry her until the last hour was certainly a strong exhibition of persistency of will.

wife. The deed was done. The young husband then demanded the liberty of his lawful wife, and the old man was compelled to comply. In a few weeks he took them home, and the young man became a member of his household and his favorite son-in-law.

I was present at a marriage near the town of C—, in Tennessee. It was marked by the following peculiarity. The young gentleman lived in Tennessee and obtained his license in his own State. The young lady lived just within the Kentucky line, was a minor, and her father was dead. Legal formalities required that the marriage should be celebrated in Tennessee. At the appointed hour—4 p. m.—guests, minister, and bridegroom assembled at the home of the bride. Then the company—about fifty—all mounted, forming a long and handsome cavalcade, took the road, two and two, for the State line. This was indicated by a large and spreading oak in a long lane. Under its shadow the party drew up, the parties to be married heading the column, the minister facing them, and all remaining mounted. The solemn words were uttered and the vows spoken that made them man and wife. As they sat they joined hands—all as usual—save that the salutation of the bride had to be deferred to a more convenient season.

I witnessed a remarkable marriage in New Orleans in 1853. There was a freedman, a barber, who accumulated some property. He bought a young colored woman and she became his wife, though he would never formally marry her. Some ten days or more before his death his brother-in-law came to me and said he wished me to marry his sister and brother-in-law. I went to the house, which was comfortably furnished, and found the sick man on a lounge. I sat down by him, and after waiting a few minutes, I remarked: "I have come to marry you." He looked straight at me, but said not a word. Supposing him a little deaf, I repeated the remark in a louder tone, but with no change in the result. I waited a moment, then rose up and said: "I was sent for to marry you, but I suppose it is not your wish," and left him. Some eight or ten days after this, my door bell was rang about half past two a. m., some two hours before day. I went on the gallery and asked what was wanted. I was answered by the man who first came for me, who said that I was wanted to marry his brother-in-law. I inquired if it was his brother-in-law himself that wished to be married. He said he had sent for me. So I dressed and went with him. I found the sick man almost gone. I said: "I have come to marry you." He bowed consent. The woman stood by the bed and I proceeded with the service. At the proper time I put his cold hand in hers, and pronounced them man and wife. In about two hours he breathed his last.

I afterwards learned the reason for his singular conduct was, that he feared to marry the woman as long as he had any hope of living, lest the marriage should raise her to a social equality, and, as a consequence, she would not obey him as before. He wished to marry her as he had several thousands in property which he wished her and their children to inherit. His persistent refusal to marry her until the last hour was certainly a strong exhibition of persistency of will.

LETTER FROM ABINGDON.

ABINGDON, Va., June 19, '67.

Mr. Editor:—Did you ever spend a summer among the mountains? Not at a fashionable watering place, but in the wild, beautiful mountains, far away from the noise and dust of the great world? Did you ever drink in the pure, fragrant, morning air, amid the dewy shadows, wild flowers, and birds of the mountains? Did you ever spend, with a dear friend, a season of recreation in some cool sequestered dell in the mountains? If not, there is an earthly joy yet untasted by you. Come to south-western Virginia, and I will show you the glory of the mountains. Come in the summer—come now. The sun glows with a fierceness at mid-day, that drives all but the hardy sons of toil into the shade; but our mornings and evenings are delightfully cool. Our sleep is never disturbed by oppressive heat, or by that mortal enemy to man's peace, mosquitoes. We have a pure, bracing atmosphere; crystal streams, flowing fountains, grand old forests, live fruits, and abundant harvests, with an intelligent and refined society as you can find any where in the land. Here is the early home of William C. Preston, of South Carolina—the home of Gen. John B. Floyd—of the Campbells. Whites, and others of "immortal name." Our classic little town has a record of no mean fame. Come and see us. I will say no more on this subject, lest you think I am boasting.

Our Commencement at Emory & Henry College, and also at Martha Washington, closed the first of the present month. All went off well. These Commencements recall the happier days before the war, and also furnish evidence that we are recuperating. You will see by the Catalogue that Emory & Henry had 133 students in attendance the past year. We had not quite 100 at Martha Washington College. A change in the vacations at Martha Washington has been made. Our fall term commenced the first Wednesday in August, and closes the 21st of December. The spring term opens the 19th of February, this giving a winter vacation of eight weeks. This arrangement it is thought will suit our Southern patrons. Their daughters will be with us in this delightful summer climate during the hot season, and at home during the Christmas holidays. It is never too hot to study here. We have large and splendid buildings, with lofty ceilings, surrounded by a campus of ten acres highly improved—a perfect paradise of sylvan beauty. Bishop McTear pronounces it one of the finest locations for a Female School in the South. The College buildings are only a few hundred yards from the railroad depot. We are ten miles west of Emory & Henry, so that young men going there, who have sisters coming to our school, can not only travel with them, but see them frequently during the year.

Bishop McTear, and Rev. J. E. Evans, of the Georgia Conference, spent some time with us about our Commencement. The Bishop preached the Annual Sermon before the young ladies, and brother Evans delivered the Literary Address. We were delighted with both.

The crops in this part of Virginia promise well. Business is reviving, and things generally as prosperous as we ought to expect

in a territory. You shall hear from me soon again. Yours truly,
W. G. E. CUNNINGHAM.

From Hayes' Open Polar Sea.
SUNRISE.

While the days were thus running on, the sun was crawling up toward the horizon, and each returning noon brought an increase of light. I carried in my pocket at all times a little book, and early in February I began to experiment with it. When I could read the title-page at noon I was much rejoiced. By and by the smaller letters could be puzzled out; then I could decipher with ease the finest print, and the youngsters were in great glee at being able to read the thermometers at eleven and twelve and one o'clock without the lantern. On the 10th of February I made the following memorandum on the margin of my book: "Almost broad daylight at noon, and I read this page at 3 o'clock p. m." My calculations placed the sun at the horizon on the 18th.

The appearance of the sun became now the one absorbing event. About it everybody thought and everybody talked continually. No set of men ever looked more eagerly for a coming joy than did we for the promised morn,—we, half-blooded beings, coming from the night, bleached in the long-continued lamp-light, and almost as colorless as potato-sprouts growing in a dark cellar. We all noted how to-day compared with yesterday, and contrasted it with this day a week ago. Even the old cook caught the contagion, and crawled up from among his saucepans and coppers, and, shading his eyes with his store-hardened hands peered out into the growing twilight. "I think dis be very long night," said he, "and I likes once more to see de blessed sun." The steward was in a state of chronic excitement. He could not let the sun rest in peace for an hour. He must be forever running up on deck and out on the ice, book in hand, trying to read by the returning daylight. He was impatient with the time. "Don't the commander think the sun will come back before the 18th?" "Don't he think it will come back on the 17th?" "I'm afraid, steward, we must rely upon the Nautical Almanac." "But mightn't the Nautical Almanac be wrong?"—and I could clearly perceive that he thought my ciphering might be wrong too.

Meanwhile we were tormented with another set of gales, and we could scarcely stir abroad. The ice was all broken up in the outer bay, and the open sea came nearer to us than during any previous period of the winter. The ice was nearly all driven out of the bay, and the broad, dark, bounding water was not only in sight from the deck, but I could almost drop a mine-ball into it from my rifle, while standing on the poop. Even the ice in the inner harbor was loosened around the shore, and, thick and solid though it was, I thought at one time that there was danger of its giving way and going boldly out to sea.

Strange, too, along the margin of this water there came a flock of speckled birds to shelter themselves under the lee of the shore, and to warm their little feet in the waters which the winds would not let freeze. They were the *Dovekie* of Southern Greenland—the *Uria* of the naturalist. They are often seen about Disco Island and Upernivik in the winter time, but I was much surprised to find them denizens of the Arctic night so near the Pole. It was a singular sight to see them paddling about in the caves, under the ice-foot, at 30 degrees below zero, uttering their plaintive cry, and looking for all the world like homeless children, shoeless and in rags, crouching for shelter near a door-stoop on a bleak December night. I wanted one of them badly for a specimen, but it would have required something stronger than the claims of science to have induced me to harm a feather of their trembling little heads.

February 18th.
Heaven be praised! I have once more seen the sun.

off after breakfast to some favorite spot where it was thought that he might be seen. Some went in the right direction and were gratified; others went in the wrong direction and were disappointed. Knorr and others of the officers climbed the hills above Etah. Charley limbered up his rheumatic old legs, and tried to get a view from the north side of the harbor, forgetting that the mountains intervened. Harris and Heywood climbed to the top of the hill behind the harbor, and the former shook his Odd Fellow's flag in the sun's very face. The cook was troubled that he did not have a look at "de blessed sun;" but he could not gratify his wish without going upon the land, and this he could no more be induced to do than the mountain could be persuaded to come to Muihomet. He will probably have to wait until the sun steals over the hills into the harbor, which will be at least twelve days.

My own share in the day's excitement has been equal to the rest of them. Accompanied by Hodge and Jensen, I set out at an early hour toward a point on the north side of the bay, from which I could command a view of the southern horizon. We had much difficulty in reaching our destination. The open water came nearly a mile within the point for which we were bound, and it was no easy task picking our way along the sloping drifts of the ice-foot. But we were at last successful, and reached our look-out station (hereafter to be known as Sunrise Point) with half an hour to spare. The day was far from a pleasant one for a holiday excursion. The temperature was very low, and the wind, blowing quite freshly, brought the drifting snow down from the mountains, and rattled it about us rather sharply. But we were amply repaid by the view which was spread out before us.

An open sea lay at our feet and stretched far away to the front and right of us as we faced the south. Numerous bergs were dotted over it, but otherwise it was mainly free from ice. Its surface was much agitated by the winds, which kept it from freezing, and the waves were dancing in the cold air as if in very mockery of the winter. It was indeed a vast bubbling cauldron,—seething, and foaming, and emitting vapors. The light curling streams of "frost smoke" which rose over it sailed away on the wind toward the south-west, and there mingled with a dark mist-bank. Little streams of young ice, as if struggling to bind the waves, rattled and crackled over the restless waters. To the left, the lofty coast mountains stood boldly up in the bright air, and near Cape Alexander the glacier peeped down between them, coming down the valley in a gentle slope from the broad *mer de glace*. The bold front of Crystal Palace Cliffs cut sharply against this line of whiteness, and the dark, gloomy walls of Cape Alexander rose squarely from the sea. Upon the crests of the silent hills, and over the white-capped cape, light clouds lazily floated, and through these the sun was pouring a stream of golden fire, and the whole southern heavens were ablaze with the splendor of the coming day.

The point of Cape Alexander lay directly south of us, and the sun would appear from behind it at exactly the meridian hour, rolling along the horizon, with only half its disk above the line of waters. We awaited the approaching moment with much eagerness. Presently a ray of light burst through the soft mist-clouds which lay off to the right of us opposite the cape, blinding them into a purple sea and glistening upon the silvery summits of the tall icebergs, which pierced the vapory cloak as if to catch the coming warmth. The ray approached us nearer and nearer, the purple sea widened, the glittering spires multiplied, as one after another they burst in quick succession into the blaze of day; and as this marvelous change came over the face of the sea, we felt that the shadow of the cape was the shadow of the night, and that the night was passing away. Soon the dark-red cliffs behind us glowed with a warm coloring, the hills and the mountains stood forth in their new robes of

resplendent brightness, and the tumbling waves melted away from their angry harshness, and laughed in the sunshine. And now the line of the shadow was in sight. "There it is upon the point," cried Jensen. "There it is upon the ice-foot," answered Dodge,—there at our feet lay a sheet of sparkling gems, and the sun burst broadly in our faces. Off went our caps with a simultaneous impulse, and we hailed this long-lost wanderer of the heavens with loud demonstrations of joy.

And now we were basking in the atmosphere of other days. The friend of all hopeful associations had come back again to put a new glow into our hearts. He had returned after an absence of 126 days to revive a slumbering world; and as I looked upon his face again, after this long interval, I did not wonder that there should be then to bow the knee and worship him and proclaim him "The eye of God." The parent of light and life everywhere, he is the same within these solitudes. The germ awaits him here as in the Orient; but there it rests only through the short hours of a summer night, while here it reposes for months under a sheet of snows. But after a while the sun will tear this bright sheet asunder, and will tumble it in gushing fountains to the sea, and will kiss the cold earth, and give it warmth and life; and the flowers will bud and bloom, and will turn their tiny faces smilingly and gratefully up to him, as he wanders over these ancient hills in the long summer. The very glaciers will weep tears of joy at his coming. The ice will loose its iron grip upon the waters, and will let the wild waves play in freedom. The reindeer will skip gleefully over the mountains to welcome his coming, and will look longingly to him for the green pastures. The sea-fowls, knowing that he will give them a resting-place for their feet on the rocky islands, will come to seek the moss-beds which he spreads for their nests; and the sparrows will come on his life-giving rays, and will sing their love songs through the endless day.

A MONTH WITHOUT A FULL MOON.—A curious circumstance occurred this year, which has only now led to some discussion. Last February was a month in which no full moon occurred. A few journalists in Italy got hold of the fact, and at once pronounced it to be an exceedingly rare occurrence. Some said it could only happen once in 25,000 centuries; others, more moderate, simply adverted to the fact that there was no mention of such a thing in Genesis. After much dispute in the columns of the daily papers, the question at length caught the eye of the well-known astronomer of Milan, M. Schiaparelli, who has now disposed of it summarily, showing that in 1847 the very same thing took place, their being full moons on the 31st of January, at six minutes past 9 a. m., and on the 2d of March following, at forty-five minutes past 3 a. m. In 1828 there was a similar occurrence at Washington.—*Gallegnani*.

GROUP.—Wring a linen cloth—cotton will do, but linen is preferable—out of cold water, fold it so as to make several thicknesses, and place it upon the child's chest, then fold a dry flannel and wrap carefully over it. Warm the child's feet with hot stones if necessary, and cover with plenty of bed clothes and let it go to sleep; you cannot perceive when it wakes up that it has even a cold. It acts like a charm.—*Exchange paper*.

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL.—Experiments made by Drs. Ringer and Rickards on men and animals go to show that the temperature of the body falls nearly as fast after the use of alcohol in doses sufficient to produce intoxication, as after death itself. The facility with which drunkards freeze to death is explained by this fact. The abuse of alcohol also accounts for one-fifth of the insanity in the country.

CHARLESTON, July 2.—A young freedman named Frank Smith, has applied to the Secretary of War for a cadetship at West Point, from the First Congressional District of South Carolina.

General closing of bar rooms in this city enforced. No drinks obtained except at hotels.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

POSSIBILITY OF FALLING FROM GRACE.

Mr. Editor: "Eternal vigilance" is said to be "the price of liberty." Sleepless vigilance, untiring energy, unflinching devotion, and a living, invincible faith in Christ are safeguards to a life of piety. In the absence of these there is great and fearful danger of falling away from steadfastness, and from the love of God in Christ.

This very important subject may be aimed from three stand points; and,

1st. Conversion does not destroy the accountability of man in this life. He is still held amenable to the laws of the church of which he is a member. He is reigned up and tried, and dead with as one capable of doing wrong as well as right. Even the churches which profess to believe in the impossibility of falling from grace, are as ready to investigate the misdemeanor of their members, as those professing to believe in the "possibility of falling from grace." All the courts of justice in England and America examine as rigidly into the conduct of believers brought before them for trial as into the department of sinners. There are no exemption provisos for Christians in the Law Books. Also, the Legislatures of all countries apprehend no distinction in making laws, in so far as the bearing of the laws are concerned—all are alike subjects of human legislation.

2nd. The Bible is either insincere upon this subject, or else God torments His children needlessly by giving warning in strong and alarming terms, if there be no possibility of falling from grace. Upon this point the Bible abounds in warnings adduced from incontestable and known facts, and also, revelations of the Divine judgment and caution. How alarmingly grand the warning by reference to "angels which kept not their first estate, but left it, whom God hath cast down and reserves under chains of darkness unto the judgment of the great day." The warning by reference to Adam's sin and the consequence is impressive. The pen of inspiration informs us that "through the offense of one, many be dead," and "by the offense of one judgment came upon all men to condemnation." "In Adam all die." Also by the fall of Lot's wife. Upon this, our Saviour in emphatic and impressive terms bids all "Remember Lot's wife." The warnings furnished us as the counsel of the Divine judgment and caution, show its possibility, or argue that God who is "infinite in understanding" and righteousness, torments His children needlessly. Amongst the many passages upon this point a few will suffice for the present purpose: The Apostle Paul, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, utters these words: "Let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed, lest he fall." Now if the class of persons addressed under the term "him," merely think they stand, (and in fact are not standing,) the Apostle simply plays upon words, and is guilty of a right down imposition upon the Christians in those as well as in these days. Again; "if we sin wilfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins, but a certain fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation which shall devour the adversaries." And again: "It is impossible for those who were once enlightened, and have tasted of the heavenly gift, and were made partakers of the Holy Ghost, and have tasted the good word of God, and the powers of the world to come, if they shall fall away to renew them again to repentance; seeing they crucify to themselves the Son of God afresh, and put him to an open shame."

3rd. The doctrine which teaches that a Christian cannot fall away, changes Moral into Natural Philosophy, and, taking a logical antecedent, embraces and inculcates the Moral Philosophy of "Inertia." Natural philosophy teaches that "matter" has no power of action—no power to move or resist motion. This applied to moral beings, teach-

es that they cannot resist "the effectual call;" and when called and embraced can no more resist the power that set them in motion, than the earth can the attraction of the sun, or the falling limb can resist its approach to the earth. All this looks beautifully to a student in Natural Philosophy, but how can he understand and apply this doctrine to moral beings? Therefore, this principle of the possibility of falling from grace is sustained by Moral Philosophy, or the doctrine of "Inertia," as taught in Natural, is transferred to and becomes a part of Moral Philosophy.

A. DOWLING.
Milton, June 24, 1867.

From Good Words.

THE DISCIPLINE OF THE BODY.

During the last fifteen years, quite enough has been said about the sanctity of the body; and the protest against the strange fancy that we honour and please God by impoverishing, torturing, and marring the beauty of what He "curiously wrought," has run into extravagance. A few sensible men proclaimed war against the saintliness of physical weakness, filth, and suffering; and before long their wholesome doctrine was incessantly reiterated with all the passion of fanaticism in every part of the country; the new gospel found its way into innumerable sermons and lectures, into the columns of every newspaper and the pages of every popular magazine. "Great was the company of the preachers." The "tub" became a means of grace; and a clean skin the sure means of getting a clean heart. Volunteer regiments were addressed as though they were religious orders, destined to regenerate the moral life of the nation. Cricket, rowing, running, and jumping, were to do men more good than praying; and the "trainer" was to accomplish the work which the preacher and the philosopher had attempted in vain.

No doubt it is a very fine thing for a man to be able to walk forty miles a day, but that does not make him a saint. There is no virtue in being sickly; but neither, so far as I can see, is it the highest attribute of piety to have the digestion of an ostrich, or the lungs of a racehorse. Many a fool has had muscles of iron, and nerves of steel; and I imagine that it is even possible to be a member of the Alpine Club, and yet to break all the Commandments.

Still it is true that both the Jewish and the Christian Scriptures speak of our physical nature with honour. They never represent the body as the work of some inferior, and perhaps malignant deity, who so contrived it that we should be constantly tempted to sin. It is God's own handiwork—"fearfully and wonderfully made." It is the visible temple of the Holy Ghost—the only visible temple in which God has dwelt since the glory passed away from the inner sanctuary at Jerusalem. Death is not to destroy it. Sown in corruption, it is to be raised in incorruption; sown in weakness, it is to be raised in power. The Incarnation and the prophecy of the Resurrection have finally redeemed it from contempt. That God was manifest in the flesh is the fundamental article of the Christian creed; and when we listen to the desolate words, "dust to dust, ashes to ashes," we confidently believe that the time is coming when "all that are in the graves" shall hear the voice of the Son of God, "and shall come forth," that the gracious form and the kindly face have not vanished for ever; that the body, not the same flesh and blood indeed, but still the body which it has been pleasant for us to look upon on earth, will reappear among the shining splendours of heaven.

The body, therefore, with its instincts and wants, is not to be treated as the enemy of the soul, but as its friend—a friend of inferior rank, but still a friend. It asks for warmth and clothing, food and shelter, and for ease and rest after labor; and it should have them all. Let men say what they will in praise of the celestial influence of hunger, whether voluntary or involuntary, it is difficult to see that hunger encourages any human virtue, or any Christian grace. As for a hard and severe life, as a rule it is probably as injurious to the intellect and the heart, as it certainly is to physical health and beauty. When the Apostles warned men against "fleshly lusts," there is no reason to suppose that they meant to require Christian people to live a life of discomfort and privation.

But that it is necessary, if we are to live a pure and devout life, that we should firmly control our inferior instincts and passions, has been the common faith of all saints; and carelessness in the discipline of the body is, perhaps, the real cause of the miserably ignoble life of many Christian men. They have no strong and clear vision of God, no vivid anticipation of everlasting

blessedness and purity. Their love for Christ smoulders like a half-extinguished fire—without heat, without brightness, without intensity. "Fleshly lusts" unsubdued are the true explanation of their moral weakness and spiritual sluggishness. If a man is conscious that his spiritual nature has no elasticity, that his religious life is dull and heavy, that his prayers have no heart in them, and his thanksgivings no rapture, that his Christian work is feeble and mechanical, a burden to himself and no blessing to others, let him ask whether the flesh has not mastered the spirit, and set himself vigorously to assert his freedom.

Let him ask himself, for instance, whether he would not be a better man if he drank less. It is not merely men who drink till they are drunk that are guilty of intemperance, there are many people who do what is perhaps worse than that. I have heard able medical men give it as their deliberate opinion that a man who gets drunk once a month receives less physical injury than a man who never loses self-command, but drinks habitually more than he ought. Which suffers most morally, it may be hard to determine. Unhappily, drinking which does not end in positive intoxication is regarded as innocent. The men who are guilty of it would resent even an implied censure on their excesses. They think they "live freely," but that they are blameless. Their friends become used to their habits; mere acquaintances say that they never seem very bright or active, but charge them with no sin; their own consciences are drugged into silence; but all moral nobleness and all lofty devotion inevitably disappear from their character. It will not do to speak of excessive drinking as a vice of which only the poor are guilty. No rank or culture exempts us from danger. Medical men have assured me again and again that in houses where no one would suspect it, actual drunkenness is the real cause of apparently inexplicable illness. Now and then I have been shocked at finding that women, educated women, of good family, and occupying a good social position, are guilty of it. There are circumstances which make the temptation to this vice specially perilous to women whose circumstances exempt them from the necessity of earning their own bread. Take the case of a young girl whose home before marriage was a very bright and merry one; she was surrounded with brothers and sisters and troops of friends; her mind was occupied with her music, her drawing, and her books; two or three times a year she made long visits to relatives at a distance; she was as free from care as the lilies—that neither sow nor spin, or as the birds of the air that make the spring-time merry with their songs; her whole life was joyous, varied, and animated. After marriage she has to spend the greater part of nearly every day at home and alone. Her husband leaves her directly after breakfast, and does not return till night. She has her home and servants to attend to; but to a bright, clever girl the managing of household affairs is apt to become depressing. She has children by-and-by, perhaps, but the society of children does not give her the intellectual stimulus and excitement to which she has been accustomed. Her heart dies down. She gets weary of the grey, dull sky under which she lives, and the habit steals almost insensibly upon her of taking stimulants to make her pulse beat faster and her spirits move more lightly. If she does not break it off at once, she is lost. Let her do anything that is at all innocent to escape from her doom. Let her get to her music again or to her drawing; let her spend her time in dressing herself daintily, or in manufacturing the gossip which is common at morning calls; better still—let her can—let her give herself vigorously to some kindly, womanly, Christian work for the poor, in which she can find a real interest. Anyhow, let her get some color, some animation into her life from harmless sources, or else she will soon be ruined; unless she can find healthy excitement somewhere, the dullness, stillness, and sameness of her life will be her destruction.

There is another vice to which we Englishmen are specially prone. Our climate makes a large amount of solid food necessary to us, and for want of genius to do better we eat grossly. We have no scruples about it. We are ravenous and voracious, and feel no self-reproach. I am inclined to think that good cookery might do at least as much for the morals of the country as gymnastics. Dine in Paris on fourteen courses, and you feel lighter and brighter when you have finished than when you began; "do justice" as the phrase is, to an English dinner of the old fashioned sort, and without the liberal assistance of sherry and champagne, you are too stupid to talk of anything except local politics and the state of the crops. French wines will never become popular in this country till

we get French cooks. The ethics of dining is a neglected branch of the science of morals which urgently requires investigation. Meantime, let men remember that excessive eating is a foul and disgusting vice; its evil effects may be less obvious than those of excessive drinking, but they are not less real, perhaps they are not less serious. All the finer sensibilities of the soul, all moral grace and beauty, are perhaps more certain to perish in the glutton than even in the drunkard.

The moral degradation which comes from another "fleshly lust"—physical indolence—it is less easy to define. Most of us may thank God that the very circumstances of our life keep us safe from this sin. Few men can help working; most men have to work hard. But sluggishness, an indisposition to make any exertion unless compelled to make it, is sometimes to be met with even in this restless and active age, and in every social condition. I mean that there are people who can never be induced to put out their strength, and who never do anything with their "might." We all know men who continue to the end of their days "unfulfilled prophecies," who have shown in their youth the promise of high achievement, and perhaps the sign of genius, but who leave the world with their fortunes unmade, or their poems unwritten, or their schemes of philosophy unorganized, or their social and political reforms unattempted. Such men are often illustrations of the failure that is the inevitable penalty of indolence. Its moral effects are not less disastrous.

As for some of the tests of sluggishness which are often to be found in good books written for young people, it is difficult to see their value. I cannot perceive, for instance, what virtue there can be in getting up several hours before daylight in the month of January. To make early rising, for its own sake, one of the cardinal virtues, has always seemed to me utterly preposterous. Why should we not wait, as Charles Lamb puts it, till the world is "aired" before we venture out? If a man can do more work in the day when he lies till half-past seven, than when he gets up at half-past five, if he is better tempered at breakfast-time, if his mind is fresher and his heart kinder, for the rest of the day, it passes my comprehension why he should turn out at the earlier hour. Some people think he ought; and I have honestly tried to discover some intelligible explanation of what seems to me this singular article of faith, but I cannot. If through rising late on week-days, a man has to hurry away to business without family prayer, if his temper is ruffled morning after morning by the haste and disorder in which it involves him; if he gets up so late on Sunday that he has to make a violent effort to reach his place of worship in tolerable time, and gradually comes to think that he is quite early enough if he is in his seat five minutes after service has begun, then of course he is to be blamed; but though I have a real respect for traditional wisdom, I have never been able to understand why a man should get up at unseemly hours in the night for the mere sake of doing it.

There is a Sluggishness, however, which is fatal to manly energy and Christian earnestness. Some men fall into such physical habits that they never seem to be fairly awake. Hard work of every kind, whether of muscle or brain, they systematically evade. They "take things easy." They "do not excite themselves." They think they are very harmless, and even very praiseworthy people; and do not see that indolence has grown upon them till the soul is no longer master of itself, or of the body which ought to serve it. The immorality of their life it may perhaps be impossible to make clear to them; but they may be made to perceive that habits which destroy all intensity, and depth, and vehemence of religious feeling must involve them in guilt. Every spiritual impulse is enfeebled, every devout affection is deadened, every act of worship is made a weariness by the sluggishness into which they have permitted themselves to sink. The fiery chariot in which the soul should rise triumphantly to heaven in exulting praise and rapturous adoration has had all its splendours quenched; now and then they may be feebly stirred by the fervor and passion of men of nobler temper, but it is only for a moment; "of the earth, earthly," they have become incapable of the diviner movements and joys of the spiritual life.

Very wonderful is the intimate connection, the subtle interaction, between the forces of our physical and moral nature. It is one of the chief mysteries of our mysterious being. But it is not a mystery merely; it is a fact of infinite practical significance which cannot be ignored without grave peril. The intelligent recognition of it would save many good people from much sorrow, as it would save others from grievous sin. I should like to

have the "Diaries" which record the spiritual experience of certain excellent persons, illustrated with notes by wise physicians who had known them intimately. Periods of spiritual desertion, when "the light of God's countenance" was hidden from them, apparently without any reason, might receive a very instructive explanation. It might be found that God had been less arbitrary, or as they would say less sovereign, in his treatment of them than they supposed. I once tried whether the strange vicissitudes of glory and gloom which occurred in the interior life of an eminently good man could be accounted for by the physical causes which his own diary suggested; and thought the materials at my command were, of course, very imperfect, as I had never known him, and could only infer what his physical history was from accidental and fragmentary hints occurring here and there among the record of his labors, his thanksgivings, his confessions, and his bitter cries to God for the restoration of spiritual joy, the attempt was not altogether unsuccessful. A wise discipline of the body would free many a devout soul from the evil thoughts with which it is haunted, and which are supposed to come from evil spirits, from the gloomy fears which are interpreted as signs of a deep-rooted unbelief, and from the despondency which is regarded as the result of the Divine displeasure.

Let no one suppose that I ascribe to merely physical causes all the unspeakable joy and all the unspeakable agony which find a place in the spiritual history of every man who is endeavouring to live, and move, and have his being in God. This material universe may be an illusion; its stars and suns, its mountains and oceans, may all be a mere fleeting show, projected by the action of the powers of my own inexplicable nature, and without any solid and substantial being; but that my soul is saddened and blessed by its failures and triumphs, by the eclipse of the divine glory, and by the recovery of the beautiful vision—this I cannot doubt. It is, however, equally certain that body and soul, flesh and spirit, are so strangely blended, that the lights and shadows which chase each other across our interior life, do not all come from the upper heavens. By honoring the laws of our physical nature, some of us might come to live a more equitable spiritual life.

As for "fleshly lusts" which betray us into sin, the line of duty is simple and definite—we must "abstain" from them. Every man must learn for himself where his own danger lies, and then must resolve, at whatever cost, to have done with his sin. Our choice lies between yielding to the degrading bondage which has made us despise ourselves, and a life inspired with the Holy Ghost—a life of strength, joy, and blessedness. It is of no use to try to pray, unless we "abstain" from that which makes prayer dull and heartless, and renders us incapable of receiving the very blessings we ask for. It is of no use to try to meditate on the majesty and goodness of God, unless we "abstain" from that which almost incapacitates us for lofty meditation, and which, if for a moment we are swept upwards among the harps and songs of angels, sinks us down at once into our earthly dust again. For some men to rise to a nobler life it may be quite as necessary to eat less as to pray more; to spend less time over their wine as to spend more time over their Bible; to ride, to walk, to run, to bathe, as to engage in regular and earnest Christian work.

We wait for the redemption of our body; but we must not wait for the Resurrection to liberate us from "fleshly lusts;" these "war against the soul," and unless they are resolutely resisted and subdued, the soul may be in peril of final destruction.

H. W. DALE.

Changes in the M. P. Church.

The Convention recently held at Montgomery Ala., adopted the following modification in the Discipline and Economy of the Methodist Protestant Church.

THE RESTRICTIVE RULE.—This was so changed as to allow an Annual Conference to station its ministers and preachers in circuits and stations four years, thus lengthening the term one year on a circuit and two years in a station, and making the rule to operate alike in both. This change, so far as we can now remember, was made by unanimous consent.

THE LEADERS' MEETING.—This article of the constitution was abolished, and in lieu thereof an article inserted requiring each station and circuit and mission to hold a monthly meeting, composed of all the members of the Church, together with the pastor, to consider such matters as pertain to the spiritual and temporal economy of the charge. At these meetings applications for membership are to be made; the

stewards to report their monthly collections; inquiries made for the sick, for the poor, and general church meetings to be appointed. This, we opine, will accomplish much for the spiritual, social, and financial interests of each congregation if worked efficiently. We hope that every Church will set in motion vigorously, as soon as the article adopted by the conference shall have been published.

A TRAVELING PRESIDENT.—The Constitution made it an imperative obligation for the president of annual conference to travel through his district, to visit all the circuits and stations, etc. The late convention so modified this as to allow each annual conference to use its own discretion as to imposing a duty upon its president. An annual conference can, therefore, after either station or require its president to travel.

An effort was made to adopt probationary membership, but ed, owing in a great measure to the lateness of the hour of the session at which the motion was

Ceremonies at Rome.

ROME, June 30.—The religious ceremonies here, in celebration of the 800th anniversary of St. Peter's martyrdom, and the canonization of the martyrs in Japan, was one of the most gorgeous spectacles witnessed since the days of King Solomon. The observances commenced with the general illumination of the city, St. Peter's shining like a great church on fire. At 7 A.M. a grand procession of prelates, monks and soldiers, moved from the Vatican to St. Peter's, the being carried on his throne. A great church was magnificently decorated with cloths of gold, ver, tapestries, paintings and 1000 yards of crimson silk; 1,000 wax candles lighted the building.

One hundred thousand people inside the church, including the King of Naples, foreign ministers, five hundred cardinals, archbishops and bishops, many thousands of men, priests, friars, monks, and soldiers, from all parts of the world are present. The Pope, seated on the Gregorian mass in Greek. Two interruptions occurred: The curtains of one of the altars, but was promptly extinguished. A man became crazy with the splendor, and cut his throat. The Pope at once reconsecrated church that was stained with blood of a suicide.

Listz composed extra musical grand mass, which was accompanied by choirs on the dome of Peter's and cannon at Castle Angelo. The observances continued a week.

Interesting from Mexico.

GALVESTON, July 2.—The trial of Maximilian, Mejia and Miramonte on the 14th. They were sentenced to be shot on the 16th. Juarez suspended the execution three days. They were shot on the 19th, at 11 A.M. Colonels sentenced to six years' imprisonment, lieutenant colonels to years, and minor officers to years. Brigadier generals and exceptional officers are to be tried court martial.

The city of Mexico surrendered to Diaz on the 21st. Juarez sent a congratulatory note with the following directions for the disposal of prisoners:

"The native prisoners you transfer to your own command; put them at liberty according to circumstances in which you find them; the foreign prisoners will retain for the further disposition of the Government."

In the archives taken upon occupation of Queretaro, they found some documents relating to the last will of Maximilian in case of his death. Teodosio Jose Maria Lacunza, and Manuel the assassin of Tacubaya, are declared regents.

Eseobedo writes from Queretaro: "I have by the execution of master traitors made terror the order of the day everywhere. I imposed large contributions on the rich and confiscated their property and their all. When I do not do it in person my delegates have strictly complied with orders, and I hope, before long, my military career, to see the day of every foreigner spilt that in my country."

There is a report that Maximilian was shot in the face; the Mexican Generals in the back, as traitors. Both Liberal and Imperialists at Brownsville condemn the execution. The Rancho is in mourning. Berriozabal had bells of Matamoros rung and acts fired on the reception of news of the execution. He also official information to Gen. Negrete at Brownsville.

The Monterey stage was of \$11,000 in coin.

It is stated that half a

Snails are consumed monthly

Paris, where they are considered

great-titry.

BRAZIL.

We take the following extracts from the Brazil correspondence of the *Houston Telegraph*. They will be of interest to many of our readers.

Rio De Janeiro, May 22, 1867.

By the goodness of our Heavenly Father, we are here safe at last, and can well appreciate the relief from close confinement, and enjoy rest after all our tiresome wandering. I had a letter not quite finished when we met the returning steamer in the mouth of the Amazon. Only two cases of serious sickness while on board and they are now convalescent. Although very much crowded we had such fine breezes that we suffered but little from heat, except when it rained at night, and forced us to leave the upper deck. We had quite a cold north wind for two days after leaving New York. After that, for twelve days we had most delightful weather. From after passing under the sun in lat. 15 deg we had showery weather until our arrival. The showers would come up very suddenly and as suddenly cease, usually lasting 15 or 20 minutes, rarely exceeding 30.

We saw no land from New York to St. Thomas, where we stopped to coal. Its principal importance is as a coaling station and emporium for supplying European goods to the West Indies and Northern portions of South America. The island is very rocky and poor, and they get all their supplies from fertile islands, mainly from Porto Rico. We gave two cents for oranges by the one hundred, while at Para, Pernambuco and Bahia, we got much better ones at one-half cent each. The town presents a picturesque appearance, situated on the sides of the mountain. There is one level street running around on the shore. I saw a few horse carts but no pleasure carriages, as the drive would not exceed one-half mile. Most of the people are blacks, who speak a little English, French, Danish, and Spanish and sometimes they give you a mixture of all. The negro women seem to do the heaviest work. A squad of fifty brought the coal aboard in large baskets on their heads.

We passed a number of islands for three days after leaving St. Thomas, and ran close alongside of St. Martinique, and saw it in all its charming aspects, and its scenery is well worthy of the pencil and brush of the best artists. Its mountain sides are cultivated wherever it is possible for a man to walk. The soil must be rich and inexhaustible for it has been under cultivation for one hundred years or more. Cane seems to be the only production, and as it is not plowed or sown, its roots prevent the soil from washing away. I was so engaged buying oranges for the steerage passengers with funds kindly furnished by a few friends in the cabin, that I had no chance to see the suburbs of Para and Bahia, which present such rich and gorgeous flowers and shrubbery interspersed with the fruits of the tropics. After passing 3 deg. south lat., we could feel a sensible change daily, until our arrival here, where we have a temperature of 70 to 80 deg. So far we are all delighted with the climate, and think San Paulo will be better than this. I need not give a description of this magnificent harbor, as its general features are familiar to most of your readers. The government hotel is on a hill commanding a fine view of a part of the city and harbor. The whole of it can be seen from our point. We have here nearly five hundred, including Dunn's colonists that came on the "Alarmion." They got here the 18th, just 30 days from New Orleans. We expect to go on the same vessel in a few days, on the 24th, to our final port—Iguape. As it is only forty hours run we will not mind it. Emigrants have free board here until there is a conveyance to the point of settlement. The fare, though plain, is good and wholesome, and the location very healthy. We are gratified to learn that the Government has given our large colony free passage and will also give us six months provisions. So that we will start out of debt, and free from anxiety, and can with good heart go forward to improve our lands, with fair prospect of making a good support, and have our land paid for and yielding a fine annual income in six years, when the last payment is made. Cotton is worth as much here as in New York, and those who have raised it this year will be well paid for their labor at the same time they are preparing for cultivation of coffee.

The Emperor paid us a visit this evening, and was welcomed by a burst of hearty cheers, for his face confirms the universal account of his generosity and courtesy, alike to rich and poor. Long may he live to see his country grow and prosper in material and moral enterprises.

Fish, fruit and vegetables are abundant and cheap. Flour but little higher than in New York. It is the orange and banana season, and you can buy them at from 1-4 to 1-2 of a cent a piece. The best and

largest oranges sell not over one cent by retail. The natives eat mostly beans, peas, rice, farina, dried beef and fish. I am much pleased with the cuisine, especially after the long confinement to the uniform diet of the North Americans.

Let me once for all, advise immigrants to lay in but small supplies of dry goods—no groceries—but little bedding, and that in shape of blankets or thin quilts. Most of the feather beds and mattresses got so wet that they were thrown away, or ought to be. Let your baggage be put in small strong boxes or trunks, as you may have to lift them yourself. Bring your money in a draft, and you can tell much better when you arrive what you will need here. Persons having good tools would do well to bring them. The supplies of everything necessary for use here are enlarging, and it will soon be unnecessary to order from the United States, as they will be brought on as good terms here as there. A No. 1 saw and grist mill, with an iron turbine wheel, was added to our colony, and is expected to be in operation in a month after our arrival at home. Those preferring corn bread to manioc can have it. We have received no letters from home folks, but hope to find some waiting us at Iguape. Our address is still the same—Iguape, Province of San Paulo, care of Frank McMullen.

Thos. M. CARTER.

From the New York Christian Advocate.

METHODISM AND CHILDREN.

Some time since the London *Watchman* published a letter, addressed by Rev. Thornley Smith to the President of the British Conference, on the subject of the relation of Methodist parents to the Church. This has been followed by a response, written by "A West Indian Missionary," containing the following argument:

In the first place, it appears to me that the children of Methodism are not looked at from a proper standpoint. Hence follow all mistakes in reference to them. For instance, when the Apostles were commissioned to "preach the Gospel to every creature," it was that "every creature" might be brought into the Church of Christ. Therefore it was graciously added, "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved." This, however, proves that at that time all were outside the Christian dispensation. All then were either Jews or Gentiles. Believing in the Lord Jesus Christ was the boundary line between Judaism, Gentilism, and Christianity. But when the individual Jew or Gentile crossed that line, by believing in the Lord Jesus Christ, he got into the region of salvation with, at least, his infant offspring, because the provisions and promises of the Gospel are to believers and their children. (Acts ii, 39.) I know of but one denomination of Christians who seek to keep their children the other side of this line, and who are guilty of treating all Christendom as Jews and Gentiles until they formally profess themselves believers in the Lord Jesus Christ. When Mr. Wesley was prevented exercising his ministry in the Church of England, he very wisely went before the public calling sinners to repentance, "desecrating them in Christ's stead to be reconciled to God," and like the apostles, setting forth "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved." The results soon manifested themselves in personal applications to Mr. Wesley for prayer and religious instruction. "That we might have more time for this great work, I appointed a day when they might all come together, which from thenceforward they did every week." This was the rise of the "United Society." Such was the origin and beginning of the Methodist Church. Subsequent arrangements became necessary as this Church increased in the world. The administration of the sacrament and other ordinances were not brought into Methodism to make it a Church and secure for it a Church status in the world. These were claimed and conceded as the right, the indisputable and inalienable rights of the Methodist people as a Church. Is it not a reflection rather discredit to us as a body of Christians, that we should put our children outside our own Church, and hold them subject to certain religious disabilities very much to their injury, and, as you have shown, to our own very great loss numerically and otherwise?

We claim, however, to be not only a Church, but a part of the Church of Christ. If the Christian dispensation be "which" all Christians admit—superior to the Jewish dispensation, can we and shall we then deny that our children are at least as eligible for Church membership, and by virtue of baptism, as fully entitled to it, as were those of the Jews in virtue of the covenant of circumcision? Moreover do we not in baptism recognize their membership, and offer thanks to

God for having thus admitted them into "his holy Church?" If we are right in so doing, it must be because the thing is true and right in itself. If they are thus admitted into the Church of God, and the Methodist Church is, as we claim, a part of that Church, with what consistency, and for what reason, are they then and forever shut out of the Methodist Church, unless they subsequently seek, as strangers and foreigners, those who had neither part nor lot in the Methodist Church, to enter her pale through the door of class-meeting? You say, "We baptize children in their infancy, and we then give them back, not to godfathers and godmothers, but to their parents as their proper sponsors, to be trained by them for God and heaven." This is in perfect agreement with apostolic teaching on the subject: "Bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," Eph. vi, 4. St. Paul understood what was implied in such religious training under the former dispensation. (See *Deut.* vi, 4-7.)

Now, my dear sir, I think what you call the missing link is found here. The children in baptism are "dedicated to God by our office and ministry." (See baptismal service.) The adorable name of the ever blessed Trinity is then "put upon them." Num. vi, 27. They are thus brought into the Church of God through Christ by that Church so dedicating them; and there they ought to be kept and recognized as part and parcel of that Church—"for of such is the kingdom of heaven"—until, by subsequent transgression, they forfeit their membership, according to the word of God. This would do away with the necessity for catechumen classes, as preliminary and preparatory to membership; but it would render catechumen classes necessary and advantageous in the training of our youth. It would also render necessary and give supporters to some service equivalent to confirmation, whereby our children, then no longer requiring to be under tutors and governors, would assume individual responsibility, and take their place and bear their burdens as members of our Church. Such is the order of things in some other Churches. If I mistake not, the Moravians have their baptized class, their candidates' class, and their communicants' class;—and thus they include all states and ages in their membership.

British Methodist Church.

Our English exchanges mention the recent death of Miss Farmer, a Wesleyan lady of high social position, and author of "Tonga and the Friendly Islands." She was also editor of the quarterly magazine of the Ladies' Association for Promoting Female Education in connection with the Wesleyan Missions. She died May 23 in Christian triumph.

It is reported that at a conference between the members of the annual committee of the Methodist New Connection and of the connectional committee of the United Methodist Free Churches, recently held at Leeds, resolutions were adopted declaring the desirability of an organic union of the two denominations, and recommending the appointment of a sub-committee of three persons from each of the connectional committees in order to the removal of difficulties caused by the provisions of the "deeds" under which the Churches were respectively constituted. The sub-committees have been appointed, and there is no doubt that the question will form an important feature in connection with the proceedings of the forthcoming conference.

The West Yans have laid the cornerstone of a theological college at Leeds, the third under their control. The president of the Conference and other leading Wesleyan ministers participated in the interesting services held on the occasion. The foundation stone was laid by Mr. Holden, M. P. The following is a description of the edifice:

"The building is planned at present to accommodate forty students, but is so arranged that it can be easily increased to accommodate sixty." The topography of the plan is a long center building, having a frontage of 255 feet, with wings right and left at its extremities at right angles to the center part, and which also project to the front. There is a most complete classification in the arrangements of the plan, the domestic and the student's portions being kept entirely distinct and separate. The dining hall is placed at the extreme east end of the building, and terminates the division between the domestic and student's portions, the dinner-serving room and kitchen, etc., adjoin the dining hall. The governor's residence is so placed as to insure perfect access to and control over the whole building. The center portion of the center building is occupied by the vestibule, and right and left of it the committee-room and library on the ground-floor, and students' bed-room over. Each student will

have a well-ventilated and comfortable sitting and bed room. The four lecture-halls occupy the entire western extremity of the center portion, and are of sufficient size to accommodate the sixty students. There is a covered cloister at the back of the center building, and a spacious kitchen court adjoins the domestic portion. On the upper floor the whole plan is occupied by the students' bed-rooms, governor's bed-rooms, convalescent and sick wards, and servants bed-rooms. The lavatories and offices are placed at the north extremities of the wings on the ground floor, with the bath-rooms, etc., over on the upper floor. The building consists of two stories only, and is designed in the pure early Gothic of the twelfth century. On the vestibule, in the center, rises a picturesque and well-proportioned round clock tower, the top of which is supported by clustered red Mansfield columns. The building is most pleasantly and healthfully situated on the highest ground, and leads from the Headingley Road. It commands a most extensive, varied, and beautiful prospect of the contiguous valleys and the city of Leeds.

The London *Recorder*, learns that Rev. Henry Barber, of the Monmouth circuit, has resigned his place as preacher upon trial in the Wesleyan body. Mr. Barber's probation commenced at the conference of 1865 since which period he has labored in Monmouth. According to the *English Independent*, it is his intention to offer himself as a candidate for orders in the Established Church. The same journal adds: "They say St. Aidan's is half full of Wesleyan ministers who have gone over to the Church." It is well known that no pains are spared to induce young local preachers contemplating the Wesleyan ministry to enter St. Aidan's, and it is not unlikely that several of these may be now under instruction there; but as to "Wesleyan ministers," that is, those whose names have appeared as such in the "Minutes of Conference," our contemporary must have been grossly misinformed.

The Surratt Trial.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The publication of Greeley's evidence creates comment. Mr. Greeley was asked if he would like to see his evidence. A copy was furnished him, which he innocently published. The following are the answers to the questions propounded by Mr. Elbridge (Democrat):

Q. At whose suggestion or solicitation did you become bail for Jefferson Davis? A. Mr. George Shea's; he was a very old and intimate acquaintance and friend of mine. Q. You had no communication with any government officer soliciting you to become bail for Jefferson Davis? A. No sir; nor any intimation that it would be desirable. Q. You had no communication with the President or any of his officers on the subject? A. No sir. Q. Were you, after you came here, or after you went to Richmond, solicited by any officer of the government to go bail for Jefferson Davis? A. No sir. Q. Was Mr. Shea present at the time you signed the bond? A. Yes. Q. At Richmond? A. Yes sir. Q. Had you any communication with Jefferson Davis about going bail for him? A. No sir, I never had any communication by letter or word. I did not know him until I saw him in court. Q. Did any one, after it was known that you proposed to go bail for Mr. Davis, apply to you not to do so, or write to you about it? A. Well, sir, there was a hubbub about it at the time I was here, and Senator Wade and Senator Chandler talked with me about it; I think Senator Cresswell, of Maryland, was also present. I do not recollect any other person. Q. On what grounds did they advise you not to go bail for Jefferson Davis? A. There was a conversation of half an hour between us on the subject; I can not state definitely what particular reasons they urged. They thought it would be bad policy, and that it would have a bad effect on the Republican party? A. I believe so; that was the impression I had. Q. Were there any other persons endeavoring to prevent you from going bail for Jefferson Davis? A. I do not recollect; there may have been one or two personal friends doing so, although it was not generally known that I intended to go bail.

Q. Did they put their objections on party grounds alone? A. Generally. Q. There was no principle involved in it? A. I do not recollect; they made no impression on me other than that it would be injurious to the party. Q. Did you tell them that it was a party question to bail Jefferson Davis, he having been imprisoned so long? A. No sir. In the first place, I was desirous to bring on the trial the first year. I thought we could compel the government to bring the prisoner to trial by a writ of habeas corpus; finally, I thought the time for a trial to any good

purpose had passed. Q. Did you go bail for Jefferson Davis with a view of never having him tried? A. No, I wished to have him tried—if the government should ever wish to try him. Q. I understand you as saying that you thought the time for trying him to any good purpose had passed away? A. That was my judgment. Q. Is that your opinion now? A. Yes, so far as I know the facts. If he had anything to do with the assassination of President Lincoln, or poisoning or starving prisoners, I wish him to be tried. I do not know of any facts that justify either charge. Q. You know of no facts of the subject of his connection with the assassination of President Lincoln? A. No sir. None that would connect him with it.

Board of Health.

The Board held a regular weekly meeting on the 2d, Dr. S. A. Smith, President, in the chair.

The President informed the Board that he had received a telegram from J. Cecil Logan, quarantine officer, dated June 29, stating that the steamer Prince of Wales run by, was hailed and refusing to stop was fired at without effect. The dispatch requested that the steamer be sent back, as this was a flagrant violation of the quarantine law. An order had been issued, and the Sheriff of the parish ordered to arrest the captain of the boat.

The President further stated that the Austrian steamer *Elizabeth*, from off Vera Cruz with dispatches relative to the death of Maximilian, was at quarantine, and anxious to be permitted to come up the river. The President had seen Gen. Sheridan on the subject, and the General had issued an order granting the permission asked for, the steamer being clean and healthy.

It was officially reported that Lieut. Norman Dewey, of the 4th U. S. Cavalry, died at the St. Charles Hotel on the 30th ult. of yellow fever. He had arrived from Indianola, Texas, where there was no fever when he left, but the disease had broken out since. A communication on this subject was read from Collector Kellogg, who stated that he had reliable information that yellow fever existed to some extent in Indianola.

The President further stated that one death had occurred at the base on board a schooner from Indianola.

Dr. Stone stated that he did not think that quarantine did any good. Yellow fever originated here last year, but he thought it necessary, to satisfy the public, and establish a rigid quarantine until the people learned better sense. After some little discussion, the President was directed to instruct the resident physician at the quarantine station to detain in quarantine vessels coming from Indianola, and the further consideration of this subject was postponed till next meeting.

Eight cases of yellow fever had been reported to the Board this and last week, and the reports of attending physicians of these cases were referred to the Health Committee.

Another communication was received from Collector Kellogg, enclosing letters from the U. S. Consul at Havana relative to yellow fever and small-pox at that place. Only seven cases of yellow fever had occurred there, of a mild type. The small pox was of a malignant type, though not as yet pronounced epidemic.

The Board adjourned.

GENERAL BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.—*Zion's Herald*, in speaking of the removal of the Theological Seminary to Boston, says:

For the temporary accommodation of the school, until suitable buildings can be erected on the charming grounds selected as the future site in Brookline, a span-new five story building has been leased in Boston. It is on Pinckney street, on Beacon Hill, and is admirably adapted to its purpose. It is within two minutes walk of the Convention, under whose arching elms the students will find delightful opportunities for pedestrian exercise, the study of men, and the praise of God.

I have seen a woman professing to love Christ more than the world clad in a silk dress costing \$150; making up and trimmings of same, \$40; bonnet (or apology for one), \$35; velvet mantle, \$150; diamond ring, \$500; watch, chain, pin and other trappings, \$300; total, \$1100; all hung upon frail, dying woman. I have seen her, at a meeting in behalf of homeless wanderers in New York, wipe her eyes upon an expensive embroidered handkerchief at the story of their sufferings, and when the contribution-box came round take from a well filled portmanteau, of costly workmanship, twenty-five cents to aid the society formed to promote their welfare. Ah, thought I, dollars for ribbons and poodles for Christ.—*Exchange*.

THE CABIN-BOY.

From Good Words.

Upon the bridge, at silvery break of day,
I stood, and saw a solitary bark
From her moorings in the harbor dark;
She sailed and sped in the shadowy gray,
Toward the great masts, and flung their pennons
To the wind.

Among the sailors, cheerily as a lark,
I saw a cabin-boy, an elfin spark,
Who, with a smile, and prophetic face,
Stalked about, and watch'd the brightening
Heaven.

Will an FREELAND.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Mr. Editor: Next to the preaching of the Gospel, the Sabbath school is certainly the great means, by which the world is to be converted. And in this extensive field of Christian enterprise, the Methodist Church, with her systematic organization and effective machinery, can accomplish wonders. She is right theoretically, and practically, already far in advance of many other sister churches; but from her view on the subject, the obligations of her ministers, and their duty to organize Sabbath schools in every community, where as many as ten or twelve children can be found, seems that more ought to have been done than has been effected in the past.

I have not a word to say about cities, towns, and well organized communities. In those places, our Church has done much in training the children for usefulness in life and happiness in heaven. But in all villages and sparsely settled districts, some body, or some enthusiasm, or some inadvertence or idleness, or something else is greatly to blame. One reason why the Sabbath school cause flourishes better in cities and well organized communities, than in the country generally, is, that a sufficient number of church members are educated, feel an interest in it, and know how to carry it on. And, another reason, they have the presence and attention of their pastor, Sabbath after Sabbath. While many of our country churches, (I speak of those poor circuits,) are mostly made up of uneducated members, who know but little about this institution of the church, and from their actions, we are led to infer they are still less. Another great mistake is, that their pastor is with them only once a month, and frequently, not on the Sabbath for years together. In many instances, it is to be feared that the preachers are negligent in regard to this important work. Most of us, it is true, organize our Sabbath schools as possible, after entering upon the new charge, but some never seen them again during the year. Many teachers are forgetful of duty, soon become weary in well doing, and fail to attend. This, of course, is discouraging to the children who stop on at a time, until the school goes down. The result is, that thousands of children all over the land, who have been baptized in the church, are growing up in the most abject ignorance. How to remedy this state of affairs is a question of vast importance, and should give much concern, both, to pastors and members.

A.

June 26, 1867.

LINSE WHEAT HARVEST.—St. Louis June 28.—The wheat harvest in Southern Illinois began a week ago, and is now going on as far north as Springfield. The grain is very heavy, ripe and excellent.—The yield of the State will be immense. The harvest has begun also in this State, and, though the wet weather has caused the rust to make its appearance in some places, the crop will be the finest, it is thought, ever gathered in Mis-

PUBLISHING COMMITTEES.

FOR MOBILE CONFERENCE:
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FOR LOUISIANA CONFERENCE:
Rev. J. C. Keener, D.D.,
Rev. J. B. Walker, D.D.,
Rev. Linn Parker.

New Orleans:
SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1867.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.—We are frequently receiving enquiries upon this point. We have scarcely lost anything by the mails, and consider them safe. The risk at any rate will be ours.

We are still asked shall we forward money by mail? Answer, YES. The Agent will notice, as above, that the risk is not his.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

New Advertisements.

BURCKETT, WHITAKER & Co., our next door neighbors, have entered into business as Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants. Mr. Burckett is an old citizen, and for many years engaged in business in this City.

MAVO & HODGE.—This is a new firm, No. 56 Carondelet. We have long known Mr. Hodge, and do not hesitate to commend these gentlemen to our friends as worthy of patronage.

ROBERT L. WALKER.—The card of this old merchant appears this week. Mr. Walker is extensively known and respected. No better business man—none of more experience or tried integrity.

R. K. WALKER & Co., Cotton Factors, 75 Carondelet street. These gentlemen are well known to us, and we take great pleasure in calling special attention to their card in this week's issue.

STOVES.—Those old business men and reliable dealers in Stoves, Austin & Goodwyn, have a new advertisement in the paper this week.—The Good Samaritan must be a superior article. Go and examine their stock.

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE.—For information concerning this Institution see brother Cunnaynham's letter in another column; also the advertisement, for terms and other particulars. The College can have no higher endorsement than is given by brother Cunnaynham.

BELLS.—Vanduzen & Tift manufacturers of Bells, successors to G. W. Coffin & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. All wanting anything in this line are referred to their advertisement, continued in our columns. Their bells are warranted, and are, we doubt not, equal to any.

BELIZE, HONDURAS.—Persons having business at this point, and going there will do well to read the advertisement of Messrs. Putnam & Cary, Commission Merchants.

MR. R. S. WEIR has opened a Boarding House in Belize. Emigrants and explorers have their attention called to his card.

THE SOUTHERN FARMER.—This able Agricultural monthly is published at Memphis, Tenn. See the prospectus elsewhere. Every planter and farmer should subscribe. Price \$2 a year.

WORE.

The Bishops are setting us all a good example. They are at work. We believe they have always been hard working men, and doing a great deal more than many have thought. The care of the churches, occasional services in constant requisition, and the demand for their presence at dedications, commencements and other occasions, have always in the interval of the Conference sessions fully occupied their time and strength. The character, talents, and office of these honored men have been freely bestowed for the general welfare of the church. Every Circuit has not been visited, nor every District. This was impossible. The vastness of the territory, and their limited number, and the physical infirmities of some of them made such a visitation impracticable. Our conviction is that the Bishops have hitherto done the best they could, and that the church has not always properly credited and appreciated their labors.

Since the last General Conference they have been more active than ever. Reinforced by four of our ablest preachers in the prime of their matured powers, they have been able to take the field more effectively than in years gone by. The Conference work is but a part. The Spring and Summer is covered by plans of systematic visitation, embracing District Meetings, institutions of learning and almost daily preaching. Seven of our chief pastors are thus employed, whilst the venerable Andrew and Early bowed under the weight of labors and years, are far from idle. Bishop Paine, though in feeble health, and suffering much from sickness, has laid out full work, and is attending to it. The circumstances of the country and the condition of the church demand devotion and sacrifice, and these leaders of our Israel are exhibiting both.

Such examples are calculated to stimulate the zeal, and to cheer on our people in working for the Church. We have a wonderful organization for the development of practical religious usefulness. All gifts and graces have an assigned place, and none need to stand idle in the vineyard. Our ministry, our exhorters, our glass-leaders, trustees, and stewards embrace a wide range of devoted activity; and our Sunday-schools and missions are an open door for every one who cares to do anything for Christ.

The traveling preacher, however hampered and embarrassed by want of support, is kept moving within the routine, at least, of his Sunday appointments. More than this must be done, however, or the church will languish, and the waste places of Zion will not be built up. The Sunday-school, class-meetings, and pastoral intercourse are, not only desirable, but necessary for the highest prosperity. Special protracted services, and camp-meetings whenever practicable will do much to tone up the piety of Christians, as well as to increase the membership. It is the pastor's duty to give the "church-meeting" a full and fair trial. If the members can be induced to attend, the benefits are not doubtful. In this meeting every member is brought into personal contact with the financial interests and all the affairs of the Church. The Church meeting well supplied with reports from the class leaders, the Sunday-schools, the stewards, and domestic missions acquaints the members with the precise condition of the Church, and sheds a flood of light upon our individual relations and responsibilities.

In the church of our choice we have many openings for work. The trouble is that but few are faithful in the places they occupy. In the local ministry there are many who seldom preach; few class-leaders perform their duties according to the Discipline, especially in extending their personal oversight to the members committed to their care. An efficient class-leader is the exception rather than the rule. This office alone, if effectively filled would double the power and spirituality of the Church. There is doubtless neglect in the office of stewards.

In some respects this is the most onerous position in the church. In these times it has peculiar embarrassments. Ways and means are harder to devise than formerly, and the general depression discourages, and sometimes baffles effort. Upon the efficient manning of this office, depends in a great measure the effectiveness of the ministry, and the spiritual progress of the work. In a ministerial experience of many years we have known a few good stewards—good stewards according to the genius and economy of Methodism,—but only a few.

Ours is an organization for work. The church ought to put every body to work. In our social meetings, our associations for extending the work of God, and in the multifarious machinery which time has developed, and tried there is a place where every member can make his influence felt. If not exclusively, yet largely, we should exert ourselves through the church organization. Our place should never be vacant in any meeting. Whatever post has been assigned us, should always be punctually filled. By laboring in the Church and for the Church, we contribute our quota to the progress of Catholic Christianity.

There are multitudes of Methodists whose connection with the Church has no other vitality than the appearance of their names in the Register. There are others with whom membership is altogether a one-sided thing. They contribute nothing to the financial strength, nothing to the aggregate spirituality. They know nothing of "the communion of saints," and that fellowship which is an essential feature of Christ's discipleship. How to vitalize this relationship to the Church so as to make it fruitful is certainly an important question. Thousands who owe everything to our Church and its institutions are now lukewarm in their devotion. The great interests affecting its welfare are not studied and prayed over. That there is a Church, and that they have some sort of connection with it seems to satisfy them. It will drift along somehow, and Christianity will retain its hold in the world, whilst they are exclusively absorbed in their farms and merchandise.

That there are many faithful and diligent members we gladly admit. Men and women who love their church and who give, labor, and pray for its prosperity. But there are inefficient members, and idle and unfruitful members. The times call for effort. The adversaries are many, and there is pressing need of live Christians. No one can be doing his duty who does not work, and who does not contribute positively to the strength and prosperity of the Saviour's kingdom. It is a time to "search and try our ways." What am I doing for God? What am I doing for the Church in my own neighborhood? What am I doing in the church, as a steward, a class leader, a preacher, or as a member? Christ has not called you to be a drone and an idler, but to labor in some sphere. The Church is instituted not alone to nurse your piety and to save your soul, but as a means through which you may save others. Go then and work for God. However feeble the effort, however obscure the post, make it a point of conscience to do something. Do not content with a merely nominal co-operation with God's people, but make that connection a living bond which unites you to the warm and throbbing heart of an earnest and progressive evangelism.

St. Louis, July 2.—A letter from Gen. Sherman to Gen. Hancock, says: "We must not remain on the defensive, but follow the Indians up, and attack them on all possible occasions. We must clear them out between the Platte and Arkansas, and then move in force on them beyond those rivers."

GALVESTON, July 2.—The Health Officer of this port having learned officially that yellow fever exists at Indianola, orders that all communication with that port be cut off. He also directs that vessels from Brazos Santiago be stopped at quarantine for examination.

NORTHWARD.

The traveler who, starting from New Orleans, turns his face toward the North, presently finds himself whirling through interminable forests of pine. He wonders if the day will ever come when there will be no more light-wood or lumber, as he sees the hives which portable and fixed saw-mills are making of this primitive growth. A little reflection is sufficient to settle any anxiety upon that point, and he is convinced that more pine grows in twenty-four hours in this country than is cut down in any twelve.—Then the steaming process, which gets as much resin, tar, acid, charcoal, turpentine and petroleum out of one cord of wood as used to be extracted from ten, enlarges the supply, and one is fully satisfied that the piney-woods and piney-woods people will never give out. We believe that these immense belts of pine serve to keep up the pure "bone and sinew" of humanity, as distinguished from its nervous parts. Pine knots and a thin soil equally tend to muscular repose. No labor is required to supply two of the great wants of man, light and heat, where light-wood is handy; and a thin soil discourages farming, and furnishes the conditions favorable to stock-raising. The business of looking after cattle affords much leisure. The people of these regions are, therefore, largely free from the care which develops the nervous system unduly. The only acute excitement they have is secured by the free use of coffee and tobacco, with an occasional mouthful of whiskey.

They raise no corn or vegetables, and rarely have any ground in cultivation, nor any under fence excepting a cattle pen. Their diet consists mainly of flour-biscuits, bacon, and sweet potatoes; their cooking is uniformly bad; they are much given to "chilling"; are sallow, and have an expression of physical languor. They abound in children, and, strange to say, the color of the children's hair, when young, is very much that of white turpentine! We are more particular in these observations, because we had adopted it as a theory that whenever Liberty expired in this country, it would be somewhere in the "far west," among the pine woods; that the pine-knot and the sweet potato, from their abundance, would support a free people when all else failed; that here were the natural haunts of true courage and incorruptible patriotism. In these views we were mistaken. The recent war demonstrated that the piney-woods people were joined to their idols; they, for the most part, could not be persuaded to come out of the woods; or if they came out never rested until they got back again; the thought of "home, sweet home," quite unfitted them for the stern life of the soldier.

Since things have been turned upside down a new feature has been added to these forests. Negroes in vast numbers have ensconced themselves in them; and joined themselves to the charcoal burners, or engaged on their own account in that patient pursuit. We suppose that not less than half a million will be absorbed in this way. The business of charcoal-burning exactly suits the negro, in truth we do not know but he was the original charcoal man. Here he finds himself very nearly upon a level with the white man, with no greater difference than there is between the first and the second "pull" at a jug.—The negro can help to cut and roll logs, appears in the complimentary light of a retainer, and can be serviceable in more ways than one; but he has one bad habit, one weak point; he loves pork, and he will have it. He not only loves pork, but he loves other people's pork; even when he has fat pigs of his own.—Already there are tales of his midnight prowlings and butchering, of his mysterious supplies of fresh pork and beef. Among a stock-raising people the next crime is magnitude to killing a man's hog, is to kill the man himself. In Texas cattle stealing and killing is a much more dangerous business than kill-

ing a man. And we fear that the white man will soon be found in violent collision with the thriftless negro over missing stock.

Passing out of these balm-producing latitudes, the train emerges into the open cultivated country south of Montgomery. The soil is fertile, the cotton looks thrifty, and every farm is in a good state of cultivation. We could not but sigh at the thought of there being any more trouble in reserve for the cotton planter, but we fear he is a doomed man. The next year will yield possibly the largest crop the world ever had. All India, and Egypt, and Persia, and the tropical part of the Temperate Zones, will contribute immensely to the great sum. Where rice is two cents per pound, and men eat nothing but rice, other things being equal, cotton can be grown at a very small cost. The negro who now eats wheat biscuit, and candies, and talks politics, cannot be made available for competing with the laborers of Asia. There life is a stern reality, and men must work or starve; here there is no such necessity. The negro has ceased to be the laborer, he is the legislator. Supported by the Freedmen's Bureau, he is somewhat expensive; but all luxuries are, and at present he is scarcely more than a political luxury indulged in by the public, in order that we may have a good and a strong government. To secure the services of so valuable a citizen the farmer must pay high wages. But the cotton grower cannot afford to produce cotton at a higher rate than fifteen cents a pound, and if it has cost more he must be loser. The bitter experience of loss upon loss can alone change the fixed habit of planting cotton in excess. The farmer will not believe that this great monopoly has passed away forever, and that henceforth the South will grow but a small part of the world's cotton crop.

Fortunately a wise Providence has limited the cotton region of our own country, and presently we come into north Alabama and Tennessee. On the cars we learn of a wonderful wheat crop already secured in northern Georgia; wheat enough to bread the State. On each hand we see abounding fields of wheat, rye, oats and corn; the whole country waving in cereals. Never did the heart of the people ascend more gratefully to Him who is Lord of the Harvest. A wealthy gentleman from middle Tennessee stated that the seasons had been propitious beyond all precedent, and that the prospect was that corn would open at thirty cents per bushel. All the way to Virginia we saw the same evidences of the bounty of God, and we learn that throughout the North and West the prospect is that every barn, and every bosom will be filled with sheaves.

But few people are traveling.—"The times" are something awful. The country is paralyzed. It is certain that Congress will meet in July, and give the screw another turn.

THE NEWS.

The health of the City will be seen in the proceedings of the Board of Health, published in another column. There is some yellow fever, and there will probably be more.—It begins early enough in the season to reach an epidemic development, but at present the cases are few and not generally of a malignant type. There is but little danger as yet to the unacclimated. The disease, however, prevails fearfully in Mauritius, and most of the West India ports are more or less infected with it. The same general causes may produce like effects here, though in less degree. All prognostications on the subject are futile. The Faculty are not much wiser than other people as to the probabilities of its prevalence in epidemic form.

The Commanding General has, in deference to the President, extended the period for the registration of voters indefinitely.

Our Public Schools are having their usual summer vacation. The Courts have adjourned till November. With those two events, ab-

sentecism reaches its maximum. All who leave at all, will be off in a few days. The pastors of some of the Churches are recruiting their wasted strength on the sea shore, and in more northern latitudes. The flocks are also greatly scattered and our City congregations are much thinned.

"The day we celebrate" has been honored "in the breach rather than in the observance." We heard of great guns, not even a fire-cracker. The latter we believe has been excluded from the country since the Portland fire. We are sorry that the boys, also for the China men. These materials of juvenile patriotism burned up a Yankee city, we shall see them no more. Had been a Southern city they would have heard no mention of the "Liberation of Independence." It must have been read somewhere, because copies are scarce, and hard to come at. "Are, and of right ought to be free," still rings in our memory like the tone of a bell whose vibrations will not die. What mad-caps of fathers were to get such notions float!

An Austrian war steamer is anchored in front of the City. She has been in Mexican waters, came up the river draped in mourning. Maximilian, of Hapsburg, certainly dead, murdered by the victors at Queretaro. He ends his dream of empire. Every body is shocked and indignant. A bloodiest picture in the book, too, perhaps, but we have seen things, and dark pictures outside Mexico.

The July Congress is a fixed fact. Met on the 3d instant, a quorum both houses. The Kentucky members are denied their seats for present. Not radical enough. It shows the meaning of reconstruction, and what will be the fate of members from all the Southern States, if they are not of the sort. The Military bill will now make so plain that even the President may understand it.

From what we can gather concerning the crops, we believe the prospect is tolerably good. The wheat crop of the West and South is very good. Corn is also said to look pretty well in many sections. Accounts are conflicting about cotton. The report has made its appearance in Texas and in Louisiana the grass is abundant every where. Freedmen, in some parts of the country, are too much absorbed in citizenship, registration, jury duty and the political canvass, to attend to the letter and spirit of their contracts. We estimate that this year from 500,000 to 1,000,000 bales of cotton, besides a great deal of corn and sugar.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

MR. EDITOR: God has been very recently, in convicting, converting, and reviving power. There were four conversions, and several accessions to the church. Both Baptist and Presbyterian friends took an active part in the meetings, many of whom were greatly blessed. We like to see all denominations worship God together; for we think it an omen for good. We think it is only the beginning of good in this part of the Lord's vineyard. The spiritual state of all the churches in this Circuit, is much better than it was. We preach to colored people whenever we get a congregation. They are religious services very well attended. A Sabbath-school was organized, the colored people last week were appointed who are taking unusual interest in the school. There are about 50 in attendance who are making considerable progress. It would be better if we were people of our own color, it our duty to establish, both schools and Sabbath-schools, the colored girls and boys, and then ourselves.

If it is a duty, let us not be ashamed to perform it. This matter that concerns one and all, because, if the negro is to live

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have again to notice an inactive market in most branches of trade, the principal exception being in Tobacco, the export demand for which continues active at full prices. The movement in our leading staple has been restricted by the limited extent of the supply offering at the ruling rates, as well as by the limits of most buyers being below the views of factors and the business mainly confined to the completion of orders which had been already partially filled. Operations in Sugar and Molasses continue to be confined to retail transactions, and in Western Produce mostly to a jobbing business at steady prices.

We notice that the Bank of America has declared a dividend of ten per cent. from the profits of the last six months.

The Sixth Quarterly Report of the Louisiana National Bank, just published indicates that its affairs have been administered with commendable prudence, fully justifying the public confidence it enjoys. The Quarterly Report of the City National, also, is decidedly favorable, and leaves no cause for surprise that it has recovered a large part of the private deposits it lost at the time of the ruin, caused by the suspension of the First National.

COTTON.—We left the market, at the time of our last report, with a comparatively active demand, since which the movement has been on a much more limited scale, and prices have barely been maintained. On Saturday, the business did not exceed 1250 bales, while prices exhibited no quotable variation. On Monday operations were checked by a protracted sale storm, as well as by discouraging advices from Liverpool, and the sales were confined to 850 bales. Tuesday the market opened with a limited demand, and very little prospect of any increased movement, but after the receipt of the Liverpool accounts factors evinced a disposition to make some concessions, which brought out buyers, and 1100 bales changed hands.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 2700 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 1032 bales, against 1455 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 423 bales.

The receipts at this port, since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas), are 703, 694 bales, against 665,653 bales to same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest date, as compared with last year, is 149, 677 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same date last year, there is a decrease of 39,978 bales to Great Britain, of 15,003 to France, and an increase of 45,905 bales to other foreign ports.

We quote as follows:

| | |
|---------------|----------|
| Low | to |
| Ordinary | 18 to 20 |
| Good Ordinary | 22 to 24 |
| Low Middling | 24 to 26 |
| Middling | 26 to 28 |

TOBACCO.—There has been an active enquiry since our last review, especially for the heavy descriptions. The market is firm and we continue to quote:

| Light | Heavy |
|-------------|-----------------|
| Low Refused | 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 |
| Good do | 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 |
| Common Leaf | 5 to 6 1/2 |
| Medium | 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 |
| Prime | 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 |
| Choice | 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 |
| Super | 9 1/2 to 10 1/2 |

CATTLE MARKET.

| JEFFERSON CITY. | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Western Beef, choice per lb. | 10 to 12 |
| Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb. | 8 to 10 |
| Texas Cattle Choice per head | \$50 to 65 |
| Texas Cattle 2d qual, per head | \$30 to 40 |
| Wagon per lb gross | \$15 to 20 |
| Sheep in lot per head | \$7 to 8 |
| Crook Sheep, per head | \$5 to 6 |
| Texas Sheep, per head | \$10 to 12 |
| Choice Sheep, per head | \$15 to 20 |
| Wool, choice per lb. | 20 to 25 |
| Wool, 2d quality, per lb. | 15 to 20 |
| Wool, 3d quality, per lb. | 10 to 15 |
| Wool, 4th quality, per lb. | 5 to 10 |
| Wool, 5th quality, per lb. | 2 to 5 |

HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Saddle and light harness Horses | \$200 to \$400 |
| Heavy draft Horses | 175 to 350 |
| Common do | 75 to 150 |
| Mules, 1st quality, broke | 200 to 220 |
| Do 2d do do | 140 to 160 |
| Do 1st do unbroke | 150 to 180 |
| Do 2d do do | 75 to 120 |
| Mexican Mules | 40 to 50 |

MONETARY.

We have no important change to notice in the money market proper, which however, has derived additional ease from the anticipated payment of the dividends noticed elsewhere. Occasional negotiations of mortgage paper are made at from 10 to 12 per cent per annum, capitalists generally asking the outside figures and very few being willing to part with their funds at the inside.

The attack by the Mayor on the city Treasury notes, or at least on that portion of them issued since last August, and their consequent decline in the open market, has stimulated the demand for them to pay tax. The receipts of the Treasurer have consequently been quite heavy.

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY. (Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

| ARTICLES. | FROM | TO |
|------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Agricultural Implements | 4 75 | 22 00 |
| Cotton and Sugar Mowers | 9 30 | 10 50 |
| Cotton Seed | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Cotton Sweeps | — | 7 50 |
| Cultivators | — | 13 00 |
| Shovels | 10 00 | 18 00 |
| Spades | 11 00 | 20 00 |
| Axes | 15 | 18 00 |
| Bugging, 1/2 yard | 25 | 25 1/2 |
| Kentucky | 25 | 25 1/2 |
| East India | 25 | 25 1/2 |
| Bale Rope, Kentucky, 1/2 lb. | 10 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Bran, 100 lbs. Pilot | 2 25 | 2 40 |
| Cracker, 100 lbs. Pilot | 10 00 | 10 00 |
| Cracker, 100 lbs. Pilot | 11 00 | 11 00 |
| Cracker, 100 lbs. Pilot | 20 00 | 25 1/2 |
| Cracker, 100 lbs. Pilot | 45 00 | 45 00 |
| Candles, 1/2 lb. | 42 | 43 |
| Sperm, N Bedford | 16 | 20 |
| Tallow | 16 | 20 |
| Star | 16 | 20 |
| Chocolate, No 1 1/2 lb | 50 | 52 |
| Sweet and Spiced | 35 | 67 |
| Cider, Western 1/2 bbl | none | here |
| Northern | none | here |
| Coal, Cannel 1/2 ton | 11 | 13 00 |
| Anthracite 1/2 ton | 11 | 13 00 |
| Western, 1/2 ton | 11 | 13 00 |
| Coffee, Rio, 1/2 lb. | 22 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Havana, 1/2 lb. | 35 | 38 |
| Java, 1/2 lb. | 35 | 42 |
| St. Domingo, 1/2 lb. | 26 | 26 |
| Cotton Seed | 9 00 | 14 00 |
| Rough, 1/2 ton | 11 | 13 00 |
| Hulled, 1/2 bushel | 38 | 40 |
| Copper, Braziers, 1/2 lb. | 38 | 40 |
| Sheathing | 38 | 40 |
| Copper Bolts | 38 | 40 |
| Yellow Metal, 1/2 lb. | 30 | 32 |
| Cordage, Manila, 1/2 lb. | 23 | 24 |
| Twine, American | 21 | 21 |
| Russia | 30 | 30 |
| Corn Meal, 1/2 bbl. | 4 00 | 4 50 |
| Dyes, 1/2 lb. | 5 | 5 |
| Logwood, Campy | 5 | 5 |
| St. Domingo | 5 | 5 |
| Fustic, Tampico | 5 | 5 |
| Indigo, 1/2 lb. | 1 00 | 1 60 |
| Madder | 18 | 20 |
| Eggs, 1/2 doz. Western | 13 | 16 |
| Fish, 1/2 lb. | 90 | 1 00 |
| Peas, 1/2 box | 1 35 | 2 10 |
| Herring | 75 | 75 |
| Mackerel, No 1, 1/2 bbl. | 21 00 | 21 00 |
| No 2 | 20 00 | 20 00 |
| No 3 | 16 00 | 16 00 |
| Flaxseed, 1/2 lb. | 4 | 4 |
| Flour, 1/2 bbl. | 10 50 | 10 87 1/2 |
| Superfine | 11 00 | 18 50 |
| Extra | 6 00 | 8 00 |
| Fine | 6 00 | 8 00 |
| Fruit, Prunes, 1/2 lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Eggs, Drum | 23 | 23 |
| Dried Apples | 17 | 19 |
| Crackers, Zante | 17 | 19 |
| Almonds, soft shell | 14 | 15 |
| Raisins, M R, 1/2 box | 4 15 | 4 15 |
| Lemon | 4 35 | 4 35 |
| Lem's Sicily 1/2 box | 8 00 | 8 50 |
| Malaga, 1/2 box | 8 00 | 8 50 |
| Orange, 1/2 box | 7 00 | 7 00 |
| Glass, 1/2 box of 50 feet: | | |
| French, 8 x 10 | 3 50 | 4 25 |
| 12 x 18 | 4 00 | 4 50 |
| 12 x 18 | 6 00 | 6 00 |
| Grain, 1/2 bushel: | | |
| Mult, Western | 1 00 | 1 80 |
| Canada | 1 90 | 2 00 |
| Oats | 1 10 | 1 25 |
| Corn, shelled 1/2 bushel | 1 10 | 1 25 |
| Beans, 1/2 bbl. | 13 00 | 16 00 |
| Hops, 1/2 lb. | 65 | 70 |
| Guano, 1/2 bag | 7 50 | 8 50 |
| Gunny Bags, 1/2 bag | 18 00 | 22 1/2 |
| Hay, Western, 1/2 ton | 18 00 | 26 00 |
| Northern | none | here |
| Louisiana | none | here |
| Hides, 1/2 lb. | 10 | 20 |
| Dry salted Mexican | 10 | 20 |
| Wet salted, city slaughter | 9 1/2 | 10 |
| Kip Skins | 11 | 11 1/2 |
| Dry country | 15 | 16 |
| Pelts, 1/2 piece | 20 | 25 |
| Iron, Pig, 1/2 ton | 45 00 | 60 |
| Country, Bar, 1/2 lb. | 60 | 70 |
| English, 1/2 lb. | 60 | 70 |
| Hoop, 1/2 lb. | 8 | 11 |
| Sheet | 8 | 11 |
| Roller | 9 | 10 |
| Nail Rods | 12 | 14 |
| Iron Cotton Piles | 10 | 11 |
| Castings, American | 7 1/2 | 8 |
| Lime, Western 1/2 bbl. | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Shell Lime | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Rockland, &c | 2 10 | 2 10 |
| Cement, 1/2 gallon | 2 75 | 3 25 |
| Molasses, 1/2 gallon: | | |
| Louisiana | 40 | 45 |
| Muscovado | 47 1/2 | 50 |
| Refined, Reboiled | 50 | 50 |
| Moss, 1/2 lb. | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 |
| Gray, Country | 42 | 54 |
| Select, water rotted | 42 | 54 |
| Nails, Am. 4 x 8 d. 1/2 lb. | 65 | 65 |
| Wrought, German | 15 | 20 |
| English | 18 | 20 |
| Nail Stores, 1/2 bbl. | 4 00 | 4 00 |
| Pitch | 3 50 | 4 00 |
| Rosin A No. 1 | 4 25 | 4 25 |
| No. 2 | 3 25 | 3 50 |
| No. 3 | 3 00 | 3 00 |
| Spirits Turp. 1/2 gallon | 45 | 46 |
| Yarab, bright | 2 90 | 3 50 |
| Oil, Lard 1/2 gallon | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| Coal Oil | 45 | 45 |
| in cases | 60 | 65 |
| Cotton Seed, Crude | 85 | 85 |
| Tanner's 1/2 gallon | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Off Cake, Lard 1/2 ton | 37 50 | 37 50 |
| Cotton Seed | none | here |
| Meal | none | here |
| Provisions, 1/2 bbl: | | |
| Beef, Mess, Northern | 20 00 | 23 00 |
| Western | 15 00 | 20 00 |
| North half bbl. | 16 | 16 50 |
| Dried, 1/2 lb. | 16 | 16 |
| Tongues 1/2 doz. | 10 00 | 11 00 |
| Pork, Mess | 23 25 | 23 50 |
| Prime Mess | 20 50 | 21 00 |
| Ham, 1/2 lb. | 13 | 14 |
| Do, uncrased | 13 1/2 | 14 1/2 |
| Sides | 12 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| Shoulders | 10 | 10 |
| Green Shoulders | 8 1/2 | 9 |
| Lard, Prime, in tierces | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| Do, in kegs | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| Pair, in tierces | 25 | 25 |
| Butter, Northern | 15 | 15 |
| Western | 15 | 15 |
| Cheese, American | 14 | 16 |
| Potatoes, 1/2 bbl. | 5 00 | 7 00 |
| Onions | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| Green Apples | 8 00 | 10 00 |
| Rice, 1/2 lb. Louisiana | 9 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| India | 10 1/2 | 11 |
| Carolina | 10 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Saltpetre, refined, 1/2 lb. | 14 | 22 |
| Crude | 13 | 15 |
| Salt 1/2 sack: | | |
| Liverpool, fine, warehouse | 2 25 | 2 15 |
| coarse, cargo | 2 25 | 2 35 |
| from warehouse | 2 20 | 2 30 |
| Turks Island, 1/2 bushel | 8 | 10 |
| Soap, 1/2 lb. Western | 8 | 10 |
| Northern | 8 | 10 |
| Southern | 8 | 10 |
| Cattle | 14 | 16 |
| Sugar, Louisiana, 1/2 lb. | 12 1/2 | 16 |
| In the city | 14 1/2 | 15 1/2 |
| Havana, White, 1/2 lb. | 14 1/2 | 15 1/2 |
| Yellow | 10 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Brown | 10 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Tobacco, in bbls, 1/2 lb. | 10 | 11 1/2 |
| Choice and Selections | 16 | 20 |
| Fine Leaf | 13 | 17 1/2 |
| Medium Leaf | 13 | 17 1/2 |
| Fair Leaf | 10 1/2 | 13 |
| Common Leaf | 6 | 8 |
| Common Refused | 4 1/2 | 6 |
| Common Refused | 4 1/2 | 6 |
| Trine, Cotton, 1/2 lb. | 19 | 20 |
| Belling | 19 | 20 |
| Wool, Washed, 1/2 lb. | 28 | 34 |
| Dairy | 10 | 15 |
| Louisiana, Native | 15 | 21 |
| Texas, 1/2 lb. Melino | 21 | 21 |

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

| MONTHS. | SUNDAY. | MONDAY. | TUESDAY. | WEDNESDAY. | THURSDAY. | FRIDAY. | SATURDAY. | MONTHS. | SUNDAY. | MONDAY. | TUESDAY. | WEDNESDAY. | THURSDAY. | FRIDAY. | SATURDAY. |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| JAN. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | JULY | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| FEB. | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | AUG. | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| MAR. | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | SEP. | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| APR. | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | OCT. | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| MAY. | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | | NOV. | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |
| JUNE. | | | | | | | | DEC. | | | | | | | |

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ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1867.

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HYMN: UNSURPASSED.
BY AUGUSTUS L. HILLIARD.

Trembling before thine awful throne,
O Lord! in dust my sins I own,
Justice and mercy for my life
Send! Oh! smile and heal the strife.

The Saviour smiles! upon my soul
New ideas of hope tumultuous roll—
Thy voice proclaims my pardon found,
Thy blood transports wings the sound.

Earth has a joy unknown to heaven—
The new-born peace of sin forgiven!
Tears of such pure and deep delight,
Ye angels! never dimmed your sight.

Ye saw of old on chaos rise
The beautiful pillars of the skies;
Ye know where morn exulting springs,
And evening folds her drooping wings.

Bright heralds of the Eternal Will,
Abroad his errand ye fulfill;
Or throne in floods of beamy day,
Symphonious in his presence play.

Lead us the song—the heavenly plain
Is shaken with the choral strain—
And dying echoes floating far,
Draw music from each chiming star.

But I amid your choir shal shine,
And all your knowledge shall be mine;
Ye on your harps must learn to hear
A secret chord that mine will bear.

THE N. O. Christian Advocate.
CHURCH EPISCOPOACY AGAINST THE CHURCH.

Mr. Editor: My attention has been called to some ecclesiastical teaching disseminated with apparently zeal and labor, by my old friend Bishop Green, of the diocese of Mississippi. They relate to what sometimes called high episcopal ministerial authority, or "apostolic succession." These views of the church, necessarily and purposely church all churches, and excommunicate all ministers when they are not in what he calls the apostolic succession. This means that the minister must have been ordained in an unbroken chain of ordinations, ordaining, factually connected, ordaining, in a thread or line, leading from the time of the Apostles to the present time; and that at historic chain of ordination must be historically visible and continuous in all the period alluded to.

From what took place ten years ago, between the Bishop and myself, was thought by some, that it was not necessary for either of us to agitate the subject much longer, but it seems that like any other calculations, they were again, and so I suppose I will accompany him, at least, for a few steps.

gentlemen, in and around Jackson, and Vicksburg, in Mississippi, and around other places in this and some other countries. Let it be understood that the Bishop teaches these tenets in opposition to his church, and in opposition to Protestant Christianity in all Christendom.

Will my friend, Bishop Green object to this, or will anybody do it for him? He did not object to it ten years ago, when this, among other points, was pretty elaborately discussed by his friends, the Editors of the *Church Herald* at Vicksburg, nor will he now object to it. It may be new to those who are not familiar with the subject; but I consider the point important, and wish therefore to bring it prominently forward. These peculiar high-church notions, are the notions of a faction here and there, which have arisen in some churches, and in opposition thereto, but are not, nor never were the doctrines nor utterances of any church, nor any authorized body of ministers nor laymen of any church in Christendom. Good or bad, valuable or valueless as they may be, they have never been deemed of sufficient importance for the utterance, the teaching, or even the favorable mention or recommendation of any Christian church, so far as I have ever known. Will any body instruct me to the contrary?

With your permission, Mr. Editor, I may have something further to say on this subject: at the present, I wish merely to place the Bishop as well as myself, in our proper attitude. We are not recommending, disparaging, or discussing doctrines among churches—where religious bodies disagree, or think differently on this, that or the other subject, but an opinion of Bishop Green against the churches. R. ABBEY, Canton, Miss., July 6, 1867.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.
MOBILE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Editor: The following correspondence will explain itself. I trust the change will meet the approbation of the members of the Conference, generally. J. HAMILTON, Mobile, July 8, 1867.

GREENSBORO, July 2, 1867.
Rev. BISHOP WIGHTMAN:

Dear Brother: We observe that the time fixed for the meeting of our Conference, is the 20th of November. We feel satisfied that a meeting at so early a date, will affect our finances, as a Conference very unfavorably, as few of our people will have received any return from their crops, by the time many of our ministers will have to leave their work; so there will be little or no money in the country.

Thus, both the salaries of the ministers, and our various collections will suffer seriously.

We request, therefore, that the time of our meeting may be deferred until the 11th of December.

Very Respectfully,
J. HAMILTON, A. H. MITCHELL,
THOS. O. SUMMERS, R. K. HARGROVE,
THOS. K. RAMSAY, C. C. CALLAWAY,
E. WADSWORTH, T. W. DORMAN.

GREENSBORO, July 2nd, 1867.

Rev. Dr. HAMILTON, and others,
Dear Brethren: Presuming that the change of time in holding the next session of the Mobile Conference, for which you ask in your communication, just received, is desired by the members of the Conference generally, and feeling the force of the considerations you present, I beg in reply to say, that the time of holding the Conference is hereby changed from Wednesday, November 20th, to Wednesday, December 11th.

Very affectionately,
W. M. WIGHTMAN.

NEW CHURCH IN ST. LOUIS.

The corner-stone of a church for the Southern methodists was laid in the city of St. Louis recently. Bishop Marvin delivered the address. The edifice is to be an ornament to the city, and to excel anything of the kind in Southern Methodism. Site, style, and dimensions are given in the *Missouri Republican*.

The St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church will be, when completed, the largest and finest church edifice owned by the Methodist denomination in the Valley of the Mississippi, and it will be an ornament to the city of St. Louis. The movement was inaugurated with more spirit, energy, and liberality than usually attend the inception of enterprises of like character. We learn that five or more of the subscribers contribute the sum of \$5,000 each, and that the funds already raised will insure the rapid prosecution of the work to an early completion. The edifice will probably be ready for occupancy within one year from the laying of the corner-stone, and will cost, when completed, \$70,000.

THE LOT.
The site of the new building is on the northwest corner of Ewing avenue and Locust street, having a front of one hundred feet on Locust street, by a depth of one hundred and thirty-four feet eight inches on Ewing avenue. It is well located, being about two feet above the grade.

THE BUILDING.
Will be one of the most substantial of its kind in the city, and in extent will very nearly cover the whole lot. The materials employed in its construction are of the most durable kind. The walls will be massive, of brick, mixed with cut stone for all exposed projections, and the building will be covered with an ornamental slate roof. The whole length of the structure, from north to south, will be 134 feet 8 inches, lap 60 feet wide; and from east to west 46 feet 5 inches wide, by 109 feet in depth; the height being 65 feet to the cresting of the roof.

The building will consist of a nave and transept, arranged to suit all the requirements of the congregation; the nave forming the church and the transept the chapel. The western end of the latter will be used for Sunday school purposes.

STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE.
The building committee, after consulting with the architect, Mr. Thomas Walsh, determined "to adopt the decorated English gothic, as applied to modern brick churches, now so successfully carried out in England by Scott, Street, and others.

The general effect of this style of architecture will be very picturesque, because of the broken outlines of the walls; the main front and that of the transept being flanked by heavy projecting buttresses. At the intersection of the church with the latter, a handsome tower will be erected, perforated by ornamental windows and surmounted by a beautiful spire, having clustered spire light and pinnacles at its base. On the north extremity of this transept will be erected a smaller tower, finished in a similar manner, but of a different design.

The main entrance on both fronts have extensive vestibules, inclosed outside by three pointed arches springing from single stone shafts, with foliated caps and molded bases. These arches, as well as those over the windows, will be illuminated by colored brick, artistically laid.

Over the main entrance on Locust street will be a large tracery window of elegant design. There will be side windows of various designs, all filled with geometrical tracery.

The transept, front on Ewing avenue is to have a large rose window filled with tracery, supported on the east side by oblong windows corresponding with those before described. There will be a niche with a handsome canopy between the latter windows.

The flank elevation south of the transept will be divided by four bays, each filled with a large tracery window, and inclosed by a pointed gable, intersecting with the main roof and forming a portion of the ground ceilings covering the chapel, while the timbers of the transept will be exposed to view, architecturally called an open roof.

The pews will be admirably arranged, giving a full view of the minister from all points. The pews in the chapel are to be so arranged as to act similar to seats in railroad cars, throwing two ranges of seats into a section, facing each other, for Sunday school purposes, making thereby a class room of every two pews.

The window sash throughout will be lead-light sash, and filled with colored and stained glass.

The Irish Church.

The Irish Church is in evil case. When you wish to judge of the merits of a cause or an institution, you may often by reading what is said for it spare yourself against it. The feebleness, the sophistry, the irrationality, the evident hopelessness of a defence, may convince you on which side the truth lies. This is eminently the case with the Irish Church. We have never heard but one argument for it, though that, we must admit, was a forcible one for practical legislators. It was said that the great body of the Irish people did not care about the question; that they knew the tithes were paid by landlords, for the most part Protestant, and did not expect that if the rectors ceased to get them the people would be any better off. They had never agitated against the Church, nor had the priests as a body, declared against it. The great agitator who led Ireland for years, and was the most eminent champion of the Catholic cause, never made the Protestant establishment a political question or remark upon it, save incidentally, and it is certain that until within the last few years, and since English Liberalism has acted upon Irish opinion, there never has been any steady agitation against what is now declared to be the chief evil of British rule in Ireland.

But though this lack of a popular demand for the removal of the establishment might very well satisfy statesmen whose only wish is to leave well alone and attend to those national desires which make themselves conspicuous and testify to the requirements of the time, there never has been any doubt in the minds of reflecting men, that the establishment cannot be justified by any moral or political argument. It is unjust and therefore it is inexpedient. The arguments which allege practical acquiescence on the part of the Irish people fall to the ground as soon as that people are roused to discontent, and that they will be so roused under the exhortations of their present political leaders seems beyond a doubt.

We then come to the question of simple right and justice. Ought this Church to be upheld? Is there any such moral benefit derived from it as should compel Great Britain to maintain it as a matter of principle against the will of the great majority of those who inhabit Ireland? The opponents of the Church have a simple case. They say and can show that it is the Church of a few hundred thousand persons, and that those who dissent from it and detest it are reckoned by millions. They can show that in some districts there is a Bishop to less number of Protestant souls than are to be found in many a London parish; that rectors in the South and West are without congregations; the flock whose shepherd is alone recognized by the State, and paid by the tithes, is so small that it often consists exclusively of his own household and dependents. Who that knows anything of Ireland is ignorant of the scandal and ridicule which these propositious ecclesiastical institutions produce? The clergyman may be a good man; he generally is, for the Irish clergy have personally the good word even of their theological opponents. But the more honest and sincere he is, the more likely is he to be brought into unpleasant relations with the people about him. He is paid to preach the Gospel, he is by law responsible for the souls of all about him, for the theory of ecclesiastical establishments knows nothing of legalized dissent. Yet no one comes to hear his sermons; no one acquiesces in his authority. Can it be otherwise than that he should become subject to a kind of official irritability, which manifests itself in antagonism to the priests, and to all those of priests followers whom he has no chance of bringing over to his views? The fault may be as such in the minority, he has to bear with failure, and with the blame of being angry at the Minister and Connaught incumbents, that it seems probable the Irish Church itself would make no resistance to a scheme by which the enormities of the present system should be done away.

The answers of the defenders of the Establishment last night did not differ from those in past times. It was asserted by the Irish Attorney-General that the arguments urged for the spoliation of the Irish Church might be used for the spoliation of individuals; that the friends of the motion could not point out how they would deal with the forfeited revenues; that the Irish Church was an integral part of the Church of England, and that seven-eighths of the tithes came out of the pockets of the Protestant landlords. It is unnecessary to waste argument on the unresisting feebleness of such pleadings as this. We would rather point to the speech of Mr. Gladstone as a proof that the settlement of this question cannot be much longer delayed. Opposition is favorable to breadth of thought and sincerity of utterance. On one side of the Speaker's chair blows a keen air, which braces the moral system; on the other are cuervation, timidity, and the desire to do nothing that can possibly be left undone. Mr. Gladstone, however, speaking out of of office, accepted a responsibility should he ever come in again, for he combatted one by one the arguments advanced in favor of the Establishment, and came to the conclusion, it would seem, that the removal of anomalies of detail would not be sufficient in a case where the institution itself is one great anomaly. This speech of Mr. Gladstone may be looked upon as a manifesto of his present principles, and we are not sorry that it indicates the near coming of a time when the British Parliament will devote itself fully and fairly to surmount the chief difficulty of Irish Government.

Yet it is not by the motions of private members that the House of Commons is to be pledged to this or that course in legislation of such importance. It, as seems now likely, the question of Parliamentary Reform be finally settled in this present year, any Government that may be in power will do well to institute enquiries as to the best means of reconciling the rights of property with the demands of justice and common sense in the matter of the Irish Church. What may be the ultimate disposition of the funds, how far the ecclesiastical system may be retained in places where, from the number of those attached to it, it appears not to be an abuse, how compensation is to be awarded, whether the State shall help all Churches or help none are questions on which a Cabinet may well ponder before it calls upon Parliament to legislate. But they do not concern us now. We know that such difficulties always appear insurmountable at first, and vanish when they are boldly approached. When the time comes, they can and will be overcome.

London Times.

From the N. Y. Musical Gazette.

Musie Intended to be a Universal Gift.

We believe this may be as truly said of music as of the power of speech. There are people who cannot speak, yet no one would think of adding this fact as an argument against the universality of human language. No rule is disproved or nullified by mere exceptions. But it should be observed that the form of our statement is in itself a qualification. It is asserted that music is intended to be a universal gift, and this we firmly believe. Yet, in spite of this intention of nature, there are many persons in whom the musical perception seems to be totally wanting. They are indifferent to its charms, and so utterly incapable of appreciating its distinctions that their friends say of them, in accents of despair, "They can't tell Yankee Doodle from the Old Hundredth." Is nature to blame for this? In a great majority of cases we believe not. It is generally the result wholly of neglect and a lack of culture. Suppose that, if it were possible, a child's arm should be allowed to hang listlessly at its side till years of manhood were attained, and he should then be told to raise it; could the command be obeyed? If a person should be confined in a totally dark room till he was twenty years of age, and then brought into the light, the faculty of vision would do him very little good for a time. He could not even see "men as trees, walking." The same result would follow the neglect or disuse of any natural power or faculty, and it is simply absurd to expect the musical gift to be governed by any other law.

If a child is endowed with the marked and unusual musical talent which sometimes exists, then this talent will eventually assert itself, even under the most unfavorable circumstances. But suppose the case of a child in a family in which no attention has been given to musical culture, perhaps for several generations, what should we ordinarily expect? In the first place, it would be likely to have very little of what is popularly called the "musical ear." Then, as time progressed and no means of cultivation were afforded, there being no singing or playing in the family, no kind of musical atmosphere to develop the feeble sense, it naturally grows more and more obtuse, till in the course of years, it may indeed become impossible ever to awaken the dormant faculty to life and action again. Yet even in such case, we are not prepared to say what might not be accomplished by a sufficiently persistent course of cultivation. Among all the so-called "hopeless cases" we have ever known, scarcely any have been attacked with any sort of persevering effort to overcome the deficiency. They are usually given up at once, as if there

were no more hope of developing the faculty than of restoring sight to a person who was born blind. In fact, the only case we have ever known in which real persistent perseverance was shown was finally rewarded with success. A gentleman living in a New England State, whose Christian influence is widely felt, states that through his youth he was supposed by all his friends to have no ear for music, and he did, indeed, seem to be utterly wanting in that faculty. In early manhood he became superintendent of a Mission Sunday School, and having no one to lead the singing, he resolved to fit himself for the task, regardless of the time and patience it might require to accomplish it. He began to attend a singing school, continued to attend for months, in which no sign of appreciation dawned upon his mind, and it was a year before he received any sort of an impression of what it was to have his voice accord with another. But from that point his progress was comparatively encouraging, and he soon had the satisfaction of leading the music in his mission school. We do not say that it is well for all to undertake the development of their latent musical powers. In many cases the sense may be so feeble that the time required for its cultivation might be much more wisely spent on other and brighter talents. But there is no doubt that the prevalent ideas concerning the exclusiveness of this gift have robbed many people of an enjoyment they might easily have had. We would advise parents, more especially, to bear in mind that there are some, at least, who believe that "music is intended to be a universal gift," so that they may not fail to give their children every opportunity for the development of this most desirable faculty.

ICELAND.—The scene in an Iceland church on a Sabbath is said by a traveler to be of a singular and interesting kind. The little edifice, constructed of wood and turf, is situated, perhaps, amid the rugged ruins of a stream of lava or beneath the mountains, which are covered with never-melting snows, in a spot where the wind almost sinks under the silence and desolation of surrounding nature. Here the Icelanders assemble to perform the duties of religion. A group of male and female peasants may be seen gathering about the church, waiting the arrival of their pastor, all habited in their best attire, after the manner of the country; their children with them, and the horses, which brought them from their respective homes, grazing quietly around the little assembly. The arrival of a new comer is welcomed by every one by the kiss of salutation; and the pleasures of social intercourse, so rarely enjoyed by the Icelanders, are happily connected with the occasion which summons them to the discharge of their religious duties. The priest makes his appearance among them a friend; he salutes them individually, each member of his flock, and stoops down to give his almost paternal kiss to the little ones who are to grow up under his pastoral charge. These offices of kindness performed, they all go together to the house of prayer.

WORDS.—A late visitor at Napoleon's tomb in St. Helena, writes: "I turned away from the house and tomb with deeper conviction than ever of the vanity of man as mortal." Who would not? And that death room! How the last words linger about which Napoleon uttered in it, from a crushed and bleeding heart: "General Bertrand, I shall soon be in my grave. Such is the fate of great men. So it was with the Caesars and Alexander. And I, too, am forgotten, and the Marengo conqueror and Emperor is a college theme. My exploits are tasks given to pupils, by their tutor, who sits in judgment over me. I die before my time, and my dead body, too, must return to the earth and become food for worms. Behold the destiny now at hand of him who has been called the great Napoleon! What an abyss between my great misery and the eternal reign of Christ, who is proclaimed, loved and adored, and whose kingdom is extending over all the earth!"

DEFECTIVE RELIGION.—A religion that never suffices to govern a man, will never suffice to save him; that which does not sufficiently distinguish him from a wicked world, will never distinguish him from a perishing world.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Vicksburg District Meeting.

Mr. Editor: We have just closed a very interesting and profitable District Meeting of the pastors and official members of the Vicksburg District Mississippi Conference.

The members assembled at the M. E. Church, in Port Gibson, on the 20th.

Rev. G. H. Clinton, Presiding Elder, in the chair.

Most of the charges of the district were represented.

A very interesting report from the Committee on Church Property was read, to which was annexed the following resolution:

That each Quarterly Conference be requested to furnish the next District Meeting with a full report of the condition of all the church property within its bounds.

The Committee on Relation to Colored Membership read their report, to which was appended the following resolution:

That notwithstanding the great embarrassments in our way, we will still show ourselves the faithful friends and spiritual advisers of the colored people.

Robert D. Howe was appointed to prepare a plan for raising the finances of the several pastoral charges in the district, to be submitted to each Quarterly Conference.

The following lay-delegates were elected to the ensuing Annual Conference: R. D. Howe, A. Belcher, Samuel McLelland, Thomas Reed, J. F. Reeves and Wm. J. Lunn.

Bishop Paine arrived Saturday morning, but was unable to meet with us. He, though very feeble from recent chills, preached for us on Sabbath, greatly to the edification and profit of the people. His sermon was full of the "fat" things of the gospel.

G. H. CLINTON.

REPORT ON EDUCATION.

Your Committee have not been furnished with the data necessary to a detailed report; yet we know that owing to the financial and social state of the country, our schools, generally, are in a depressed condition. Institutions of learning languish, teachers are poorly paid, and ignorance is on the increase. And yet, if there ever was a time and a country which called loudly and imperiously for exertion, self-denial, and perseverance on the part of the people in the effort to educate their children, this is the time and ours the country. Material wealth has been swept away, and the prospect for its renewed acquisition is certainly not encouraging. Our children can no longer depend for a "good start in life," or for position, upon the wealth or character of their parents. All that the father can now hope to secure to his child must be intrinsic to that child, not extrinsic. In the convulsions necessarily attendant upon a transition state in the social and political fabric, mind, right royal mind, can alone hope to win permanent success. The educated man and woman will rise; the uneducated will go down.

Our people, we fear, have not yet learned sufficiently the spirit and practice of present sacrifice for future good. We have known promising children taken from school, because their parents could not pay for their tuition, and soon after we have met those children gaily, fashionably, and expensively dressed; and we have thought, our children are indeed being educated, but, alas! how?

Our church is called to renewed energy upon this vital question. Let her see that the institutions of learning under her control and influence are supplied with proper officers—men and women well qualified to educate both the head and the heart, to lead our children to patient self-denying toil, to discipline them to right habits of thought, feeling, and action. Unfaithful, incompetent teachers must be set aside; faithful, competent ones must be encouraged and sustained. We must set the example, as be-

comes those who profess to "have been taught the truth as it is in Jesus," and to be controlled by the high and holy religion of the cross—the example of sacrifice in family comforts, in dress and equipage, in money-getting and money-saving, for the intellectual and moral advancement of those whom God has given to us. May the Great Father help us to do our duty towards them, and may they, through His mercy and our labors, be better prepared than ever we have been to meet the duties and responsibilities of the hour, and work out for the church and the country a present and a future glory.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

They find that in nearly all the stations and circuits the duty of imparting religious instruction to the children of the church has not been neglected, but has been attended to to an extent that limited means and time from other duties allowed.

Your Committee are of the opinion that too often from the apathy of our older members of the church, the duty of teaching has devolved upon the young and inexperienced members, and sometimes on those who are not members of our church or of any other church. Such being the case, the instruction of the school is limited mostly to hearing repeated a few verses committed to memory, and the asking of such questions as the lessons call up upon geography and history, but very seldom to those great questions appertaining to our duties to God, the necessity of a Saviour and the provisions made for the redemption of the world. Another grand object of Sabbath schools your Committee fear has been neglected, and which they fear has led to losses in our membership, and that is that we as a church have neglected to instruct our children in our own denominational doctrines and usages. Should the question be asked, "Why am I a Methodist?" your Committee fear few could give a reasonable answer "for the faith that is in them." Hence we find many of the children of our church leaving its sacred fields and uniting themselves to other churches, considering that it is a matter of little importance to what church they belong, and in the list is included even the Romish Church. This tendency, particularly in our large towns, is to such an extent that your Committee are of the opinion that should it continue a few years longer, the necessity of another Luther or Wesley would arise, and the battles of the Reformation would have to be fought over again.

Your Committee beg leave to submit the following recommendations:

1. That, above all, our children in Sabbath school be taught from the Bible, and be required to memorize portions of it every Sunday.
2. That the older and more experienced members of the church be requested to give their time and attention to this subject.
3. That in our instructions to the children committed to our charge, more attention should be bestowed upon the distinctive doctrines and usages of the Protestant Church, and more particularly of the M. E. Church South.

How to do Good.—Dr. Johnson wisely said, "He who waits to do a great deal of good at once, will never do any thing." Life is made up of little things. It is but once in an age that occasion is offered for doing a great deed. True greatness consists in being great in little things. How are railroads built? By one shovel of dirt after another, one shovel at a time. Thus drops makes the ocean. Hence we should be willing to do a little good at a time, and never wait to do a great deal of good at once. We would do much good in the world, if we must be willing to do good in little things, little acts one after another, speaking a word here, giving a tract there, and setting a good example all the time. We must first thing we can, and do it, and then the next, and so on, producing good. This is the way to accomplish anything. Thus only shall we do all the good in our power.

From Nature and Art.

The Foundations of the Earth.

BY J. CARPENTER, F. R. A. S.

Kepler, and others among the early astronomers, imagined that the sun and stars—the suns of distant worlds—had been formed by the condensation of celestial vapors: Kepler basing his supposition upon the phenomena of the sudden bursting forth of new stars upon the margin of the milky-way, the only celestial appearance then known which seemed to be of a vapory nature. But when the telescope fathomed the depths of celestial space and revealed to our knowledge the existence of those mysterious patches of hazy luminosity that received the name of *nebulae*, strong evidence was afforded of the possible validity of the old astronomer's supposition. It may be necessary to inform those who are uninitiated in the details of celestial nature that these *nebulae* are faint patches of diffused light, which abound in great numbers all over the heavens; assuming an infinite variety of form, and looking like little wisps or spots of thin cloud, or fog, in the field of the telescope. The earliest telescopes served to discover but a very few of them; it was only when the immense and powerful instruments of the elder Herschel swept every nook and corner, as it were, of the heavens with their stupendous eyes, that their exceeding abundance came to be recognized. This giant among observers found no less than 2,500 of such *nebulae*, and yet he overlooked the thousands that have been detected by various subsequent astronomers.

During the earlier course of his nebular researches, Sir William Herschel appears to have inclined to the opinion that all *nebulae* were in reality remote clusters of stars, so remote and so thickly clustered as to affect the eye only by their united lustre,—just as a handful of sand thrown on the floor would look only like a dusky patch to an eye so distant that it could not perceive the individual grains. Some of them were clearly resolvable into their component stars with high telescopic power, and it was thought that a sufficient increase of optical power would resolve the whole of them. But as his familiarity with their features increased, he was led to an opinion analogous to that of some of the older astronomers; that was, that they were immense heaps of some vapory or elementary matter out of which stars were, in the course of countless ages, formed by a process of condensation, such as the attraction of one particle by another would produce. With this theory in his mind he was led to classify the various descriptions of *nebulae* that had passed in review before him, according to a plan or scheme of progressive development: sorting together into one grade all those of a certain extent of diffusion, and those of a more condensed nature into another. His first class included the extensively diffused and shapeless *nebulae* that are faintly discernible and traceable over large areas of celestial space; his second embraced those that exhibited a stage a little more approaching a regular form; and so on through about thirty classes, the latter of which included those in which the condensation had proceeded so far as to give them the appearance of planets or nebulous stars. Between the descriptions of the members of one class and those of another there was not a greater difference than—to quote his own words—"there would be in an annual description of the human figure were it given from the birth of a child till he comes to be a man in his prime." He further adds: "The total dissimilitude between the appearance of a diffusion of the nebulous matter and of a star, is so striking, that an idea of the conversion of the one into the other can hardly occur to any one who has not before him the result of the critical examination of the nebulous system which has been displayed in this (his) paper. The end I have had in view, by arranging my observations in the order in which they have been placed, has been to show that the above-mentioned extremes may be connected by such nearly allied intermediate steps as will make it highly probable that every succeeding state of the nebulous matter is the result of the action of gravitation upon it while in a foregoing one, and by such steps the successive condensation of it has been brought up to the planetary condition."

The observations of Herschel paved the way for the speculations of the illustrious Laplace. Herschel, from the evidence afforded by his observations, explained how, by the mere action of gravitation, a chaotic mass of primordial matter was probably transformed into a body of definite form and dimensions, though still of a somewhat diffused and nebulous nature; Laplace demonstrated how the known laws of gravitation could, from such a planetary mass of diffused matter, produce a system of bodies revolving

about a great central one, such as we have an example of in our solar system. This theory has ever since been known as Laplace's *nebular hypothesis*. When its illustrious author put forth his conjectures, he did so, to use his own words, "with the deference that is not a result of observation and calculation;" at the same time he expressed his conviction that the striking coincidences of all the planetary phenomena with the conditions of his hypothesis, gave his conjectures a probability strongly approaching certitude.

Laplace supposed, then, that the whole solar system was once a huge *nebula*, with a slight condensation in the center, like many which we now find scattered about the heavens; and that it was endowed with a rotary motion around its center. (It must be borne in mind that a *nebula* as extensive as the limits of the solar system would be a very small one compared to many hundreds of those that are known.) He supposed that in the process of condensation, combined with the effect of the rotary motion, this *nebula* threw off or abandoned certain of its outlying portions from time to time; throwing off a zone or ring of matter which was to form the remotest planet of our system,—Neptune; then condensing a little more and casting off a second, within the former, which was to form the next planet,—Uranus; then a third to form Saturn; a fourth to form Jupiter; a fifth to form Mars; a sixth to form the earth, and so on. These various concentric rings or zones of matter he supposed themselves broke up and condensed and formed little *nebulae*, revolving about the central one which was left when all the above were cast off, and which of course constituted the sun itself; and these little *nebulae*, throwing off, in their turn, successive lesser rings, which were to form the satellites of each, the whole of the detached portions, the earth among the rest, in the course of time—immeasurable time—condensed into globular form, that form which all bodies left free to take their own shape naturally assume. One exception only to a globe occurs in the solar system, and that is the ring of Saturn, which Laplace considers to be an exception that proves the rule, inasmuch as it gives a strong confirmation of the probability of the original ringed condition of the various members of the system. The reason why this annulus is not found in other cases is that the mechanical conditions requisite for the permanent maintenance of a ring form would be very seldom fulfilled. Lest any one should be inclined to doubt the possibility of the solid earth and all its kindred planets ever having been a mass of vapor, we may state that if all the matter composing the whole system were so spread out and diffused as to be equally distributed over an area as large as the orbit of the planet Neptune, the expanded matter would be so light and thin as to exceed in rarity atmospheric air; its condition in such a state has been compared to the infinitesimal density of what is called a vacuum in the receiver of an air-pump. A ton weight of matter that would fill the space of a cubic mile must be as thin as a gas; but if that ton of matter could be condensed into the space of a cubic foot, it would be a material denser than iron.

When we consider the fact that the *nebular hypothesis* of Laplace satisfies nearly, if not actually, all the conditions that we observe in the solar system; when, too, we regard the character of its exponent, his stupendous mathematical achievements, and the improbability of his proposing a mere fantastic scheme without being satisfied of its validity on all points, we shall have no difficulty in appreciating the assertion of the illustrious Arago, that the ideas of Laplace upon the constitution of the solar system "are those only that by their grandeur, their coherence, and their mathematical character, can be truly considered as forming a physical cosmogony."

But skeptics had a good reason for disbelieving this theory. It depended solely upon the existence of this nebulous matter, of which the only evidence was the visibility of patches of nebulous light scattered about the heavens; and many of those were undoubtedly proved upon scrutiny by powerful telescopes to be nothing but remote clusters of thickly aggregated stars, so remote and so closely clustered that they were visible to the dimmer vision of less powerful instruments only by their united lustre. Why should not all the so-called *nebulae* be clusters, which future and yet more powerful instruments would resolve into their component stars? The question was one fraught with interest to speculative astronomers. One of the brightest *nebulae* in the skies, that in the sword-handle of Orion, although its brightness indicated a proximity that would have allowed its component stars to be seen with comparative facility, nevertheless baffled all

attempts to resolve it, until at length the stupendous telescope of the Earl of Rosse was completed and turned upon it. Then, as was thought, it succumbed, for the Earl of Rosse declared, upon the authority of his observations, the greater part of the *nebulae* to abound with stars, and to exhibit the characteristics of—resolvability—strongly marked. With the supposed resolution of this *nebula* the last stronghold of the *nebular hypothesis* was thought to have been overthrown.

Thus the matter stood twenty years ago, and thus it might have remained till now, had not one of astronomy's sister sciences stepped in within the past few years, we might even say months, to lend her aid to the solution of the mystery. This science is optics, and that branch of it to which we are about to allude is the newly-found means of discovering the chemical constitution of celestial bodies by analysis of the light they emit. Every one knows that when a beam of light passed through a prism of glass, and falls upon a wall, it is formed into a beautiful luminous band tinged with all the colors of the rainbow; this luminous band being known as the prismatic spectrum. But it may not be known that this spectrum is not the same for every sort of light; that a different one is produced, according as the light emanates from one luminous source or another. For instance, a solid body in combustion will give one species of spectrum, while a flame of a particular gas will give one of a totally different class, and the light emitted from a metallic substance in a state of fusion another. So that if an astronomer applies a prism to the eyepiece of his telescope while observing any celestial body, he can tell something of what the chemical constitution of the body may be. The sun has been found to be a solid body, in a state of incandescence, surrounded by the intensely heated vapors of a variety of chemical substances. The fixed stars have been found to resemble the sun generally, but with slight variations attributable to a difference of some of the elements composing them. Now, if the *nebulae* were clusters of stars, it would be found that their light would yield spectra analogous to those of the stars; but, on the contrary, many of them yield spectra which leave no doubt whatever that they are composed of immense masses of some gaseous or vapory matter. The observations of this class are exceedingly difficult and delicate, and the subject is as yet comparatively in its infancy; but all that has been done, as yet, goes to support the *nebular hypothesis*, by at least proving that all the *nebulae* are not remote clusters of stars.

But, thanks to the scientific achievements of the past quarter of a century, we have yet another link between the facts that we observe and the theory by which we would explain them. That the foundations of our earth were laid under the action of a fervent heat, is a fact of which the igneous rocks that form those foundations yield abundant testimony; and whence was such a heat derived? This question carries us on to another, for we are led to inquire, What is heat? A few years ago we should have been told that it was a subtle fluid pervading the inter-atomic spaces of matter; now we learn that it is only one of the many phenomena of motion. The "mechanical theory of heat"—"the great philosophical doctrine of the present era of science," as it has been justly termed—teaches us that heat is nothing more than a species of motion amongst the atoms or molecules of bodies. Arrest the motion of a cannon ball by placing a target in its path; and what is the consequence? The ball is raised to a fiery heat by the concussion. We rub our hands briskly together, and they become warm. A blacksmith beats a bar of iron with his hammer, and it becomes red hot. Why is this? We appeal to the "mechanical theory," and we are told in reply that, whenever motion (i. e. force) is arrested, the motion of the mass becomes transferred to the atoms or molecules composing it, and this molecular motion is heat.

And now to apply this to our subject. In the collision, or condensation, or aggregation of the particles of matter that the *nebular hypothesis* affirms to have produced the various bodies of our system, an immense amount of motive power must have been arrested; and inasmuch as this great store of force could not be lost or turned to nothing, it appeared as heat, and an intensity of heat was generated sufficient to reduce the whole mass to a state of fusion. To quote the words of one of the most famous exponents of this new philosophy,—Dr. J. R. Mayer,—"Newton's theory of gravitation, whilst it enables us to determine, from its present form, the earth's state of aggregation in ages past, at the same time points out to us a source of heat powerful enough to produce such a state of aggregation, powerful

enough to melt worlds; it teaches us to consider the molten state of a planet as the result of the mechanical union of cosmical masses, and thus to derive the radiation of the sun and the heat in the bowels of the earth from a common origin. And, as an example of the amount of heat this collision of cosmical masses would produce, Dr. Mayer cites that, supposing the earth to have been formed by the union of two large masses only, coming together from a great distance by the influence of their mutual attraction, the generated heat would have been sufficient, if the masses had been nearly equal size, to raise the temperature of the whole body to from 30,000 to 40,000 degrees of the centigrade scale,—twenty times the temperature of the melting point of iron; and the greater the number of parts thus brought into mechanical combination, the greater the quantity of heat that would be developed.

"The form of the earth is its history," and this form indicates with mathematical certainty that it was once a more or less fluid body; the flattening at the poles being precisely of that extent which a liquid mass rotating at the speed of the earth would be subject to; and the igneous phenomena of the earth's crust, and the store of heat yet bowed in its interior, are ample evidence that its former fluid condition was that of a molten mass rather than that of an aqueous solution.

But assuming this to have been the origin of the primary condition of the earth, there must have been a time when the igneous body began to part with its heat, by radiation into surrounding space; and is in this cooling process that we are to look for a cause for the diversity of geological features that the surface of our planet presents to view.

We may reasonably suppose that the heated state of the earth's interior supports the supposition that the first portion of the globe to cool was the exterior. The cooling and solidification of this portion would result in the production of a solid shell enclosing a molten nucleus, somewhat as we now find the case. Now between the solid shell and molten interior there would be a constant succession of conflicting action: the shell, contracting as it cooled, would squeeze up, as it were, the interior; the interior, in its turn solidifying, would expand—for all substances expand in passing from the molten to a solid state—and thrust outward the confining shell; then, contracting it further cooled, it would shrink away from the shell; which, unsupported, would fall in upon the retreating nucleus. By actions like these, the smooth surface which a planet might otherwise have related would be broken up and diversified; mountain ranges would be formed by the ejection of the molten interior through the broken shell; continents be produced by the alternate thrusting out and falling in and falling-in which the shell would be subject to; and those irregularities be occasioned which manifest themselves in the igneous foundations of the globe.

Fire on the one hand, and water on the other, are the two elements to which all the geological features of the earth are referable. The second of these elements we have no concern in this sketch; it is tolerably well known that its action produced those deposits which constitute the secondary and tertiary formations of the geology, and which we may regard as superstructures reared upon a foundation that had a fiery origin. Incredible as it may appear to those who look at the present condition of the world, they inhabit there can be no doubt that that world was once a fiery globe, glowing possibly with a fervor comparable with that of the sun as we now behold it, though of far less significant size. How many centuries—how many hundred centuries—have elapsed since this was the case? We have an approximation to the period, but may be enormously in error. William Thompson, from a calculation of the rate of cooling of earth's bodies, assigns for the cooling of the crust of the earth, from a state of fusion to its present temperature, a period of ninety-eight millions of years. And if this incomprehensible interval has elapsed since the earth took its finite form, how great how stupendous, must be the lapse of time that has intervened since the matter of which it is composed wandered through space a chaotic mass, "without form and void."

THE BEST GUY.—It should cheer the steps of a servant of Jesus Christ as he journeys, to know that even in darkness his guide is still with him, and that that guide is the King of the country through which he is traveling.—*Aster.*

"It is a great misfortune," says La Bruyere, "not to have mind enough to talk well, nor judgment enough to be silent."

THE OUTWARD BOUND SHIP.

BY BISHOP KIERER.

As borne along with favoring gale,
And streamers waving bright,
How gaily sweeps the glancing sail
O'er yonder sea of light!

With painted sides the vessel glides
In seeming revelry,
And still we hear the sailor's cheer
Around the capstan free.

In sorrow there, where all is fair,
Where all is outward glee?
Go, fool, to yonder mariner
And he shall lesson thee.

Upon that deck walks tyrant sway,
Wild as his conquering wave,
And murmuring hate that must obey—
The captain and his slave!

And pinching care is lurking there,
And dark ambition's swell,
And some that part with bursting heart
From objects loved too well.

And many a grief with gazing fed
On yonder distant shore,
And many a tear in secret shed
For friends beheld no more;

Yet sails the ship with streamers drost,
And shouts of seeming glee;
O God! how loves the mortal breast
To hide its misery.

Address of Judge E. T. Merrick.

The following extract is from

able address delivered to the

graduating class of Dolben Com-

mercial College.

THERE IS DIGNITY IN LABOR.—

Some have failed to admire those

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Interview with Old Thad.

Mr. Drake, one of the editors of the Times, at Union Springs, Ala., who is now traveling in the Northern States, had an interview a few days since with Thaddeus Stevens at his home. We copy Mr. Drake's interesting report of the conference.

Mr. Stevens was in his fine library, quite feeble physically, but intellectually more vigorous, prompt and lucid than is usual with men seventy-four years old. He is tall, and has the bone of a large man, but is now very thin in flesh. The face and head are both good—the eye uncertain; the mouth, with its thin, closed lips, and the strong jaw, tell the secret of the bitterness and love of despotic power and revenge that fills his heart and keep the man alive.

Upon first entering the room by a door, which gave me a full view of the man, there was something so like a smile on his face that I thought his heart and his speeches, his conscience and his words, were not in harmony. This soon lifted, and from that time to the close of the interview the whole countenance—from the grand, arched forehead to the hard chin—was the very ideal of cold, pitiless intellect. I told him who I was, the views I had entertained, and requested that he would say nothing to me which he would desire kept secret. As he had been talking a great deal, and was quite exhausted, I was forced to question rapidly, and confine myself to leading topics. The most of the conversation was heard by a gentleman who called with me, and who can vouch for its correctness, which is almost verbal.

I told him I had come to hear from him, whom I regarded as the great head and master of his party, just what his party demanded and where their demands would stop; upon what terms and at what probable time his party would recognize the Southern States as equal members of the government, and to ask his interpretation of the present measure of reconstruction. Then, prefacing the question with the remark that it was an indefinite one to put to a gentleman, I asked:

"Do you pursue your harsh policy as a party measure or for the purpose of intimidation?"

He answered at once: "I do nothing merely for party purposes. I regard my proposed action as equitable, and resting upon principles of law."

"But Mr. Stevens, by what provision of the Constitution are you warranted in perpetrating a war made to resolve a doubtful question, and the right itself to make which was doubtful, into an excuse for going beyond its purposes, in treating the defeated so harshly as you purpose?"

"The Constitution does not enter into the question—has nothing at all to do with it. You made an issue of war. The North—whether wisely or unwisely it is no use now to inquire—accepted the issue and conquered you. By a thousand acts, which some of my party seem now to forget, the government recognized you as a belligerent nation, and your defeat left you no rights under the Constitution, nor any claim to be treated by its provisions. While you were belligerents I regarded you also as great criminals, who had forfeited all rights of person as well as property. I propose to deal with you entirely by the laws of war, and though not caring to have those laws executed to the full extent of hanging the poor devils, I regard it as a matter of the simplest equity to punish you by fines at least sufficient to indemnify loyal men for the damage sustained at your hands."

"Will you persist in your confiscation measure, Mr. Stevens—will you be satisfied with no less?"

"No, sir! Anything less would be unjust to those wronged by your crime."

"Will you be able to bring your party to your support?"

"I do not know—we had a hard time to secure the passage of the military bill—but I shall take care of myself, and devote all of my strength and ability to this measure of justice."

"Well, Mr. Stevens, there are good men in the South; honest men, who took an oath of loyalty to the United States government in good faith, upon the assurance that they would be treated as citizens. The unsettled condition of politics bears hardly upon them. Lands are valueless, and industry is discouraged. If you—and I say you, because you are your party—intend to perfect the proposed confiscation, do it quickly. Do not torment the South by delay and deception. Bring Wilson home, and don't let him tell any more lies to honest people. Let the issue be distinct and well understood. You are consistent and have been frank, at least."

Mr. S. now complained of being overworked. I begged him to answer one or two more questions.

"Would you be pleased, to see organized in Alabama a govern-

ment similar to that of Tennessee, under such men as Brownlow, a few of which, I am sorry to say, we have among us—Milt. Safford, for instance?"

He replied hesitatingly: "It is not a matter of men at all; it would depend upon circumstances and principles. We would inquire whether you had a State, and—"

I here, interrupted, feeling that he was dodging, and asked the following question:

"Suppose, sir, Alabama should organize a government enfranchising the negro, providing for his education, and giving ample guarantees for his protection before the courts and in society, and under that government should send good men, who could take the 'test oath,' to Congress, who would admit her to representation?"

Without a moment's pause, he answered with strong emphasis, "No, sir," and thus closed the interview.

From the New York Times.

Senator Wade's Speech at Lawrence, Kansas.

LAWRENCE, June 13.—I was greatly surprised on returning to Lawrence with the excursion party to find how imperfectly, and inaccurately the local journals reported the significant speech delivered in this place on Monday last by Senator Wade. Neither of the two daily papers makes an allusion to the closing part of the speech, in which the question of labor and capital was touched upon, and their reports in other respects are altogether inadequate.

After the applause with which he was welcomed had subsided, the Senator remarked that he had no intention of making a speech. He had tried to do so at Omaha, and as he then broke down in the midst of his remarks, he did not feel encouraged to repeat the attempt on the present occasion. Still there were some thoughts which always suggested themselves in Kansas: There the great battle between freedom and slavery had been fought out, and the cause of liberty had triumphed. If the slave power had succeeded there in its infamous efforts it would have gone on to nationalize the accursed institution, but it was defeated, and now there was not a remnant of it left in the land. [Applause.]

Mr. Wade then said that as he had kept in advance of the people in the great strife between freedom and slavery, he meant to do the same thing in the contest which had just commenced for extending the right of suffrage to women. He was unqualifiedly in favor of equal rights for all, not only without regard to nationality and color, but without regard to sex. Women were more virtuous than men; their perceptions were quicker and keener, and when they gained political power they would rectify many abuses which had thus far remained untouched. If he had not believed that his own wife had sense enough to vote he never would have married her—[laughter and applause]—and if any of his hearers had wives who were unequal to the discharge of the rights of suffrage he would advise them to go home and get divorced at once. [Renewed laughter.] The speaker denounced those women who did not want to vote because it was not fashionable, and said that he had a prediction to make: Female suffrage will be general in less than twenty years—[a voice—"That's too far off!"]—and he thought it likely that in Kansas the next Legislature might set the matter straight. [Applause.] He repeated that he intended to keep in advance of the people on this subject, and that he was now ready to take another jump forward, if necessary. In his view radicalism upon this and all other questions was righteousness, while conservatism was hypocrisy and cowardice. The conservative was a mere lickspittle and hanger-on; he was not only willing to be trampled in the dust, but was willing to remain there.

As regarded the political situation, he would only say that the Southerners now had the mildest terms offered them they ever would get. If they chose to accept them, well and good; they might have all the advantage of such action; if they refused them, another turn they would be given to the screw and whether they wished to or not Congress had thus far been with the people, and it would not now desert them under the lead of Johnson or the devil. His hearers might rest assured of one thing, that reconstruction was as certain to take place as that the sun was shining.

Senator Wade then proceeded to say that there was another question upon which he would express his views, although his hearers might differ from him in opinion. We had disposed of the question of slavery, and now that of labor and capital must pass through the ordeal. The shadow of the approach-

ing struggle between these two great interests was already upon us, and it would do no good to turn our backs upon the question. It must be met. Property was not equally divided, and a more equal distribution of capital must be wrought out. That Congress which had done so much for the slave can not quietly regard the terrible distinction which exists between the man that labors and him that does not. [Applause.] "If you dull heads," said the speaker, "can't see this, the women will, and will act accordingly." It will not be long before the laborers will demand of canvassers upon the eve of an election, "What will you do for us?" and they will have a satisfactory answer. It is not right or just that any man should be compelled to labor until life is worn out and being is a curse. The Almighty did not intend that this should be the case, nor will it always remain so. More leisure must be given to the people for mental accomplishments, and labor-saving machines, since they had failed to effect this result. Here in Kansas, said the speaker, where every man is a capitalist to a greater or less extent, these inequalities are not so great and are not so keenly felt as they are in the East, and the speaker would advise every man in that section who is subject to a capitalist in any degree to cut loose from him and get two hours wearer sundown forthwith. "Men of Kansas," he said, "if you do as much for yourselves as the Almighty has done for you, you will be the lords of creation." Mr. Wade pledged himself to advocate the "natural rights of man" boldly and persistently; spoke of the great commercial results that would inevitably flow from the completion of the Pacific Railway, and then referred to the striking fact that the excursion party had, during the two weeks of its journeying, accomplished by rail a distance which would have taken a year to traverse by the old modes of conveyance. He concluded by thanking the people of Lawrence for the cordial welcome and kindly courtesies they had extended to the party he represented.

Mr. Wade's speech occupied about half an hour, and this sketch gives a fair idea of its drift.

The Views of Gerritt Smith—Why he Signed Mr. Davis's Bail Bond.

After a long season of reflection, Gerritt Smith has furnished the public with a minute and elaborate justification of his conduct in signing the bail bond of Jefferson Davis. He acknowledges the right of the public to question him, but he anticipates any subsequent interrogation by a most exhaustive defence. He believed Mr. Davis entitled to either trial or liberty, and thinks there could hardly have been sufficient reason for a delay of two years. Lawyers having decided that Mr. Davis was bailable, Mr. Smith says he did not trouble himself about that part of the affair, but believed himself under a moral obligation to sign the bond. He claims that he was acting in perfect consistency with his previous professions since the South laid down its arms. He totally disclaims the right to assume, as so many do, that Davis was guilty of other crimes than that of treason, such as assassination and the starving of prisoners. As for the crime of treason, Mr. Smith believes both North and South understood that they were fighting under the law of war, and that the North made a bargain with the South to that effect. Therefore we are not justified in holding Davis amenable to constitutional law. Mr. Smith is opposed to punishing the South, because he holds the North equally guilty and responsible in regard to the chief cause of the late war, and even more so. He believes the South has suffered enough already. The work of the conquering North should now be to heal and comfort, and win back the South. State governments, he believes, should be left to supply their own systems of education, as their black and white people call for it. He says the black man does not need either confiscation or the disfranchisement of any class of the whites, and it would be his own fault now if he does not possess himself of a home and a share of the comforts of life. Mr. Smith objects, to one-sided benevolence, and also to setting the blacks against the whites. Another reason why he signed the bond was, that he believed the people of the South would hail the liberation of Davis as an omen of good feeling on the part of the North. He laments that the Northern press has lent itself to the bad work of neutralizing the good that he had hoped for. Mr. Smith is of opinion that the road to a sure and perfect peace is a very plain one. All we should demand of the South, he says, is acquiescence in the abolition of slavery and in negro suffrage. A new spirit would soon

rule those who were formerly the enemies of freedom. As for the charges of loyal men, he would like to see them paid out of the national treasury and not by confiscation, for the North is very rich and the South very poor. He believes, further, that it would be a wise and just policy for the Government to appropriate ten or twenty millions to relieve the sufferings of the South, and also for the present to exonerate that desolate country from the burden of taxation. "The greater the cost the greater, he says, the proof of our love and good-will; and the difficult problem of peace, he believes, can be solved by love, and by love alone."

EXECUTION OF MAXIMILIAN.

The *Ranchero* publishes a letter from San Luis Potosi, stating that at six o'clock, on the morning of the 19th, the troops of Escobedo formed, a short distance from the city, for the execution of Maximilian and his Generals, the people of Queretaro flocking by thousands to see the closing scenes in the life of the men they loved. The clock strikes seven, the bells toll and announce that the prisoners have left prisons for the last time, and are on their way to the execution. After a few moments they appeared, drawn in carriages, a large guard around them—the Emperor first, Miramon next, and Mejia last.

As they near the place convulsive sobs break from the crowd.

The carriages stop and the prisoners get out. Amongst the concourse you can hardly see a dry eye. Tokens of dissatisfaction are manifested. Maximilian, in alighting, is saluted by the people. In an easy and graceful manner, and with an elastic step he marched to the fatal spot. The prisoners were dressed in a plain manner. They were not bound nor blindfolded.

In taking his position, the Emperor spoke in a clear and firm manner, and with nothing of bravado. He seemed to feel his situation. He said, when he was first waited upon at home by the deputation from Mexico, who came with credentials, offering him the government of the country:

He refused. At a subsequent meeting the proposition was again presented. He replied that if convinced that the majority thought that it was to their interest to place him at the head of the government he might consent.

Another deputation waited on him and brought additional testimonials. Upon advice from the powers of Europe who advised him that there was no other course to pursue, he accepted the call. He denied that the court that tried him had power to do so. His was a case of good faith. The nations of the world had pledged their faith to him. He never would have done the act had it not been for the good of Mexico. He hoped his blood would stop the effusion of blood in the country.

Miramon spoke from a paper. The only regret he felt in dying was that, should the Liberal party retain the government, his children would be pointed out as the children of a traitor.

He told them that he was no traitor, but had always opposed liberal principles, and always been against the disorder of the country. He should die as he lived, a conservative, satisfied to die for his country. The name of his acts would live, and posterity would judge whether he was right or wrong. He closed with "Viva la Emperador! Viva la Mexico!"

Mejia made no address. He sent for Escobedo, and said he would die proud; that he had never made an effort to make money. His only wealth consisted in forty cattle in the mountains. He asked that the merchants of Matamoros, to whom he owed considerable, would not press his wife to pay his debts when they came into possession of the money left them by the kindness of the Emperor.

After Miramon ceased, the guard was drawn up—the prisoners were standing facing them—the Emperor called the sergeant, and drawing from his pocket a handful of twenty dollar pieces, he gave them to him, and requested that after his death he would divide them with his companions, and asking as a favor that he would aim his bullet at his heart.

The officer gave the signal and the volley was fired. The prisoner lay stretched on the ground. The Emperor was not quite dead.

There was considerable quivering of the muscles. Five balls had entered his breast. Two soldiers were called out who shot him in the side. Miramon and Mejia were killed by the first volley. Each of the four balls entered in the breast. A sheet was thrown over the Emperor by the doctor who was to embalm his body. The bodies were then taken by their respective friends.

The troops moved back to their quarters. Thousands remained, kept by a supernatural agency.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1867.

How to send money.—We are frequently receiving enquiries upon this point. We have scarcely lost anything by the mails, and consider them safe. The risk at any rate will be ours.

We are still asked shall we forward money by mail? Answer, YES. The Agent will notice, as above, that the risk is not his.

To subscribers.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

PERIODICALS.

We have received from "The Leonard Scott Publishing Company" the LONDON QUARTERLY for April, 1867. Contents: Character of George the Third; Sea Fish and Fisheries; Autobiography of a Physiologist; Westmoreland; The Poetry of Seven Dials; M. Du Chailu's Recent Travels; Curious Myths of the Middle Ages; New American Religion; Railway Finance; Wellington in the Peninsula; The Four Reform Orators.

The NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, June, 1867. Contents: Origin of Species; A Dutch Political Novel; Modern Views of the Atonement; Facetiae; Archbishop Sharp; Characteristics of American Literature—Poetry; M. Prevost—Paradox; Report on Scotch Education.

BLACKWOOD'S, June, 1867. Contents: Brownlow; the Reign of Law; My Hunt of the Silver Fox; Was George III. a Constitutional King?; Strikes and Trades' Unions; Dante in English—Terza Rima; the Reform Bill—Clause III and Mr. Lowe; Index.

We have received the METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW for July. Table of Contents: Scripture Inspiration; by Gilbert Haydn, A.M. The Sanscrit Language; by Rev. A. B. Hyde. The Greek Church in its relation to the Protestant; by R. B. Welsh. Chronology of the Old Testament; by Enoch Pond, D.D. The BRAHMO-SAMAJH—Mignes Roman Catholic Publishing House.

The HOME MONTHLY for July is also at hand. It displays a tempting table of contents. There is a lithograph of Stonewall Jackson, and Article No. II on the character of this distinguished Confederate General.

New Advertisements.

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Attention is called to the card. The Company is regarded as one of the best. Their policies are always paid.

PAYNE, HUNTINGTON & Co.—The card of this long established firm is continued in our columns. These gentlemen are all widely known, and their patrons are many. We never hesitate to recommend this house to our friends.

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE. For information concerning this excellent School see the notice in another place. Rev. H. F. Johnson is himself an experienced teacher. The location is accessible and healthy.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Northern Methodist press is continually charging us with the grave offence of hindering and obstructing this object. The Church South, and especially the preachers, are said to be working against it. No doubt these writers would again invoke military interference to dispossess us of our churches, and other property, concealing the fang and venom of their malevolence under the lips of godly necessity.

We are at a loss to know what they mean by hindering, or being in the way of reconstruction. Our bishops, from the time of the surrender, have counseled peaceful submission to the powers. They are traversing the land preaching the pure gospel without taint of political mixture. Our preachers, so far as we hear, are attending to their pastoral work, and feeding the flock of God over which the Holy Ghost hath made them overseers. Our people are quiet and law-abiding, submitting with wonderful resignation to the loss of liberty and property. In our pulpits prayers are made for the rulers of the country and for all men.

We can not see how reconstruction has been hindered. All the steps to this consummation are being taken. General Sheridan says it has gone well so far, and there is nothing in the way of the completion of the work. Registration has led to no commotions, and in this district is nearly done. When it comes to voting there will be the same tranquility, and thus through all the stages of the process. We have advised the people to attend to their business, and to exercise such rights of registration and voting as the authorities may concede. Our pulpits and preachers have not, however, presumed, so far as our observation extends, to dictate or instruct in reference to the disposal of individual suffrage. In this respect we have kept to the principles of the church as delivered and vindicated at its establishment. Our preachers are not politicians, neither is our preaching political. In this we are now as heretofore, keeping close to our New Testament models.

In our views of the situation, we may not see any thing favorable to the liberties of the country; and we may go so far as to sympathize with the respectable minority in the North, who are opposed to the principles of the military bills. We may honestly dissent from the justice or expediency of negro suffrage, and from the doctrine of equality as held for a political purpose by some extremists. We may even believe that the whole country is on the verge of a centralized despotism, and that "Empire" is a truer style than any other national cognomen. But how all of this puts a straw in the way of reconstruction we can not understand.

What do these maligners of Southern Methodism want? Their holy crusade of absorption goes on too slowly. There are no signs of union with them, and, driven from this hope, their present policy is to place us in a position of antagonism, not merely to radical policy, but to the execution of the laws. Evidently their ideas of reconstruction are that we should join their church, think as they do and vote as they may direct. Any thing less will not satisfy. To this extent would they coerce, and if bayonets could reach the conscience, the affections, and the opinions, they would not hesitate to apply them. This is the difficulty in any plan for the maintenance of the final supremacy.

Any thing they choose to devise, the conquered South accepts. The President gave us a plan recognizing the integrity of our Statehood, and it was immediately adopted, though sufficiently humiliating. Congress broke this up, declaring us out of the Union and conquered provinces, placed us under martial law and military commanders, and established universal suffrage. Under this batch of bills supplemental and otherwise, the people are doing the bidding of the laws. If some think fit not to register,

and if, after registering, some shall choose to vote in accordance with their life-long convictions, is there any ground of complaint? Or if many think themselves unjustly rejected by the registrars, and conclude that the whole thing is one-sided and partizan in purpose and execution, are they therefore contumelious rebels?

The hindrances to reconstruction are not in the South, nor in the temper and attitude of Southern Methodists, neither in the thing itself. The problem is a hard one, and ugly principles are involved in the present plan. The difficulties are inherent. How to get the South back into the Union, in such a way as to perpetuate the ascendancy of a party. The present scheme with its latest Congressional exposition may secure this result for a few years, but there is no guarantee that it will be perpetual. Peaceful submission to any and every plan has been our course, and will continue to be. The South is as passive and obedient as intelligent moral beings, who have been raised in the school of Constitutional liberty, can be. This, however, does not solve the problem. Voters are being born and are growing up. The negro decreases, is a plastic being, and may be manipulated by other hands after a while. Reflexive influences go out from all that the dominant party have done or shall do. The principles they have acted upon, and their consequences must in time return to their source.

The real trouble of Reconstruction is nowhere, nor are we as a Church obstructing it. But for the lies and misrepresentations of those who charge us with disloyalty, there would have been far less sectional and sectarian bitterness than now exists. The privilege of preaching the gospel and worshipping in their own sanctuaries is all that Southern Methodists have asked. Their offence is that they have not worshipped the image, nor received the mark of the beast; that they have treated the traducers and enemies of their Church as wolves in sheep's clothing; and that they have not surrendered their conscience and reason to the dictation of those who seek to absorb or destroy them. The Northern Methodist Church constitutes the strength of the dominant party, and is identified with it. They have sold themselves to this interest, and politics and religion are the same. Neither their money nor their menaces will be able to move our Church from her great and holy mission.

BALTIMORE.

This most beautiful of cities freshens with age. The material of which it is built gives it a very lively expression—a smooth, clear-lined, regular brick, and a pure white marble. Occasionally the red sandstone is used, and furnishes a fine contrast to the brick house. One is impressed with the architectural freedom and good taste displayed on every side. The situation and shape of the lot determines not the size of the building merely, but its expression and ornaments. The dead uniformity of long rows, as in Philadelphia, has been escaped. There must have been much classic taste in the builders who were at work here forty years ago, and the chaste lines of the Washington Monument are reproduced all over the place. It is a striking instance of the importance of public works of taste in educating the tastes and habits of a population. Having seen the great centres of Europe we speak with greater confidence when we say that this city is more imposing, and agreeable to the eye than any city of Europe. There is no such simple grandeur among the most aristocratic quarters of the old world, as we see in the several places immediately around the lofty marble shaft that crowns Baltimore. Nor is it less fortunate in the formation of the surrounding country, and in the villas which in great variety and richness stud the landscape. Hills and vales in easy and rapid succession follow each other in every direction, covered with patches of small grain, vegetable gardens, pear, peach, and apple orchards, and fields of timothy and clover. Nature and art have left but little to be desired; a covetous mind looks on in bewildered equipose, not knowing which to select for its own; and one who never expects to own anything can enjoy the rich display with exhilarating satisfaction.

The number of people in this city amazes a Southerner. The houses are compactly built, occupying but little earth-and-much heavenward air. On Sabbath evening, on the way to Church, we saw the inmates of these comfortable houses sitting out on the front door steps, every thing white and clean, and every house swarming with children—scarcely a house without a baby. By the by, children here are overhauled two or three times a day, stripped, washed, and dressed, and, strange to say, they look fresher and healthier than those we saw in the piney-woods. Children are often washed and dressed to death, but in this case extremes meet.

These snug dwellings and numerous hives send forth streams of people, on all sides, to the churches. The leisure and calm of the Sabbath is here lawfully maintained, and this might justly be called a city of churches. We passed four just being finished, all within a few squares of each other. The Catholics here, as elsewhere, make a display which might impress a casual observer with a high notion of their strength. But in fact, though they have some very imposing structures, they bear an inconsiderable proportion to the number and strength of Protestant Churches. The whole number of Catholic churches is 21; a few of these are large, but two-thirds are small. The Protestants have a total of 129 churches; of which 42 are Methodist Episcopal, 22 Presbyterian, 11 Lutheran, 10 Baptist, 8 Methodist Protestant, 5 African Methodist Episcopal, 4 Independent, 4 Methodist Episcopal Church South, 3 German Reformed, 3 Friends, 2 Evangelical, 2 Christian, and 2 United Brethren.

Besides this powerful array, there are many Sabbath School rooms and small chapels, which are at work forming the nucleus of churches. This is the uniform method of church extension with all denominations. A room is secured, a sabbath school gathered; on Sabbath afternoons the society which fosters it assemble in force about the nursing; some brother is presently put up at 11 o'clock, and the people in the neighborhood are attracted. If the position proves a good one and promises to reward the effort, a plain small chapel is erected and occupied, until, by and by, a church worth \$30,000 to \$50,000 displaces the humble building, and the threshold floor becomes a temple dedicated to God. The Methodist Church, South, has been very fortunate in securing an excellent Church at a very moderate rate, probably for one-half its first cost. It belonged to the Episcopalians, and was sold in view of their doing better. It is, in these ritualistic days, good enough and large enough for any church purpose.

We have one or two others owned or rented. Our church is ably represented here in its ministers; they are pulpits of high order; are hard at work, and must presently reap a large harvest. Here, as every where else, the country is holding its breath, watching what turn of the wheel will next disclose the schemes of the Republicans! The people are so much interested in looking at the fate of the South, as to be quite inattentive to the immense

revolution which is actually going on in their own political condition. "The imperial republic shortly to be made manifest," as Mr. Draper calls it, will presently burst upon the Northern public in all its splendor, and from spectators they will awake to their true character of actors.

A good deal of rain has fallen this last week which will furnish the moisture and ammonia requisite to fill out the wheat. A day or two of cloudy weather ensued, now follows a hot clear sky with gentle breezes. These seem to be the exact conditions for the production of a first rate crop. So we hear on all sides that God has been bountiful in food, as well as in mercy and truth.

Business is stagnant in its legitimate channels; but the Wall street brokers have all taken to swapping jackets, rather than remain longer idle. Stocks, which have no more real value than politicians have real virtue, have been taken in hand, warmed into life, run up or down, as the progress of the game might suggest, and the ignorant and adventurous have been excited with visions of sudden wealth. As hungry wolves, who despair of finding prey, they run in a circle in order to devour the first that falls.

NEW BOOKS.

We have received from George Rutledge & Sons, No. 416 Broome street, New York, these three volumes:

OUR FATHER'S BUSINESS; by Thomas Guthrie, D.D. New York: Alexander Strahan & Co., Publishers, 139 Grand street. 1867.

OUT OF THE HARNESS; by Dr. Guthrie and by the same publishers.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CHRIST'S TEACHINGS, drawn from the Sermon on the Mount; by C. J. Vaughan, D.D., Vicar of Doncaster. London and New York: Alexander Strahan, Publisher. 1866.

OUR FATHER'S BUSINESS is in Dr. Guthrie's best vein; setting forth the practical religious work of Christians. The chapter on "man's inability" partially discloses the Calvinistic bias of the author. The style is animated, simple—abounding in illustrations. The book is an earnest appeal to the conscience of the Christian, and calculated to stir up the lukewarm to consecrated activity and usefulness.

OUT OF HARNESS, as the title imports, is in the character of literary recreations. The subjects are all well chosen, and are entertaining and instructive. The chapter on "Watch Night" is an excellent defence of this Methodist custom, and displays the catholicity of Dr. Guthrie's spirit. The chapter devoted to Paris we have marked as of special interest.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CHRIST'S TEACHINGS. This is substantially an able exposition, of the Sermon on the Mount. We have read and noted many passages of great power. There is luminous exposition and pungent application. A great subject and well handled. The author seems to be imbued with the spirit of the text.

All of these works are handsomely bound—type and paper faultless. For sale by S. H. Goetzl & Co., New Orleans.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—At Cane Ridge, on Sabbath, 30th June, a church edifice was dedicated to the worship of God. On the morning of the day at nine o'clock, was held a church meeting, Rev. C. Chamberlin, pastor, chairman. After the transaction of business, and an intermission of a few minutes, Rev. J. G. Jones opened the Dedication services with reading the Scriptures, singing and prayer. Then followed an able discourse from Reverend Geo. H. Clinton, P. E. Then followed the administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, then reception of a member; after which, subsequent to dinner on the ground—a copious shower of rain descended,

ed, which caused the detention of the audience, when an excellent discourse was given by Bro. Chamberlin.

Although old Cane Ridge meeting house was destroyed by fire, on the same site now stands a commodious edifice, erected and dedicated to the worship of the true God. It seems that paralysis has not affected the hearts and pockets of all in the country, but there is some life in the old land yet.

R. A. NEW.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The defence in the Surratt trial has been engaged all day in impeaching witnesses, a number of whom swore that neither Tibbetts nor Cleaver could be believed on oath. Several parties swore that there was dancing at Metropolitan Hall on the afternoon of the 14th, and that there was no round table in the hall.

Hon. John Nugent of California is an applicant for the Mexican mission, backed by the California delegation.

Internal revenue receipts today \$812,000.

House.—The time for taking evidence in the Kentucky election is extended to December.

A committee of five was appointed to inquire into the treatment of Union prisoners, with power to send for persons and papers.

A bill was introduced extending the provisions of the homestead act to Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida. Reference to the reconstruction committee.

The Committee on foreign relations was directed to inquire whether any American citizens had been convicted in Great Britain for war crimes in America.

Wilson stated that the judicial committee had requested him to state that they were not ready to report on impeachment.

Boutwell offered a concurrent resolution to adjourn until October next, eliciting warm debate, which was interrupted by the announcement of Dennison's death. After the customary eulogies the House adjourned.

Senate.—The consideration of judiciary committee's reconstruction bill was resumed.

An amendment, giving commanders power to fill vacancies by appointing citizens or detailed soldiers was adopted by a vote of 20 to 15.

The following was added to the sixth section: "Whether holding such office at the time of the rebellion or before."

Dennison's death was announced and eulogies pronounced.

After which the Senate adjourned. The French tobacco seized captured property by the federal government, and for which the Rothschilds are suing, was sold today by the United States treasury agent, and the money is to be paid until the suit is decided. There are 319 hogheads.

Judge Lawrence, of the judicial committee, has prepared a minority report in favor of impeachment, and will present it when the House calls for it.

The extremists desire the committee to report now, and adjourn October for trial. There will be severe struggle over this. The Senate will endeavor to vote on its bill to-morrow, independent of that passed by House.

An effort was made to enfranchise negroes and get a declaration that voting session did not work disfranchisement.

A statement recently made that military commission which condemned conspirators, united in recommending President to pardon Mrs. Surratt, is a gross error. A majority of the commission recommended that her death sentence be commuted. This paper was seen by the President, nor had he heard of it until recently, through newspapers.

Stevens presented to the House petitions, one signed by four thousand the other by eight thousand persons Maryland, asking Congress to pass securing suffrage and establishing a militia system regardless of race or color, excluding participants in rebellion.

RICHMOND, July 10.—A meeting of citizens of Buckingham county yesterday adopted the Republican platform and endorsed the course of the Whigs.

Last night in Petersburg about two hundred negroes assembled at the camp rescued from the sheriff of Nanam county a negro who had committed a crime, and who was being brought to the penitentiary here. They made the produce the key to the handcuffs and made off with the prisoner. The was again arrested by the police of Petersburg this morning and brought to the penitentiary.

The majority of the negroes registered in this city so far is 1700.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Coin has been paid, on loans of 1865-6. Balance of 1861 and 5-20's of recent issue, amounting to \$18,500,000. \$60,000,000 of 7-30's falls due on the 15th.

No further compound interest will be due until November except four and a half millions on ten-forties, due September 1st.

Interest on compound interest amounting to \$14,000,000 current, due in August, October and December. The treasury holds \$73,000,000 in gold and \$20,000,000 in coin certificates.

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Is one of the most necessary and desirable articles of household economy, and if properly managed, will promote the health, comfort, and happiness of every member of the family.

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of your daily meals, may be saved by using the
CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVE.
Over 10,000 of these celebrated cooking stoves
are in daily use throughout the city of New Or-
leans. Every one of them has been sold under
a full guarantee, and we offer them as a reference
wherever found.
The Improved Charter Oak Stove

Extension Top—The stove with has hut one damper, and is so simple in its construction that a child can manage it. The oven are larger, bake more uniform, and the stove heavier than any cooking stove of corresponding size ever made.

The Hot Water Reservoir Boiler furnishes a constant supply of hot water at all hours of the day, and for hours after the fire has been extinguished, without additional cost for fuel, a practical illustration of the economy of the

The Reflector Gridiron, original with the Charter Oak, and used on no other stove—the most perfect manner to broil meats and poultry, whereby the offensive odors arising from meats during the process of broiling are carried up the pipe, and juices of the meats preserved.

The Hot Closet, in which meats and poultry are kept warm for hours when there has been a delay at meals, besides enabling the cook to furnish the guests with a hot repast.

The Charter Oak Stove will do one-third more baking in a given time, and use 25 per cent. less wood than any stove now made.

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Marble Mantel Pieces, Grates, Tombs, Monuments, Slabs, Head and Foot Stones, Tablets, Vases, etc.
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PLANTATION SADDLERY, Etc.
Constantly on hand a large assortment of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
Comprising PLOUGHS of the following
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Sugar and Cotton; Garrett & Cottman, for Sug-
ar and Cotton; Calhoun and Atkinson, for Cot-
ton; Hall and Speer, Wrought and Cast for

tion; B. F. Avery, Cast, for Cotton; John
and Albert King, "Caray," for Cotton; Peoria
Premium Steel, or "Prairie Plough;" Yeats
Patent Ploughs and Scrapers.
Agents for the Vicilla Montagne Co.'s SHEET
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Aug 25 ly

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IN FULL OPERATION.
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 schools, viz: OF ANCIENT LANGUAGES,
 CHEMISTRY and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,
 MORAL PHILOSOPHY and MODERN LAN-
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 of Trustees have established a school of COM-
 MERCIAL SCIENCE, with the view of giving
 the young men of the country a BUSINESS
 EDUCATION.

Graduates in all these schools, Diplomas granted and the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts are conferred upon students to accomplish a certain course. The high grade of scholarship formerly required is still maintained. We have a full CHEMICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS for the illustration of the subjects taught.

The location of the College is unsurpassed for health and geniality. It is situated midway between

ing the mountains and the seaboard; and
a career of thirty-three years, and with
hundreds of young men in attendance, there
has never been a death arising from malaria or
any other local cause. We profess to educate young
men not only mentally but *physically* also.

BOARD IS SIXTEEN DOLLARS PER
MONTH. Tuition from \$40 to \$90, according to
number of schools attended. \$250 will cov-
er expenses of board, tickets for three schools,
relatives and friends, and the

ment provides his own tuition, fuel and tent. Young men who are preparing for the country and those disabled by the late war who are unable to pay their tuition, will be allowed to attend any or all of the schools free of charge. The college is situated near Boydton, the town seat of Mecklenburg county, Va. Students are made to transport themselves to the Railway Depot, on the Raleigh and Wilmington road.

1. Bond, whilst a conveyance leaves Roanoke station, on the Richmond and Danville Road, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the W. H. Frap Depot, on the same road, at 10 o'clock, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ticket entitles the passenger from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, from the West, and South west.

2. Passes will be received at any time. The ticket will entitle the passenger on the 6th day of the month next. Young men will be

The same person was so received and
 paid for the College proper. For further
 details address the undersigned at Boydton,
Richmond County, Va.

THOS C JOHNSON,
 President R M College:

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Current.

The general market continues to be characterized by the apathy usually prevalent during the summer season, and which is more marked this year than last, in consequence of the reduced supply of Cotton left on sale, the stock now being 69,067 bales less than at the corresponding period in 1866. The movement in the staple has consequently been on a very moderate scale. Operations in Sugar and Molasses have been mostly confined to retail transactions. Tobacco continues in good request for export, but sales are prevented by the bulk of the stock being held a little above the views of buyers. Most articles of Western Produce have exhibited increased firmness, and both Pork and Corn have advanced, but without showing much activity in the general trade.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank has declared a dividend of 6 per cent, or three dollars per share, from the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 15th instant. The dividend for the previous six months having been 8 per cent; this makes a total for the year of 14 per cent, on the reduced shares of \$50, or 7 per cent on their former par value, which is certainly more than could have been reasonably anticipated at the time the bank cut down its shares and resumed active business.

COTTON.—We left the market, at the time of our last report so much unsettled that we were compelled to omit our regular quotations, but with the remark that sales had been made at prices indicating a decline of 1/10 per lb. There was no improvement on Saturday, if anything prices exhibited still more irregularity, and on the whole greater weakness, while the business was confined to 1000 bales. On Monday the demand continued limited but although only a few buyers came forward, the business comprised 1200 bales, mostly of the better qualities, which from their scarcity command disproportionately high figures compared with the lower grades or mixed and undesirable lots which are forced off with difficulty at inside figures. Tuesday under the discouraging tenor of the foreign news, and with a very poor supply offering, while the inquiry ran mostly on the better qualities which were generally held above the views of buyers, the sales were only 1000 bales at prices indicating increased weakness, particularly in the poorer qualities. Low Middling and Middling showing more steadiness.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 3200 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 650 bales, against 1032 during the corresponding period last week, showing an decrease of 377 bales.

The receipts at this port, since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas,) are 705,473 bales, against 668,298 bales to same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 155,722 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 19,840 bales to Great Britain, of 20,607 to France, and an increase of 50,809 bales to other foreign ports.

We quote as follows:

| | | |
|--------|----|----|
| Low | to | to |
| Good | to | to |
| Common | to | to |
| Medium | to | to |
| Fine | to | to |
| Choice | to | to |

TOBACCO.—During the past three days the market has been quiet, but very firm at the subjoined quotations:

| | | |
|--------|----|----|
| Low | to | to |
| Good | to | to |
| Common | to | to |
| Medium | to | to |
| Fine | to | to |
| Choice | to | to |

CATTLE MARKET.

| | | |
|--------|----|----|
| Low | to | to |
| Good | to | to |
| Common | to | to |
| Medium | to | to |
| Fine | to | to |
| Choice | to | to |

HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

| | | |
|--------|----|----|
| Low | to | to |
| Good | to | to |
| Common | to | to |
| Medium | to | to |
| Fine | to | to |
| Choice | to | to |

Monetary.

We have again to notice a quiet money market, with very little movement in any department. There is, however, no excess of idle capital. The offerings of good commercial paper, exchange and collaterals at the banks are fully equal to their available means. We hear of occasional negotiations of mortgage paper at 10 to 12 per cent. per annum.

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire.)

| ARTICLES. | FROM | TO |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Agricultural Implements. | 4 75 | 32 00 |
| Cotton and Sugar Plows. | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Voss's Plows and Scrapers. | 0 50 | 10 50 |
| Cotton Scrapers. | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Sweeps. | 7 50 | 7 50 |
| Onitators. | 10 00 | 18 00 |
| Shovels. | 10 00 | 18 00 |
| Spades. | 11 00 | 18 00 |
| Axes. | 15 00 | 18 00 |
| Bagging, per yard. | — | — |
| Kentucky. | — | — |
| East India. | — | — |
| Dale Rope, Kentucky, per lb. | 10 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Bran, per 100 lbs. | 2 10 | 2 15 |
| Bread, per 100 lbs. | 10 00 | 10 00 |
| Crackers. | 11 00 | 11 00 |
| Bricks, Lake, per M. | 20 00 | 25 00 |
| English, Fire. | 45 00 | — |
| Candles, per lb. | — | — |
| Sperin, N Bedford. | 42 00 | 43 00 |
| Tallow. | 16 00 | 20 00 |
| Admantine. | 16 00 | 20 00 |
| Star. | 16 00 | 20 00 |
| Chocolate, No 1 per lb. | 50 00 | 52 00 |
| Sweet and Spiced. | 35 00 | 37 00 |
| Cider, Western, per bbl. | none | here |
| Northern. | none | here |
| Coal, Canoni per ton. | 11 00 | 13 00 |
| Anthracite per ton. | 55 00 | 60 00 |
| Western, per barrel. | 22 00 | 25 00 |
| Coffee, Rio, per lb. | 22 00 | 25 00 |
| Havana. | 35 00 | 38 00 |
| Java. | 38 00 | 42 00 |
| St. Domingo. | 26 00 | — |
| Cotton Seed. | — | — |
| Rough, per ton. | 9 00 | 14 00 |
| Hulled, per bushel. | — | — |
| Copper, Braziers, per lb. | 38 00 | 40 00 |
| Shrubbing. | 35 00 | 40 00 |
| Copper Bolts. | 30 00 | 32 00 |
| Yellow Metal. | 30 00 | 32 00 |
| Cordage, Manila, per lb. | 23 00 | 24 00 |
| Tarred, American. | 20 00 | 21 00 |
| Ropes. | 30 00 | 30 00 |
| Corn Meal, per bbl. | 4 00 | 5 00 |
| Dyes, per lb. | — | — |
| Logwood, Campy. | 5 00 | 5 00 |
| St. Domingo. | 3 00 | 3 00 |
| Indigo, per lb. | 1 00 | 1 60 |
| Maize, per doz. | 18 00 | 18 00 |
| Eggs, per doz. | 20 00 | 20 00 |
| Feathers, per lb. | 90 00 | 1 00 |
| Fish, Cod, per box. | 1 95 | 2 00 |
| Herrings. | 75 00 | 75 00 |
| Mackerel, No 1, per bbl. | 21 00 | 20 00 |
| No 2. | 20 00 | 20 00 |
| No 3. | 16 00 | 16 00 |
| Flaxseed, per lb. | 4 00 | 4 00 |
| Flour, per bbl. | — | — |
| Superfine. | 11 00 | 18 00 |
| Extra. | 8 00 | 9 00 |
| Flour. | 8 00 | 9 00 |
| Fruit, Prunes, per lb. | 23 00 | 23 00 |
| Figs, Drum. | 6 00 | 7 00 |
| Dried Apples. | 17 00 | 19 00 |
| Unraints, Zante. | 34 00 | 34 00 |
| Almonds, soft shell. | 4 15 | 4 15 |
| Raisins, M R, per box. | 4 35 | 4 35 |
| Lemon Layer. | 8 00 | 8 50 |
| Lem's Sicily per box. | 8 00 | 8 50 |
| Malaga, per box. | 7 00 | 7 00 |
| Oranges, La. per 1000. | 3 50 | 4 25 |
| Sicily, per box of 50 feet. | 4 00 | 4 50 |
| Glass, 8 x 10. | 4 00 | 4 50 |
| 12 x 12. | 6 00 | 6 00 |
| Grain, per bushel. | 1 00 | 1 50 |
| Canada. | 1 90 | 2 00 |
| Oats. | 85 00 | 85 00 |
| Corn, shelled, per bushel. | 1 10 | 1 10 |
| Beans, per bbl. | 13 00 | 16 00 |
| Hops, per lb. | 65 00 | 70 00 |
| Gunpowder, per keg. | 7 50 | 8 50 |
| Gunny Bags, per bag. | 22 00 | 22 00 |
| Hay, Western, per ton. | 18 00 | 27 00 |
| Northern. | none | here |
| Louisiana. | none | here |
| Hides, per lb. | — | — |
| Dry salted Mexican. | 19 00 | 20 00 |
| Wet salted, city slaughter. | 9 00 | 10 00 |
| Kip skins. | 11 00 | 11 00 |
| Dry country. | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| Pelts, per piece. | 20 00 | 25 00 |
| Iron, Pig, per ton. | 45 00 | 45 00 |
| Country, Bar, per lb. | 6 00 | 7 00 |
| English, per lb. | 5 00 | 6 00 |
| Hoop, per lb. | 8 00 | 11 00 |
| Sheet. | 8 00 | 11 00 |
| Bolter. | 9 00 | 10 00 |
| Nail Rods. | 12 00 | 12 00 |
| Iron Cotton Ties. | 10 00 | 11 00 |
| Castings, American. | 7 00 | 8 00 |
| Lime, Western, per bbl. | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Shell Lime. | 2 00 | 2 00 |
| Rockland, per bbl. | 2 00 | 2 00 |
| Cement. | 2 75 | 3 25 |
| Molasses, per gallon. | 40 00 | 45 00 |
| Louisiana. | 40 00 | 45 00 |
| Muscovado. | 47 00 | 50 00 |
| Refined, Reboiled. | — | — |
| Moss, per lb. | — | — |
| Gray, Country. | 3 00 | 4 00 |
| Black, do. | 4 00 | 5 00 |
| Select, water rotted. | 6 00 | 6 00 |
| Nails, Am. 4 x 8 d. per lb. | 6 00 | 6 00 |
| Wrought, per lb. | 15 00 | 20 00 |
| English. | 18 00 | 20 00 |
| Naval Stores, per bbl. | — | — |
| Tar. | 4 00 | 4 00 |
| Pitch. | 3 50 | 4 00 |
| Rosin A No. 1. | 3 50 | 4 25 |
| No. 2. | 3 25 | 3 50 |
| No. 3. | 3 00 | 3 00 |
| Spirits Turp. per gallon. | 4 75 | 5 00 |
| Varnish, bright. | 2 80 | 3 50 |
| Oils, Lead per gallon. | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| Coal Oil. | 45 00 | 45 00 |
| Cotton, in cases. | 60 00 | 65 00 |
| Cotton Seed, Crude. | 1 00 | 1 00 |
| Refined. | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Tanners per gallon. | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Oil Cake, Linseed per ton. | 37 50 | 37 50 |
| Cotton Seed. | none | here |
| Meal. | — | — |
| Provisions, per lb. | — | — |
| Beef, Mesa, Northern. | 20 00 | 23 00 |
| " " Western. | 15 00 | 20 00 |
| " " North half bbl. | 16 00 | 16 00 |
| " " Dried. | 16 00 | 16 00 |
| " " Tongues per doz. | 10 00 | 11 00 |
| Pork, Mesa. | 24 00 | 24 00 |
| Prime Mesa. | 20 00 | 21 00 |
| Hog, round, per lb. | none | here |
| Bacon, Hams, per lb. | 13 00 | 14 00 |
| " " Do, salted. | 16 00 | 19 00 |
| " " Sides. | 12 00 | 13 00 |
| Green Shoulders. | 10 00 | 10 00 |
| Lard, Prime, in tierces. | 12 00 | 12 00 |
| " " In kegs. | 13 00 | 14 00 |
| " " Fair, in tierces. | 15 00 | 15 00 |
| Butter, Northern. | 25 00 | 30 00 |
| " " Western. | 15 00 | 18 00 |
| Cheese, American. | 14 00 | 16 00 |
| Potatoes, per bbl. | 7 00 | 7 00 |
| Onions. | 6 00 | 6 00 |
| Green Apples. | 8 00 | 10 00 |
| Rice, per lb, Louisiana. | 9 00 | 12 00 |
| " " Carolina. | 10 00 | 11 00 |
| Salt, per lb. | 14 00 | 14 00 |
| Crude. | 13 00 | 13 00 |
| Salt sack. | — | — |
| Liverpool, fine, warehouse. | 2 30 | 2 50 |
| " " coarse, cargo. | 2 00 | 2 15 |
| " " from warehouse. | 2 25 | 2 35 |
| Turks Island, per bushel. | 8 00 | 8 00 |
| Soap, per lb, Western. | 8 00 | 10 00 |
| " " Northern. | 10 00 | 12 00 |
| Southern. | 8 00 | 10 00 |
| Castile. | 14 00 | 16 00 |
| Sugar, Louisiana, per lb. | 13 00 | 16 00 |
| Havana. | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| Yellow. | 11 00 | 13 00 |
| Brown. | 10 00 | 11 00 |
| Tobacco, in hhd, do. | 19 00 | 21 00 |
| Balers & Cutters. | 17 00 | 19 00 |
| Choice and Selections. | 12 00 | 13 00 |
| Medium Leaf. | 8 00 | 11 00 |
| Fair Leaf. | 5 00 | 8 00 |
| Common Leaf. | 4 00 | 5 00 |
| Good Refused. | 6 00 | 8 00 |
| Common Refused. | 4 00 | 5 00 |
| Twine, Cotton, per lb. | 60 00 | 60 00 |
| Baling. | 19 00 | 19 00 |
| Wood, Washed, per lb. | 28 00 | 28 00 |
| Bury. | 15 00 | 15 00 |
| Louisiana, Native. | 30 00 | 30 00 |
| Texas, per lb, Melrose. | 24 00 | 24 00 |

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

| MONTHS. | Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. | MONTHS. | Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| JAN. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | JULY | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| FEB. | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | AUG. | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| MAR. | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | SEP. | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| APR. | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | OCT. | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| MAY. | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | NOV. | 29 | 30 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| JUN. | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | DEC. | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |

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Memphis, Tenn. PERRY NUGENT, Orleans

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aug 15 ly

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Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant

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DAN. P. LOGAN, Agent. sep 15 ly

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OBBER, ATWATER & CO.,

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sep 15 ly

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CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES.

VOLUME XIII.—NUMBER 27.
WHOLE NUMBER 336.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867.

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THE LARGEST GIFT.

The golden avalanche dashed down

With loud commanding crash,

And the gold within the treasury

Gave back an answering crash.

And the ruler, clad in purple robes,

And flashing back the sun,

Stood, proudly smiling, from the scene

Of a high duty done.

The other rich men heaped their gold

Within the sacred chest,

And, as he praised another's gift,

Each thought his own was best.

But the purple and the linen robes,

And the costly fare at home,

Were none the less, that they had given

From their abundance, some.

Their rich and flouting raiment brushed

Aside a sudden flame;

But the widow, in her rags, at last

Into the Temple came.

And her tiny offering fell,

With sound so thin and small

You would have said, if listening there,

It did not ring at all.

Over against the treasury

A watcher sat that day—

One who had perfect power and skill

All human deeds to weigh.

As his divine and loving eye

Beheld that pliance fall,

"I tell you of a truth," said He,

"Her gift is more than all."

O gracious Lord! so quick to take

For the great deed, the will;

The empty measure of our power

With our desire to fill.

Dear, blessed Lord, whose treasury

Is in the faithful heart,

Give all thy servants grace to act

The widow's noble part.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

HIGH CHURCH EPISCOPACY A-

GAINST THE CHURCH.

NO II.

Mr. Editor: I have previously

stated that the doctrine of high

church Episcopacy, or apostolic suc-

cession, as it is frequently called,

is not the doctrine, nor never was

offered or held as a doctrine by any

Protestant church in the world.—

The church of my friend, Bishop

Green, from its American origin to

the present day, and the English

church, from the days of Craumer,

have even refused to avow it. The

doctrine is held by the Bishop of

the diocese of Mississippi, and by

many other worthy gentlemen in

his church, and elsewhere, but it is

not the doctrine of his church, nor

of my church, nor of any other

church. Indeed, it is rather a thread-

bar, worn out affair, long since re-

mediated, and now again attempt-

ed to be introduced into respectable

ecclesiastical company. I think it

likely, this effort will meet the fate

of many similar ones before.

About the beginning of the 17th

century, an attempt was made to

graft this doctrine upon the tenets

of the English Church, by Arch-

bishop Laud, and afterwards by

others of his high aristocratic no-

tions; but, when looked into, it

was seen that this was but one at-

tempt to re-introduce into the church,

under the guise of another name,

the most objectionable features of

the legal doctrines of Romanism,

from which the church had so long

suffered, and had but so recently

gotten rid of. The doctrine—con-

sidered as it was with other cognate

ones, was, after much contention,

repudiated, and Laud, lost his life

by it. In those days of better tol-

eration and less connection between

the Church and the State, I sincere-

ly hope my friend, the Bishop of

this Protestant Episcopal diocese,

may not for this singularity, suffer

a fate so terrible.

The Romish church, in the strug-

gles of Reformation, took the very

ground the Bishop now takes. They

contended, not for the correctness

of the conduct of the bishops and the

pope, but that Luther and all others

were bound absolutely to obey

them, because of the office they held.—

They were ordained, it was contend-

ed, in regular succession, and there-

fore, their authority was not to be

questioned. The church, they said,

was the true and only true church,

because the pope was ordained in a

regular chain of succession.

What is called Protestantism be-

gins right here. It declares against

this principle. Having, of course,

no objection to any ecclesiastical

ancestral line, which any history,

good or doubtful, might affirm with

regard to any existing minister or

ministers, it nevertheless protests

against the doctrine that such an-

cestry must always, or even, be ac-

tually found. It declares that such

a proposition is preposterous, be-

cause it might, and in the case now

before them, certainly would com-

pel them to violate God's written

word, and do many things palpably

wrong. And so, they protested against

this absolute right, as inhering in

some church officers by this supposed

divine tenure.

The Reformers solemnly repudi-

ated the principle, now contended for

my friend, Bishop Green, and con-

tended that such a doctrine, once

acknowledged, would be very likely

to destroy the church—that it had

then led in many evils, and even

abominations from which the church

must rid itself, or suffer ruin. And

so the Protestants protested against

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Since my last publication in the

Advocate, so many enquiries have

been made, on points not referred to

in that piece, that I make the follow-

ing statements.

A mail steamer leaves New Or-

leans about the 25th of each month,

and gets to Belize in about six days,

making no stoppage on the way.—

Fare fifty dollars in currency.

Schooners frequently go from N.

Orleans to Belize, or Ruatan Island,

and passage can be had on them

for about \$30 currency.

Parties of fifty or more who

would charter a large double deck

schooner, could go with their bag-

gage and many supplies, very safe-

ly and comfortably, and often near-

ly as soon as in any other way,

and it would cost them only about

\$20 each, from New Orleans and the

ports on the Gulf. On reaching Be-

lize, very good board can be had for

one dollar and a half a day, in silver,

which is the currency of the coun-

try, and conveyance can be had to

any part of the country, on reason-

able terms, in boats of various sizes,

and very soon I hope, by steamer

up the Belize river, to Confederate

country. There are no roads in the

country, except those running from

the mahogany forests to the banks

of the rivers, and a new road four

miles long, from Belize to a ferry,

beyond which there is only a path

for horses and cattle.

The English language is the lan-

guage of the country, but a great

many of the people, even the com-

mon laborers, also speak Spanish,

and many of the Spanish and Indian

languages speak some English; so

that the knowledge of Spanish is not

necessary, though it is very useful,

and it should be learned by our peo-

ple.

I advise persons who go out to

Honduras, to take some flour, bacon

and lard, with them, but no other

article of food, unless, they may

choose to take some butter and

cheese. Woolen and linen goods

are much cheaper in Belize than

here, and anything in the way of

clothing and hardware can be had

in Belize; but it will be well to

bring a cooking stove, and such ar-

ticles of housekeeping now on hand,

as cannot be sold to advantage, and

a few agricultural implements, and

a wagon, or cart and harness, if al-

ready on hand, but don't buy new

ones to bring, as they can be made

in Honduras. Everything is free of

duty, that is brought by the emi-

grant for his own use, and not for

sale, and the duty charged on all

imports for sale, is only 7 per cent.,

except on wines, liquors, etc., which

is very high, and I am glad of it.

Houses that are very comfortable,

are built of iron-wood posts, and

boarded with rived-boards of the

cabbage wood, and covered with a

kind of palm-leaf, fastened by vines,

on poles, and resisting sun and rain

equal to anything else; and very

cheap, being only from \$50 to \$100.

When you hire all the work; and if

a floor of plank be put in, no house

that can be made, can be more com-

fortable, for there is no winter, and

no objection to fresh air in the

house, at any time. If stone houses

are preferred, they can be built as

cheap in Confederate county, as any-

where else, all the needed materials

being at hand. In this, and other

things, I refer to the upper country

of the Belize valley, which I exam-

ined closely; and many other por-

tions of the high lands are like it, I

suppose and believe, but I write

what I know, and leave to others to

describe the good places which they

know, and many of which I believe

to be very good.

In Guatemala, which lies along

Confederate county for 20 miles, all

kinds of stock can be had, by going

or sending three or four days' jour-

ney; horses for about \$25, mules

\$40, oxen \$10, cows and calves \$8,

and hogs very cheap, and all so

cheap, that, until the colony shall

be well settled up, it will be better

to buy than to raise them. These

prices I have from natives of the

country. Enough pasturage is at

hand for the support of the stock

that will be needed in the colony,

but not enough to raise cattle for

sale; I have been told that about 7

or 8 miles from Richmond, (that I

hope soon will be,) there is a large

pine forest of very fine timber trees,

a forest of lilly lands with delicious

springs, and covered with grass.

Two old settlers described this, as

a most healthy, and desirable place

for raising cattle, but the land is

sandy, and not rich like all the rest

of Confederate county. This land

would produce good corn, rice, and

all tropical vegetables and fruits,

but not coffee nor sugar, though it

might suit for cotton. Unfortunate-

ly, I had not time to see it, but hope

soon to do so, and to have a road

opened to Richmond, or at least to

the river above Richmond. Fences

are very easily made by sticking

poles of wild plum, and other kinds

of wood in the ground, and in a few

weeks they take root, and have

limbs and leaves, and grow some-

times to be large trees; and lime-

seed are planted, and in two or

three years make a fence that will

turn any cattle, while vast quanti-

ties of limes, excellent for making

lemonade, are produced. The game

in the woods, consists of wild cows

or tapirs, wild hogs, peccaries, (a

species of hog,) deer, and many

smaller quadrupeds, and royal

pheasants, about half as large as

turkeys, common pheasants, and

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Ma. Editor: I noticed in a late number of your paper, an earnest appeal from Dr. Neely, President of the Board of Domestic Missions, of Mobile Conference, to the pastors and church generally, to make a vigorous effort to collect money to meet outstanding drafts, (now past due,) given at the late session of the Mobile Conference, in favor of various missions in its bounds. I was glad to see it, and hoped for favorable results. I hold drafts, two instalments now past due, in favor of as needy and deserving men as we have among us. I wrote to the Treasurer, at Selma. He informs me, not a dollar has been paid him, and of course, he cannot pay the drafts. At all my Quarterly Meetings, I inquire as the form directs, "What is doing for missions?" The general answer, "nothing as yet." I resolved to try myself and ask for a collection at my Quarterly meetings. The result is, I have never asked in vain: From \$12 to \$30 have invariably been the response. I am sure the people will not lack bread more for this, nor the preacher get a less liberal support. I expect to keep it up, and recommend the plan to my brother Presiding Elders if they have no better. I am satisfied we give up too much to the cry and concern for bread, with which we are every where met. I know the times are stringent, but many I fear dress as fine and indulge in as many luxuries as they ever did, and retrench only in their benevolence. I think if there were a hearty will, there would be a way to do something for the Master, to pay for a church paper, sustain a worthy self-sacrificing missionary, and their own pastors too, quite as well as they now do. Prospects are rather encouraging in the District. Working people are very busy with their crops, but shortly there will be a little respite, when we will hold protracted and camp meetings, and enjoy, I trust, happy seasons. The good One is better to us than our fears, merciful to our unrighteousness, in sending us genial sunshine, and fruitful showers, causing our fields to wave with luxuriant corn, promising abundant seed, to the sower, and bread to the eater. General health prevails, and our people are, in the main, hopeful.

Very truly, yours, etc.,
W. MURRAH.
Pickens Co., Ala., July 8, 1867.

A SAD STORY.

Ma. Editor: A bright morning last April, about four o'clock, a minister was called upon to visit a sick man, who was represented as being in a dying condition. In obedience to the voice of duty, he rose from his slumbers, returned thanks to God, for his mercy during the past night, and started to the chamber of death. During the short ride, the quietude of the morning afforded an excellent opportunity for reflection and thought. He meditated upon the fleeting nature of all earthly things, the shortness of life, the certainty of death, the darkness of the grave, and the bright hope of immortality, beyond the shores of time. In the midst of a dark dense swamp, he soon came to a small cabin, where the sufferer lay. A deep sense of loneliness prevailed on every side. The feeble rays of light streaming from a few burning coals, which lay on a bank of earth in the middle of the floor, the murmur of the flowing waters of the creek near by, the monotonous roar of the mineral well, the melancholy notes of the whippoorwill in the forest, and the darkness of the night receding before the rising day, all gave the entire scene a ghastly appearance. As represented, the invalid was in a very precarious condition. Doctors S. and M.; who were in attendance, said he was liable to die at any moment. Having been made conscious of the minister's presence, the wretched man turned his eyes to him, and said, "Sir will you pray for me. I was once a member of the church, and enjoyed religion. I felt it my duty to preach the Gospel, but would not

do so. I became wicked. I do not want to go to hell. Will you pray for me?" After directing his mind to Christ, and endeavoring to impress him with the power and willingness of Jesus to save, even in a dying hour; the minister read that comforting portion of scripture contained in the fourteenth chapter of the Gospel, by John, bowed before heaven, and to the best of his ability, presented his case to the Father of all spirits.

No comfort, no light, no hope came to the mind of this suffering man, during the hours in which the preacher was engaged in prayer and conversation with him. During the day, while his physical strength was rapidly giving away, his prospects for the future seemed to brighten. He said to his mother, "I am so happy, and am prepared for heaven." About twilight the same evening, the minister was again summoned to the bedside of this unfortunate young man. It was now, with the greatest effort, that he could keep himself from sleep; even while uttering the shortest sentence. When informed, that the preacher had come to see him again, with some agitation, he sat up in bed, and said in a sad tone, "will you pray for me?" On being asked, if he felt prepared to die, he said, "not as well as I desire to be." While those present sang the hymn commencing, "There is a fountain filled with blood," he joined, and when it was finished, said, "that is beautiful, beautiful. I was once a happy man, I ought have preached the Gospel." These were almost the last words he ever spoke. Calling for water, he drank, was laid back on the pillow, and breathed out his life. It was enough to move the hardest heart, to see the father, mother and sister weeping over a dying son and brother. All was over then. The strong man, of thirty-four, lay cold in the arms of death. The great agony of his dying hour, was on account of having made shipwreck of his faith; and refusing to preach the Gospel. Dear reader, if you are not discharging your duty, take warning, and repent before a dying hour.

The subject of the article, was the son of a pious minister of the gospel. He received a religious education, and was piously trained during childhood and youth; but like many others, was lead into the paths of sin and vice. A few months before his death, he fell a victim to heart disease, and after trying everything else within his reach, came to the mineral well as the last resort; lingered a few days and died.

July 12, 1867.

AN APPEAL FOR THE HOME MONTHLY.—The Editor is busily engaged sending out to the subscribers the July number of this excellent magazine. It is adorned with an engraving of General Thomas J. Jackson, whose military exploits excited the admiration and wonder of thousands, and whose character as a Christian—unpretending, unostentatious—made so deep an impression on all who enjoyed the privilege of his acquaintance. The present number is full of interest. In fact, we know of no magazine, published either North or South, that contains so much worthy to be praised, and so little that merits censure, as the Home Monthly. Edited by professor Stark, so well qualified for the responsible position, and favored with an able corps of contributors, it must continue a welcome visitor to the firesides of the lovers of literature throughout the South. To the people of the South it is indispensable, filling a place and accomplishing a work achieved by no other monthly. Issued from our own Publishing House, and bearing its imprint, endorsed as far as possible by the Book Committee, its Editor a member of our Church, and every way worthy the confidence of our people, we cheerfully recommended it to their patronage and support. Each volume contains six numbers. The third volume begins with this month. Send your subscriptions at once.

A. H. REDFORD.

GIVEN UP.—The followers of Theodore Parker have given up their regular service in Boston. The strongest kind of talent has been employed, from Ralph Waldo Emerson to Lizzie Doten, the "Medium," but the congregation could not be kept together.

Ceremonies of the Greek Church.

In the most ancient part of the Kremlin at Moscow is an old sacristy, and there is kept the original vessel which brought the *chrisim*, or anointing oil, from Constantinople, and which, by the orthodox of the Greek Church, was believed to contain a portion of the precious ointment used by Mary Magdalene. This vessel is a copper bottle or vase, silvered over and ornamented with mother-of-pearl.

In the same sacristy there are two large silver boilers and a third of larger dimensions, which were a present from the Empress Catherine; in these, there is, during Lent every year, made, or consecrated, a quantity of oil as a *chrisim*: this is done as a ceremony of great solemnity by the Metropolitan of Moscow, assisted by his clergy. The *chrisim* is compounded not of oil alone, but of about thirty ingredients, — oil and essential oils, white wine, gums, balsams, and spices, — and to the whole are added a few drops from the "alabaster," which is the title of the bottle of *chrisim* from Constantinople. When the whole is duly prepared, and consecrated by the ancient forms and ceremonies, a few drops from the mass are again put into the ancient "alabaster," and by this practice, sixteen silver bottles, similar to the ancient one, are filled, and the original stock of precious ointment is duly preserved. This sacred oil is called "Mir," and these bottles are sent to the different bishops of Russia. It is used for the following ceremonies: the Emperor at his coronation is anointed with it; it is used at the consecration of all churches of the orthodox communion, and at the baptism of every orthodox Russian subject.

The ceremony of baptism, like all the ceremonies of the Greek Church, is very beautiful, and ought to impress those who go through its performance with a sense of its solemnity. The godfathers and the godmothers proceed with the child to the church, and are met at the door by the priest: he gives the child the sign of the cross on the forehead, and pronounces the benediction, saying, "The Lord preserve thy going out, and thy coming in?" The sponsors present four lighted candles, which the priest puts upon the font; he then consecrates the water, by dipping the cross into it; he then, after the use of incense, leads the sponsors, with candles in their hands, in a procession round the font; having circumambulated the font three times, the sponsors give the name of the child in writing; the priest attaches the name to one of the images of the church, and laying it on the breast of the child, asks "whether the child believes in God the Father, the Son, and Holy Ghost?" The answer, "yes," is given three times, and the sponsors then turn their backs to the font, as a sign of their aversion to the next three questions, which are, "Whether the child renounces the devil? Whether he renounces his angels? Whether he renounces his works? They have to answer to each question, "I renounce," and spit three times upon the ground, in token of malediction; on turning again to the font, they are asked by the priest, "Whether they promise to bring up the child in the true Greek religion?" A satisfactory reply to this being given, the priest puts his hand upon the child, and blows three times, saying, "Get out of the child, thou unclean spirit, and make way for the Holy Ghost." After this he cuts off four small locks of hair from four points, forming a cross on the head; these locks he wraps up in wax, and throws into the font; he then takes the child, naked, and plunges it into the water three times, uttering the words of the sacrament, "I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." Complete immersion is the practice of the Greek Church, so a pretty large font is necessary.

The ceremony of baptism contains two sacraments: the second is called the "Baptismal Unction." This is done with the sacred oil, which is prepared in the sacristy of the Kremlin, and which is believed to contain a portion—however minute—of the "costly pound of ointment." The child receives the Holy Ghost through the virtue of this baptismal unction. As this ceremony is always performed at baptism, it renders confirmation unnecessary in the Greek Church. The priest anoints the mouth, eyes, ears, hands, and feet, as well as the back and breast. The month is anointed so that it may only speak that which should be spoken by a child of God; the eyes, that may only see good; the ears, that nothing may pass through them to the mind but what is pure; the hands, that they may do no wrong; and the feet, that they may walk in the way of life. He then puts a grain of salt in the child's mouth, and, in token of the hopes of purity, he dresses it with a clean shirt, and repeats the words, "Thou art as clean, as clear from original sin, as a small

cross of lead, silver, or gold — according to the means of parents — is put round the infant's neck: this is carefully preserved, because the rites of Christian burial are denied to any who die without them. Sponsors are considered so nearly related, that they are not permitted to marry.

Marriage is also a very elaborate ceremony, and its celebration occupies a considerable length of time. Some details of the late marriage of the Czarewitch will convey a good idea of forms gone through, for they are exactly the same as those of the poorest individuals.

The Metropolitan and principal clergy of St. Petersburg came to the door of the chapel, there to receive the marriage procession. One priest held a candlestick with three tapers, which was so arranged that they produced only one flame, — this was in token of the Three in One; another held a basin of holy water, and a bay-leaf to sprinkle it with; and the Metropolitan held in his hand a golden cross about ten or twelve inches in length. The bride and bridegroom were sprinkled with the holy water; they were then blessed by the Metropolitan, and each kissed the cross in his hand. As a woman cannot enter within the enclosed place of the altar, a temporary altar is put on the outside of the screen, for the ceremony of marriage to be performed. This is nothing but a small reading-desk, covered with cloth embroidered with gold crosses, and a copy of the four Gospels is placed upon it. The bride and bridegroom took up a position in front of this, with lighted tapers in their hands, and the officiating priest asked, "Alexander Alexandrowitch, hast thou a good unrestrained will and firm intention to take unto thee to wife this woman, Marie Feodorowna, whom thou seest here before thee?" The Czarewitch replied, "I have, most reverend sir." The priest again asked, "Hast thou not promised any other woman?" And the answer was, "I have not promised another." The same questions were put to the bride, after which came the benediction. Then the deacon said the Ectenia, into which were introduced the following words for the occasion: "For the servants of God, the Czarewitch, Grand Duke Hereditary orthodox, Alexander Alexandrowitch, and the Grand Duchess orthodox, Marie Feodorowna, now joined together in holy wedlock, and for their salvation." A number of prayers were then repeated, and two crowns were brought on a tray; the priest took one, and making the sign of the cross with it over the head of the bridegroom, said, "The servant of God, Alexander Alexandrowitch, is crowned for the handmaid of God, Marie Feodorowna, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The Czarewitch kissed the crown, and one of the Garcons des Noces held it over the head of the bridegroom during the remainder of the ceremony. A similar service was performed with the other crown and the bride, and it was also held over her head till the end. A benediction was then given, — "O Lord our God I crown them in like manner with glory and honor." The crowns in this rite have nothing to do with the rank of the couple; crowns are used at every marriage ceremony. There was a slight difference in the two crowns, which may be worth noticing: that held over the bridegroom had on it the figure of Christ, while that over the bride had a figure of the Virgin. — The "Prokimenon" now follows, —

"Thou hast put crowns of precious stones upon their heads; they asked life of Thee, and thou gavest them a long life; for thou shalt give them the blessing of eternal life; thou shalt make them glad with the joy of thy countenance. Then comes the "Epistle of the Office," Eph. v. 20-33. The priest then reads the Gospel; that chosen was the second chapter of St. John's Gospel, which relates the marriage in Cana, ending with the 11th verse. An anthem, "Glory be to thee, O Lord, glory be to thee," is sung before and after the Gospel. The "Common Cup," containing wine, is now given by the priest to the bride and bridegroom, who each drink out of it three times in remembrance of the marriage in Cana. Up to this point of the ceremony the contract may be broken off, but now comes the most important part of the rite, which makes the marriage indissoluble, for the Greek Church never permits divorce. The priest covers his right hand with his robe, and on it the bride and bridegroom place their right hands, and, with the crowns still over their heads, the priest slowly leads them three times round the altar. This part of the ceremony is understood to typify that the pair are thus to walk together through life, and the Divine Presence along with them, which is here typified by the priest, as the representative of God; the mystical three times is symbolical of the Holy Trinity. While this is doing, the choir are singing, "Exult, O Isaiah, for a virgin has conceived

and brought forth a son, Emmanuel, God and man; the East is his name; him do we magnify, and call the Virgin blessed." The two are now bound as one in the ties of holy matrimony. The priest takes off the bridegroom's crown, saying, — "Be thou exalted, O bridegroom, like unto Abraham, and blessed like unto Isaac, and multiplied like unto Jacob. Walk in peace, and do all according to the commandments of God." Taking the bride's crown, he says, "And thou, O bride, be thou exalted like unto Sarah, and rejoice like unto Rebecca, and multiply like unto Rachel; rejoice with thy husband, and keep the ways of the law; and the blessing of God be with thee." A couple of prayers then follow, after which the couple kiss each other three times, and the ceremony may be said to be ended.

In the Jewish form of marriage, a cup of wine is drunk by the bride and bridegroom.

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In the Greek Church some of the clergy are married and some are monks, but a monk cannot celebrate the ceremony of marriage; it is only a married priest who can do so. For this reason the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, who is a monk, could not officiate.

Dr. Clarke, in his "Travels," gives such a graphic account of the funeral of Prince Galitzin, that it may be taken as a fair description of the burial ceremonies.

On the 28th of May, we again saw Plato in great pomp, at the burial of Prince Galitzin, in Moscow. This ceremony was performed in a small church near the Marschal bridge. The body was laid in a superb crimson coffin, richly embossed with silver, and placed beneath the dome of the church. Upon a throne, raised at the head of the coffin, stood the Archbishop, who read the service. On each side were ranged the inferior clergy, clothed, as usual, in the most costly robes, bearing in their hands wax tapers, and burning incense. This ceremony began at ten in the morning. Having obtained admission to the church, we placed ourselves among the spectators, immediately behind his Eminence. The chanting had a solemn and sublime effect; it seemed as if choristers were placed in the upper part of the dome, and this perhaps was really the case. The words uttered were only a repetition of "Lord, have mercy on us!" or, in Russian, "Ghospedi pomilui?" When the Archbishop turned to give his benediction to all the people, he observed us, and added in Latin, "Pax vobiscum!" to the astonishment of the Russians; who, not comprehending the new words introduced into the service, muttered among themselves. Incense was then offered to the pictures and to the people; and, this ceremony ended, the Archbishop read aloud a declaration, purporting that the deceased had died in the true faith, that he had repented of his errors, and that his sins were absolved. Then turning to us, as the paper was placed in the coffin, he said again in Latin, "This is what all you foreigners call the *passport*; and you relate in your books of travels that we believe no soul can go to heaven without it. Now, I wish you to understand what it really is; and to explain to your countrymen, upon my authority, that it is nothing more than a declaration of certificate concerning the death of the deceased." Then laughing, he added, "I suppose you commit all this to paper; and some future day, perhaps, I shall see an engraving of this ceremony, with an old archbishop giving a dead man his passport to St. Peter."

The lid of the coffin being now removed, the body of the prince was exposed to view; and all the relatives, the servants, the slaves and the other attendants, began the *Utation*, according to the custom of the country. Each person, walking round the corpse, made prostration before it, and kissed the lips of the deceased. The venerable figure of an old slave presented a most affecting spectacle. He threw himself flat upon the pavement, with a desperate degree of violence, and, being quite stunned by the blow, remained a few seconds insensible; afterwards, his loud lamentations were heard, and we saw him tearing off and scattering his white hairs. He had, according to the custom in Russia, received his liberty upon the death of the prince, but choosing rather to consign himself for the remainder of his days to a convent, he retired for ever from the world, saying, "Since his dear old master was dead, there was no one living who cared for him."

A plate was handed about, containing boiled rice and raisins, — a ceremony we are unable to explain. The face of the deceased was then covered with linen, and the Archbishop poured consecrated oil, and threw a white powder, probably lime, several times upon it, pronouncing some words in the Russian language; these he afterward repeated aloud in Latin, "Dust thou art; and unto dust thou art returned." The lid of the coffin was then replaced, and after a requiem, "Sweet as from blest voices," a procession began from the convent in the vicinity of where the body was to be buried. There was nothing solemn in the slaves of the ceremony. All of whom were in mourning, bearing tapers; then was a body, on a common droshky of the driver being in a crape; afterwards processions of carriages, of the most before described. But, the slow movement usual in the streets of funeral processions, and the people ran as they could, and the jolted along in a very manner. Far behind the lining vehicle were seen passing, quite out of breath, able to keep up with their ions." — Clarke's Travels.

In the present day, funerals are managed with decorum: a special vehicle is hired for the coffin; a decorated palanquin over it; and every street takes off his hat as it passes.

Such are the three great events of life, — birth, marriage, — and the ceremonies of the Church connected with them.

The illustration represents an ancient vase which bears the figure of that of the Metropolitan of Moscow, and the oldest is, by right, the spiritual head of the Church at present in power. He is 83 years of age, though weak in body, he is in the perfect use of his mind, and has a very bright expression of face. The Archbishop, during his late Moscow, visited this city, and the dress shown in the illustration was that worn on that occasion.

A Man-Wall.

Rev. Dr. Butler, the Methodist missionary, finished the mission of the India in 1856, recently in this country. He made a statement of a remarkable case.

In 1859, a British ship, bearing a dispatch from the United States, was wrecked on the coast of India. The captain, who was a man of some standing, and with him a hundred and fifty men, were all drowned. The only survivor was a man, who was found by the natives, and taken to the town. Dr. Butler, who had been in the country for some time, and was apparently about thirty years of age.

The captured creature, who had been in the country for some time, and was apparently about thirty years of age.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867.

How to send money.—We are frequently receiving enquiries upon this point. We have scarcely lost anything by the mails, and consider them safe. The risk at any rate will be ours.

We are still asked shall we forward money by mail? Answer, YES. The Agent will notice, as above, that the risk is not his.

To subscribers.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

New Advertisements.

Special attention is called to the card of W. W. CHAPMAN, Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchant, at Monroe, La.

WOODVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY. It will be seen by the advertisement that this School opens on the 25th September, 1867. Rev. W. T. J. Sullivan is the Principal. None of our Institutions are under better management; none in a more able or more trust-worthy hands.

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Jackson, Tenn. This Institution is under the presidency of Rev. A. W. Jones. Situated in a refined and religious community, and in a healthy country, we are glad to learn that it is growing rapidly in deserved popularity and patronage. For particulars see advertisement.

Health of the City.

For information upon this subject we refer to the subjoined report of the last meeting of the Board of Health, held on the 16th inst.

The Board of Health met at 7 o'clock last evening, Dr. S. A. Smith in the chair, and Drs. Foster and Austin and Messrs. Creevy and Pennington present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Ten cases of cholera were reported in the Third District since Saturday last, and four in other portions of the city; and four cases of yellow fever. Added to this are two cases of yellow fever among United States troops, one at the Barracks.

Several communications were read from the City Physician, none, however, of any special importance.

Dr. Austin introduced a resolution that the President request the Medical Director to report the deaths of soldiers by yellow fever or cholera in the city. Adopted.

An important communication was read from Capt. Calves Lawson, at Fort Pike, to Gen. Hartman, relative to quarantine regulations, recommending the removal of the quarantine further out on the Rigolets. This recommendation is endorsed by the Medical Director and Gen. Hartman, and referred to the Board of Health.

Referred to special committee of two, with power to act. Dr. Foster and Mr. Pennington were appointed.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner announcing that he had informed John Doell, keeper of the Fourth District nuisance wharf, that after the 18th inst. he must cease dumping Jefferson City offal into the river from that wharf.

All communications on disinfectants were referred to the Committee on Health, with instructions to examine and report at once.

MILITANT.

Rest is the boon which most Christians seek and desire. The rest that Christ gives, and peace with God, they have found. The unrest of condemnation, and the "certain fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation," have given place to love and assurance. But after conversion the believer finds himself upon a stormy sea of another kind. He has attained to the peace of justification, and of a regenerated spirit, but gradually as he enters upon the new life, now elements of conflict are revealed. Depravity, as he never felt and understood it before, shapes itself into the easily besetting sin; and a more perfect self-acquaintance discovers to the tender conscience evils of which there was no previous recognition. The moral perceptions are quickened as we advance in healthful religious experience, and the spiritual discernment is intensified. The heart and the Gospel are both comprehended better. The defects of the one are more and more disclosed by the continually expanding breadth of the other. The unconverted are in alliance and friendship with the inordinate affections and appetites. The course of nature flows evenly with the drift of the world, and there is no conscious conflict with the power of darkness. The struggle of "the natural man" is in harmony with these, and against the Spirit and the truth. In conversion the arrangement and disposition of forces are reversed. The soul is now in opposition to its old allies, and in coalition with the divine and good. The heart becomes a battle ground where the opposing powers are marshaled. Here is the field of inward strife. Defensive at first; the effort to resist and repel. Afterwards more aggressive in wresting every stronghold from the enemy, and in dislodging everything inimical to Christ.

Thus, the Christian at the beginning of his career discovers the nature of his enterprise to be everything but repose. If he be not stagnant and dead, he is contending against the triple alliance of the world, the flesh and the devil. He fights for victory over himself. There is a painful crucifixion to be submitted to until the old nature dies. The affections and lusts must be ignominiously put to death. That conversion secures the principles of organized triumph, we may suppose, but at the same time there may be something of development and detail in the actual consummation. There is a specific plate in the armor for each and every missile; and the assaults are met, and the blows are parried as they are made. Our actual strength and our real victories can be declared to ourselves, only in the hour of trial. A man cannot say that he has overcome the world until he has wrestled with it. He is master so far as the contest has gone, and it is well for him that the enemy has been met in detachments, rather than in combined force.

Growth in grace may suggest some misleading analogies. Especially if we attach to it the idea of personal passivity. So far as it declares progress to be the law of the religious life, we are safe. But we can take no step forward in religion without effort; often it must be the effort of agonizing. The tree grows under the warm sunshine, and the gentle rain, and its roots spread, in the nutritious mould, without effort. There is no violence in the phenomena of circulation when the body expands from childhood into maturity. The soul grows by conflict. The processes are denial, daily dying, watchfulness, and an absorbing strain after the higher forms of love and goodness. The sun and the shower may bleach the linen, slowly, insensibly, passively. Christians do not thus become holy. To grow is to fight. Every step of progress is the fruit of a deep struggle, and is a conquest over the corruptions of the heart.

To suppose that our growth is measured by our privileges, by the mere lapse of time, or by some mysterious and unselfish influence,

is a manifest delusion. Unless there is conscious struggle, there is really no advance. The promise is "to him that overcomes," and we are certainly out of its range, if we have not felt the enemy. Have worldliness, selfishness, sensuality and pride been overcome without special prayer and long vigilance? Have avarice, inordinate affection, and uncharitableness, and unsanctified tempers been cast out, without overgrappling with them in stern and mortal combat? There is a peace which is no peace, and these unholy affections, against which the most eminent saints have waged a protracted warfare, may yet remain.

The soul would rest but it may not. Every day brings with it some new trial of faith or patience, or charity. Temptations addressed to the weakness, and infirmities of nature are sure to meet us at every turn. Some thorn in the flesh, some satanic buffetings are sent to keep down unmeasured exaltation. When we think ourselves done with the devil, and complete master of the situation, he comes back to sift us as wheat. When we have supposed his quiver exhausted and his bow-string snapped, the heavens are darkened with arrows dipped in the infernal fires. The Christian had believed all malice gone, and that his love could safely defy human malignity. Sweetly and complacently his heart responded to the injunction, "dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves;" but here is a provocation which sounds and more than touches bottom, and he begins to inquire, what is meant by loving our enemies? Does it mean such enemies as these? His antagonist has returned with reinforcements, and the battle of love must be fought over again.

There are those who have been waiting, and expecting more favorable surroundings. A situation in life and in business less inimical to their religious peace. But it does not come. Near the harbor, they have been driven back, and are as far out at sea as ever, with wind and tide against them. There is no getting away from the world. They must continue to battle with its meanness, and selfishness, and meanwhile to keep their garments unspotted. Is there to be no peace? This armed attitude towards the world; against infidelity, bigotry, and insidious and protean heresies, and the differences amongst Christians. Shall they continue and how long? Contend we must for the faith once delivered to the saints, and that earnestly. This is the nature of our earthly probation.

We would have it otherwise. Rest and peace is the prayer of the soul. Assurance and comfort, and hope are given: but armor and a sword also. There remaineth a rest to the people of God, but now is the time of strife. Peace, final and everlasting, follows the conflict and the victory here. If we would attain to the blessedness of the pure in heart, we must contend for it in the government and discipline of the affections. And the encouragement to success lies in the fact that God worketh in us. While this is so, the weakest believer is assured of success. Work, because God works in you. To feel the soreness of the battle, and to realize that you are in the midst of a stoutly contested field is a good sign. There is life where this is the case, and there are those prophetic aspirations which are the harbingers of victory over sin.

BISHOP KAVANAUGH.—From the glimpses we have caught of our Bishop through the papers, we infer that his visit to Southern California has been attended with much benefit to the cause of religion. A writer—evidently not a professor of religion—in the *Mariposa Mail*, says he likes the Bishop because he "looks well fed and happy," which leads us to suppose that our friends in the lower country have taken good care of him, and given him plenty of preaching to do. He thrives on much preaching.—*San Francisco Spectator.*

The reciprocity treaty between the United States and Hawaiian Islands was sent to the Senate for ratification a few days ago.

CONGRESS.

The present July session of Congress offers a fine opportunity to one at all curious as to the moral and intellectual aspects of that body. Stepping out of the cars the visitor sees the dome of the Capitol rising grandly above him, surmounted by a huge goddess of liberty. This figure is entirely out of reach, and the legislation of the houses transpires at a considerable distance beneath it. The porticoes and architecture of the building are Grecian, and of unsurpassed harmony and effect. One readily dismisses aerial and classical thoughts upon entering the gallery of the House. Here are the rulers of the people fresh from the people, the *vox populi* who dearly love the people.

"Which is Morrissey?" asks a young man on the right. We had some curiosity as to which was Stevens, which Butler, but had forgotten all about the prize-fighter. Every man after his sort, and no doubt to a large proportion of the gallery, Morrissey was a more important personage than the atrabilious Pennsylvanian. We had the great "rough" pointed out, and found him to be well-formed and well-dressed, with black hair, black whiskers, and a broken nose. Presently Gen. Butler came into the House. We had formed an idea of him from the photographs which record his residence at the South. We could not say of this noted personage, with the editor of the *New York Methodist*, that "in reviewing his career from the beginning, and especially at New Orleans, we became conscious of a feeling of unmingled approbation, if not of admiration." His countenance is a shade less unpleasant than we had imagined it. He gets about in the Hall with great readiness, and evidently exercises a decided influence upon its counsels. He speaks with ease, propriety, and force. We are disposed to believe that he commands as much consideration as any one of the black republicans excepting Mr. Stevens.

There is much to be seen in the mere process of legislation. The relative importance of parties discovers itself in the attention given, the clustering of satellites, and the final rally at the passage of any party measure. We were surprised to find Gen. Butler side by side with Mr. Stevens and Mr. Sumner in manipulating the House and Senate. There are other men of course, important members, Bingham, Schenck, Ashley, Logan, Colfax; and in the Senate Wade, Wilson, &c., "howbeit they attain not to the first three." This decided position of Gen. Butler is doubtless owing partly to his own force of character, and partly to the inclination of others to avoid all collision with a man made desperate by a world-wide anathema.

The appearance of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, is that of a superannuated Methodist preacher. He is tall, dresses loosely in black, is gaunt, steps short, bearing hard upon his cane, as if carrying eighty years, walks erect, and somewhat lame. He wears a fanatical looking black wig, has a bony, long face; his eye expresses hunger, strong purpose, and nervous irritability; the brow is full, the mouth and nose regular; on the whole, a strong, thoughtful, enthusiastic face. As he came directly in front to his seat, he looked to be a walking sepulchral embodiment of the Military Reconstruction Bill. He impressed a man from the South like an apparition of Lord Justice Jeffreys might be supposed to impress an English whig. Mr. Stevens is, as we say, "at the head of the profession"; is evidently at the top of this Olympus. He brings in a bill and announces that he is ready to move the previous question. The opposition beg him for some opportuni-

ty to discuss its merits. He announces that it will "be taken tomorrow at twenty minutes past one." It is evident that the real discussion, so far as the republican members are concerned, has already taken place; that the bill has been shaped in caucus and only brought there to receive the Government seal. By this scheme the mutual check which two Houses are supposed to have upon each other in the legislation of Congress disappears. A party caucus decides every thing and rules the country. The men who rule this caucus are the real masters of the Republic. To those already named must be added the Secretary of War and Gen. Grant.

The supplementary Military bill of the House and that of the Senate differ somewhat, the House bill representing the most intense wing of the party. Both bills put the finishing touch to the absolute military government proposed for the South. They deprive the Southern States of existence, and declare that their governments existing on the 23d of March, 1867, "were illegal and void." This nullifies, not by taking out of the Union, but out of existence "the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas" were not legal State governments, and it continued, were continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc. That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the disapproval of the general of the army of the United States, to have effect all disapproval, whenever in the opinion of such commander the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office or the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding, exercising, or professing to hold or exercise any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appointment or authority derived from or granted by or claimed under any so-called State or government, thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof; and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the disapproval of the general as aforesaid, shall have power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person as suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc. That the general of the army of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment and detail granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc. That the acts of the officers of the army already done in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil offices and appointing others in their stead are hereby confirmed; provided that any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil office may be removed either by the military officer in command of the district or the general of the army; and it shall be the duty of such commander to remove from office as aforesaid all persons who are disloyal to the government of the United States or use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act and the acts to which it is supplemental.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc. That the boards of registration provide for in the act entitled an act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2d, 1867, and to facilitate restoration, passed March 23d, 1867, shall have power, and it shall be their duty before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereunder, and such board shall also have power to examine under oath (to be administered by any member of such board) any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration; but in every case of a refusal by the board to register an applicant, and in every case of striking his name from the list as hereinafter provided, the board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the commanding general of the district setting forth the grounds of such refusal, or such striking from the list; provided, that no person shall be disqualified as a member of any such board of registration by reason of race or color.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc. That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is, among others, that no person who has been a member of the legislature of any State, or who held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion, or had held office before and who was afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or has given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote, and the words "exclusive or judicial office in any State," in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice.

a healthy complexion, and Gen. Butler commands from any body "a feeling of unmingled approbation," such as the *Methodist* has for him, we shall have seen a few things. At present these gentlemen are evidently determined that no one shall set the prairie on fire before them.

New Reconstruction Bill.

Last week we published the bill as it passed the House. Some changes were made in it before it finally passed both Houses. The following is the bill as passed, by the Senate and House of Representatives, and will in a few days become a law.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the 2d day of March, 1867, entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and of the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d day of March, in the year 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas were not legal State governments, and it continued, were continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc. That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the disapproval of the general of the army of the United States, to have effect all disapproval, whenever in the opinion of such commander the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office or the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding, exercising, or professing to hold or exercise any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appointment or authority derived from or granted by or claimed under any so-called State or government, thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof; and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the disapproval of the general as aforesaid, shall have power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person as suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc. That the general of the army of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment and detail granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc. That the acts of the officers of the army already done in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil offices and appointing others in their stead are hereby confirmed; provided that any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil office may be removed either by the military officer in command of the district or the general of the army; and it shall be the duty of such commander to remove from office as aforesaid all persons who are disloyal to the government of the United States or use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act and the acts to which it is supplemental.

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This city notifies the common council that \$1,250,000 of illegal money has been issued by the controller of the treasury. The common council refuse to investigate to ascertain the facts, and the city attorney refuses to sue out an injunction to stop the issue. I fear the chaos which the opinion will make, if carried out, is but little understood. Every civil officer in the State will administer justice according to his own views. Many of them, denouncing the military bill as unconstitutional, will throw every impediment in the way of its execution, and bad will go to work, unless this embarrassing condition of affairs is settled by permitting me to go on in my just course, which was endorsed by all the people except those disfranchised—most of whom are officeholders or desire to be such.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen.

Gen. Sheridan to Gen. Grant, June 28:

I am in receipt of a communication from the Adjutant General's Department, dated June 20, in reference to registration. I am at a loss to know whether it is an order or not. The form and phrasing are not that of an order; but I may be mistaken, and I ask for information whether I am to regard it as an order.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen.

Gen. Grant to Gen. Sheridan, June 28:

You dispatch of yesterday is received. Inforce your construction of the military bill until ordered to do otherwise. The opinion of the Attorney General has not been distributed to the district commanders in language or manner entitling it to the force of an order, nor can I suppose that the President intended it to have such force.

U. S. GRANT, General.

Gen. Grant to Gen. Sheridan, June 29:

I think it advisable for you to extend the term for registration in Louisiana until July 10 throughout the State. The President will have returned by that, and will decide as to the further extension.

U. S. GRANT, General.

Gen. Sheridan to Gen. Grant, June 29:

The registration in the State of Louisiana will be continued, in obedience to the orders of the President, unless I receive further orders to the contrary.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen.

Gen. Sheridan to Gen. Grant, July 2:

I did not get your dispatch of June 29 until to-day. It was mislaid in the Washington office. I had already ordered the extension in the State, except in the parish of Orleans, until July 15, and after the receipt of your letter of July 24 the extension was made indefinite. The Boards now have nothing to do in this city and most of the parishes.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen.

OBITUARIES.

ANOTHER SAINT GONE TO REST.

Mrs. MARGARET F. DU BOSE, consort of Rev. Malachi Du Bose, of Floyd, La., after a protracted and painful illness, departed this life on the 3rd of May, aged 50 years.

The deceased attached herself to the Poydras street M. E. Church, in New Orleans, under the ministry of Rev. Wm. M. Curtis, (the pastor of said church,) as a seeker of religion in the year 1841. She was one of the ten persons who joined on the Sabbath after the death of the lamented Elijah Steel. After an earnest struggle of about two years, she found "peace with God through faith in Christ, in 1843; at a camp-meeting in Covington, St. Tammany Parish, La., an occasion to which she ever after referred with unspeakable pleasure. After an acquaintance of about twelve years, with the subject of this notice, (commencing with a pastoral connection of two years) during which it has been our privilege to meet her in the classroom, in the Sabbath school, in the chamber of the sick, at the bedside of the dying, in the house of mourning, and by the altar crowded with agonizing penitents; we may safely say, that no character has ever fallen on our observation more radiant of Christian beauty. She was one of the purest and most faultless models of unostentatious sincerity, unassuming dignity, and unobtrusive devotion we ever beheld. She exerted unconsciously a powerful influence upon every community in which she resided, for notwithstanding the retiring modesty of her manner, and her angelic delicacy of feeling, caused her to instinctively shrink from notoriety—yet such was the transparency of her character—such the lustre of Christian principle that shone through every act, and guided every motion, that she became to all who knew her, a luminous manifestation of the beauty of Christianity, a living refutation of infidelity, to which skepticism could frame no rejoinder. Upon the young ladies who grew up in her Sabbath School Classes, she left the hallowed impress of a mind remarkably conversant with Biblical literature and Methodist Theology, and of a heart imbued with the purest Christian sympathies. It was a beautiful sight to behold with what affectionate and almost breathless attention, they sat round her, on the Sabbath morning their animated faces beaming with the expression of excited intelligence and reciprocal love, reminding us of Satellites revolving round some beautiful and luminous centre and absorbing its rays, until fully charged with its beams, they refract them through a thousand angles to cheer and bless the circles, which are to be compassed in all their future revolutions.

During her illness, the distinguishing manifestations of gentleness, tenderness, and love "to all who came within her presence, and especially to her husband," were but the natural fruits of such a life; "tis like the fragrant sandal tree, which "in dying breathes its scented breath." That a "branch suspended upon the Rose of Sharon" should even fill the air of death's cold chamber with its redolence is not surprising.

Gen. Grant to Gen. Sheridan, June 28:

I see a dispatch from Gen. Grant announcing that the 7th of War and myself favoring your action in the Governor of Louisiana. There is not one word of the story.

U. S. GRANT, General.

Gen. Grant to Gen. Sheridan, June 28:

Gen. Sheridan has assumed the duty of a man of integrity, and I now feel as though I were not his laborer. As it has been said, there was no security, and I have not rid of an unprincipled trickster here but a bold and strong man, and I am supported by every class and party.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen.

Some weeks before her death, she expressed a desire to "have a more heart felt sense of the love of God, but when asked if she felt any sense of condemnation. She promptly replied in the negative. She occasionally repented the lines, "Afflictions, though they seem severe, Are oft in mercy sent."

As her sufferings grew more intense, the light of reason became obscured—like the moon which has lit with beauty some brilliant night, but approaches the horizon behind a single cloud, as if to graduate its decline, and soothe away its light by stealth in mercy to man, so departed our lovely sister. Farewell! till we meet in heaven. May He who tempers the winds to the shorn lamb, "So temper this dispensation to the bereaved husband and daughter, that upon the falling dews of wounded affection may arise the morning of promise, chasing away the night of sorrow."

H.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Summerfield District Meeting.

A District Meeting for the Summerfield District will be held at Uniontown, commencing Thursday, the 12th Sept. The official members of the church within the bounds of the district, are all members of the District Meeting Conference, and are earnestly requested and expected to attend. Arrangements will be made to carry the members over the railroads at half price.

A. H. MITCHELL, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
Lexington, Oregon June 15, 16
Greenwood, at Greenwood 22, 23
Carrollton, at Mt Zion 29, 30
Emory, at Enon July 6, 7
Holmes, at Wheeling 13, 14
Richland, at Goodman 20, 21
Black Hawk, at Sweetwater Aug 3, 4
Mount Olivet, at Fletcher Chapel 17, 18
Yazoo, at Mt Carmel 24, 25
Yazoo City Station Aug 31 Sept 1

In addition to the above appointments I will preach, *Deo volente*, at the following places and times.

Lexington, June 19, 8 o'clock P. M.
Sweetwater, " 19, 11 " A. M.
Black Hawk, " 20, 8 " P. M.
Carrollton, " 27, 8 " " "
Eden, " 28, 8 " " "
Durant, July 10, 8 " "
Benton, Aug 10, 8 " "

BRETHREN: Have religious services on the stated fast-days. Our District Meeting will commence at Sweetwater, Black Hawk Circuit, on the first day of August. I urge upon the Brethren the importance of having everything in readiness for the Quarterly Meetings. They should be made, as far as possible, occasions of interest and profit to the Church.

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Tuskaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
Marion May 25, 26
Greensboro June 1, 2
New Bern and Oak Grove " 8, 9
Brush Creek " 15, 16
Liberty " 22, 23
Scottsville and Carthage July 6, 7
Tuskaloosa " 13, 14
Havana " 20, 21
Eutaw " 27, 28
Forkland Aug 3, 4

J. L. COTTER, P. E.

The District Meeting for the Jacksonville District, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Columbus, Ga., to commence on Friday before the third Sunday in July next. Bishop Wightman will be present. All the preachers, traveling and local, elected delegates and official members, are expected to attend. Ample accommodations, and a hearty welcome are extended to all.

L. M. WILSON, P. E.

Columbia, Ala., June 19, 1867.

Lake Providence Dist.—La. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS:
Delhi & Floyd Ct., at Midway, July 29, 28
Carroll, at Curtis's, Aug 3, 4
Oakley, at Bonif Prairie 10, 11
Ion, Little Creek Chapel, 24, 25
Tensas and Sicily, Sicily Island Sept 7, 8
Waterproof & St. Joseph, Waterproof 14, 15
Also a District Meeting for Lake Providence District, to be held at Oakley Camp ground, to commence on the 27th Sept., at which all the traveling and local preachers, exhortors, district stewards, Sunday-school superintendents and class leaders, are respectfully requested to attend, and as many of the members of the church as possible.

WM. G. McGAUGHEY, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist—Miss Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
Wesson June 8, 9
Chrystal Springs, Georgetown 22, 23
Hazlehurst, White Bay 15, 16
Brookhaven, " July 6, 7
Holmesville, Summit 13, 14
Meadville, Smyrna 20, 21
Bayou Chitto, Monticello 27, 28
Bayou Pierre, Pleasant Valley Aug 3, 4
Pearl River 10, 11
Scotland, Bethesda 17, 18

G. W. MILLSAP, P. E.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
Mobile, St. Paul's June 22, 23
Franklin street " 29, 30
St. Francis July 6, 7
Whistler & Cottage Hill, at Cottage Hill 13, 14
Citronelle, at George's 20, 21
Eastern shore & Fish River, at P. Clear 27, 28
Bay shore and Pascagoula at Zion Aug 3, 4
Ocean Springs at Ocean Springs 10, 11
Waynesboro, at Buckatunna 17, 18
St. Stephens & State Line, at State Line 24, 25

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
Many, at Bayou Lee, Jano 1, 2
Anacoco, Kismetie, " 8, 9
Pleasant Hill, at Bethel, " 15, 16
Shreveport July 6, 7
N. Rossier, at Collinsburg, " 13, 14
Caddo, at Keatchie, " 20, 21
Belle Bower 27, 28
Springville, at Holly's S. H. Ang 3, 4
Mansfield, at Foster's Chapel 10, 11

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Address: Mansfield, La.

NOTICE.

For reasons considered just and good, the meeting of the Convention of Natchez District is postponed until the 25th of September next.

J. A. GODFREY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOODVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

WOODVILLE, WILKINSON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.

Will begin its THIRD ANNUAL Session on Wednesday, September 25th, 1867, and close it on the First Wednesday in July, 1868.

CHARGES PER HALF SESSION.

BOARD \$150
TUITION IN PRIMARY GRADE 30
" MIDDLE GRADE 40
" COLLEGIATE GRADE 50
MUSIC with use of Piano 45
" ORNAMENTALS at FAIR PRICES. 60
For particulars send for Circular to W. T. J. SULLIVAN, Principal. July 20

"FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE."

JACKSON, TENNESSEE.

Rev. A. W. Jones, President.

The Institution for young ladies, of the South send your daughters, and full satisfaction shall be given in all respects.

For particulars, address the President. July 20-6w

FOR RENT.

Lake shore Residence—on Ocean Springs: directly fronting the beach: five rooms: wide galleries front and rear. Forty-seven feet long: some heavy furniture in the house. Apply to the office of New Orleans Christian Advocate.

W. W. CHAPMAN.

Commission, Retailing and Forwarding

MERCHANT.

MONROE, LA.
REFERENCES: Messrs. Nalle, Day, & Co., Spilke & Sandigge, Cowen & Mayo, Mr. R. I. Walker, New Orleans, La. July 20

PAUL J. CHRISTIAN.

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MERCANTILE AND STEAMBOAT

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and

JOB PRINTER.

.....NO. 38 CAMP ST.....

All orders in my line promptly filled. July 13-6m

JOHN W. MADDEN.

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Printer, Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer, and Lithographer.

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Blank Books made to any pattern desired and at reasonable rates. July 13-3m

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GEO. H. LUCAS, Vice President.

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Office No 44 Camp Street, New Orleans, La.

RICHARDSON & COLEMAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

.....No. 5 Commercial Place.....

New Orleans.

THE BRANCH OF THE SOUTH-

ern Methodist Publishing House, at 112

Camp street, is ready to fill orders for the latest

revised edition of the Discipline, with the para-

graphs relating to Lay Representation.

24 mo. mail 90c.

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with large margins for the convenience of those

who wish to make notes.

Road \$1-50

" Gilt 2 00

Turkey Morocco 3 00

Sent by mail for 20 cts additional.

Also just received,

THE SUNDAY SERVICE,

ordered by the late General Conference.

Sheep \$1 25

Road 1 50

Road Gilt 2 00

Turkey Morocco 3 00

Sent by mail for 20 cts additional.

July 13

E. J. HARP, Agt.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS.

Will sail positively on SATURDAY, July 27,

at 6 P. M.

The splendid steamship

General Sherman,

JEFF. PENDLETON, Commander.

Carrying the United States and British Hon-

duras mails, will sail as above, from Post 15,

First District, for Belize direct. All mail mat-

ter must pass through the Post Office. No

berths secured until paid for.

For freight or passage apply to

LOVELL & BAILEY,

23 Carondelet street.

Parties desiring to visit Santa Thomas, Tisabel

and Omoa can secure passage on the Steamer

Enterprise or schooners from Belize. July 13-3t

FOR BRITISH HONDURAS.

A Very fast superior copper fastened ves-

sel has been engaged by a party of emigrants,

to start from New Orleans to Belize, on Tuesday

23rd July, at about 11 o'clock A. M. I am so

much pleased with the superior cabin, and other

arrangements of this vessel, that I have engaged

to go out in her, with my family; and one more

family is engaged. Persons who wish to go in

this vessel, will please write to me, that their

names may be entered in time to secure a pas-

sage. Fare \$30 00 Currency.

Those who wish to return in a few days, can

come back of the same vessel. Address, Rev.

R. B. Doyal, New Orleans, La.

Care, Rev. Dr. Keener, 112 Camp St. July 13-2t

ALAN BRITTON.

A. BRITTON & CO.,

General Steamboat Agents,

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July 5-6m

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE.

BROOKHAVEN, MISS.

128 miles from New Orleans, on N. O. & G. N.

Rail Road.

The next session will open on Wednesday,

the 11th of September, 1867.

There is a full corps of teachers; the instruction

will be thorough; the discipline firm and

strict.

The building is large and well arranged; the

play ground ample; the location healthy.

The Institution is under control of the M. E.

Church, South.

The entire expenses in the Collegiate Depart-

ment for board, tuition, books and incident

als, including music and the ornamental

branches, need not exceed \$125 00 for term of

twenty weeks.

Each boarder must furnish her towels, one

pair of blankets and sheets.

For further information, address

REV. H. F. JOHNSON,

July 13-6m Pres't Whitworth Female College.

SOULE UNIVERSITY.

CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS.

The Board of Trustees take pleasure in an-

nouncing to the people of Texas and of Louisiana

the re-organization of Soule University, under

the direction of the following faculty.

OH MCOWEN, A. M. Pres't and Prof. of Greek and

Latin Languages.

REV. J. C. MOORE, A. M. Prof. of Mathematics.

REV. B. F. KAVANAGH, M. D. Prof. Biblical Literature

and Moral Science.

TH KAVANAGH, M. D. Prof. of Natural Science

REV. BROWN, A. B. Principal Preparatory Department.

B. V. LUM, Librarian.

The first Session of

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

LIFE'S LOT.

BY THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY.
I know not if the dark or bright
Shall be my lot;
If that whereof my soul delight
Be best or not.

It may be mine to drag for years
Till's heavy chain;
Or day and night my meat be tears
On bed of pain.

Dear those may surround my hearth
With smiles and glee;
Or I may dwell alone, and sigh
Be strange to me.

My bark is wafted to the strand
By breath Divine,
And on the helm there rests a hand
Other than mine.

One who has known in storms to sail
I have on board;
Above the raging of the gale
I hear my Lord.

He holds me with the billow's might—
I shall not fall;
If sharp, 'tis short; if long, 'tis light;
He tempest all.

Safe to the land—safe to the land—
The end is this;
And then with Him go hand in hand
Far into bliss.

Give us this Day our Daily Bread.

In a miserable hovel at the bottom of a hill, two children hovered over a smouldering fire. A tempest raged without—a fearful tempest—against which man and beast were alike powerless.

A poor old miser, much poorer than these shivering children, though he had heaps of money at home drew his cloak around him as he crouched down at the threshold of the miserable door. He dared not enter for fear they would ask pay for shelter, and he could not move for the storm.

"I am hungry, Nettie."
"So am I, I've been hunting for a potato paring, but can't find any."
"What an awful storm!"

"Yes the old tree has blown down. I guess God took care that it didn't fall on the house. See, it would certainly have killed us."

"If he could do that, couldn't he send us bread?"

"I guess so. Let us pray, 'Our Father,' and when we come to that part, stop till we get some bread."

So they began, and the miser crouching and shivering, listened.

When they paused, expecting in their childish faith to see some miraculous manifestations, a human feeling stole over his heart—God sent some angel to soften it. He had bought a loaf of bread at the village, thinking it would last him a great many days, but the silence of children spoke louder than the voice of many waters.

He opened the door softly, threw in the loaf, and then listened to the wild and eager cry of delight that came from the half-famished little ones.

"It dropped right down from heaven didn't it?" questioned the younger.

"Yes," was the reply. "I mean to love God always for giving us bread because we asked him."

"Let us ask him to give father work to do all the time, so we need never be hungry again. He'll do it—'I'm sure.'"

A little flower had sprung up in the old miser's heart; it was no longer barren.

In a few weeks he died, but not before he had given the cottage which was his to the poor laboring man.

And the little children ever after felt a sweet and solemn emotion, when in their maternal devotion they came to those trustful words, "Give us this day our daily bread."

"NAY STRIFE UP HERE."—It is related that an old Scotch elder had once a serious dispute with his minister at an Elders' meeting. He said some hard things, and almost broke the minister's heart. Afterward he went home, and the minister went home too. The next morning the elder came down, and his wife said to him:

"Ye look sad, Jan: what is the matter with ye?"

"Ah!" he replied, "yon would look sad too if you had such a dream as I have. I dreamed that I had been to the Elders' meeting, and said some hard things, and grieved the minister; and when he went home I thought he died, and went to heaven; and I thought afterwards I died too, and went to heaven; and when I got to the gates of heaven, out came the minister, and put his hands out to me saying, 'Come along, Jan, there's nae strife up here—happy to see ye.'"

The elder went to his minister directly to beg his pardon, and found he was dead. The elder was so stricken with the blow that two weeks after he also departed. "And I should not wonder," said he who related the incident, "if he met the minister at heaven's gate, and heard him say: 'Come along, Jan, there's nae strife up here.'—[Presbyter.

SCOTCH PROVERB—He that teaches himsel a fool for his minister.

FARM AND GARDEN.

WHEN A HEN WILL AND WILL NOT LAY.—When a hen is satisfied it will lay. It is satisfied when it has enough to eat and drink, and that of a good quality. It is satisfied when it has warm quarters (in winter, it is satisfied when it is unmolested. It is satisfied when it has a safe, retired place to lay, for a hen does not want to be annoyed with doubt in regard to its future progeny. It is satisfied when it has room enough. It is satisfied when it has a place to wallow in. It is satisfied when it finds gravel and bits of burnt bone strewn where it is. It is satisfied with a variety of food, animal and vegetable, and vegetables from the garden, such as cabbages, onions, etc. It is satisfied when it feels the warming influence of pepper mixed with its food. It is particularly satisfied when it has somebody to give it these things daily, and be a daily friend to it—for the hen is social and companionable. And, lastly, it is satisfied with a rooster.

But it is not satisfied when it suffers for the want of food. It is not satisfied with dirty water. It is not satisfied with shivering in the cold. It is not satisfied with disturbances and danger. It is not satisfied when thrust with a great number of hens and jostled about. It is not satisfied when it has a hard, naked floor, where its bright eye cannot detect a grain of sand to form a shell for its egg. It is not satisfied when it has no safe place to lay. It is not satisfied when it is neglected. And, last of all, it is greatly dissatisfied when forsaken and left to shift for itself, as is usually done in barns, often trodden upon, at least its toes, if not frozen off.—[Colman's Rural.

A NEW HORTICULTURAL PROCESS.—At the last meeting of the Agricultural Society in India, the Rev. Mr. Firminger communicated a plan by which the stones of fruit may be reduced or made to disappear, and the pulp increased in size and flavor. At any time during the cold season select a branch that is to be used afterward for inarching. From both halves of the branch thus split scoop out clearly all the pith, then bring the split halves together again, and keep them bandaged till they have become thoroughly united. At the usual time, the beginning of the rains, inarch the branch thus treated upon suitable stock, taking for the place of union the portion of the Branch just below where the split was made. Upon a branch of the tree thus produced a similar operation is performed, and so on for successive seasons; the result being that the stone of the fruit becomes less and less, after each successive operation.

CULTURE OF CANTALOUPE.—The culture of this fruit, unequalled by any other that is grown, we are glad to see is becoming more general. Almost every person having a garden of any size, is beginning to try his hand at it, and it can be done with as much success as raising a crop of corn. The ground should have a warm exposure, and be friable clay (mould not being adapted); the hills should be dug out six inches and filled with well-rotted manure and rich soil—five or six seeds should be put at equal distances about an inch in depth and the "hill" should be even with the other soil. The hills should be about six feet apart each way, and the plants when they have passed all danger, should be thinned out to about three in a hill. The bed must be kept clear of all weeds and grass, and when the vines commence running they should not be disturbed, or the rootlets connected with the vine and by which it is largely supplied with nourishment, will be broken. The ground, as the vines begin to extend, should be gone over with an iron rake, especially after a heavy shower, to loosen it and give these rootlets a chance to take hold. They should be planted at the time of complaining.

There is no reason why all our farmers should not have a patch of cantaloupes for family use. A plot of ground 40 by 20 feet would be enough for a moderately-sized family.—[Germantown Telegraph.

POISONING NOXIOUS INSECTS.—The Practical Entomologist for February copies from a correspondent of the Agricultural Bureau, in Trimble county, Ky., the following:

"The tobacco worm is the most formidable adversary the farmer has to contend against in the culture of the weed, and this season many planters in this county and elsewhere are providing and administering poison to the fly that lays the egg. The process generally pursued is to drop a few drops of ratsbane or others poison, in liquid form, into the flower of the Jamestown weed, wild morning glory, etc., into which they are sure to insert their large bills and die almost instantly. With the death of each fly, or miller as they are termed, three to five hundred eggs are destroyed, each of which produces a worm."

Mr. Walsh, the editor, not only endorses this, but recommends poison, administered in molasses and rum, for the destruction of the cotton moth, boll worm moth, and other insects, but we would remind him and his reader that twenty years ago, the same thing was practiced extensively in Florida, and had to be abandoned on account of the general destruction of the honey bees, that resorted to the same flowers for honey; and the poisoned honey stored by the bees poisoned a number of persons. It was then tried more cautiously, by putting the poison in the flower late in the evening after the bee ceased to fly, and removing the poison flower early in the morning, but the poison adhering to the "large bills" of the tobacco fly was distributed to other flowers, that they visited after those containing the poison; so that it was entirely abandoned. It is also sure to kill all the humming birds.

CHARCOAL FOR FATTENING FOWLS.—Charcoal has been tried in fattening fowls, with marked advantage: the difference in weight produce amounting to fifteen or twenty per cent. besides, a decided advantage in tenderness and flavor. The charcoal was pulverized and mixed with the food, about a gill daily to one turkey, and also left free on the ground.

SCIENTIFIC.

Theories of the Structure of Iron.

A highly suggestive paper on the structure of iron was read at a late meeting of the South Wales Institute of Mining Engineers, by M. M. Vivian, Esq. Mr. Vivian's somewhat novel data invite careful testing, and if confirmed, the theory to which they appear to lead would become an interesting subject of discussion, strikingly in harmony with the present tendency of speculation in physics. He asserts positively, from a wide and protracted range of microscopic study of the metals in their various conditions, that they are invariably found (according to previous treatment) in one of these two kinds of molecular formation: either angular and crystalline, or cellular: the fibrous condition being a mechanical modification of the latter, showing under the microscope an ellipsoidal extension and concatenation of the cells, which are at the same time flattened and laminated upon one another like scales, or links in a flattened chain.

We lately quoted a theory which attributed the fibrous condition of wrought metals to the interposition of slag which became minutely flattened and lengthened out within the structure, by the process of manufacture, so as to separate the mass longitudinally into fibers. The more usual and plausible explanation of this condition is that by stretching and doubling a tenuous mass very many times over, a multitude of fresh surfaces are successively formed and brought into contact, which not being in a state of fusion, cannot mingle their particles, but adhere superficially, with a certain distinctness or separation preserved; so that the mass is made up of minute parallel strips, coherent but not consolidated or mingled, and possessing each in itself the flexibility which is found in a fine thread even of the most brittle substance; while their limited cohesion to each other allows a certain flexible play within the mass, as in bending a bundle of rods. It is seen that these theories are all ductile enough to be run into each other as one, with a little mutual accommodation, supposing Mr. Vivian's microscopic observations to be correct. Granting the flexibility of puddled iron to be accounted for by the usual explanation above given, it is a question whether some other cause must not be sought for its increased tensile strength. And again, the unsurpassed flexibility and tenacity of Bessemer steel remain quite unaccounted for by the ordinary theory. So that there is unquestionably room for inquiry on this subject.

No metal is ever really solid, and all good malleable iron is "as porous as a sponge." Mr. Graham's researches have shown that the metals absorb and retain mechanically, various proportions of different gases, in their cellular spaces. Mr. Vivian makes the interesting statement, from his own observations, that the best known conductors of heat and electricity, such as silver, copper and iron, have the most perfectly cellular structure, and their conductive power varies in accordance with the variations of this condition. His idea is that the cells afford a vacuous channel for these forces: which is not as philosophical as to suppose that the forces are forwarded by the continuity and elasticity of the cellular partitions.

As to the cause of the exchange of the crystalline for the cellular (or else amorphous) structure, and vice versa the present state of inquiry (for science there is none) allows a variety of conjectures. In the

state of fusion, the molecules of the structure are partially liberated by the force of cohesion or gravitation to one another. At the same time the ultimate contents of the molecules themselves may be affected likewise, so as to assume the natural form of matter in freedom (or rather in action, through the force of heat) which is spherical. From this modification of their form and loosening of their cohesion, results fluidity, or the smoothness and freedom with which the molecules roll over one another. Mr. Vivian attributes the alleged cellular formation to an equilibrium of the opposing forces of expansion and contraction, but as these act in exactly opposite directions, the result of their equilibrium would be rest, at a single point of time. If at that point of time the molecular form were fixed beyond disturbance from the further progress and predominance of the contractile force, the result might be a globular, but not necessarily a cellular structure. If on the contrary, the withdrawal of the caloric and ascendancy of the contractile force be violently accelerated, it is conceivable that the globular molecules might be given by an irregular conflict of forces in straight lines, producing a formation in planes, or crystals. The alleged cellular condition of the globular molecules would remain to be accounted for, by enclosed gases for instance—a cause apparently not of sufficient universality—or else by some undiscovered law.

This brings into play Helmholtz's new theory of "wirbelbewegung," or vortex motion. Supposing it a law of caloric force (or, as we more habitually regard it, fluid freedom) in matter, to produce motion in circles, we have at once a clear cause for the alleged cellularity, and a clear necessity, both for its maintenance—in case the heat-motion be not suddenly overcome and the arched condition of the matter be enabled to sustain itself without violent opposition until it grows turgid and finally rigid—and on the other hand for its disruption in planes of cleavage, in case the contractile force be suddenly and violently accelerated. This account of the process, if true, would also account for the brittleness of the ruptured and crystalline structure, as well as for its density and hardness. The crystalline or "shot" quality of iron worked too hot, would also be explained on the same principle—the sudden contraction from the sudden escape of heat, cooperating perhaps with mechanical force, to rupture the cells or arches at the critical moment of consolidation. We shall not be understood, of course, as advocating any of the actual or supposable theories, which we repeat only by way of information and stimulus to inquiry.

According to Mr. Vivian's observations, the walls of the metallic cells, being smoothly formed and inaccessible to oxidation, are exceedingly brilliant, and reflect light from innumerable facets, when the mass is fractured. As before said, by rolling they are supposed to be flattened out like links, into chains or fibers, and by drawing as wire, this effect becomes still more marked. If then the bar, or especially the wire, be broken short off at right angles, it shows a dull gray color, because we look into the cells lengthwise, and the light is but faintly reflected from their depths. On the other hand, where the bar shows a longitudinal fracture, slightly bent to one side, the most lustrous effects are seen. Mr. Vivian thinks that the tensile strength of wire is reduced by repeated annealings during the process of drawing, in consequence of ruptures of the cells by expansion. If his views are correct, the test of iron and steel which he recommends, by examining the molecular structure with the microscope, when sufficiently understood, would become of great value.—[Sci. Am.

CONDENSED MILK AND MEAT.—Milk as it comes from the cow, contains 85 per cent. of water. The process of condensing milk, consists in expelling about 75 per cent. of water, without otherwise changing the milk. This is done by boiling in a vacuum. The air is exhausted from the alembic or boiler, by an air pump, and heat applied by surrounding it with hot water. Under these circumstances milk boils at the temperature of 120 degrees, which is too low to change its qualities. Powdered loaf sugar is added as a preventive of decomposition. The process is a rapid one, seven hundred gallons being condensed in an hour in Borden's factory in New York. Condensed meats are made by cutting up the meats to be used very fine, by knives worked by steam. It is then boiled by steam and the pulp thus produced, placed in a powerful press which forces out every particle of juice. The dry residuum is then thrown away, having no more nutriment in it than saw dust. The juice obtained is then condensed by the same process used for milk.

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The above popular fastening is the best now in use for baling Cotton. They are approved by the Insurance Companies of this city, and are used at the Cotton Presses in New Orleans, Memphis, Mobile, Galveston, Savannah, and by Planters everywhere with success and approbation.

N. B.—Said ARROW TIES are on sale by dealers in New Orleans, and everywhere throughout all the Cotton growing States, at the lowest prices. jo 22-67-6m

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British Honduras.
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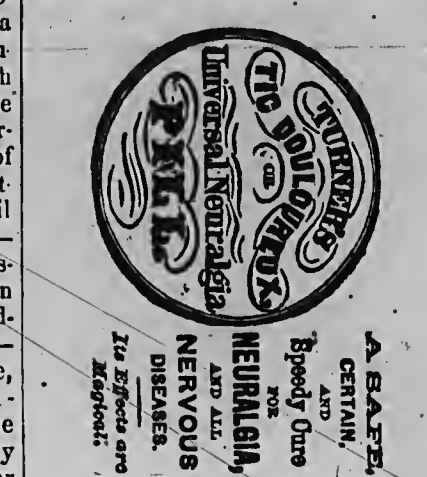
This is situated on Camp street, the first door above St. Patrick's Cathedral, No. 174.
References: Rev. Dr. Keener, Dr. Walker, Linn's Parker, R. J. Harp. jo 6-6m

FOR RENT.

Lake shore Residence—at Ocean Springs: directly fronting the beach: five rooms: wide galleries front and rear, forty feet seven long: some heavy furniture in the house: Apply to this office of New Orleans Christian Advocate.

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—and—
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No other form of Neuralgia or Nervous Disease has failed to yield to this wonderful remedial agent.

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It is sold by all wholesale and retail dealers in drugs and medicines throughout the United States, and by

Turner & Co., Sole Proprietors,
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A Monthly of 16 pages, devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock Raising, and all the Industrial and Mechanical Interests of the South.

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A STEAMER FOR BELIZE RIVER.

I have obtained a vote of the Assembly of British Honduras of a subsidy of \$100 specie, for each trip I may make in a steamer up the Belize River to Richmond, and back for six months, and a monopoly of the steam navigation of that river for five years, and I wish to get some one to join me in furnishing and running a small steamer. This is a first rate chance for any one having a suitable boat, or the capacity to buy one, as the rates of freight will pay very well, and the trade of Guatemala must pass that way.

Persons who may call on me next Tuesday in Dr. Keener's office, 112 Camp street, or write to me to his care, can make some arrangement.

je 29 B. R. DUVAL.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, for many years in the house of J. Marks & Co., has this day formed a copartnership with Mr. J. H. Massey, 100 Common street, for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale Dry Goods Business, under the style and firm of

J. H. MASSEY & CO.,

and respectfully solicits the patronage of his old friends.

D. V. BENJAMIN.
New Orleans, January 1, 1867.

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GENERAL COMMISSION RECEIVING AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS.

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Custom House Block, Belize, British Honduras.

je 16-3m

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On the corner of Camp and Common sts. (In the Spacious and Elegant Story Building.) Is constantly in session under able Professors. It was founded in 1852, and is chartered by the State. Its former students may be found as Principals or Book-keepers in a large portion of the old homes of this city and over the Southern States. Ladies or gentlemen can attend the COMMERCIAL COURSE; or Book-keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, English, French or Spanish, separately. A business education, that enables one to earn \$1000, \$2000, or \$3000 annually, is the best fortune parents can give their sons: A DIPLOMA from this College is a passport in all Commercial communities. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call. We have ample arrangements for 1000 students the present year. Liberal arrangements made for Clergymen or their sons and crippled soldiers. Catalogues sent to all who desire them.

nov 17 1y RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

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Dealers in

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Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of articles peculiar to our business, and through our agents in the North and East, can fill promptly all orders for articles in our line not usually kept in this market.

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oct20 1y

SOUTH-WESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Where is it located? Its Depository and Bible-House is at its own building, No. 163 Canal street, New Orleans.

When was it established? 1850.

Who is its General Agent to whom correspondence on its business should be addressed? Rev. W. H. Bayless.

Where is the Society's field of labor? All of Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, south of the 33rd parallel of North latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To preach and supply (gratuitously where needed) the destitution of the Holy Scriptures.

What are the resources and whence the income of the Society? From the annual contributions of its members. Collections of Churches within its field, collections at public meetings and anniversaries. Appropriations of the surplus funds of its auxiliaries, the donations of generous individuals, testamentary bequests, and the annual donation in Books of the American Bible Society.

What is the Society's method of work? By cultivating its own local work in the city and district of New Orleans; then through Auxiliary Societies established or to be established in every Parish and County in the field, and the employment by them of Agents, who will accomplish the object of the Society.

What are the terms of membership? The payment of \$25 at one time constitutes a life member.

The payment of \$150 at one time, constitutes a life Director.

The payment of \$1000 at one time, constitutes a life Patron.

The payment of \$3 annually, constitutes a member.

The taking up of a collection by a church constitutes the honor of an honorary member.

Having thus briefly stated the main features of the Society's work, income and expenditure, the Board of Directors for the current year confidently ask the aid of all lovers of the Bible, whether professors of religion or not; to strengthen the hands of the S. W. B. S. by founding or reviving Auxiliaries, by donating and urging donations, by expounding and reporting the destitution of the Scriptures, by commencing or renewing memberships of all grades and by establishing connections with the Society as the Lord has prospered them according to their faith and ability.

Let them say: Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal; but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal." To ministers and pastors of Churches of every Order, Protestant Churches, the Board of Directors, representing in its body such within our bounds, appeals with confidence to aid them by judicious effort, a prompt performance of duty and a prayerful commendation of the Society to the blessing of Almighty God, for except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it, except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain.

Our last thought is the hearty cry of the Great Reformation: "No forbidding of the Word: so tampering with the text: no man's word a yoke upon the Word: Christ's Word: the Holy Spirit's Word: Free: Free: Free: \$25 1y."

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We call the attention of the public to our extensive stock of fine custom-made Gents' Boots and Shoes, for Gents, Boys, Youths, Ladies, Misses and Children, made of the best imported stock, by skillful workmen.

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We have better goods and sell them lower than any house in Louisiana.

Orders filled at ten per cent. on the original cost of manufacture.

All goods warranted to satisfy, or they may be returned. Planters will instruct their Custom Mission Merchants to buy their shoes of

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aug18 1y

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n24 cm

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

The next Spring Session of this well known institution will commence on the 10th day of February, 1867. It is owned and controlled by the Louisiana Conference, is thoroughly organized, and is the enjoyment of an extensive patronage. Few institutions can present greater advantages in the way of a healthy situation, refined society, commodious buildings, thorough instruction, efficient government, and reasonable charges.

TERMS:
For a session of four and a half months, (one half to be paid on entrance; the remainder on the 15th day of April.)
Board, including Washing, Fuel, and Room Rent, payable in gold \$67 50
Regular Tuition, " " " " " 25 00
Incidental Fee, " " " " " 2 00
French " " " " " 15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar, with use of instrument, each " " " 37 50
Ornamental branches at usual prices.

Each boarding pupil will furnish a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow cases, a corset or apron, and her own towels and nightgown.
After admission, no reduction will be made for the charges for board and tuition, for the session, except in cases of sickness protracted at least to the period of a month.
For further particulars, address
CHARLES B. STUART, President,
Mansfield, La.

CENTENARY COLLEGE.

Established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.
The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, \$75 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.
Boarding can be obtained at from \$20 to \$25 per month.
The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution in the Southern States.
The past history of the College is the pledge of its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.
The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY.

The exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first Wednesday in October next. Instruction will be given in the Schools of Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Biblical Literature. Civil Engineering and Analytical Chemistry will also be taught.
TERMS:
Tuition fees per term, \$40 00
Boarding fees, " " " 5 00
Board can be obtained at \$20 to \$25 per month.
W. M. WIGHTMAN, Chancellor

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The ninth session of this school will begin on Wednesday, 3d October, 1867.
The object of the school has ever been to afford a good classical and practical education, or a complete preparation for any stage of a College or University course.
TERMS: Tuition and Board, per month, \$40.
Payable \$200 in advance; balance on the 1st of March.
Every student who enters the school is expected to remain to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.
Families are required to furnish their own bed clothing, towels, wash-basin, mosquito-bar, etc. Circumstances can be obtained by addressing us at Baton Rouge, or Rev. J. C. Keener, D.D., New Orleans, La.

As the number of students is limited, it is earnestly requested that application be made as soon as possible.
W. H. N. MCGRUDER,
Baton Rouge, La., August 24, 1866.

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Yard on Josephine st. bet. Prytania & Coliseum
MR. GEO. O. BEATTY
Would inform his friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to fill orders for COAL and WOOD, and hopes, by giving his personal attention, to secure and merit their patronage.
Best ASH WOOD delivered at \$10.
Best OAK " " 9.
COAL \$1.
Orders left at Yard, or Price Current office, 129 Gravier street; or Peter Williams, corner Jackson and Rousseau streets, will meet with prompt attention.
nov 1 1866

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RACE, FOSTER & E. T. MERRICK,
Attorneys at Law,
CORNER OF CAMP STREET & COMMERCIAL PLACE,
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New Orleans.

SUNDAY SCHOOL VISITOR.

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Our readers will be delighted to learn that this beautiful Sunday School Paper is to be resumed the first of January. It will be published by the S. M. Publishing House, Nashville, Tennessee, and simultaneously at 112 Camp st., in this city. Those desiring the NEW ORLEANS edition should forward immediately to Rev. R. J. HARR, Agt., Lock Box 814, New Orleans.

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NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market exhibits the inactivity usual at this season of the year, but still a moderate business has been done in our leading staples, with an improvement of 10c toward the close, and a fair jobbing business in Western Produce. In the latter, we notice a firm market for provisions, with an advance in both Lard and Bacon, the former caused by some speculative enquiry and the latter by light supplies. We are still without any active movement to report in Tobacco, although it is understood there are orders pending, the execution of which would absorb most of the stock on sale. Operations in Sugar and Molasses are confined to retail transactions.

COTTON.—We left the market, at the time of our last report depressed by the rumor of the Liverpool telegrams. On Saturday there appeared to be very little enquiry at the opening of business, but subsequently several buyers came forward, and although the movement was checked by the unsatisfactory assortment offering, yet the sales summed up 1050 bales, at about previous rates. There was no material change on Monday, when 1150 bales were taken at Saturday's rates. Tuesday the market opened with an improved enquiry, which was subsequently stimulated by the encouraging tone of New York dispatches, and although the supply offered but little scope to buyers, yet the business comprised 1450 bales, at figures indicating an improvement in all grades of 1/2c per lb.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 3650 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 419 bales, against 650 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 231 bales.

The receipts at this port, since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas), are 706,340 bales, against 670,384 bales to same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 157,989 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 24,594 bales to Great Britain, of 18,378 to France, and an increase of 54,114 bales to other foreign ports.

We quote as follows:

| | |
|---------------|------------------|
| Low | 17 1/2 to 18 1/2 |
| Good Ordinary | 21 to 22 |
| Medium | 23 to 24 |
| High | 25 1/2 to 26 1/2 |

TOBACCO.—During the past three days the market has been quiet, but very firm at the subjoined quotations:

| | Light | Heavy |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Low Refused | 4 to 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 to 5 |
| Good do | 5 to 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 to 6 |
| Common Leaf | 6 to 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 to 7 |
| Medium | 7 to 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 to 8 |
| Fair | 8 to 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 to 9 |
| Prime | 9 to 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 to 10 |
| Choice Select | 10 to 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 to 11 |

FLOUR.—The market has continued rather quiet. There is a good demand for the choice grades of Extra, which are very scarce and command high figures. Other grades are in fair supply and moderate request.

Cattle Market.

| JEFFERSON CITY. | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Western Beef, choice per lb. net | 10 to 11 |
| Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb. net | 9 to 10 |
| Texas Cattle, choice per head | 45 to 55 |
| Texas Cattle, 2d quality, per head | 30 to 40 |
| Texas Cattle, 3d quality, per head | 15 to 20 |
| Hogs per lb. gross | 7 to 8 |
| Sheep in lots per head | \$5.00 to \$6.50 |
| Crook Sheep, per head | \$2.50 to \$3.50 |
| Texas Sheep, per head | \$1.50 to \$2.00 |
| Milk Cows, choice per head | \$80 to \$100 |
| Milk Cows, per head | \$50 to \$80 |
| Texas Cows, with Calves | \$8 to \$15 |
| Yearlings, per head | \$5.00 to \$10 |
| Calves per head | \$5.00 to \$10 |

HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Saddle and light harness Horses | \$200 to \$400 |
| Heavy draft Horses | 175 to 350 |
| Common do | 75 to 180 |
| Mules, 1st quality, broke | 200 to 220 |
| Do 2d do | 140 to 160 |
| Do 1st do unbroke | 150 to 180 |
| Do 2d do do | 75 to 120 |
| Mexican Mules | 40 to 90 |

Monetary.

We have again to notice a quiet money market, with very little movement in any department. There is, however, no excess of idle capital. The offerings of good commercial paper, exchange and collateral at the banks are fully equal to their available means. We hear of occasional negotiations of mortgage paper at 10 to 12 per cent. per annum, but dealers require not only productive city property as security, but signatures which guarantee prompt payment.

Gold has exhibited continued buoyancy, the upward course of the New York market having enabled sellers to realize advanced rates. The movement, however, has not shown much activity. The market closed at 140.

EXCHANGE.—Owing to the advance in gold and the scarcity of bills, foreign Exchange has improved. Sterling may be quoted at 149 to 150 for bill lading bills, 151 to 152 for A1 to first class clear, and 153 to 154 for bank, and France at 3.72 1/2 for A1 commercial, and 3.71 1/2 for bank.

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY. (Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES. FROM TO

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Agricultural Implements | 4 75 | 22 00 |
| Cotton and Sugar Hops | 9 50 | 10 50 |
| Cotton Scrapers | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Cultivators | 13 00 | 13 00 |
| Shovels | 10 00 | 18 00 |
| Spades | 11 00 | 20 00 |
| Axes | 15 | 18 00 |
| Bagging, per yard | — | — |
| Kentucky | — | — |
| East India | 26 | 27 |
| Bale Rope, Kentucky, per lb. | 104 | 11 |
| Bread, per 100 lbs. of Flour | 2 10 | 2 35 |
| Crackers | 11 00 | 11 00 |
| Bricks, Lake, per M | 20 00 | 25 |
| English, Fire | 45 00 | — |
| Candles, per lb. | — | — |
| Sperm, N Bedford | 42 | 43 |
| Tallow | 16 | 21 |
| Adamantine | 16 | 21 |
| Star | 16 | 21 |
| Chocolate, No 1 per lb | 55 | 67 |
| Sweet and Spiced | — | — |
| Cocoa, Western, per lb | — | — |
| Northern | — | — |
| Coal, Cannel, per ton | 11 | 13 00 |
| Anthracite, per ton | 55 | 60 |
| Western, per barrel | 22 1/2 | 24 |
| Coffee, Rio, per lb | 35 | 38 |
| Havana | 38 | 42 |
| Java | 38 | 42 |
| St. Domingo | 26 | — |
| Cotton Seed | — | — |
| Bongh, per ton | 9 00 | 14 00 |
| Tulled, per bushel | — | — |
| Copper, Blasted, per lb | 38 | 40 |
| Sheathing, per lb | 38 | 40 |
| Copper Bolts | 38 | 40 |
| Yellow Metal | 30 | 32 |
| Cardage, Manila, per lb | 23 | 24 |
| Tarred, American | 30 | 32 |
| Russia | 30 | 32 |
| Corn Meal, per bbl | 4 00 | 5 00 |
| Dyes, per lb | — | — |
| Logwood, Camp's | 5 | 6 |
| St. Domingo | 3 | 6 |
| Flat, Tampico | 5 | 6 |
| Indigo, per lb | 1 00 | 1 60 |
| Madder | 18 | 20 |
| Eggs, per doz. Western | 90 | 100 |
| Feathers, per lb | 90 | 100 |
| Fish, Cod, per box | 1 95 | 2 10 |
| Herrings | — | — |
| Mackerel, No 1, per bbl | 21 00 | — |
| No 2 | 20 00 | — |
| No 3 | 16 50 | — |
| Flaxseed, per lb | 4 | — |
| Superfine | 11 00 | 11 00 |
| Extra | 11 50 | 12 00 |
| Fine | 8 00 | 9 00 |
| Fruit, Prunes, per lb | 18 | 20 |
| Figs, Drum | 23 | — |
| Dried Apples | — | — |
| Crabapples, Zante | 17 | 19 |
| Almonds, soft shell | 34 | — |
| Raisins, N. H., per box | 4 15 | — |
| Lemon | 4 35 | — |
| Lemon Sicily, per box | 11 50 | — |
| Malaga, per box | — | — |
| Oranges, La. per 1000 | — | — |
| Glass, per box of 50 feet | 7 00 | — |
| French, 8 x 10 | 3 50 | 4 25 |
| 10 x 12 | 4 00 | 4 50 |
| 12 x 18 | 6 00 | — |
| Grain, per bushel | — | — |
| Malt, Western | 1 00 | 1 80 |
| Oats | 1 90 | 2 00 |
| Corn, shelled, per bushel | 1 25 | 1 90 |
| Beans, per bbl | 14 00 | 17 00 |
| Hops, per lb | 65 | 70 |
| Gunpowder, per keg | 7 50 | 8 50 |
| Cannon, per lb | 18 00 | 22 1/2 |
| Hay, Western, per ton | 18 00 | 20 00 |
| Northern | 18 00 | 20 00 |
| Louisiana | 18 00 | 20 00 |
| Hides, per lb | — | — |
| Dry salted Mexican | 19 | 20 |
| Wet salted, city slaughter | 19 | 20 |
| Kip Skins | 11 | 11 1/2 |
| Dry country | 15 | 15 1/2 |
| Pelts, per piece | 20 | 25 |
| Iron, Pig, per ton | 45 00 | — |
| Country, per ton | 64 | 75 |
| English, per lb | 52 | 6 |
| Hoop, per lb | 8 | 11 |
| Sheet | 8 | 11 |
| Bolter | 9 | 10 |
| Nail Rods | 12 | 14 |
| Iron Cotton Ties | 10 | 11 |
| Castings, American | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Lime, Western, per bbl | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Shell Lime | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Rockland, &c | 2 10 | 2 00 |
| Cement, per gallon | 2 75 | 3 25 |
| Louisiana | 40 | 45 |
| Muscovado | 47 1/2 | 50 |
| Refined, Rebolted | — | — |
| Moss, per lb | — | — |
| Gray, Country | 34 | — |
| Black do | 42 | 54 |
| Select, water rotted | 6 | 7 |
| Nails, Am. 4 & 6d, per lb | 15 | 16 1/2 |
| Wrought, German | 15 | 16 1/2 |
| English | 18 | 20 |
| Naval Stores, per bbl | — | — |
| Pitch | 4 00 | 4 00 |
| Rosin, No 1 | 3 50 | 4 00 |
| No 2 | 3 25 | 3 50 |
| No 3 | 3 00 | — |
| Spirits Turp, per gallon | 47 1/2 | 50 |
| Oil, Lard, bright | 2 00 | 3 50 |
| Coal Oil | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| In cases | 45 | 45 |
| Cotton Seed, Crude | 60 | 65 |
| Refined | 1 05 | 1 05 |
| Tanners' per gallon | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Oil, Lard, Linseed, per ton | 37 50 | — |
| Cotton Seed | — | — |
| Provisions, per bbl | — | — |
| Beef, Mess, Northern | 20 00 | 23 00 |
| Western | 15 00 | 20 00 |
| North half bbl | 16 50 | — |
| Dried, per lb | — | — |
| Tongues, per doz | 16 | 11 00 |
| Pork, Mess | 24 75 | 25 00 |
| Prime Mess | 21 00 | 22 00 |
| Hog, round, per lb | — | — |
| Bacon, Hams, per lb | 15 | 16 |
| Shoulders | 16 | 20 |
| Sides | 13 | 14 |
| Green Shoulders | 11 | — |
| Lard, Prime, in tierces | 13 | — |
| Fat, in tierces | 14 | — |
| Butter, Northern | 25 | 30 |
| Western | 25 | 30 |
| Cheese, American | 14 | 16 |
| Potatoes, per bbl | 2 50 | 4 00 |
| Onions | 6 50 | 6 50 |
| Green Apples | 3 00 | 6 00 |
| Rice, per lb, Louisiana | 11 | 11 1/2 |
| Carolina | 11 | 11 1/2 |
| Salt, refined, per lb | 14 | 22 |
| Crude | 13 | 15 |
| Salt, per lb | — | — |
| Liverpool, fine, warehouse | 2 20 | 2 50 |
| coarse, cargo | 2 15 | 2 50 |
| from warehouse | 2 15 | 2 50 |
| from store | 2 25 | 2 50 |
| Turkey Island, per bushel | 40 | 50 |
| Soup, per lb, Western | 8 | 10 |
| Northern | 10 | 12 |
| Southern | 10 | 12 |
| Castile | 14 | 16 |
| Sugar, Louisiana, per lb | 13 1/2 | 15 1/2 |
| Havana, White | 14 1/2 | 15 1/2 |
| Brown | 11 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| Tobacco, in bbls, per lb | 10 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Jalisco, Cutters | 19 | 21 |
| Choice and Selections | 17 | 19 |
| Fine Leaf | 13 1/2 | 14 1/2 |
| Medium Leaf | 8 | 11 1/2 |
| Fair Leaf | 11 | 13 1/2 |
| Common Leaf | 6 1/2 | 8 1/2 |
| Good Refused | 5 | 6 |
| Common Refused | 4 | 5 |
| Texas Cotton, per lb | 60 | 60 |
| Balling | 15 | 15 |
| Hemp, Washed, per lb | 34 | 34 |
| Barry | — | — |
| — | — | — |

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

| MONTHS. | Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| JAN. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| FEB. | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| MAR. | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| APR. | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| MAY. | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| JUNE. | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| JULY. | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| AUG. | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| SEP. | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 1 | 2 |
| OCT. | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| NOV. | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| DEC. | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| JAN. | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1867.

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AGENTS:

See Mews in Winter Time.

BY JEAN INGLOW.

Wailed beside a dark gray sea,

And said, "O world how cold thou art!

Thou poor white world, I pity thee,

For joy and warmth from thee depart.

"In rising wave flecks off the snow,

Wade on the drag each other chase,

Woe powdery whirle they blow

Woe misty fragments down its face.

"The sea is cold, and dark its rim,

Water also covering on the wild,

And I, beside this watery brim,

Am also lonely, also cold."

Up, and drew toward a rock,

Where many mews made twittering sweet;

Wings appeared, the clustering flock

Did pat the sea-grass with their feet—

Rock but half submerged, the sea

Rise up and washed it while they fed;

Their food and foolish ecstasy

A wondering in my fancy bred.

Joy companied with every cry,

Joy in their food, in that keen wind,

That heaving sea, that shaded sky,

And in themselves, and in their kind.

The phantoms of the deep at play!

What fables traced the twittering things;

Laughing paddlings in the spray,

And delicate lifting up of wings.

Then all at once a flight, and fast

The lovely crowd flew out to sea;

Each own life had been recast,

And had not looked more changed to me.

"Where is the cold? You clouded skies

Have only dropped their curtains low

To shade the old mother where she lies

Shrouding a little 'neath the snow.

"The cold is not in crag, nor scar,

Not in the snows that lap the lea,

Not in the wings that beat the air,

Delighting, on the crested sea;

"No, nor in you exultant wind

That shakes the oak and bends the pine.

Look near, look in, and thou shalt find

Some sense of cold, fond fool, but true!"

With that I felt the gloom depart,

And thoughts within me did unfold,

Woe machine warned me to the heart;

Troubled in joy, and was not cold.

O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

SHANGHAI, China, May 15, 1867.

Editor: I see that you are

as to the increasing facilities

of communication being de-

veloped between America and

China, and am happy to acknowl-

edge the receipt of a large file of

your excellent paper, per the Pa-

cific and China mail steamer Colo-

mbia. It has been a long while

since I enjoyed such a treat. Pre-

vious messengers of the Churches,

now refreshing in this land of

darkness!

It will be nine years next De-

cember since my appointment to

the China mission, and seven next

since my arrival in Shanghai,

for five years of that time we

have been without letters or pa-

and we in turn will send you from time to time, if not regularly, such items as may contribute to your information and interest in this great work. Remember, brother, we are becoming acclimated in the full sense of the word. We have been in China so long, and have become so accustomed to the Chinese style and appearance of things that there is nothing new or strange to our eyes, and all the force and vividness of first impressions have long since abated.—Would be glad to contribute, either publicly through the papers, or privately by letter, any information relating to China and the Chinese, whether of a political or religious nature, provided I had some intimation of what is demanded.

This is an ancient and vast country, and the people among whom we live at this time belong rather to the days of Moses than of Christ. Indeed the China of the present is a fossil of great antiquity, and presents the rare phenomena of a people, who, surprised, as one might believe, by a sudden congelation, preserve, even at this advanced period of their existence, the attitudes, manners, opinions, costumes, institutions, and language, in a word, the whole manner of life, in the midst of which they were seized by that sudden cataclysm. This view is forced upon us by the date and appearance of everything around us.—The country is denuded and barren—there is nothing fresh and new. The chair of State is broken at every joint—the government is helpless, a mere shadow of power—a pretense. The whole affair resembles more an automaton on a treadmill than anything of which we can conceive. The people are stupid conformers to "old custom," whose brain is in their belly, and their destiny, according to popular belief, a bird or a beast. There is no power or influence of amelioration present. This is the dark and populous valley of the shadow of death—everything is wasting, decaying—there is nothing vital, substantial. Even Fovism and Buddhism, those twin promulgators of all idolatry and superstition; and Confucianism, the great-est emise and clog the nation ever felt, are fast perishing with the nation whose downfall they have long since prepared.

Now is the time for the Christian church to manifest herself, to enlarge her borders and strengthen her stakes in this land. "Thou fool," says St. Paul, "it shall not be quickened unless it die," and from what observations I have been able to make as to China, I am ready to pronounce the process of dying far advanced, and that the Gospel of the Son of Righteousness, with healing, life-giving beams cannot be denied to it much longer without jeopardizing the hopes of the Church and indefinitely deferring the regeneration and future glory of this people. I think the present aspect of affairs should encourage, rather than discourage, every available effort on the part of Christendom. There are not wanting evidences that the Chinese begin to see themselves as they are seen. There are also symptoms of distrust and doubt manifest. China is not all the world; the "Son of Heaven" (Yun-le) the only thing required in a nation. These, and such as these, are the lessons which this inert and slow-bellied people are gradually learning, yet without the assistance of the Church when will they arrive at the truth?

There is a great work beginning here—now is the time, the opportune moment, to prosecute it. The field, the harvest, is great but the laborers are few. Rich rewards await the coming of our Zion, let her be bold and vigorous; her patience in prayer and labor of love shall be crowned with success. I long to see the day when the vigorous ubiquity of our self-denying itinerancy shall possess the length and breadth of this land. We are gathering around us young men who are willing to engage in the work of evangelization. Some are being instructed and trained for helpers and preachers, and we hope from this time forth to be able constantly to increase our numbers and thrust them out as fast as the means are forthcoming to sustain them. They are our main dependence; the work must be prosecuted through their agency and instrumentality. I recently recommended them to the special consideration of the Board, and urged that immediate provision be made to avail to the utmost extent possible of their services.—Once get the work properly organized, and an efficient corps of native helpers in the field, and it will not be long till our system can be made self-sustaining, and the work of the foreign missionary be limited to the preparation of a Church literature, and instructing and superintending the work of the native agents, which in comparison will require but few in number.

Would that our people could be awakened to the lofty conceptions of what awaits their faithful efforts in the China mission. What if the past has been slow and grievous, and each soul obtained at the enormous price of a thousand taels, be not discouraged, the time is at hand when every tael shall be rewarded with a soul, and it may be that for every cash (mill) so expended a compound return shall be made. I confess to an enthusiasm for this work. I left all to identify my life and labors with it. I love it, and that old text, "whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might," is my motto and watch-word in its prosecution.

The Chinese mission has long been a sort of spiritual epiphyte, attached to, and in some sense in contact with, the M. E. Church, South, but destitute to a great extent of its vitality and energy.—The last five years of its existence have been extremely perilous, yet scarcely passed notwithstanding its entire separation from our— I hope, therefore, that wise counsels and liberal plans will now obtain, and a vigorous prosecution of this work be at once determined upon. During the trying period above alluded to your missionaries did not suffer want, but our mental agonies and anxieties for the fate of the mission were intense. When our funds failed we betook ourselves to secular engagements, preaching and laboring at such times as the circumstances left available. The evil effects, however, of our embarrassments and secular engagements upon our Church and other churches here were deleterious in the extreme. They were unable to understand the necessities of our situation, and prone, as all Chinamen are, to estimate any relation or calling by the amount of profit in cash realizable therefrom, they naturally came to the conclusion that money is the paramount consideration and chief motive of our efforts. Show me your money and I will show you my faith, is the rule of Chi-

nese practice, and our example encouraged rather than discouraged its avowal in the Church. I tell you these things plainly because I fear there are some whose sympathies are wrongly excited. We have not suffered physical destitution—are not heroes in distress.—We have always, so far, been able to secure a livelihood and maintenance by effort, and are doing so even now, both brother L. and myself, but the Mission, the Mission needs all your sympathies and demands your speedy assistance. We entered into our present engagements, hoping that this year's remittances would suffice to liquidate the debt we incurred last year in expectation of being able to give unremitting attention to the prosecution of our legitimate labors. The debt is fully due and our anxiety to receive the promised remittance is great. A recent remittance enabled me to pay up part of it and our credit is good yet, but I am anxious to have done with the darkness and suspense of the past and enter upon a new and unembarrassed career.

Brother L. is at present engaged as Interpreter to the Municipal Council in the English Settlement, and I have charge of the Chinese Government School in the city of Shanghai, and in the mean time we prosecute our work as far as possible. My position in the School is a desirable one, and it is a question in my mind whether under the best of circumstances it would not be well, if possible, to hold on to it. I had it in 1864 but was thrown out of it by an anti-foreign Tontar, who substituted an indifferent Chinese scholar, a friend of his, notwithstanding the whole School and the Literary Chancery entreated to the contrary. I was restored last March, on the removal of the Tontar who introduced the Chinaman. The School is in connection with the Chinese College of this place, and consists at present of about forty pupils, mostly from 12 to 20 years of age, and of the better class of society. I serve them in the morning from 9 to 12, three hours, each day except the Sabbath, and have every afternoon and the Sabbath for the regular mission employments, during which time I preach in the chapels and also make bi-monthly visits to our out-stations. My circuit work is partially abandoned at present, and we are unable to extend our visits to Szechow as formerly. At Nan Tsiang I baptised the infant daughter of our native assistant last quarter and admitted one candidate on probation. Last Sabbath, in one of our little chapels in this place, I admitted four candidates to a probationary relation, one of them a student formerly taught by me in the Government School. We have now on probation eight candidates for full admission into the Church, and there are others who are almost persuaded to be Christians—halting between two opinions. We have two day schools in operation, in which are about 25 boys, who are engaged studying christian books, under christian teachers. They constitute an interesting Sabbath School class, and are storing in their minds an immense amount of valuable christian truth. The teachers are young men whom we design to instruct with a view to future usefulness. Upon the whole our work is in a healthful condition and our prospects brightening.

The health of our families remains very good. The spring is advancing and the intense and much dreaded summer will be here

soon. I do not, however, apprehend anything like an epidemic or even an unusual season. Sun-stroke or heat apoplexy was the only unfavorable symptom of the last summer. Cholera was here in 1862-3, and since that time has gradually withdrawn westward visiting successively almost every nation in its course. I fear, from the reports I see in the papers, that you will have its presence in your city and the South generally this year.—May the good Lord spare you the scourge and save our dear people from further sorrow and depletion.

Now, my dear brother, I must close, as the "Colorado" will be here soon on her return trip to America, and I have availed myself of her passing to send you a few lines and initiate, if desirable, a "now and then" correspondence with you. I have not much time for writing, besides, I am so unaccustomed to it, having been denied the pleasure so long, that it is quite a laborious task for me. I hope, however, that I shall be able to send you something by each return of the China Mail Steamer, at least for the present. Will you please call the attention of all those who may be interested in the fact, to the mail service of the West Pacific Company, which extends to China and Japan. The postage on letters from America to China is only ten cents, I believe, and from the first of July next will come to hand monthly; whereas via Southampton, England, the postage is 45 cents, and letters would not arrive any sooner although we have a semi-monthly service from thence. In haste, YOUNG J. ALLEN.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM SWITZERLAND.

ZURICH, Switzerland, June 26, '67

DEAR ADVOCATE:—Thinking my brother preachers would like to hear from me, and not knowing their Post Offices, nor having time to write to each individually, I desire the privilege of addressing them through your columns.

I have not quite turned to a Dutchman, but I'll say to my German brethren, that I can attend their meetings when I return, and know when and to what, to say "amen." I hope also, to be able to do the same in French. It is now my purpose to be back in time, to take part in the proceedings of our next conference session, which I learn is to be convened in New Orleans. I have occupied the pulpit but few times on the continent, but have tried to preach by example, and to improve the time by preparing a religious work, which I trust under God's blessing will prove "good seed," and bring forth abundant fruit for the glory of God, in the salvation of many souls. I could not be idle and be satisfied. I feel that my mission and work are not finished. I feel that to preach Jesus is the happiest, as well as highest and holiest calling on earth. I often yearn to be with you in your labors and sacrifices. It is my sincere prayer that you all may be abundantly successful. By a letter from Bro. Wynn, I learn that Father Kinsley and Bro. R. E. Alexander have fallen at their posts, and have gone up to possess that goodly heritage which is reserved for the faithful. May God bless their families, and may we all like them be ready when our Master calleth. The German and Swiss Conference, of the M. E. Church, with Bishop Kinsley presiding, has just closed its annual session at this place. I had the pleasure of attending its deliberations, and am much pleased with the men who compose it. They are a fine body of men, numbering about thirty, I think. The work has been somewhat successful the past year. There were five Deacons and six

Elders ordained this Conference. It was a very harmonious session. They resolved to build their new Martin Mission House, in Frankfort on the Main. T. Martin, of New York, has given the mission \$25,000 for this purpose. I do not know that it is good policy to expend so much money and labor, as they are spending, in a country already Christian and Protestant. The Lutheran and Zwingli churches are generally very orthodox, and are well supported and attended. I have heard many true evangelical sermons here, at the "Frau Munster," and three thousand people join in singing praise to God, at one time. The membership of the M. E. Church, here, are generally very ignorant, and it will be a long while before the better classes will be reached by them. I trust God may make them the instruments of good.—Bishop Kinsley is a very good Presiding officer, and preached as a very good sermon on Sabbath.—There is one thing which I think decidedly wrong; that is to represent to these poor people, that the negro is an object of charity, to whom they should lend assistance. There is not a negro in the South, but who, if he will, can earn three times as much per day, week, month or year, as can be earned in Europe. I admit that the negro's situation at present, is unenviable; still it is far better than that of the laboring class of Europe. The negroes of the South as a class, have always had more real gospel privileges than this people. I could write a good deal, but I hope to see you soon, face to face. May God abundantly bless you all.

Yours in Christ,

R. F. WHITE.

MOBILE CONFERENCE.

We are requested to publish the following report on District Conferences for the information of all whom it may concern. We believe it has appeared in our columns before.

REPORT ON DISTRICT CONFERENCES.

The following amended Preamble and Resolutions in reference to District Conferences, was adopted by the Mobile Conference.

WHEREAS, the late General Conference adopted a plan of Lay-representation in the Annual and General Conferences, and submitted the same to the several Annual Conferences for ratification or rejection; and in case of ratification, empowered each Annual Conference to devise its own plan for the election of lay-delegates from the several Presiding Elders' districts of the same; therefore,

Resolved, That in the contingency named, this business shall be transacted by District Conferences, to be constituted as follows:

1. A meeting of all the traveling preachers and official members of the Stations, Circuits, and Missions, within each Presiding Elder's district, shall be called annually by the Presiding Elder thereof, at such time as he shall specify, and at such place as he shall specify for the meeting.

2. In the absence of a Bishop, the Presiding Elder of the district shall preside in the Conference; and in the absence of both, the Conference shall elect its own presiding officer.

3. The Conference shall elect a Secretary to keep a record of the proceedings of the body, and to this office the duties of Treasurer shall also be appended.

4. It shall be the duty of the District Conference to adopt such measures for the advancement of all the interests of the Church in its bounds as it may deem best, consistent with the laws of the Church, according to an order of business to be adopted by the same. It shall also appoint the place of its own meeting.

5. If the plan of Lay-delegation shall become a law of the Church, it shall also be the business of the District Conference to elect delegates to the Annual Conference. Provided, that no traveling preacher who has avoted in the Annual Conference, shall vote on this question in the District Conference.

6. The holding of District Conferences shall not be contingent upon the final adoption of Lay-representation by the Church.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Mr. Editor: What is the essential point of difference between Papal and Protestant Christianity? What is the pivot, or point of difference? I understand it to be this: On the part of Luther, and those prominently engaged in the Reformation of the church in the 16th century, it was contended that the pope and his bishops enacted church laws, and practiced, and propagated things, and doctrines which were not only detrimental to but subversive of the Christian religion. They pointed to many laws and acts of this kind, and claimed that the notorious religious condition of the church, which nobody could fail to see or to acknowledge, was owing to this exercise of unlawful authority on the part of the Pope. On the other hand, these laws and church practices were not, as a whole, defended, or attempted to be defended by the defenders of popery. Nevertheless, while they did by no means admit the justness of all these complaints, they contended that the remedy proposed for such as might be liable to complaint, was illegal, subversive of a fundamental principle in Christianity, and would in the end do more harm than good.

While it was agreed on all hands that there was, or at least might be, many things in the church needing reformation, or modification, they differed radically, and as wide as the poles, as to the proper remedy. On the one hand it was contended that there was an inherent and fundamental principle lying in the very foundation and being of the church, which must be adhered to under all circumstances—that was the immediate and perpetual existence of paramount church authority in permanently existing church officers and their legal successors. The persons now in office, it was contended, have the rightful authority, and there can by possibility be no other. The functions of authority have come regularly down to them, man by man, from the Apostles of Christ. The present pope is the supreme power, because this supreme power has descended to him by a regular and unbroken succession of transfers, and it has not so descended to any other man now living in the world. To resist his authority, therefore, is to resist divine authority; in effect, it is the same thing.

And so, their argument continued—if there be laws in the church, that need modification or change, a very probable thing—approach the pope and his counsel, show the necessity of the reform, and he will correct such abuses and irregularities as he may be convinced, need reformation. This, they say is his business,—he is engaged all the while in this wholesome oversight of the church. But, they say, for men to resist his authority, authority thus regularly possessed by regular, successive ordination thereto—is upon schism which cannot be justified under any circumstances.

This was the ground taken by the papists. The question was not as to the justification of every church law, and practice especially considered, but as to where church authority was to be found and by what means it was to be ascertained. They relied, exclusively on the principle or doctrine, now commonly called Apostolic Succession.

And now, how was this plausible argument—certainly it is plausible—met on the other hand, by those dissenters we commonly call the Reformers?

They replied, that the doctrine contended for, could not possibly be the fundamental law of the church, for that it would make the church provide for its own ruin. They contended, that it was unnatural, illegal and even preposterous to suppose that the church could deliberately, and by fundamental law, make provision for the subversion of Christianity, and the ruin of the church. They pointed to the history of the church for several hundred years then last past, and to

its then present condition, as incontrovertible proof that the doctrine contended for, had resulted in the almost total extinction of Christianity—that is, the religion of Christianity, from the Church—that under this doctrine, what was now called church, was a mass of political putridity, corruption and crime; that it not only did not teach, but did not tolerate religion; that under this regime, Christianity was a crime punishable with the highest penalties.

This is exactly the issue, first and last, between Protestantism and Romanism, and there is none other, except adjunctively and collaterally. And yet the worthy but mistaken bishop of the diocese of Mississippi, being a Protestant, writes contrary to his church and to mine, in support of this fundamental principle of Romanism. R. AUBREY.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

(CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.)

As an excuse for non-attendance on social prayer, another says, "it's not convenient." If, indeed it is so great an inconvenience that the observance would involve more loss than gain, more injury than benefit, you may be excused. Let us ask you if it is such an inconvenience, that it would keep you from any other interesting assemblage for pleasure or business? "But we only go to the prayer-meeting? Some professedly religious people never go at all." "But we can pray at home." Certainly, and we hope you do, but, are you likely to do so more frequently, or faithfully by absenting yourself from the social meeting for prayer? We fear not. If the word of God, and the practice of the pious may guide our conclusion, we must fear you will not be so much in the spirit of devotion at home, if you neglect to cultivate the devotional spirit elsewhere. You are a dependent mortal, and you need the help of God's house to stir and move your heart. But further—according to Scripture teaching, and the example of the pious, it will not be safe for you to take the position that you are to do nothing that is inconvenient, or that cost some sort of sacrifice. If heaven is worth anything, it is worth everything: If we will do nothing for God's cause, but that which is entirely convenient, and compatible with worldly things, we shall do nothing, and all public efforts to be useful and do good, must be given up. Are you willing to be recognized as only a sort of lobby, and outside member of God's church? Surely not.

But lastly to get at the bottom of your difficulties in relation to this matter, we must express for you, what you have never said aloud, or scarcely allowed yourself even to think. "We do not feel like going to prayer-meeting." Alas! if this be so, the real cause of the various excuses you have urged, it is a most alarming spiritual symptom. If prayer be the breath of the soul, and if spiritual breathing has become so difficult and painful, it requires no great skill to make out a diagnosis of your case, or to determine the fatal result, unless there is a great and speedy improvement. The mournful fact, that although professedly pious, we feel no disposition to join in social prayer, is most alarming.

Let us now consider some of the more obvious and important benefits of social prayer. We must think the important spiritual uses of social prayer have not been intelligently considered, and appreciated by quite too many professing and calling themselves Christians. To illustrate, suppose that men had long realized their helplessness, and had long deplored the insufficiency of the world to give them peace, and had long sought this way and that, in vain for joy. Suppose then it were announced for the first time that God would hear prayer, would pardon sin, would renew our natures, and give us the rest and peace we had so long sought, and sought in

vain, and in addition to all this, would give the gracious privilege to pray for others, for all our race. What a thrill of joy would such an announcement send through the church!

Yet, this is the privilege with which we have long been familiar. Fallen angels, and finally impenitent men who have abused and lost the "day of salvation," are denied this gracious privilege. If it could only be granted them with the blessed aid of the Holy Spirit, as we enjoy it, it would make hope blossom in the shades of despair, and lost souls bound with immortal rapture. Now do we appreciate our privileges as glad tidings? Alas! many do not. An announcement for a meeting where guilty and miserable men may pray, falls upon the ear as a dull and common thing. Of all evils, sin is the greatest—of all deliverances, salvation from sin is the best, it is for this we gather in social prayer.

Attendance on social prayer is a good example to the young, a comfort to the bereaved, and a help to the penitent. It is promotive of Christian acquaintance and fellowship—it binds us to one another, and to the church of God. Our interest is increased in the subjects of our prayer, the success of the preached Word, the prosperity of the church, and the triumph of the gospel in the earth.

A large attendance would exert a social and moral power, and bring many of the unconvinced into the hallowed circle, and thus instrumentally lead them to God.

What should ever be of profound and abiding interest to us, the meeting for social prayer may be a means of quickening our spiritual life, and cultivating the graces of the spirit. This is personally the noblest end to which we can aspire, the best consummation we can desire. Let us not be calculating how little purity, how little love, and how little spiritual power will do, but let us seek how much purity, how much power, and how much love may be ours. We desire, if earnest Christians, we must desire to see Christ's cause prosper, and his kingdom come, souls bought with his blood brought to the knowledge of the truth, and made sons and heirs of God. Forsake not then the assembling of yourselves together as the manner of some is. W.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The bill introduced by Mr. Stevens, Pennsylvania, to-day, to enable the inhabitants of the Southern States to form State governments, is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all governments and pretended governments within that portion of the territory which lately claimed to belong to the Confederate States of America, and which the United States have conquered, to-wit: the territory lately called the State of Virginia, (here follows names of all the Southern States, designated as Virginia is, and the bill then proceeds as follows:—) are hereby declared null and void and of no effect, other than that which they shall derive from the action of Congress. The municipal corporations and offices existing de facto for local purposes shall be continued until Congress, or those authorized by Congress, shall determine their existence.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That until the said territory shall be prepared with proper constitutions and regularly admitted into the Union as new States it shall be governed as follows: Three commissioners, civilians, shall be chosen by the joint action of the Senate and House of Representatives for each of the divisions now called military districts, two of whom shall be nominated by the House and one by the Senate, who shall be called Commissioners of Reconstruction. They shall discharge all the duties which, by the act of March 2, 1867, and its supplement of March 23, 1867, are now enjoined upon the military commanders, except so far as is altered by this act, and they shall proceed to correct and complete the registration already in progress with all convenient speed. When the registration is completed they shall take the same action with regard to the formation of the Constitution as is now prescribed to the military commanders in the acts of March 2, and whenever any portion

of said territory shall have been formed into a proper State, and its Constitution submitted to Congress and approved by it, it shall be admitted into the Union and declared capable of representation in the Congress of the United States. The military commanders and all military authority are hereby relieved from any duty within said Territory, except the preservation of the peace, which they shall enforce, upon the demand of the commissioners of reconstruction or any of them. The admission of new States into the Union and the reconstruction of old ones is the sole duty and work of Congress, and neither the President or any head of department, nor the judiciary nor the military, have any right to interfere in such matters unless required by the Congress of the United States. The opinion of the Attorney General upon any point connected with the admission of new States or the reconstruction of destroyed ones, is unauthorized and ought not to be obtained upon Government, lest there may be a misunderstanding with regard to who are entitled to exercise the elective franchise, both in the election of delegates to form a convention, and in the confirmation or rejection of any Constitution they may form; it is declared that all such persons who voluntarily engaged in the late rebellion shall be excluded from registration, and such fact may be proved by parole evidence, and for that purpose the commissioners of Reconstruction, or either of them, shall have full power to call witnesses, administer oaths, ask questions, and conduct the examination in such manner as may be necessary to ascertain the truth. Any false swearing under this law shall be deemed felony and punished as such. The residence required in said acts must be continuous, immediately preceding the election at which the vote is offered. No person who during the time of the rebellion, held any judicial or executive office under the Government called the Confederate States of America, or under either of said States, shall be registered, nor military officers who, during the existence of the Government of the Confederate States, held offices either in its army, or in the army or militia of said States; and nothing in this act shall be held to admit to registration any of the classes excluded by the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Commission of Reconstruction, each within its own jurisdiction, shall have full power to remove any municipal officer or magistrate or State judge, and if it sees proper, to fill the vacancy by new appointment whenever it shall deem the public good shall require it. From the acts and doings of the respective boards and commissions there shall be no appeal except to Congress.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act of March 2, 1867, and its supplement of March 23, 1867, as is not altered by this act, shall remain in full force and virtue.

Added to the bill, but without any words of enactment, is a paragraph in these words:

"If the Commissioners of the State of Texas and the State of Louisiana shall adjudge that the interests of the country require the division of Texas into two States, they shall proceed to run and mark the division line and prepare them for admission into the Union as herein prescribed."

The following is the closing speech of Mr. Thad. Stevens on the new reconstruction bill. Our position as conquered territories is pungently defined.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, then took the floor and said he must confess that a small portion of the blame for the condition of affairs may be attached to Congress, because the proper language had not been used in former bills owing to the indistinct knowledge of the condition of the country. If the States lately in rebellion had been recognized as conquered provinces and had been treated accordingly from the beginning, there would have been but little difficulty in the way of a proper reconstruction of the entire South. But we were not all prepared to understand or agree that it was conquered territory in the usual acceptance of that term. A nation was afflicted with a civil war which for a time was called and denominated an insurrection. It included in its territorial borders twelve millions of people who no longer claimed to belong to the United States and who attempted to set up an independent Government. They raised large armies to defend their pretensions and we recognized them, not as an independent nation, but as independent belligerents, subject to all the rights, pains, penalties and forfeitures of belligerents. We were then at war as two independent nations, and after we conquered it was for us to say whether we would treat them as a vanquished nation or whether without penitence we would permit them again to resume their places with us. We conquered, and what did we conquer? The Confederate Government. We conquered all the States that became by their own act part or parcel of the Confederacy. We conquered a Government which claimed that it owed no allegiance to the Government of the United States, and for gentlemen now to claim that these States still have supreme rights, and that they are still States in the Union, looks like a bald absurdity. We con-

quered the Confederate armies and placed the States at once under the control of military law. When territory is once conquered by arms it is always governed by the military power and by the command of the army until the legislative power shall have spoken, and the legislative orders must then be obeyed, and not till then is the territory relieved of military rule. Much is said of the President of the United States being the Commander-in-Chief of the armies and of the enforcement upon his powers. Until superseded by Congress there was no objection to the President's exercise of military rule in the Southern States. But he assumed legislative powers, and instead of treating the Southern communities as conquered, he proposed to receive them back as sovereign States. That was no part of the duty or prerogative of the Commander-in-Chief of the army. If an insurrection breaks out among the Indians of Nebraska, Congress can pass a law to quell that insurrection and can give orders to the commander of the armies and send him there; but it is no part of the duty of that commander to do any act to regulate the government of that insurrectionary district. He can only execute the orders given to him by Congress. The Constitution declares that Congress may make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the army and navy; and with that the Executive has nothing to do; and when, military law prevailing, he appoints civil officers, he makes a mistake. The military may be placed in the South as a police until peace is fully restored, and if Congress chooses to put military officers there as its agents, it has the right and power to do so. He (Mr. Stevens) denied that the President could call upon his Attorney General for instructions to be given to military commanders under a law of Congress. It was the business of Congress itself to construe the law. As to the constitutional right, it should be known to the President by this time (and he hoped there was not a negro school that did not know it), that the Constitution does not apply to the Territories. The Constitution was made for States and the Territories belong to the whole number. The States having been conquered, are in the attitude of Territories. The Confederate States are our property and its citizens are our subjects, and subject to the supreme rule of Congress and of no other body, and no other power has any right to interfere. But one thing is clear, and that is that the people are and have been under military authority and subject to military rule and trial by commission and court-martial, and if he had had his way he would have organized a Military Commission long ago and tried Jeff. Davis and all his Cabinet for the murder of Union prisoners at Andersonville and Salisbury. He would not say what he would have done with them after the conviction, but he would at least have tried them. In conclusion, Mr. Stevens referred to Mexican affairs and said he would not shrink from saying that such a punishment as Maximilian had received was in his view very proper. [Applause.] He would not advocate executions here, but he condemned the sickly sentimentalism that pretended such a shudder at the shedding of reasonable blood.

The question was then taken upon the adoption of the amendment proposed by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, and Mr. Benjamin, of Missouri, and they were agreed to.

"THE OHISIS." Under this title, the *National Intelligencer*, of the 18th, contains a leader, which discusses, in its grave and solemn manner, the former and the recently passed reconstruction acts, showing particularly, the latter's effect as respects the Presidential office. The following extract will show the position of the *Intelligencer*.

Without considering whether or not by an abuse of the constitution, Congress has thought fit to occasion an immense accession to the jurisdiction of the United States, as a Government of limited powers, and consistently with the accession, has made provision for a corresponding complement of officers and agents, greater in number, perhaps, than the entire official list of the United States hitherto; and, also, for a system of colonial government and political regulation, comprised in the residuum of former laws of the States respectively, and in the statutes of which these, including the present bill, are the principal, which may go under the general name of "reconstruction laws," the marked features of this system are three:

1. That the Government is essentially military.

2. That all the officers and agents employed in its administration, executive, legislative and judicial—primarily Federal, or so by adoption, under and by virtue of said statutes—are removable at pleasure.

3. That the President of the United States is virtually exonerated by these laws from agency or responsibility in their execution. A fourth peculiarity of the highest consequence at an earlier day, has now fallen somewhat behind the present inquiry, except as facilitating apprehension, viz: The President was ousted in his magistracy, in a great degree, over these States, in common with the other States of the Union, in as far as their constitutional relations correspond with the latter, by the passage of the act of the 2d of March. But the pleasure of Congress in excluding all their representatives left their condition such as to render it expedient, in his judgment, rather to waive the question than to prolong the disturbance. This forbearance he had the power, however ineffectually for the end, to exercise, because he was bound to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts. They were acts which could be executed, and if so, but one executive existed to perform that duty. But acts of

Congress, which purport to execute from or forbid the President to execute them, cannot be laws. States which the President is bound to execute. The starting question, then, is, whether the right to treat as laws, in actual instance, the several provisions of this bill that contemplate their execution without his authority?

Rest satisfied with doing well, and leave others to talk of you what they please.

GROWTH OF THE DUTCH CHURCH. During the last forty years, the Dutch Reformed Churches have increased from 150 to 434; the membership from 10,000 to 50,000. The last decade has been a period of prosperous growth. In it more than half a million of dollars have been raised for educational purposes within the previous century. In 1857, the receipts for domestic missions and building fund were little over \$16,000; in 1867, they were \$46,498. The receipts for foreign missions increased nearly fivefold—from \$12,303 to \$110,000. The Church contributed nearly \$250,000 to benevolent objects last year. It comprises 424 churches, 55,917 members, over 3,000 whom were added last year by profession.

THE BAPTISTS IN AMERICAN CITIES. Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., of Louisville, made a speech at the Chicago Anniversaries, which attracted special attention, and from which the following extract is made:—"According to the latest census, the most reliable ecclesiastical statistics, there is in the United States one evangelical Christian in every six of the population. In the city of New York, there is one in twenty. In St. Louis is one in twenty-two. The disproportion between city and country is still more marked in the Baptist denomination. The following table will exhibit this fact:

| | Population. | No. of Baptists. | No. of Presbyterians. |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| New York City | 8,880,734 | 16,741 | 14,100 |
| New York City | 813,668 | 10,469 | 11,200 |
| Rochester | 69,000 | 1,290 | 1,200 |
| Albany | 2,250,000 | 46,129 | 1,200 |
| Chicago | 200,000 | 2,567 | 1,100 |
| St. Louis | 1,000,000 | 60,900 | 1,100 |
| Detroit | 75,000 | 8,588 | 1,100 |
| Kentucky | 1,155,738 | 81,588 | 1,100 |
| Louisville | 120,000 | 2,800 | 1,100 |
| St. Louis | 1,155,738 | 44,817 | 1,100 |
| St. Louis | 204,227 | 2,647 | 1,100 |
| St. Louis | 154,605 | 1,998 | 1,100 |
| St. Louis | 31,443,750 | 1,040,303 | 1,100 |

From this it will appear that the Baptists are relatively far weaker in the cities named than in the States in which these cities are situated. Even Rochester, sometimes called the headquarters of the Baptist denomination for the State of New York, is reported behind the State itself. Sufficiently accurate information has been obtained in cities of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and New Orleans. Indeed, there is not a large city in the United States that has so great a proportion of Baptists as the entire country at large. Rochester has but one in forty-six, while in the States and Territories, cities included, there is one in thirty."

U. P. STATISTICS.—The statistics of the United Presbyterian Church for the year ending May, 1867, show a very encouraging increase in Church numbers, life and work during the past year. The West is being occupied by experienced workers; a larger average of additional to the Church is shown than in any year before since 1859, and the average amount paid for support of the ministry has doubled in that time. The statistics are as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Synods | 23,800 |
| Presbyteries | 4,370 |
| Total ministers | 3,719 |
| For missionaries and teachers | 61,489 |
| Home missionaries | 2,567 |
| Missionaries and teachers to freedmen | 2,567 |
| Families | 23,800 |
| Members added on profession | 4,370 |
| Members added on certificate | 3,719 |
| Total membership reported | 61,489 |
| Contributed to Church funds | \$108,365 |
| Salaries paid pastors | \$26,121 |
| General contributions | \$24,132 |
| Total contributions | \$34,883 |
| Average per member | 11 |

EFFECTS OF DANCING.—An article in the Boston Transcript discusses the "star" dancers with the following sweeping hit: "Shall we look at the premier? You will be worse off than ever. To be a first danseuse is to commit suicide in a tolerably gradual form. Nine in ten of the queens of the ballet have sunken cheeks and chests, and complexions suggesting a diet of arsenical wafers. The excessive exertion of high-art dancing in a heated theater is fatal to beauty. The unhappy votary saps every wholesome tissue in her frame, and becomes, at last, as Fanny Elssler, by daylight, was once described—'A yellow specter in a bundle of old shawls.'"

To do much good and make but little noise is a singular thing. Some say much, but do nothing; but Christians should do much and say nothing.

Little Feet and Little Footprints.

BY JULIA WESTWOOD.

Many nectared lips have sung,
Both cheerily and sweet,
Of the charming little pit-a-pat,
Of cutting little feet.

Out upon the vine-clad porch,
And through the spacious hall,
Oh! the treasured joys they bring,
With every silvery fall.

Out upon the roadside too,
And close down by the spring,
See the little saucy print,
A fairy-fashined thing.

Down within the meadow green,
And near the rippling rill,
Where the fleecy lambkins lie,
Where "lie-tac," goes the mill.

Out upon the hill side moss,
And down within the vale,
Where the blue-eyed daisies grow,
Refreshed by every gale.

Out where gentle, lowing kine,
Come nightly o'er the sea,
Oh! the blessed little print,
So beautiful to see.

Telling tales of bluest eyes,
And blackest eyes, and brown,
All swimming full of sunshine bright,
With n'er an anxious frown.

Telling tales of chubby hands,
The fairest to behold,
Telling too of silken locks,
Both raven-black and gold.

Telling tales of rounded limbs,
Aye, scarcely ever still,
Telling of the dainty feet,
Wandering up Life's hill.

Telling tales of little hearts,
All fluted up to brim,
With rainbow-tints and starlight,
That no wan care can dim.

Telling tales of merry lips,
Where humming birds and bees,
Come to gather honey sweet,
Oh, beautiful to see.

In this little prototype,
Just find it where you will,
Of little head, and heart and hand,
Meandering Life's hill.

And oh! as thus they travel on,
Through smiling dust and heat,
May God's celestial guardians,
Walk nigh the little feet.

And lead them to that Father-land,
That blissful best abode,
Whose golden streets and pearly gates
Conduct them close to God.

The N. O. Christian Advocate.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

BELIZE, July 8, 1867.

EDITOR.—You may be weary of the many letters on the subject of this country, but nevertheless I will give you one more. As very particular description has been given of this City, allow me to give your readers some idea of

the town. We came to anchor about midnight, half a mile from the town, in fine water. In the early morning when we awoke and looking forth, we were delighted to see

so beautiful and picturesque. Between us and the shore was an old fort, and around us lay ten or twelve vessels of various sizes and of different nationalities; among them one

of the B. M. war vessels. The town is situated on a point of land which juts out into the sea, equal to about 500 acres, and is divided by Belize river which

flows into the bay at two points, one at the termination of the point, and the other a mile up the shore. The

town is built on both sides of the river which is spanned by a beautiful bridge, painted white. The

bridge is about 150 feet wide. Near the bridge is a commodious market under very good regulations. On Saturday evening and not

again until Monday morning. The town is well laid out—the

streets running parallel to the bay, about 60 feet wide, with sidewalks. They are solid,

and smooth as stone, though sand, higher in the centre of the streets, with shallow

gutters close up to the houses and door yards. These streets

are kept very clean, and are never muddy. The houses are mostly

two or three stories high, built of brick, iron, or wood. Those of

brick are painted white, the iron and wood are painted red—the

corners around the doors, windows, and cornices with

white effect. The roofs are quadrangular, some made of slate, some of corrugated iron, galvanized,

and some of shingles. They are

generally fine commodious buildings; many of them having a veranda in front at each story, some of wood and some of iron. Nearly all are surmounted with ventilators but no chimneys.

The signs for stores and shops appear very primitive and look much like they came from London a hundred years ago. The houses are constructed in a most airy style—the partitions not reaching the ceiling, but left open about two feet at the upper portion for ventilation. They also have rolling blinds put through the partitions between the rooms and halls that are opened and closed at pleasure. The walls are painted and papered with great taste. Beautiful shade trees, such as the Bread-fruit, Cocoa-nut palm, Mimosa, and handsome flowering shrubs are in every yard. In fine it is a novel and delightful place, showing taste and beauty.

There are a number of fine churches. The church of St. John, Episcopal, is said to be the oldest church in the West Indies or Central America. It is of brick—finished inside with mahogany pulpit and pews, the pulpit at least ten feet above the floor, and the pews awkward, old-fashioned, coming about up to your neck when you sit down. The heavy frame work of the roof, all of mahogany, is in full view. A most beautiful stained glass window in one end, and a gallery and organ at the other end. We attended the service at 6 p. m., and heard the Lord Bishop of Jamaica preach. It was a good evangelical sermon.

The Wesleyan Chapel is quite an ornamental piece of architecture. It is built of English brick of two colors—red and drab—the latter used around the doors, windows, cornice, corners, &c., with very pretty effect. The inside is all finished in mahogany—pulpit, pews, pillars, gallery, &c., with a light looking roof in Gothic form, of iron frame, and a stained glass window, the emfain of which was at least thirty feet high. In the basement is a fine room for Sunday Schools, and in the rear of the chapel, on the upper floor, is a cool, light, and airy study and library.

There are also several other chapels, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Roman Catholic. A more orderly city cannot be found anywhere. Yesterday was Sunday, and not a grog-shop or store of any kind was to be found with either door or shutter ajar, but few persons to be seen on the streets except on their way to or from church. What a contrast to New Orleans!

Along the banks of the Belize river, a little above the town, are the yards of the Mahogany and Logwood Companies. In these yards the great logs of this wood are hewed and prepared for shipping. It requires many boats to bring these logs down the rivers, and to get the rafts out to the ships, laying about half a mile off. These boats are of two kinds, one long and narrow, the other broad and short. The latter tow the rafts to the vessels, the former tow the logs down the river. There are also yards with Logwood, Brazil wood, and Fustic in large piles ready for shipment.

On Tuesday we start down the coast 75 miles to look at lands on Deep river at Point Icaas. We expect to be back in about two or three weeks, and then we will be able to inform you what kind of lands, &c., we have found. Mr. George Fearn goes up on the Gen. Sherman, and as he has visited these same lands and nearly all of British Honduras, he will be able to give you his report and he is more than pleased with all he saw. For the present, adieu.

W. C. CHAMBERLIN.

Don't be always telling what you are going to do. Do something and that will speak for you.

The Grand Council in Rome.

Rome (June 22) Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Grand Council in Rome.

The procession of Corpus Christi took place the day before yesterday, and was very splendid. It had in special feature in the number of prelates in its ranks, amounting with the cardinals, to no less than 348. The bishops of the Latin rite all wore white mitres and white capes without any embroidery; and the cardinals were only distinguished from them by the satin work on their mitres. Oriental bishops, with the archbishops, primates and patriarchs, were, on the contrary, attired in all the magnificence of the east—their miters embroidered with gold and richly jeweled, and their diadems, which took the shape of an imperial crown, blazing with gems. The pope appeared, in spite of the doctors, looking very pale and faded. The French priests assembled in thousands to see the procession, and, confident in their numbers, gave free expression to their zeal, knocking off the hats of those spectators who did not uncover at the proper moment. It may have been in consequence of this violence that a French priest was pained in the evening in the Piazza della Maddalena. His wounds are serious and his recovery uncertain.

Yesterday, the anniversary of his coronation, the pope was present at a service chanted by Cardinal Mathieu, in the Sistine Chapel. The edifice was completely filled by the bishops. The foreign priests thronged the royal saloon and the approaches to the foot of the stairs. The pope had to traverse the saloon several times to change his vestments and ornaments in the Pauline Chapel; and on each occasion was received with cries of "Long live the pope!" In the afternoon there was a review of the pontifical army in the grounds of the villa Borghese, and here the foreign ecclesiastics worked themselves into a perfect frenzy in their acclamations of the Zouaves, thus rendering both the Zouaves and themselves more odious than ever to the Roman population.

Among our recent arrivals is Monsignor Darboy, archbishop of Paris, who has taken up his residence at the French embassy. He comes, indeed, somewhat in an ambassadorial character, being commissioned by the Emperor Napoleon to invite the pope to Paris for the double purpose of seeing his godson, the prince imperial and the Exhibition. There is no likelihood of the holy father accepting the invitation.

The foreign bishops have brought the pope some magnificent presents. Their donations, in money alone amount to 1,500,000 crowns, or 7,500,000 francs, and their other gifts are of great value. Cardinal Mathieu, Archbishop of Besancon, has presented him with an *os encoir* several feet high, and having its massive gold disc enriched with diamonds and rubies of rare brilliancy. The bishops of Canada have brought a work of art in the shape of a silver ship, with every detail beautifully executed. The ballast of this costly toy is composed of gold nuggets, and each of the cabins contains a heap of gold money from a different country. The masts and cordage are gaily dressed with bank notes of every color and from every country in the world. A very old bishop sought an audience of the holy father leaning on a large thick staff. Monsignor Pacea, master of the ceremonies, told him that he must first lay his staff aside, as the etiquette of the court did not permit of his carrying it into the pope's presence. The bishop claimed exemption from the rule, and the pope hearing what was going on, ordered him to be admitted. Accordingly he appeared before the holy father, and, rendering his homage, stated that his diocese was so poor he had nothing to bring him but his stick. This the pope took in his hand and found very heavy, on which he looked at it more closely and perceived that it was formed of solid gold. The archbishop of Mexico has sent the Holy Father 80,000 crowns, and an English bishop has presented him with the large sum of £100,000 sterling. The American bishops are said to be bringing an enormous tribute.

[From the Paris Union, July 1.]

The Pope's Allocution.

The address of the pope, made in presence of five hundred bishops, forming the consistory that met on the 26th of June, commences with congratulations offered to the prelates assembled in Rome to defend the Catholic religion. Pius IX., however, tempers his expressions of congratulation with words of complaint when he alludes to the state of the church in the remark, "The Catholic faith and authority of the Apostolic Seat are attacked with the most implacable machinations." Continuing, and alluding to the same subject, the pope says: "Indeed, why should we deceive ourselves? Venerable brethren, for many years past we have stood

on the battle field and struggled in defense of religion and justice against perfidions and undaunted enemies. The struggle is so prolonged, so terrible, that the united forces of the sacred militia appear scarcely equal to resist it. As for ourselves, fighting in the cause of the Church for liberty and the rights appertaining to our supreme charge, until now we have escaped—thanks to the assistance of the Almighty—many mortal perils."

"Yet, though hurried along and tossed at the caprice of the winds and stormy waves, we dread not shipwreck, for the present help of our Lord Jesus Christ preserves us from fear; but we are deeply afflicted at the promulgation of so many new and monstrous doctrines; at the sight of so many crimes and acts of impiety committed against the church and the apostolic seat. We have already reprobated and condemned these proceedings, and now again, in performance of our duties, we reprove and condemn them."

"You, venerable brethren, will understand, with your time-strengthened wisdom, how important it is to oppose the designs of the impious and to heal the wounds of the church. Let your unanimous agreement with ourselves and with the apostolic seat shine more brightly than ever, and become more deeply rooted within you from day to day."

"It is necessary that the adversaries of religion understand, from her teachings, that she is the strength and life of that Catholic Church which they unceasingly pursue with their hatred; that they learn how mad and powerless is the insult they apply to her when they charge her with being exhausted and unworthy of the age; that they learn how inspired they are to trust in their own success, in their own efforts, and in their own enterprise, and that they see that no one can break a *fascis* of forces such as that which Jesus Christ and his divine virtue bound upon the stone of the commission of the Apostles. Now, more than ever, venerable brethren, men must see clearly that there is no narrow and trusty bond between souls, but while there reigns over all the single and self same spirit of God, and must know that if they abandon God and despise the authority of the church, they do not attain that felicity which they seek in the path of crime, but are hurled into the cruellest discussions and the most terrible storms."

In concluding, the pope says:

"Let us then pray our Lord Jesus Christ humbly and continually, to rescue His church from so many evils and dangers, to give her the joy of peace, victory over her enemies, so that for the glory of His name, He may inspire with salutary resolutions all those who are now in error, and upon you, venerable brethren, who will pray for this result, upon you, upon all our venerable bishops of Catholic nations, upon all the faithful in your charge, from whom we have received and are receiving so many proofs of piety and love, we bestow, from the bottom of our heart, our apostolic blessing joined with all our prayers for their happiness."

THE BISHOP'S REPLY TO THE ALLOCUTION

The address presented yesterday by 430 bishops to the pope, in reply to this allocution, attests their entire obedience to his holiness, and declares that they believe and teach what he believes and teaches. The bishops thank the pope for his solicitude in endeavoring to preserve intact public morality to resist dangerous machinations and to confound error, and express the wish that the voice of the pontiff may lead those who are erring back to the good path. The address proceeds to speak of the admirable harmony of the christian nations rallying round the papal chair, and expresses joy at the proclamation of the speedy assembly of an ecumenical council from which the bishops expect abundant fruit. It concludes by declaring that neither princes nor nations will permit the rights or authority of the pope to be ignored. In reply to the address which has been presented to the pope by the deputation from the Italian towns, his holiness declared that he had always aided Italy, but in such manner only as was in accordance with her true interests, and he hoped that those who disposed of her destinies will save the common fatherland from moral and religious ruin.

The pope has again received a number of Catholics of various nationalities, to whom he made a speech in the French language. His words were greeted with enthusiastic applause. —*Rome July 2 Telegram London Times.*

KIND WORDS.—Kind words are the brightest flowers of earth's existence; they make a paradise of the humblest home the world can show. Use them, especially around the fireside, and you will find them more precious to heal the wounded heart, glad, than the weighed-down spirit earth can give.

SEA FISH AND FISHERIES.

From the Edinburgh Review.

If the sea is prodigal of life to a degree that baffles our powers of conception and calculation, it is no less a scene of boundless destruction. The life of all fishes is one of perpetual warfare, and the only law that pervades the great world of waters is that of the strongest, the swiftest and the most voracious. The carnage of the sea immeasurably exceeds even that which is permitted to perplex our reason on the earth. We know, however, that without it the population of the ocean would soon become so immense that, vast as it is, it would not suffice for its multitudinous inhabitants. Few fishes probably die a natural death, and some seem to have been created solely to devour others. There is probably none which does not feed on some other species or on its own. Many of the monster that roam the watery plains are provided with maws capable of engulfing thousands of their kind in a day. A hoghead of herrings has been taken out of the belly of a whale. A shark probably destroys tens of thousands in a year. Fifteen full-sized herrings have been found in the stomach of a cod. If we allow a codfish only two herrings per day for his subsistence, and suppose him to feed on herrings for only seven months in the year, we have 420 herrings as his allowance during that period, and fifty codfish equal one fisherman in destructive power. But the quantity of cod and of ling, which are as destructive as cod, taken in 1861, and registered by the Scotch Fishery Board, was, say the commissioners, over 81,000 cwts. On an average, thirty codfish make one hundred weight of dried fish, and 2,400 will equal 48,000 fishermen. In other words, the cod and ling caught on the Scotch coast in 1861, if they had been left in the water, would have devoured as many herrings as were caught by all the fishermen of Scotland, and six thousand more, in the same year. But as the cod and ling caught were certainly not one-tenth of those left behind, we may fairly estimate the destruction of herrings by those voracious fish alone as at least ten times as great as that effected by all the fishermen of Scotland.

Sea-birds are scarcely less destructive to fish than fish are to each other. The solan goose can swallow and digest at least six full-sized herrings per day. It has been calculated that the island of St. Kilda, assuming it to be inhabited by 200,000 of these birds feeding for seven months in the year, and with an allowance of five herrings each per day, the number of fish for the summer subsistence of a single species of bird cannot be under 214,000,000. Compared with the enormous consumption of fish by birds and by each other, the draughts made upon the population of the sea by man, with all his ingenious fishing devices, seem to dwindle into absolute insignificance.

There is no department of natural history in which it is so difficult to obtain accurate information as ichthyology. We cannot visit the depths of the sea and investigate the phenomena connected with subaqueous life. We know the amazing fecundity of its inhabitants, but we know little more. We certainly do not know either the numbers, the rate of multiplication, or the conditions of existence of any kind of fish, so as to enable us to form even an approximate estimate of the effect produced upon the aggregate quantity of fish by any given destruction of its young. The Commissioners state that on the eastern coasts of Scotland and England herrings have been taken in great and steadily-increasing quantities for centuries, and that the captures are, nevertheless, as great, if not greater, than ever. On the other hand, we have the most positive assertions of experienced fishermen that certain kinds of fish are not so plentiful as they were, and that, although the means of capture have been enormously multiplied, the catches, instead of being greater in proportion, are less. It has been asserted of the great Wick herring fishery that some of the shoals have disappeared, and that the cause of such disappearance is over-fishing. The area of the Wick fishery is thirty miles by five, and within that space more than a thousand boats nightly in the season spread nineteen million yards of netting—eight times the quantity formerly employed—while the amount of herrings now caught is only double of that formerly secured. It is, however, possible that the quantity of herrings in the sea may not have permanently diminished, although the catches by each boat have decreased. The immense fishing power now brought to bear upon the shoals may have had the effect of breaking up and driving them to greater distances from the shore.

The total annual European catch may be computed at from four to five thousand millions. Vast as is the produce of the Scotch herring fishery it is exceeded by that of Norway. In the course of last year a shoal of prodigious magnitude made its appearance off the coast, and so dense was the mass that although a thousand tons of fish were taken from it there was no sensible diminution in the quantity. The movements of the herring on the Norwegian coasts are extremely uncertain. In the year 1567 the fish disappeared altogether, and did not again visit that part of the North Sea until 1808. Sweden has experienced similar variations, but the fish have not yet reappeared on the coasts of that country or in the Baltic. On the coast of Norway the shoals are extremely erratic, and the telegraphic wire has accordingly been brought into requisition to counteract the effect of such roving propensities. Stations have been erected at different points on the coast, from which the movements of the shoals can be watched, and field telegraphs are laid down to summon the fishermen from the most distant parts of the country on the first appearance of the fish at any unusual place.

The mackerel season is, while it lasts, one of great activity, and the high prices often obtained for the first fish, make the opening of the season one of some excitement on our coasts. The largest sum known to have been paid for these fish was forty guineas per hundred, or seven shillings a piece; yet they were so plentiful at Dover in one year (1807) as to have been sold sixty for a shilling. The success of the mackerel fishery on the eastern coast in 1821 was unprecedented, £14,000 having been realized by the owners of the fishing-boats on the Suffolk coast in a single day. The Yarmouth boats have occasionally realized £35,000 in a season. No means exist for ascertaining the aggregate quantity of mackerel annually taken, but the demand for them is so great, that it answers for the Norwegian fishermen to pack them in ice, and consign them to the English markets. The average annual consumption of mackerel in London alone has been estimated at 25,000,000. It was once thought that they migrated from the northern to a southern latitude, but, like the herring, they are found in our seas at all seasons. They are taken off the coast of Cornwall by drift-nets early in March—the movement of the shoals being from west to east. Mackerel are said to be caught with greater facility than almost any other description of fish. "In vain, we know," says a popular writer, "is the net spread in the sight of any bird," and though fish may not equal birds in cerebral development, yet few of the finny tribe appear to view the meshy machinations of the fisherman with absolute indifference, or without betraying some symptoms of distrust. The mackerel alone shows no such timidity; the very neighborhood of a decoy has charms for his inexperience, and it is the area accordingly fixed upon by the shal for public games, and the bempen walls are looked upon as a common lounge benevolently stretched out by the fishermen for their benefit.

Up to the fatal engine swims the whole legion, eyes it first, then noses it in motionless wonder and delight, and finally, waxing bold from impunity, begins, like the Trojan youth, to play with the threads of destiny. "Fumes finis contingere gaudet," moving the meshes with sportive tails, rubbing their sides against the holdfasts, playing at prison-bars, and coursing rapidly through every open square that will admit a free passage to the bodies. Thus in they go, and out they glide, up and down, backwards and forwards, round and round, till, finding a hole too small for egress, each struggling detenu becomes immovably fixed, and is secured with many a partner in misfortune.

THE NATURE OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC IMAGE.—The solution of this problem has for years engaged the attention of scientific observers, and a variety of explanations have been given. One of the most recent theories is that light acts upon the sensitive plate by a sort of mechanical pressure, in proof whereof it has been shown that if an object be pressed against the sensitive film, in the dark, the image of the impressed object may be at once developed, by the use of the usual developing agents.

But by far the most clear and satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon is that presented by M. Carey Lea, in the last number of the *Philadelphia Photographer*, which we publish in another column. Dr. Lea's contributions to chemical photography are widely known for their excellence and accuracy. The beautiful theory now made known by him is the result of a long series of laborious experiments. Make not the hungry souls sorrowful; defer not the gift to the needy; for if he curse thee in the bitterness of his soul, his prayer shall be heard of Him that made fishery it is exceeded by that of him.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1867.

How to send money.—We are frequently receiving enquiries upon this point. We have scarcely lost anything by the mails, and consider them safe. The risk at any rate will be ours.

We are still asked shall we forward money by mail? Answer, **YES.** The Agent will notice, as above, that the risk is not his.

To subscribers.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

Our Bishops in their address recommend that Friday, the 16th of August, be observed by our Church as a day of fasting and prayer. From the notices in the Church papers the indications are that the recommendation will be generally carried out. The whole church will be at prayer on that day, and whoever engages in special devotions may be sure that many thousands are breathing their supplications at the same time. It is recommended, that services in our churches be protracted whenever practicable, from the Sunday preceding the fast day, so as altogether to include the week. We believe that our preachers will not fail to preach on Friday, and that many of them will hold protracted meetings. For the extreme South it is rather early in the season, as it is the time of most sickness and the greatest heat. But on the other hand, in the country it is usually a period of comparative leisure, just between the "laying by" and the gathering of the crop. On the Circuits there cannot be preaching at every appointment, but could there not be at least a prayer meeting? Where no public means are available, let the fast be observed at home; and let special prayer be made in the closet and at the family altar for the prosperity of our Zion.

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.—We have received the Annual Circular for 1867-8. The session begins Sept. 9. For the last four years the School has been conducted by Mr. A. J. Wright as President. He is assisted by his accomplished wife, who has special charge of resident pupils, and also by an efficient corps of teachers. The buildings are spacious and adapted to the purpose. The location is beautiful, salubrious, and necessary. The community noted for good order, and good society. We recommend this institution to our friends who have daughters to be educated.

At latest date, great financial and commercial depression existed at Jamaica.

COST OF SOULS.

Our China letter will be read with interest and profit. Up to date the converts have cost us about one thousand Taels per head. The calculation is easily made. So much money has been appropriated to the China Mission, and so many persons have been converted. Result gives one soul for about every fifteen hundred dollars expended.

We do not know the cost of souls in other missions, nor whether an estimate of the kind has been made. We might institute a comparison with our negro missions, or with the expenditures upon California of former years, if we had the figures at hand. Could not an approximation be reached of disbursements and returns in our regular work at home? How much money for every soul converted? Our gospel arithmetic might be carried up to the final application, how much for every convert, since the day of Pentecost? Directly or indirectly what amount has been expended on our individual salvation? To answer this last question we would have to go a long way back, and the sum total might be no inconsiderable item.

Money in this connection has a peculiar attribute. So we thought in reading the China letter. Ordinarily it represents values. There is in a given sum, so much food, a ship and its cargo, lands, houses, raiment, the capital of a snug business, or ten per cent. of interest. But here is a value of another sort. Money represents souls. In a given field of evangelical labor it is ciphered out to a cent. Every convert has cost about one thousand Taels. These souls would have remained in their sins, and have been lost forever but for this money.

Without it neither missionary nor Bible could have reached them. Here is a new and peculiar value put upon what we possess, out of which grows a solemn and startling responsibility. The Christian's wealth cannot be divested of this fearful element of accountability. What has been expended upon our lusts, the extravagancies of fashion, or hoarded in the grasp of avarice, represents souls which might have been saved had it been devoted to the cause of God. Our missions have always been straitened for means. Ten times the amount expended upon them, would doubtless have secured a like proportion of spiritual results. Ten souls would have been converted where one has been. Who will be held accountable for these lost souls? It is a question for those to ponder who have kept back the tithes due to God's house.

Nor does this principle apply only to foreign missions. The money put in a Church represents the good that such a church would accomplish; and that which is expended in keeping up the preaching of the Gospel, and sustaining missionaries in weak and destitute Districts, stands for the spiritual and immortal benefits secured by these instrumentalities.

Devoted men are necessary as missionaries, but these have been more easily found than the means for their support. Think of our two missionaries in China, with the field white to the harvest, and they compelled to curtail their labors for the want of a meagre support which the church at home withholds! There is need also of prayer, and the pervading ministry of the Holy Spirit, but neither of these will obviate the want of pecuniary aid. The grace of giving is as essential as that of faith. The salvation of souls costs money, as well as labor and prayer. These souls in China have cost a great deal, but the missionary comforts us with the hope that the rate will soon be reduced from a thousand to one tael per soul.

That the larger figure is a high price depends upon such considerations as these. The absolute value of a soul saved in heaven. "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" Some of these fruits of our mission are now in heaven, and we are sure they do not feel that too much has been paid. Nor would those who remain on earth, rejoicing

in the hope of glory, sell their faith for ten times the entire cost of our missions. The money would have effected more somewhere else. This is doubtful, unless it is clear that the money would have been directed to some other field. But nobody can suppose that the mere pittance we have been sending to China, has lessened the contributions to other objects. On the contrary, the reflexive influence upon the piety and liberality of the Church has enriched and strengthened us at home. The souls saved in China are a clear gain, besides the benefits which, giving, and thinking and preaching about them, have brought to our own doors. Missions are the life of the church, and the farther from home the greater their power of reaction upon us. The good which flows from them depends greatly upon their cost. David would not sacrifice of that which cost him nothing. Neither should we. It is this which exhibits faith and takes the churl out of the heart.

There is another view to which our correspondent refers. The prospective work in China. A large outlay at first as in many secular enterprises, but there is a good interest in the time to come. The preparatory steps, it may be, have involved heavy expenditures and small returns. But now the prospect brightens and the way is open to reach and save these benighted millions. Much of our impatience is due to our avarice. Suppose none had been converted as yet, is not our duty plain to give the gospel to every creature? Whether the people shall be evangelized slowly, rapidly, or not at all may be no business of ours. Our responsibility begins and ends with doing our part. Here, however, we have assurance that nothing has been undertaken in vain.

The wonder is that so rich a harvest is about to reward the very stunted sowing. Events in China, under the hand of Providence, have long been shaping, for a great triumph of the Gospel. Fifty years hence a new estimate will have to be made. What will have been the cost of souls then, as compared with the present? If up to this time it had been ten thousand taels a piece, what will it be when the teeming millions of the East shall be born again? As Christians, we ought to be thankful that such a chance for investment is afforded; and for this opportunity of making to ourselves friends of the unrighteous mammon.

CONGRESS AND THE CONSTITUTION.

The Legislation of Congress proceeds upon the practice of "broken doses." The public are prepared a little at a time for the policy of the Radicals. Mr. Stevens brings in another modification of the Reconstruction Bill, on yesterday, (July 16,) which places three "Commissioners of Reconstruction" in the supreme control of the "territory lately called the State of Virginia," etc., instead of the military commanders who are now over the several Southern Military Districts. That is three in place of Gen. Sheridan, three in place of Gen. Sickles, and so on, say in all fifteen civilians in place of the Major Generals. "Military commanders and all military authority are truly relieved from any duty within said Territory, except the preservation of peace, which they shall enforce upon the demand of the Commissioners of Reconstruction, or any of them." These three Commissioners are to have all the powers which by the bills of March last are vested in the Military Commanders. They may also run a line, and form Texas into two States, "if they adjudge that the interests of the country require it."

This Bill also declares "that all persons who voluntarily engaged in the late rebellion shall be excluded from registration." In a word, it places a Committee of Safety over every District in the South, with full power to order, change, and remove all Municipal, or State Governments, or officers, to construct

new States, to determine who shall vote, and to reconstruct, after their own likeness and image, the whole "conquered" territory into States. All legislation which has transpired in the Southern States since the peace is declared to be "null and void and of no effect."

No one after this will suspect Mr. Stevens being troubled during the night from "fragments of the Constitution" on his kidneys. He openly disavows any such weakness. We suppose he refuses to legislate for Southern territory only, in this connection: but if the Constitution is to be considered equally dead, while legislating for Northern, Western, and loyal States generally, then Congress, and the whole country is fairly upon an open sea of legislation. To judge what the intent of the Radical party is, from the Reconstruction Acts, Original, Supplementary, and Explanatory is not difficult, it is the absolute, complete control of the South for the purpose of keeping in power. With the Senators of the ten rebel States, and the three border States, and one new State, that is twenty-eight Senators, it will not be difficult to overcome any opposition which may spring up unexpectedly in the West, or North.

A military man is an inconvenient agent; his buttons and his sword are points upon which the "popular administration is apt to gather," and the faithfulness of the officer may win a dangerous personal popularity for the man. Already the Major Generals have their admirers who are calling for a vote of thanks for them in Congress, and, out of Congress, are connecting their names with the future Presidency. The gentlemen in control of the Government now have no military laurels of their own to show, and are therefore naturally suspicious of any undue consideration which attaches to the mere profession of arms. Hence, they are beginning to prepare for displacing the Major Generals with "Commissioners." It is along here that we have hope: all of the Radicals cannot be in office, and those who constitute the *outs* are fully as mortal as those who compose the *ins*: they will divide among themselves over the spoil; and the virtue which is now confined to the Black Republicans, will find its way to some offshoot of that party which will dispute with them the control of the country. The prestige which the success of this party derived from the four years' war, will enable it to lead the entire North anywhere, even to the verge of ruin. A general bankruptcy, or a foreign war might break this influence, but nothing less considerable. The only possible relief must come from its own internal dissensions. Mr. Stevens sees this; he therefore is ready to sacrifice everything to the unity of the party. He knows the importance of pronouncing for measures which will rally by their novelty, and severity, the undying loyalty and war-spirit of the Northern masses. He does not stop for the Constitution, or the Laws of Nations, or the abstract principles of the Declaration of '76, he asks only for the reins of the Present, and leaves the Past, and the Future, to take care of themselves—"Might is Right," if not, it can soon be made so. He is for impeachment, for confiscation, for disfranchisement universal of rebels, for indemnifying all sufferers in the North at the cost of the South, for anything that is sufficiently bold to surprise, sufficiently severe to arouse his war constituents. The only fear with him is that this line of policy will exhaust itself, for there is an end we suppose to all excitements; as there has been to the resisting power of the South. When the goose is fairly dead, the agricultural resources of that fertile region ruined, its legislation perfected, and its tropical productions destroyed; when it ceases to export cotton and sugar, and is forced into manufacturing all that it once bought, then we suppose the Political Philanthropist will upon some other section of the country illustrate his views of constitutional liberty. K.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

SEVILLA Circuit, July 15, '67.

Mr. Editor: The Lord is beginning to revive his work within the bounds of this circuit. We have just closed a four days' meeting at P., where twenty persons were converted and joined the Church. Others would have joined, had it not been for their ungainly relations. How desperately wicked a man must he who refuses to let his wife or daughter join the church! Circumstances compelled us to close the meeting with a very serious congregation, and the altar crowded with penitents.

I am happy to state that our people are taking more interest in Sabbath Schools this year than formerly. I have ten appointments and eight Sabbath Schools. In addition to this, we have two Sabbath Schools among the colored people, that are well attended. These unfortunate people seem very eager for the word of life. I am sorry that I am doing so little for your paper. If we had other mail routes beside the R. R., it would be different. Some of the subscribers that you now have, live over twenty miles from the Post Office.

Fraternally yours,

W. W. GRAHAM.

Spring Creek Circuit—La. Conference.

JESSAMINE HILL, May 20, '67.

Mr. Editor: Perhaps you would like to hear from our far off quiet portion of the Conference. Far off because we have no mails or Post Offices in our section of the country—quiet, because we are away from any Rail Road, or navigable stream.

Here we have as good water as ever ran out of the earth. We manage to get enough to eat—and have a plenty of hard work to do which gives us an appetite. The Spring Creek Circuit is a part of the old Coteau Circuit. I have extended my lines farther south and east—have taken in a part of Bayou Boeuf. We have had some very good meetings. The people are glad of another opportunity of attending church, and not only that, but of attaching themselves to the church again. I have organized one new society in a new church, 12 members. Re-organized one old society where the church was broken up, with ten members. I will soon have a society organized at every appointment on the circuit, both among the whites and the colored. I am sorry that I have not a college, the people are anxious for the gospel. They want preaching in every neighborhood. Many places where they never had preaching before. The field is ripe unto the harvest. But the laborers are few. O that the Lord would send forth more laborers into his vineyard. We have several interesting Sabbath Schools on the Circuit, and everything bids fair for a glorious revival all around the Circuit. I have no ministerial aid at all. The people here stand in great need of books, Hymn books, Testaments and Bibles, Sabbath School books, etc. But bread stuffs are so scarce that they cannot spare the money to buy them—for bread, they are compelled to have. There are several families within the bounds of this circuit that have not a copy of God's Holy Word. What can be done for them?

They are as anxious to read the Advocate as the man who took his horse out of the plough and rode 30 miles to get to read it—for it is even that far to the nearest Post Office. It is but seldom that I get time, and I assure you that it is a welcome visitor when it comes. Crops are beginning to look well: I do hope that the Lord will reward the laborer this year.

Yours in the bonds of a peaceful gospel.

FRED WHITE.

JESSAMINE HILL, July, '67.

The above letter, dated May 20, was sent to the dead letter office, and returned to me a few days ago. I will start it again with this note enclosed. Since my letter was written, I have held several two days' meetings on the Circuit, with some success. At one place I took new members into the church; had an excellent meeting.

There will be little or no corn made in this section, for the pillars have already made their appearance. But the corn crop be abundant.

Yours, as over,

FRED WHITE.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The following is the message of the President entire, a synopsis which appeared by telegraph several days ago. A reference to published proceedings of Congress of the 17th instant will show that called forth a resolution of Congress.

I transmit herewith reports to the Secretary of War and Attorney General, containing the information called for by the resolution of the Senate of the 3d inst., requesting the President to communicate to the Senate copies of all orders, instructions, circular letters, or letters of advice issued to the respective military officers assigned to the command of the several military districts under act passed March 23, 1867, entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and an act supplementary thereto, passed March 23, 1867, also copies of, and all opinions given by him, by the Attorney General of the United States, touching the construction of an interpretation of said acts, and all correspondence relating to the operation or execution of said acts, and such as may have taken place between him and any such commander, or between him and the General of an army, or between the latter and a commander touching said acts. Also copies of all orders issued by said commanders in carrying out the provisions of said act, or of them. Also, that he inform the Senate what progress he has made in the matter of reconstruction under said acts, and whether any of money appropriated for carrying them out be probably sufficient. In answer to that portion of resolution, whether the sum of money appropriated for carrying the acts into effect is probably sufficient, reference is made to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. (It will be seen from report, that an appropriation of \$5,000,000, made in act approved March 30, 1867, for the purpose of carrying into effect an act approved March 23, 1867, for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 23, 1867, and the act supplementary thereto, passed March 23, 1867, has been expended by the Commissioner of the sum of \$1,645,277 in required for present purposes.)

It is exceedingly difficult at present time to estimate the probable expense of carrying into effect the two acts of March 23, 1867, and the bill which passed the Houses of Congress on the 17th inst. If the existing government of the ten States of the Union are to be deposed, and their entire machinery to be placed under the exclusive control and authority of respective district commanders, expenditures incident to the administration of such governments necessarily be incurred by the Federal Government.

It is believed in addition to \$2,100,000 already expended, estimate for the sum which will be required for this purpose would be less than fourteen millions, aggregate amount expended to the rebellion in the administration of their respective governments by these States, embraced in provision of these acts. The expended would no doubt be considerably augmented if the making of these States is to be operated by the Federal Government, and if the largely increased if the States, by abolishing the existing State governments, should be responsible for the liabilities incurred by them before the rebellion.

In laudable efforts to develop resources, and in no wise created for insurrectionary purposes, the of these States, thus legitimately incurred, when accurately ascertained, will, it is believed, approximate a hundred million dollars; and to be held not only by our own citizens, among whom are residents portions of the country which have ever been loyal to the Union, but persons who are subjects of foreign governments.

It is worthy of the consideration of Congress and the country whether the Federal Government action were to assume such obligations, so large an addition to the public expenditures would not seriously impair the credit of the nation; or, on the other hand, whether the refusal of Congress to guarantee payment of these States, having displaced or abolished the State governments, would not be viewed as a violation of good faith, and the repudiation by the National Legislature of the liabilities which these States had justly and legally incurred.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.
Washington, July 15, 1867.

OBITUARIES.

Tribute of Respect.
Adopted by the second Quarterly Conference for Yazoo city station, Mississippi Conference, June 1st, 1867.

WHEREAS, The great head of the church has removed from our midst, Bro. Robert S. Holt, a member of this church and Quarterly Conference, therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That while we bow in humble submission to the Divine will, and rejoice in the assurance that his end was peaceful, we feel that this Church and community have suffered a great loss.

Resolved, 2nd. That we cherish the memory of his many virtues, and are by this dispensation admonished to be always in readiness for the Master's call.

Resolved, 3rd. That we deeply sympathize with the family of our deceased brother in their bereavement.

Resolved, 4th. That these resolutions be published in the New Orleans Christian Advocate, and a copy of them be furnished to the family of the deceased.

P. B. Cook, J. M. Pugh,
Secretary. P. E.

Died at her residence, in Hale county, Ala., on the 26th May, 1867, Mrs. SUSAN M. GRAY, relict of the late James Gray, of Tuscaloosa county, Ala., in the 71st year of her age. Mrs. G. was born in the State of Virginia, Nov. 8th, 1796, and was married to Mr. James Gray, in Elbert county, Ga., Nov. 5th, 1813, from whence they removed, in 1820, to Tuscaloosa county, Ala.

Rarely are we called upon to record the death of one so entirely beloved, so universally regretted, as was this most estimable lady. In her life was realized all those virtues, those Christian graces, enjoined upon us by our great Exemplar. With that enlarged charity which embraces every object within its reach, she was ever ready with kind words of heartfelt sympathy, and noble deeds of benevolence, to comfort the distressed, and to aid the needy. In her conversation she was never known to violate the law of love to her neighbor; but the promptings of her kind heart, ever led her to make some suggestion of excuse for the erring, some palliation for the offences of the evildoer. For more than half a century, she lived a member of the Methodist Church—upright in her walk, quiet and unpretending in her manner, amiable in disposition, unostentatious in her charity—all these attested to the truth of the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ, and its deep vitality in her heart. But it was at home, as wife, mother, and hostess, that the loveliness of her character shone most brightly. Her tender care for, and unwearied devotion to the wants and wishes of her household and guests, revealed her purely unselfish nature. And it is as the genial hostess, the charitable neighbor, the kind mistress, the true, loving help-meet, the devoted Christian mother, that she is embalmed in our hearts and memories. Who can fully estimate the influence of such a character, such an example? The great day of accounts will reveal—Such was our thought, as we stood by, and looked upon the mortal remains ready for consignment to the tomb. Three score and ten years had silvered her hair, and cares and trials had left their traces on her brow; but disease had not wasted her, and her face, sweetly, smilingly calm, as if in peaceful sleep, was eloquently suggestive of the blissful end of the Christian wife and mother. It seemed as though her pure spirit, had, ere it parted with its tenement of clay, left its peacefully sweet impress on her features, a sign and a seal to the bereaved on earth, that

"Borne by angels on their wings
Far from earth the spirit flies:
Finds her God and sits and sings
Triumphing in Paradise."

H.
June, 1867.

Died, at Crawfordville, Miss., on the 20th June ult., at the residence of her husband, Mrs. MILDRED ANN, wife of Doctor N. F. Scales, and daughter of William S. and Mildred Webb, of Williamson county, Tenn. She was in the forty-ninth year of her age, and had been married to Dr. Scales nearly thirty years. Sister Scales professed religion in early life, and attached herself to the Methodist Church, of which she remained a consistent and useful member until death.

Those who knew her best, accord to her the character of a good woman in the several spheres of life; as wife, mother, mistress, and above all, as a pious, active Christian.

Her generous sympathetic heart, all aglow with fervid charity, was ever found at the bedside of the sick; experienced and fertile in resources as a benevolent nurse, no labor was spared to soothe the asperities of disease, and soften the couch of the afflicted; many a heavenly benediction rested upon her here.

She was taken sick while on a visit to her aged father, in Tennessee, in September last; the disease assumed a chronic character, and was protracted through many wearisome months of painful affliction, all of which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation.

It was my privilege to visit her at various times in my pastoral relations. I always found her in possession of a beautiful Christian serenity, with no unwavering

faith in Christ, an implicit trust in his atoning blood for the remission of sins, and full and final redemption through that blood. On several occasions when we bowed at her bedside to invoke the Divine blessing, there was an extraordinary sense, and fullness of the Divine presence; by which we were assured that God was with her, and "made all her bed in sickness."

She leaves behind a husband and nine children, to whom the remembrance of her is anointment poured out, and under whose maternal training, her children have been made ornaments to society.

May they all embrace that faith which sustained and consoled her, under the trials and conflicts of life, and through which she triumphed in death, and husband, and children, with her, form an eternal reunion in the church triumphant above.

Thos. W. Crymes,
Crawfordville, Miss., July 12, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

For reasons considered just and good, the meeting of the Convention of Natchez District is postponed until the 25th of September next.
J. A. GODFREY.

Summerfield District Meeting.

A District Meeting for the Summerfield District will be held at Uniontown, commencing Thursday, the 12th Sept. The official members of the church within the bounds of the district, are all members of the District Meeting Conference, and are earnestly requested and expected to attend. Arrangements will be made to carry the members over the railroads at half price.
A. H. MITCHELL, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
Lexington at Oregon June 15, 16
Greenwood, at Greenwood 22, 23
Carrollton, at Mt Zion 29, 30
Emory, at Emory July 6, 7
Holmes, at Wheeling 13, 14
Richland, at Goodman 20, 21
Black Hawk, at Sweetwater Aug 3, 4
Mount Olivet, at Fletcher Chapel 17, 18
Yazoo, at Mt Carmel 21, 22
Yazoo City Station Aug 31 Sept 1

In addition to the above appointments I will preach, *Deo volente*, at the following places and times.

Lexington, June 18, 8 o'clock P. M.
Sweetwater, " 19, 11 " A. M.
Black Hawk, " 20, 8 " P. M.
Carrollton, " 27, 8 " " "
Eden, " 28, 8 " " "
Durant, July 19, 8 " "
Benton Aug 16, 8 " "

BRETHREN: Have religious services on the stated fast-days. Our District Meeting will commence at Sweetwater, Black Hawk Circuit, on the first day of August. I urge upon the Preachers the importance of having everything in readiness for the Quarterly Meetings. They should be made, as far as possible, occasions of interest and profit to the Church.
J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
Marion May 23, 26
Greensboro June 1, 2
New Berne and Oak Grove " 8, 9
Brush Creek " 15, 16
Liberty " 22, 23
Scottsville and Carthage July 6, 7
Tuscaloosa " 13, 14
Havana " 20, 21
Eutaw " 27, 28
Forkland Aug 3, 4

J. L. COTTON, P. E.

The District Meeting for the Jacksonville District, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Columbia, to commence on Friday before the third Sunday in July next. Bishop Wightman will be present. All the preachers, traveling and local, elected delegates and official members, are expected to attend. Ample accommodations, and a hearty welcome are extended to all.
L. M. WILSON, P. E.
Columbia, Ala., June 19, 1867.

Lake Providence Dist.—La. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
Delhi & Floyd Ct., at Midway, July 29, 28
Carroll, at Curtis's, Aug 3, 4
Oakley, at Bonf Prairie 10, 11
Ion; Little Rock Chapel, 24, 25
Tensas and Sicily, Sicily Island Sept 7, 8
Waterproof & St. Joseph, Waterproof 14, 15

Also a District Meeting for Lake Providence District, to be held at Oakley Camp ground, to commence on the 27th Sept., at which all the traveling and local preachers, exhorters, district stewards, Sunday-school superintendents and class leaders, are respectfully requested to attend, and as many of the members of the church as possible.

W. A. McGAUGHEY, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
Wesson June 8, 9
Chrysal Springs, Georgetown 22, 23
Hixiehurst, White Bay 15, 16
Brookhaven, July 6, 7
Holmesville, Summit 13, 14
Meadville, Smyrna 20, 21
Bayou Chitto, Monticello 27, 28
Bayou Pierre, Pleasant Valley Aug 3, 4
Pearl River 10, 11
Scotland, Bethesda 17, 18

G. W. MILLSAP, P. E.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
Mobile, St. Paul's June 22, 23
" Franklin Street 29, 30
" St. Francis July 6, 7
Whistler & Cottage Hill, at College Hill 13, 14
Cliftonville, at George's 20, 21
Eastern shore & Fish River, at P. Clear 27, 28
Bay shore and Pascagoula at Zion Aug 3, 4
Ocean Springs at Ocean Springs 10, 11
Waynesboro, at Hukkatanna 17, 18
St. Stephens & State Line, at State Line 21, 22
Tos. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
Many, at Bayou Lee, June 1, 2
Amoco, at Kentschie, " 8, 9
Pleasant Hill, at Bethel, " 15, 16
Shreveport July 6, 7
N. Rossier, at Collinsburg, " 13, 14
Caddo, at Keatchie, " 20, 21
Belle Bower 27, 28
Springville, at Foster's S. H. Aug 3, 4
Mansfield, at Foster's Chapel 10, 11
B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.
Address: Mansfield, La.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

TEACHER'S SITUATION WANTED.
A lady who can produce the first testimonials of ability and success as an instructress, wishes to engage a position as teacher for the ensuing scholastic year; is well qualified to teach the English branches, French, and music. References given and required. Terms, for a limited number of scholars, \$40 per month, and board. Address, A. B. C. care of Rev. Doctor Neely, Mobile.

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July 27

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, GREENSBORO, ALA.

FACULTY.
Bishop W. M. Wightman, D. D., LL. D.
Rev. E. Weddoway, A. M., D. D.
O. F. Casey, A. M.
Rev. J. C. Wills, A. M.
N. T. Lupton, A. M.

The next session of this institution will begin on the first Wednesday in October next. Instruction will be given in the Schools of Ancient and Modern Languages, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Biblical Literature.

The Preparatory School will be under the direct supervision of the Faculty.

The Session is divided into two terms.
Tuition in University per term, \$40 00
Incidental fee, " 5 00
Tuition in Preparatory school per term \$30 to \$35
Contingent fee, " \$2 50
Board, exclusive of washing and lights, \$20 to \$25 per month. All dues payable in advance.
July 27th O. F. CASEY, Sec. Faculty.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, VA.

The next session of this institution commences on the 19th September, 1867. As evidence of her success as an educator of young men, she points to her graduates all over the South. No location surpasses this in point of health. The town of Boynton and surrounding country has but one physician, and he is but half employed. In addition to the schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Modern Languages, we have also a school of Commercial Science, in which are taught the branches of a business education. Young men attend any schools they wish, and get a showing for whatever they accomplish. It is our intention hereafter, to fill up our vacancies with a special session, so that young men can review any studies they wish but more particularly to teach English grammar, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Penmanship, and Commercial Law. Thus, our students can take the Literary and Scientific course during the session, and get a practical instruction in business during the vacations. The Special Session in vacation covers the heated term in the South when business is over, and young men already engaged in business can come here to perfect their knowledge of Commercial Science, and return to the South in time to resume business.

Expenses for ten months, including meals, use of furniture, (averaged,) fuel, lights, washing, matriculation and contingent fee, tuition in three schools, so as to occupy the student's whole time—\$300, one-half payable at the commencement of each term.

A daily line of boats, Sundays excepted, runs from Roanoke station (Richmond & Danville Railroad) to Boynton. Send for circulars.

Randolph, Maccon College, Boynton, Mecklenburg Co., Va., July 20, '67.
Thos. C. JOHNSON, President.

PAUL J. CHRISTIAN.

GENERAL

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July 13-14m

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WASHINGTON CO., VA.
Our Fall session begins on the 15th of August next. Charges for session of five months, payable in currency and in advance, are as follows:

Tuition in collegiate course, \$30 00
Fuel, room, food and contingent fee, 10 00
Tuition in Preparatory Department is \$5 less.
Board can be had in private families at the College, for \$13 per month, if paid or satisfactorily arranged, monthly in advance. Those seeking college advantages are invited to investigate ours. For additional information.
Address, E. E. WILLY, Pres't.
Emory P. O., Va.

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BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS.

Will sail positively on SATURDAY, July 27, at 5 P. M.

The splendid steamship

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JEFF. PENDLETON, Commander.

Carrying the United States and British Honduras mails, will sail as above, from Post 15, First District, for Belize direct. All mail matter must pass through the Post Office. No berth secured until paid for.

For freight or passage apply to

LOVELL & BAILLY,
23 Carondelet street.

Parties desiring to visit Santa Thomas, Triabiel and Omoa can secure passage on the Steamer Enterprise or schooners from Belize, July 13-31.

THE BRANCH OF THE SOUTH-

ern Methodist Publishing House, at 112 Camp street, is ready to fill orders for the latest revised edition of the Discipline, with the paragraph relating to Lay Representation.

24 mo. mass. 60c.
Sent by mail 70c.
Prices for other qualities of binding, unchanged.

Also a duodecimo Edition of the Discipline with large margins for the convenience of those who wish to make notes.

Roan \$1 50
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Turkey Morocco 3 00

Sent by mail for 20 cents additional.

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THE SUNDAY SERVICE,

ordered by the late General Conference.

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" Roan 2 00
" Roan Gilt 2 00
Turkey Morocco 3 00
S. S. Bible (single) \$4 25 per doz.
" (Double) 6 50

Sent by mail for 20 cents additional.

July 13 R. J. HARP, Agt.

WOODVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

WOODVILLE,
WILKINSON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.

Will begin its THIRD ANNUAL SESSION on Wednesday, September 25th, 1867, and close it on the First Wednesday in July, 1868.

CHARGES PER HALF SESSION.

BOARD \$150
TUITION IN PRIMARY GRADE 30
" MIDDLE GRADE 40
" COLLEGIATE GRADE 50
MUSIC with use of Piano 45
" ORNAMENTALS AT FAIR PRICES. 60
For particulars send for Circular to W. T. J. SULLIVAN, Principal. July 20

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

TULSA, JACKSON, TENNESSEE.

Rev. A. W. Jones, President.

The Institution for young ladies, of the South, Send your daughters, and full satisfaction shall be given in all respects.

For particulars, address the President. July 20-6w

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July 5-6m

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No. 5 Commercial Place, New Orleans.

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MONROE, LA.
REFERENCES: Messrs. Nalle, Day, & Co.,
Spike & Sandilge, Cowen & Mayo, Mr. R. L. Walker, New Orleans, La. July 20

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TO RENT! TO RENT!

Two story liberal tenement, the new and beautiful two-story, containing eight rooms, all elegantly finished.—Inquire of Henry Myer, corner of Josephine and Franklin streets. July 25

W. H. MAYO, C. W. HODGE,
New Orleans. Union Parish.

COTTON FACTORS

And General Commission Merchants,
No. 59 CARONDELET ST., NEW ORLEANS, La., July 13

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

Abingdon, Va.

Under the patronage of the Holston Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

First term of twenty weeks, for the opening year, begins the first Wednesday in August, and closes the 21st of December.

Second term begins 16th February, 1868, and closes second Wednesday in July.

Board for Session of ten months \$150
Tuition in Collegiate department, 10 mos., 60
" Preparatory " " 40
Fuel, for Boarders, " 10
Music on Piano, " 8
French, German, Spanish or Italian, each, 20
No extra charge for Greek or Latin.
Young ladies pay for their own washing and lights.

No charge for use of room or use of piano.

Oil Painting, " \$30
Drawing, Water Colors, Crayon, &c., each, 20
No tuition charged to Ministers' daughters.

Bills payable semi-annually, in advance.

For further information, apply to July 6-3m B. ARBOGAST, Pres't.

SOULE UNIVERSITY.

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The Board of Trustees take pleasure in announcing to the people of Texas and of Louisiana, the re-organization of Soule University, under the direction of the following faculty:

O. H. McCOMBER, A. M. Pres't, and Prof. of Greek and Latin Languages.
GEN. J. C. MOORE, A. M. Prof. of Mathematics.
GEN. B. F. KAVANACH, M. D. Prof. of Biblical Literature and Moral Science.
TH. KAVANACH, M. D. Prof. of Natural Science.
B. F. BROWN, A. B. Principal Preparatory Department.
B. V. LUM, Librarian.

The first Session of Collegiate year begins on the First Monday in September; ends December 20th, 1867. The second Session opens Jan. 4, 1868; closes last Wednesday in June.

TERMS

—SHORT TERM OF FOUR MONTHS.—
Collegiate, \$24 00. Preparatory, \$20 00
Elementary, 10 00. Primary, 13 00

—LONG TERM OF SIX MONTHS.—
Collegiate, \$36 00. Elementary, \$24 00
Preparatory, 30 00. Primary, 20 00
Modern Languages, (extra) \$2 00 per month.

No incidentals. Board can be obtained in private families at \$15 00 per month. Tuition due upon entrance in specie—a proportionate part of which will be returned in cases of protracted sickness, and in no other cases.

O. H. McComber, Pres't., Chappell Hill, Texas. July 13-3m

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE,

BROOKHAVEN, MISS.

128 miles from New Orleans, on N. O. & G. N. Rail Road.

The next session will open on Wednesday, the 11th of September, 1867.

There is a full corps of teachers; the instruction will be thorough; the discipline firm and strict.

The building is large and well arranged; the playground ample; the location healthy.

The Institution is under control of the M. E. Church, South.

The entire expenses in the Collegiate Department for board, tuition, books and incidentals (not including music and the ornamental branches) need not exceed \$125 00 for term of twenty weeks.

Each boarder must furnish her towels, one pair of blankets and sheets.

For further information, address REV. H. F. JOHNSON, July 13-6m Pres't Whitworth Female College.

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AGENTS:

For the Patronizing Conferences.

THE SWEETEST WORD.

BY HERBERT NEWBURY.

One sweet word of holy meaning

Cometh to me o'er and o'er,

And the echoes of its music

Linger ever—evermore.

There's no other word we utter

So sweet and precious here,

Bringing all life's jarring discords

Into heavenly harmony.

Words of thickest blackness gathered

O'er the soul's dark sea of sin,

And the port of heaven was guarded

From my guilty entering in.

Then came Jesus, walking to me

O'er the surging waves of sin,

Calling, clear above the tempest,

"He that trusteth, heaven shall win!"

Now, through all the sacred pages,

Where my woe and doom had been,

Gleam those golden words of promise,

"He that trusteth, heaven shall win!"

Blessed, sure, and blood-bought promise,

Let me drink its sweetness in;

He that trusts his soul to Jesus,

"He that trusteth, heaven shall win!"

Tears—O Saviour! give its fulness

To me at thy feet in prayer;

Grant my lips to breathe it,

Leave its lingering sweetness there—

Sweetness there, to stay the breaking

Of the heart which love me so;

Whispering from my silent coffin,

"Trust the hand which lays me low!"

Loved ones, as ye rear the marble

Pure above my waiting dust,

Have no other word upon it

But the holiest, sweetest—TRUST;

By this pass-word know the angels

Guarding o'er the peary door—

Pass-word to his blessed presence,

Whom I trust for evermore.

CENTENARY COLLEGE.

REPORT OF EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

JACKSON, LA., July 8, 1867.

TRUSTEES CENTENARY COLLEGE: Gen-

llemen—The Examining Committee

respectfully beg leave to submit the

following report of their decisions

on the qualifications and merits

of those students who were present

at the examination. * * * * *

With one exception, the status of

the absent from examination was

considered by the Committee,

being left with the Faculty to

require such an examination as may

be proper, should they present

themselves for higher honors.

Owing to the excited times and

unsettled state of affairs, through

which our country has just passed,

the Committee did not expect to find

high a character of scholarship

as would have been displayed under

other circumstances; many of the

young men connected with this in-

stitution are fresh from the carnival

of war; battle-scarred veterans at

age when they should have been

laying the foundation of a complete

and thorough education; already

in experience acquired in a

men, in the acquisition of their education, consistent with their sense of justice and right; but should they have the pleasure of meeting them hereafter in the same exercises, will be more rigid and exacting.

The examination reflects great credit upon the College, the Faculty and Students: upon the College in the grade of scholarship; upon the Faculty, in the able discharge of their duties; and upon the students in the creditable manner in which they acquitted themselves.

From the opportunities now afforded by this institution for theoretical and practical instruction, we earnestly and sincerely trust that the next annual examination may find her halls filled with the young men of our country, applying themselves to become honorable and useful members of society.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES STRATTON, Committee
H. C. QUIN, on
H. L. POND, Examiners.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Ministers of the patronizing Conferences be, and are hereby respectfully requested to read the foregoing report to their congregations on or before the first sabbath in September next.

The following

PLAN FOR THE ENDOWMENT OF CENTENARY COLLEGE

was reported. To wit:

Your Committee, to whom has been reported the question of recommending a plan for an endowment fund, beg leave to ask the Board to adopt the following resolutions as their report:

First. Be it resolved by the Board of Trustees of Centenary College, that experience has demonstrated the wisdom of securing to its Professors and Teachers their salaries independent of the means arising from tuition.

Second, That it has likewise been demonstrated, that the most practical mode of securing the same, is, by the creation of an endowment fund sufficiently large to produce said fund from the interest.

Third, That it is the sense of this Board that an endowment fund of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$150,000) will be sufficiently large to provide the necessary means to secure to the Faculty their salaries, independent of tuition fees.

Fourth, That the most judicious mode of raising said endowment fund, will be by the sale of scholarships; and that a scholarship for TEN YEARS be fixed at one hundred dollars, (\$100,) and that a perpetual scholarship be fixed at two hundred dollars, (\$200).

Fifth, That in order to increase the present endowment fund to ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, (\$150,000,) two or more efficient agents be appointed by the President of the Board of Trustees, or by the President of the College, whose duty it shall be to obtain a sufficient number of scholarships by subscription, to increase the present endowment fund to said sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, (\$150,000).

That until the meeting of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conference, the President of the College and the Preachers of those Conferences shall be agents, authorized to obtain the subscriptions, and that, as compensation for their services, any agent obtaining twenty scholarships, shall be entitled to one.

Sixth, That every person subscribing for one or more scholarships shall sign an obligation or obligations for the same, payable and demandable on condition that ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND (100,000) DOLLARS be subscribed.

Seventh, That each and every scholarship shall forever bear the name of the original subscriber, and if the same person shall purchase

more than one scholarship, the same shall be numbered from one to such number as he may purchase.

Eighth, That as soon as the purchaser of any scholarship shall pay into the hands of the Treasurer of the College the amount of his purchase, and shall obtain the receipt of the Treasurer for the same, a certificate for each scholarship shall be issued to him, in his name, expressing the terms of said scholarship, and the same shall be signed by the President of the Board of Trustees, and countersigned by the Secretary of said Board, and by the Treasurer, and that said certificate shall bear the seal of the College, and shall be transferable by indorsement; and any party holding one of said certificates of scholarship so indorsed, shall be entitled to the benefits of the same, and that no person entitled to the benefits of a scholarship shall be required to pay any tuition fee.

The foregoing document was adopted as follows, to-wit:

Be it Resolved by the Board of Trustees, that in order to place the means of a collegiate education within the reach of all, and especially to secure to the sons of those whose fortunes have been broken and lost by the late war, the foregoing series of Resolutions presented by the Committee on Endowment be, and they are hereby unanimously adopted by this Board.

On motion, it was Resolved that the series of Resolutions just adopted, and the forms for obligation, to be signed by subscribers to scholarships, be printed under the supervision of Rev. R. J. Harp.

J. A. GODFREY,

Sec'y of Board.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY.

COMMENCEMENT.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., July 15, '67

Mr. Editor: The annual examinations commenced on the 14th, and continued until the 28th of June. They were conducted in writing, both as to the requisition of Professor and the response of the students. These exercises having proceeded and closed under the critical scrutiny of the professors, and having received their decision, the annual sermon was preached in the Methodist Church, on Sabbath 29th of June, by Rev. Dr. J. Hamilton, of Mobile.

Text. "In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and he shall direct thy paths." Prov. 3. vi.

Of course, the sermon was directed especially to the young men. But under it there was more of emotion in the hearts of the older. Reasonably so. For while the great truth exhibited, could but be interesting to the thoughtful youth, yet, most affecting would it fall upon the hearts of those, who, standing in the shade of life's last horizon, should turn to contemplate the dark seasons and rugged ways, through which, passing in hesitating doubt, and trembling fear, they now feel the hand of God had led them.

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees was held on Monday July first.

On Tuesday, the Annual Address before the Literary Societies of the University, was delivered by Rev. Dr. T. O. Summers, of Nashville, Tenn., in the Chapel of the University. The Dr. had been called at a late hour to this service, and while his discourse was without elaborate preparation, and the classic finish sometimes seen on such occasions, it was sustained with important sentiment and painted to practical effect.

At night, of that day, the exhibition of the Clariophonic Society was held, when original speeches were delivered on the following subjects, by the persons annexed.

Crime, not the scaffold makes the shame.—A. H. Benner, Greensboro, Ala.

What next?—William Walker, New Orleans.

Self conquest.—W. S. Wightman, Greensboro, Ala.

Development of Speculative, Philosophy.—N. B. Chapman, Monroe, La.

On Wednesday 3rd, came Commencement Day. Young men who were to receive degrees, delivered speeches on the following subjects. Mere intellect moves nothing.—Thos. O. Summers.

I, the heir of all the Ages.—Homer B. Magruder.

I will achieve it or die.—Thos. W. Dyer.

The Mission of the English Language.—D. M. Callaway.

Superiority of Truth to Beauty.—Thos. L. Leary.

Opinionum commenta delet dies.—Junius Jordan, Jr.

Commencement.—John W. Sampey.

Degrees were then conferred as follows:

A. B. Thomas O. Summers, Nashville, Tenn; John W. Sampey, Belleville, Ala.

A. M. Heman B. Magruder, Baton Rouge, La; Thomas W. Dyer, New Orleans, La; Danby C. Callaway, Greensboro, Ala; Thomas L. Leary, Greensboro, Ala; Junius Jordan, Jr., Eufaula, Ala.

The following young gentlemen graduated in chemistry.

L. D. Webb, and T. Y. Ramsey, Greensboro, Ala; John D. Portis, Suggsville, Ala.

The degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald, of California Conference, and Rev. N. H. Lee, of Louisville Conference.

I could not hear the Baccalaureate of the Chancellor, but see it highly spoken of in the Selma and Greensboro papers.

The friends of the University were gratified at the manifestation given by the young men, who participated in the commencement exercises of their scholastic training, and they leave their friends about their Alma Mater, indulging the hope of their honorably prosecuting a useful career.

Some of these young men, we are glad to hear, are looking to the ministry as their vocation.

I am glad to have been informed, that during the past session, the Professors, instead of being called upon to stimulate the pupils to duty, have had, rather, to restrain them, from a proper regard to their health and strength.

In my visits to, and sojourning in Greensboro, I am pleased to be permitted to say, that I have observed in these young men, what I consider preferable to all intellectual attainment, and can but cause to follow them, the kind regards of those with whom they were associated, and if continued will receive for them the good esteem of those with whom they may associate in future.

I allude to their uniformly correct conduct, and their respectful demeanor in the exercise of the proprieties and amenities of life. These are the outgrowth of good principles, and kind hearts, nurtured by refined associations. And by no parent should the influence to be exerted by his companions, be overlooked in considering the circumstances under which he would have the character of his son formed.

The number of students in the Academic Schools of the University, during the past year was 56. In the Preparatory Department, 31.—Total, 87.

The Preparatory school will be under the direct supervision of the Faculty, and taught chiefly by them.

J. L. COTTELL.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.

Mr. Editor: I was appointed by the Mississippi Conference, one of the visitors to Sharon Female College, and was the only one in attendance on the commencement, which took place last week:

The Institution is recovering from the late disasters of the country, and but for the calamity of the crop-failure of the past year, would now be in a good condition. Outside of Sharon, I have had opportunity of knowing that the college maintains fully its old and high reputation.—Much of the literature and finish of the surrounding country is owing to the labor of this college.

The commencement exercises were all decidedly respectable.—There were four graduates to the degree of *Mistress of English Literature*, viz: Misses Mollie Holloman, Hellen Cross, Mattie McCool, and Elizabeth Barnes. And the degree of *Mistress of Arts* was conferred on Miss Martha A. Smith, of Madisonville, in this county, and Miss Eliza Mann, of Carthage, Leake Co., in this State. Both those ladies are former graduates of this college.

The college is now in vacation, but will resume about the first October, as I am informed. President Akin leaves the institution on account of long protracted illness of his amiable lady. His successor, I am told by the Trustees will soon be announced. I think the friends of this Institution may continue to maintain their high regards for it.

R. ABBEY, Visitor

from Mississippi Conference.

Sharon, July 23, 1867.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

WOODVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

Report of Committee appointed to visit Woodville Female Seminary.

To the Bishop and Mississippi Conference.

BRETHREN: The annual term ended July 5th, and the last five days were occupied in publicly exhibiting indices of the work done in the school.

The examination of classes was continued through five consecutive days, and was so conducted as fairly to manifest the attainment and training of the pupils. The pupils of the primary classes showed they had well studied the branches prescribed for them, and that they began to learn by beginning to learn to think. The pupils of the more advanced classes knew much of the subjects studied, but what is more important, they gave clear proof that they knew how to study. Those examined in Latin, showed the knowledge and training necessary to free and faithful translating, and also that they had been taught to analyze the language. Mathematics showed in the examined the intelligence of thought, and not the facility of note.

On the fifth day, prizes were presented to two pupils, for improvement in chirography. The presentation was performed by Mr. Van Eaton, in an address, brief, full and appropriate. Several young ladies read their respective compositions, and the degree of M. A., was conferred on the graduating pupil, Miss Lucy Barber.

By request, Prof. Magruder, of Baton Rouge, addressed the audience, made several wise and useful suggestions, which, if embodied in visible facts, will be creditable to the community, and available utilities to the school.

A concert of vocal music and performances upon the piano, told favorably of the labor and skill of the teachers, and the diligence of the taught.

The economic arrangements are as complete as the available means will allow. The resident pupils are well boarded and lodged, and the endeavor is to make the institution as home-like as is computable with the nature and ends of a true school. The Principal and teachers understand and feel the responsibility of their respective positions, and in Christian honesty try to meet it.

Those who sympathize with well-doing and well-doers will find in this school much to commend. The range of instruction is wide, and the educating thorough. The effort is, not to cram, but to develope; not to

varnish, but to purify, not to achieve a praise—receiving nothing, but a praise deserving something, not to guild with the semblance of wealth, but to enrich with the treasure that is neither corrupted nor stolen.

This school commenced life in the midst of the war. In its material appointments it has the lacks of infancy, but longer and fuller life will supply those. A large sum has been donated to the institution by Judge E. McGehee, which it is thought will be soon available. The Christian liberality of this gentleman ought to inspire others with a like holy generosity; but if others fail to catch his spirit and to imitate his example, it is cheering to know that now and then is found a man who honors God, and elevates manhood by beneficence, and sanctifies wealth by holding it as the faithful steward of the All Possessor.

Whoever wishes his children well governed and well taught; whoever desires for them moral instruction without cant, and intellectual culture without sham, can have in this school the thing sought.

Whenever men practically believe that "life is more than meat," the world's emancipation will be accomplished. The school and the church will be accepted as divinely authorized institutions, in which will be taught the Alpha and Omega of human duties, and fulfilled the first and last of human obligations.

P. LANE, } Com.
J. CARR, }

THE TUSCALOOSA FEMALE COLLEGE,

under the direction of Prof. W. C. L. RICHARDSON and LADY, has just closed a most harmonious and successful session.

During the past term, seven (7) instructors have been engaged in the college, with a patronage of 94 pupils. The next term will open September 30.

The Examination of classes occurred on Friday, 21st June.

The commencement sermon was delivered in the M. E. Church, by Rev. Wm. H. Armstrong, on Sunday, 23d.

The Concert Monday night.

On Tuesday the annual Literary Address by Prof. B. F. Meek. Compositions by the sub-senior class, and the award of prizes for scholarships and good conduct to quite a number of the pupils of the upper classes.

On Wednesday, the Diplomas were awarded to the members of the graduating class.

Salutatory, in Latin, Miss Lila McQueen. French Composition, Miss Jennie Hemphill. Valedictories—Miss Anne Garland.

The Art Department containing a large number of beautiful sketches in crayon and oil, the work of the pupils, was kept open during the entire week, and was visited by throngs of admiring spectators.

The Trustees of the Tuscaloosa Female College, have, at their recent session, made Latin and Vocal Music a part of the regular course, and in view of the fine crops have reduced the price of Board, so as to offer additional facilities to those desiring to patronize the school.

Jas. L. COTTELL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—A correspondent of the Raleigh Episcopal Methodist says:—The revival at Front street church, still continues. So far, about seventy persons have made a profession of faith and fifty-one have connected themselves with the church, and last evening there were 14 penitents at the altar. Many of our young men (among whom are some who were formerly considered the worst in the city,) have made a profession of faith and manifested great interest in the cause of God and the salvation of souls. Bro. Wood, formerly a missionary from our Conference to China, preached for us on yesterday morning. His sermon was good and the gospel held forth by him in all its simplicity.

There are five hundred woolen factories in Indiana.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

State of the World before Adam.
Pascucci's Home Book.

MR. EDITOR: I read with great surprise the other day from the pen of our great historian an article on the above subject—surprise, that with all his learning and research, aided by the light of modern science, and in an age of independent thought, he still adhered to the antiquated notion of the molten origin of the earth. That it was ushered into being in a state of intense heat and fusion, and for ages rolled round its orbit like a mass of burning lava, until it ultimately cooled down to a solidity and temperature adapted to vegetable and animal life.

How long before the days of Buffon this notion prevailed I have no means of knowing, but he imagined that the earth was a fragment of the sun chipped off by a passing comet and driven into space beyond the sun's attraction and left to cool at its leisure to a habitable temperature; while to an independent thinker, the reverse of this long cherished system is self-evident.

The stratified structure of the rocks, the uniform succession and variety of strata, from the granite nucleus to the surface limestone, the remains and tracks of extinct animals, the mark of wave-ripples on the rocks throughout the whole series, each member revealing the history of ages and generations, all conspire to prove the sedimentary formation of our planet. And except where their constitution and texture have been changed by local causes, there is not the slightest evidence of original fusion to be found by the widest and deepest investigations instituted by man. It is passing strange that a theory so contrary to, and contradictory of, so many well known and universally acknowledged facts of geology, should still linger in the brain of reflecting men. Even Hugh Miller, than whom no more profound thinker ever investigated the mysteries of geology, could not entirely divest himself of the venerable heresy. Nor did even Humboldt, the great text-book of modern geology, venture to disturb a prejudice endorsed by the most illustrious signatures of earth.

Copernicus was persecuted, impoverished, and imprisoned for advancing astronomical truths, believed now to be self-evident, merely because they seemed to contradict the record of Moses; yet this molten heresy which contradicts the first—at any rate the second—sentence of God's revelation, has not only escaped rebuke, but has been cherished and endorsed by great names.

"And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep; and the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters."

It is strange, indeed, that these wonderful words did not at once point the geologist to the true philosophy of creation, and that they have not been used as a key to unlock the first great secret of nature.

The astronomer has doubtless often turned his telescope on a faint nebulous cloud in the far-off heavens, surrounding a luminous centre, without thinking that such was once the appearance of our world when seen from some of the older planets, thousands, perhaps millions, of years ago. These nebulous clouds are no doubt masses of unorganized matter upon which the Spirit of God is still moving by a system of appropriate laws, as it did upon the great deep of our earth, when it was without form, and void. And may we not hazard the conjecture that that mysterious milky way which now belts the heavens, under the influence of the same transforming energy, will one day be organized into constellations of glorious worlds.

That the centre of our globe is in a state of fusion, glowing with an inconceivable intensity of heat I am willing to admit, but that it was ushered into being in a state of fusion, and that it acquired its present solidity and wonderful organization by the simple process of cooling, is a conclusion not only unauthorized by the imperishable records of nature, but contradictory of reason, revelation, and experience. It is far less difficult to conceive of the cause of heat, and even perpetual fusion in the interior of our globe, than to believe in the burning and cooling theory of Prescott.

I once saw a blacksmith lay a piece of cold iron on his anvil, and beat it with his hammer until it became too hot to be borne in the hand, and he was well satisfied by the result of many experiments, that a continuation of the process would raise the temperature to a red heat.

Now if the stroke of a smith's hammer, which did not continue its pressure a thousandth part of the time which intervened between the blows, was equal to the pressure of an hundred tons, how inconceivable must be the heat produced by the continued pressure of four thousand miles of solid ponderous matter on the earth's centre. Were we entirely ignorant of the existence of heat in the interior of the earth, a philosophical deduction from what we do know of the heat generating power of mechanical pressure would necessarily lead the mind to that conclusion.

So far then from our world commencing its being in fire and fusion, we have the most conclusive evidence that it began the aggregation of its present mass in cold and darkness.

"And darkness was on the face of the deep." This could not have been true if the earth had been glowing with a fervor sufficient to fuse the solid matter of which it is composed. Every one who has witnessed the lava flowing from an active volcano, speaks of it as not only visible but luminous. The truth is, "the earth was without form, and void"; it had neither centre, circumference, form, nor organization, when God said—

"Let there be light: and there was light." This command would not have been given if light already existed. Indeed, philosophers have generally agreed that all void space is dark, and that light can only be developed in an appropriate material medium. And therefore, in the progress of organization, light could not have existed until the atmosphere was illuminated from the general mass.

It is difficult for us to determine the physical laws by the operation of which our earth was aggregated from the gaseous ocean from which it was condensed. Whether by molecular attraction, chemical affinity, or the universal law of gravitation, or all combined; we only know that each of these agencies has left an imperishable record of its presence and power in the construction of our world.

The different solid strata of our planet have evidently been precipitated at different and distant periods of the world's history. Each stratum seems to bound the existence of an animated world, whose epitaph is written upon the rocks coeval with their being. These fossil records of the past intimate most clearly that some element of which their tomb is composed was essential to their being, and when that was eliminated from the medium in which they lived they gave place to a new and distinct race adapted to the change, who, like their predecessors, yielded to similar changes and left their obituary written on cotemporary rocks. And may we not hazard the conjecture that similar elemental changes are still in progress, and that the time will come when the present inhabitants

of the earth and sea will disappear and give place to a new and nobler race of creatures.

We have been speaking of the earth as no longer "without form, and void." It had assumed its globular form, and was surrounded by an unbroken ocean of water, for no fossil record is found of the existence of animal, or vegetable, except such as belong to the water. Then,

"The Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters." "And God said, let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear."

May we not suppose that for a long period, this beautiful liquid globe rolled in placid majesty through space unconscious of the convulsive throes that awaited it, or of the magazines that were accumulating in its bowels to break up its solid foundations and mar its beauty.

Meantime the elastic vapors disengaged by central combustion were exerting their might upon their prison walls, until at length their weak points began to yield; and the earth began to heave and groan as if in the agonies of dissolution. The placid water on the surface began to ebb and flow, responsive to the convulsive heaving beneath, until finally retreating from the surface of upheaved islands and continents, it was "gathered together unto one place, and the dry land appeared."

There now appears to have elapsed a long period in the which the earth was unadapted to the existence of the higher order of animal and vegetable life, which may be termed the reptile age; during which period the earth teemed with enormous lizards and crocodiles, and creeping things, which delighted in bogs and fens and mud and slime, and the ocean with monsters of the deep.

Then went forth the Divine command,

"Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself, upon the earth."

Then followed the creation of fowls and quadrupeds, as the earth was adapted to their mode of living; and last of all, the climax of creative genius, man, came forth in the image of God. R. B. R.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LANGUAGE—Its Origin.

BY PROF. J. B. A. AHRENS.

Language is the gift of God.—When He endowed man's physical frame with the organs necessary for articulate utterance, He at the same time bestowed upon his intellect—as an integral part of the same—that impulse and power requisite for the construction of language. Not inappropriately, therefore, may language be deemed identical with the human intellect. "But both, language and intellect, have—says Wm. von Humboldt—their mutual origin there, where all the individual intellects have their common centre, and from which all the intellectual manifestations radiate." Beyond all question language is—how much soever the host of anti-supernaturalists may battle against it—a Divine activity in man, and is inseparably interknit with his intellect. Language is, therefore, not what some have thought to show, an organic product of nature, nor a human invention, nor the child of intellect—as Herder meant—nor the final result of a constant imitation of the voices of the brute creation.

An imitation of the voices of brutes! Luckless Plato! Of what, then, please inform us, is human thought an imitation? The voices of the "dumb creation" are not nearer related to human language than the instincts of an animal are related to man's independent mental activity. The voices with which the various species of brutes are endowed are uniform and invariable; but human language is variable and admits of an indefinite

variety. But as almost immediately after birth all the powers of the brute are already fully developed, and as man, so far as the non-animal ends of his existence are concerned, can only through constant exercise, and oft-times assiduous toil, perfect himself for the same: so must language be also acquired. Nevertheless, this innate faculty of acquiring language is only man's prerogative. The assertion that language is not innate, or inborn, and hence not of Divine but human origin, rests, therefore, exclusively on the uncombated fact, that children, after their birth, can give utterance to purely animal sounds, like the bleating lamb, and chirping bird in the nest; that these would then soon adopt the peculiar sounds, common to their several species, but that a child had neither from nature inherited a certain language, nor, as concerned its descent, possessed any peculiar proclivity for the acquisition of a fixed language. To all this we answer that, at any rate, the child was organized for the acquisition of language. From whence, then, came this organization?

The absurd theory that all language was the offspring of necessity—an invention—is admirably refuted by Wm. von Humboldt—brother to the great Cosmopolitan—when he says that, in order to have effected such an invention, language must have already previously existed; for the necessary agreement on certain points could not have been otherwise possible. To this we add that, if language was the product of necessity, if the constant intercourse between men had called all language into existence, then would, as a matter of course, the sphere of all language be circumscribed by the external necessities of mankind. But is not this sphere of development illimitable? And does not this show that language is unconcerned about external necessities, but flows from the deepest depths of human individuality? Only with the development of this individuality is language developed.

But, after all, the origin of language—by the child as well as in the beginning of all things—yea, the origin of all organic life on earth—lies beyond the scope of human observation. And as the origin of human language, in general, lies beyond the scope of history, so also does the origin of the "confusion of tongues." All we learn from the Biblical narrative of this "confusion" is, that it is of Divine appointment. The origin of language as well as its subsequent "confusion" is, therefore, involved in the same darkness as also is the origin of our race, and its subsequent division into four or five distinct species.

MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS.

REV. AND DEAR BRETHREN:—The Conference season is rapidly approaching. Have you taken your collections for Foreign and Domestic Missions? If not, please delay no longer. The calls are numerous and the demands pressing. Among our own population and within our own boundaries there is great destitution. Thousands are without the means of grace, and cannot be supplied only through missionary effort. Will you, in view of the claims of the poor, strive to bring up something in aid of missionary labor among the destitute? O brethren, let me entreat you not to neglect this important part of your work as pastors! Please to be particular to observe the rule of the Discipline in reference to Missionary Collections. Keep the collections for Foreign and Domestic Missions separate, and so report to your Conference.

And now, dear brethren, let each man do his duty, and God will be honored and souls saved.

J. B. McFERRIN,
Secy Domestic Board.

There are now thirty producing sugar plantations on the Hawaiian group of the Sandwich Islands. The number of acres planted with cane is 10,106. The capital in the business is \$2,000,000.

Proceedings of the District Meeting for the Brookhaven District, Miss. Conf.

Brookhaven, July 5, 6, and 7, '67.

FIRST DAY, 2 o'clock, P. M.

Opened with religious exercises conducted by Rev. B. Jones. Rev. W. G. Millsaps, P. E., took the chair and Rev. L. R. Redding was elected Secretary.

The following committees were appointed, viz:

On Public Worship.—L. R. Redding, J. W. Martin and John S. Beasley.

On the state of the Church.—B. Jones, R. W. Millsaps and Thomas King.

On Sunday Schools.—Thomas Nixon, H. J. Harris, R. C. Bethea and J. W. Martin.

On Finance.—E. G. Cook, J. Harvey Thompson and M. J. Whitworth.

On Education.—H. J. Harris, B. Nicholson, Geo. F. Thompson and R. W. Millsaps.

On Revivals.—The Presiding Elder, and all the preachers present.

The last named committee was suggested in a series of resolutions offered by Rev. L. R. Redding, looking to the necessity for organized and vigorous effort throughout the district for the promotion of all the interests of the church.

Reports were read from the various charges in the district and appropriately referred.

The election of Delegates to the Annual Conference was made the order of the day for 10 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow.

On motion the meeting adjourned with the benediction, to meet again at 8 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY.

The meeting assembled pursuant to adjournment at 8 o'clock, A. M., Rev. W. G. Millsaps in the chair. Religious services by Rev. Thomas Nixon.

The committee on Revivals reported 1st. A resolution locating a District camp ground within a mile of the railroad and near the town of Wesson, Brookhaven or Crystal Springs. The following committee was appointed to make inquiry and to correspond with the Presiding Elder in reference to the location of the proposed camp ground, viz: Revs. W. G. Millsaps, B. Jones, Whitworth, Harris, Nixon, and Messrs. J. H. Thompson, Beasley and Wesson, laymen.

This committee also reported, 2d, a system of protracted meetings, one for each charge in the district naming the time and place of said meetings and the preachers both local and traveling were earnestly invited to attend them. (See list of appointments.)

The committees on S. Schools, Finance, Education and the State of the Church, each made interesting reports which were severally adopted. The Sunday School report exhibited a remarkable increase of interest in the cause of S. Schools, throughout the greater part of the district.

Encouraging reports came from Brookhaven, Wesson, Hazlehurst, Crystal Springs, and Bayou Peirre Circuits.

The committee on Education congratulated the church and community on the flattering prospects of Whitworth Female College, located at Brookhaven. Rev. H. F. Johnson, A. M., a ripe scholar, well and favorably known, throughout central and southern Mississippi, takes the presidency, at the opening of the next session. Rev. L. R. Redding, Professor of Mathematics, Mrs. Julia T. Chrisman, English Literature, Mrs. Rachel Thompson, Preparatory department. In a supplemental report the committee suggested a plan for the education of at least two preachers annually, from the district.

A standing committee was appointed to provide ways and means and to whom application must be made. This committee consists of the Presiding Elder and his successors, Chairman, and Revs. B. Jones, D. Leggett, E. G. Cook, Warren Black, M. J. Whitworth, R. C. Bethea, Benjamin, John W. Sandel, W. H. B. Lane and J. M. Sample, who are instructed to recommend none for this benefice who in their judgment is not called of God to preach.

The chairman and any two of the committee shall constitute a quorum to transact business.

The hour of ten o'clock, having arrived, the meeting proceeded to the order of the day, to wit, the election of delegates to the annual conference, with the following result. Rev. E. G. Cook, Local preacher, Rev. M. J. Whitworth alternate; R. W. Millsaps, Dr. J. W. Martin, alternate, L. B. Moody, John S. Beasley, alternate and John H. Thompson with V. J. Wroten, alternate.

Report of the committee on the state of the church exhibited some interesting facts accounting for the want of vitality, power and progress in the church. The financial embarrassment of the country, resulting in the partial secularization of our ministry, crippling our energies and crippling our enterprises. The church in some places is exhibiting commendable liberality in building up parsonages and supporting her pastors. In other places, on people seem to neglect their own

church and preacher and yet give liberally to build up other churches and establish other sects in their communities; permitting their own church to labor under the pressure of debt while helping to build others. It is christianlike and proper to help our neighbor but certainly not to the neglect of our own house hold.

The Finance committee in their report suggested that the habit of depending upon a few men for large sums and neglecting the promises of the many for the pounds of the few, is a fruitful source of financial embarrassment.

The Committee further recommended the immediate securing of church and parsonage lots in all our railroad towns.

After discussing and adopting these reports the meeting resolved itself into committee of the whole on the arrangement of the work; and after an interesting and somewhat spicy discussion participated in by Revs. Millsaps, Jones, Harris and Redding, the committee arose and reported the following:

Resolved, That we recommend the proper authorities to disconnect Crystal Springs, Hazlehurst, and Summit from country appointments, making of the former, stations with resident Pastors, and arranging the country appointments in circuits. (Laid on the table.)

On motion of Rev. L. R. Redding, Resolved, That we recommend our people to take our Church papers, and to subscribe at once for the N. O. Advocate and Jackson Methodist.

Appointments for Protracted Meetings on the Brookhaven District.—Arranged by the District Meeting.

Smyrna, Meadville ct., Qly Meeting, 3d Sunday in July.—W. C. Millsaps P. E., Wm. Finn, R. C. Bethea, E. A. Flowers, and Levi Godbold.

Pleasant Valley, Bayou Peirre ct., Qly Meeting 1st Sunday in August.—Wm. G. Millsaps, P. E., A. B. Nicholson, E. A. Flowers, H. J. Harris, L. R. Redding, M. J. Whitworth, Thomas Simmons and E. G. Cook.

Topasaw, Pearl River ct., Qly Meeting.—2d Sunday in August.—W. G. Millsaps, P. E., A. Day, Geo. F. Thompson, Henry D. Berry, R. C. Bethea, E. A. Flowers and G. J. Mortimer.

Brookhaven sta., 2d Sunday in August.—L. R. Redding, Thomas Nixon, B. Jones, E. G. Cook, A. B. Nicholson, J. W. Welborne, and W. Beason.

Hazlehurst ct., Qly Meeting, 1st Sunday in Sept.—W. G. Millsaps, Thomas Nixon, H. J. Harris, L. R. Redding, A. B. Nicholson, E. N. Talley and J. W. Welborne.

Bogue Chitto ct., 1st Sunday in Sept.—P. E. Green, B. Jones, A. Day, George F. Thompson, W. H. B. Lane, Thomas King, Jordan D. Johnson, Acee L. Potter, Geo. J. Mortimer, Pearce and Shirley.

Summit, Holmesville ct., 2d Sunday in Sept.—H. D. Berry, Benjamin Jones, E. G. Cook, E. A. Flowers, D. Leggett, L. R. Redding, and John B. Bowen.

Galatia, Scotland ct., 3d Sunday in September.—E. A. Flowers, H. J. Harris, E. G. Cook, L. R. Redding, A. B. Nicholson, R. C. Bethea, A. Day, Levi Godbold and Elisha F. Mullins.

Beauregard, 4th Sunday in Sept.—B. Jones, L. R. Redding, H. J. Harris, Geo. F. Thompson, Thos. Nixon, Charles J. Hendry, W. H. Mullins, and E. F. Mullins.

Rehoboth, Bayou ct., 1st Sunday in October.—A. B. Nicholson, H. J. Harris, John B. Bowen, M. J. Whitworth, E. A. Flowers, D. Leggett, J. D. Cudd, Thomas Simmons, Wesley Funches, Green Millsaps, and Warren Black.

Crystal Springs, 2d Sunday in October.—Thomas Nixon, J. W. McNeill, H. J. Harris, George F. Thompson, B. Jones and D. Leggett.

N. B. These meetings will commence on Saturday before the Sundays mentioned. Careful inquiry was made with reference to assigning all the preachers, local and traveling, in the district, to some one of these appointments. A general and earnest invitation is extended to all. If the names of any have been omitted it was by no means intentional. We sincerely hope the churches and the people in the neighborhood of these appointments will lock and pray for a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

Ordered, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Advocate, Methodist, and Hazlehurst News.

Camp meeting appointed to commence on Friday night before the 5th Sunday in September next. Meeting then adjourned to meet again at Hazlehurst, at such time this fall as the Presiding Elder may appoint. W. G. Millsaps, P. E. L. R. Redding, Secy.

At the recent annual meeting of the French Freemasons, the question was raised, whether or not the use of the formula "to the glory of the great Architect of the Universe" was to be held obligatory in all cases. After a warm debate the formula was retained by a vote of 100 against 67.

From the Christian Treasury.

GOING HOME.

Where are you going so fast, old man?
Where are you going so fast?
There's a valley to cross, and a river to ford;
There's a clasp of the hand, and a parting word,
And a tremulous sigh for the past, old man—
The beautiful, vanished past.

The road has been rugged and rough, old man;
To your feet it is rugged and rough;
But you see a dear being, with gentle eyes,
Who shared in your labor and sacrifice.

Al! that has been sunshine enough, old man,
For you and me—sunshine enough.

How long since you passed o'er the hill, old man?
Of life—o'er the top of the hill?

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Of life—o'er the top of the hill?

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agent is one capable of moral actions; an action is rendered moral, first, by being voluntary, and secondly by its reference to some rule that determines its quality. An infant is incapable of a moral action, for it has no intelligent will; it cannot determine the quality of actions, and therefore an infant cannot be born a sinner. If it were possible for us to be born sinners, or transgressors, it would be possible for infants to be eternally lost, and there might be such unfortunate creatures as non-"elect infants," predestinated to everlasting woe. We rejoice to know that under the gracious remedial system this is not so, but that "of such is the kingdom of heaven," which, whether it means the kingdom militant, or triumphant, it is conclusive as to the salvation and eternal blessedness of all who die in childhood.

We are responsible for sin, but we cannot be for inheriting a depraved nature; but the gospel makes provision for all our spiritual necessities. As the death of Christ stoops to our judicial needs, and makes it possible and just for God to pardon the guilty, so the gift and aid of the Holy Ghost stoops to our moral destitution, and enables us to overcome our moral infirmities, to cease to do evil, to repent, and trust in the atoning and saving merit of Christ. When our co-working can go no further, God, in the exercise of Sovereign Grace, pardons our sins, makes us new creatures in Christ Jesus, witnesses our adoption and makes us heirs and joint heirs with Christ, to an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.
HIGH CHURCH EPISCOPOACY
Against all the Churches.
No. IV.

MR. EDITOR: I have already stated that the precise point of difference between Popery and Christianity was, the doctrine of *divinely transmitted ministerial authority*, or, as it is sometimes called, *apostolic succession*. This is the foundation, the main pillar on which all the other Romish heresies are built. And I have stated that this never was a question among churches, for it was the very thing *protested* against by Protestants—that is, the parent, the producing cause of all the things objected to by Protestants. Romanism is the Apostolic Succession acted out practically and legitimately.

The European churches examined this matter to the bottom, and saw, or thought they saw, in the doctrine in question, the entire ruin of christianity. According to its principles anything the bishops chose to call *Church*, whether it should have a particle of christianity in it or not, was not only a true, evangelical church, but in the nature of things, an infallible church. It is historically true, that, under the legitimate operations of this principle, some of the wickedest and most appalling profanity and corruption the world was ever called to mourn over—murder, prostitution, simony, blasphemy, perjury, &c., wholesale and retail, was not only in the church, but the church was made up of it for considerable periods of time. Let any one read that strange book, by Dr. Mosheim, strangely misnamed *Church History*, or any other similar book.

Under the rule that church authority must be recognized in those bishops who claimed it by transmission in ordinances, the crimes punished most certainly and most surely was the crime of the christian religion. No complaint could be made, of course, against the bishop thus "regularly ordained."

The particular things complained of by the early Reformers were not defended on the ground that they were justifiable in themselves, but on the ground that they were the *acts of the Church*—the Church with its regularly ordained bishops. Protestantism declares it to be possible for men, however or-

dained, to become corrupt and even criminal.

We all know that the immediate occasion of the rupture in the church between Luther and the Pope, was the sale of *indulgences*, or pre-absolution from crime. But this brought out the real issue.—The Pope and his party declared it could not be objected against, because it was a regulation of the bishops, sanctioned by the pope, and their authority was valid because it was regularly derived in ordination. And in all that eventful struggle everything was found to hinge on the authority thus supposed to be transmitted in ordination.

And right here it ought to be stated, that there is much misunderstanding about the *formation*, or beginning of the Church of England. There was no formation of a church. The church in England had long existed; and like all others in Europe, was under the jurisdiction of the Pope. The English clergy had, many of them, become really and virtually protestants; but the first public act in England, that was really protestant, was the divorce of King Henry from his wife Catharine, by the Universities, and its ratification by the English churches. This put the authority of the Pope at open defiance. And this repudiation of the supposed immaculate purity of this chain of succession, applied, of course, not only to the pope and his remaining bishops, but to themselves likewise. Now they, by this act, declared that they exercised their office, not by virtue of this supposed transmitted authority in ordination, but by authority derived immediately from their church.

In this way, and by many other successive acts of a similar character, independent of the pope, the church in England solemnly repudiated the doctrine of Apostolic Succession as the immaculate channel and vehicle in which church authority is derived and by virtue of which it is administered. And with the exception of some troubles on the subject, mostly in the reign of Mary, who was a bigotted papist, the English church has maintained its protestant and anti-succession character to this day.

Nevertheless the church of England has never been without a popish party, who, with more or less zeal, talent and consistency, have held on to the *Apostolic Succession*. Sometimes this party has been pretty strong—strong in talent and strong in numbers; but the church has remained protestant and ignored the doctrine in all her official declarations.

The Protestant Episcopal church in the United States is well known to be virtually the church of England, separated only by civil necessities and considerations. This church has always been protestant, as well in principle as in name. I wish I could say as much for all her bishops, ministers, and laymen. It has invariably ignored the Apostolic Succession doctrines, though she too has always had in her bosom a strong popish party with strong popish proclivities under the Apostolic Succession doctrine.

I think, however, many of them are not aware of the essential and necessary popish tendency and character of the doctrine. Many of them, I have reason to believe, advocate it for the sake of the popery, and others they know not why.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION.—A gracious revival of religion is progressing at the M. E. Church, South, in this place. The altar is daily crowded with anxious inquirers after truth. Many have professed religion, the church being greatly revived and backsliders reclaimed. God is doing great things for us whereof we are glad both in temporal as well as in spiritual matters. While He sends His Spirit in refreshing showers upon the Church and people, He is also blessing us with refreshing showers of rain, which are making the earth yield an abundant increase.—*Cartersville Express*.

From the People's Magazine.

THE SUPPLY OF IVORY.

An enormous number of elephants are destroyed in the course of every year, often as unpleasant neighbors to man in the wild state, prone to make havoc with the rice and grain fields, but far more persistently and fully to meet the demands of commerce for the ivory of the tusks. Though the largest and the strongest of all existing quadrupeds, the animal is very readily decoyed into captivity in order to be domesticated, and is as easily slain by the hunter's rifle. The great bull elephant of three tons weight—leader of a herd—generally falls lifeless in an instant, if a ball is skillfully planted in the eye, or at the base of the trunk, or behind the ear; and "crack" spoolsmen have been known to kill right and left, one with each barrel. In part of the northern province of Ceylon, upon the reward of a few shillings per head being offered by the authorities, 3,500 were despatched in less than three years by the natives. Sheffield alone requires annually the slaughter of a large army of the huge pachyderms, estimated some years ago at 23,000, to furnish ivory for the various articles produced in its manufacturing establishments; and every civilized country needs a supply of the material for the useful and ornamental arts. Hence, not being prolific, it is by no means improvable, that long before our human story is over the elephant will be numbered with extinct species.

The tusks of the elephant are genuine teeth, but of peculiar form, and large dimensions when perfectly developed. They alone supply that variety of dentine or tooth-substance which is properly called ivory, though many other animals, as the hippopotamus, narwhal, and walrus, possess teeth, horns, or tusks of sufficient size and density to be used in the arts for the like purposes, and which hence popularly bear the same name. Of the two existing species of elephant, the Indian and the African, the latter has by far the larger tusks. They supply the manufacturer with his best material, valued on account of its closer grain, superior whiteness, and capability of receiving the highest polish. Sometimes the tusks are stunted, being not more than ten or twelve inches in length, and weighing only a few pounds; but when completely formed a single tusk will sometimes weigh 170 lbs., and occasionally considerably more. A pair appeared in the Great Exhibition of 1851, taken from an elephant killed on the Banks of Lake Ngami, which weighed 325 lbs. Each tusk measured eight feet six inches in length, and had a circuit of twenty-two inches at the base.

In very high latitudes, where the remains of animals are preserved for ages by the rigorous cold of the climate, a further supply of ivory is obtained from the tusks of extinct species, which, with the bones, sometimes even the flesh and hair, are found imbedded in the frozen soil, having undergone but little alteration. The northern parts of Siberia, especially the lower valley of the Lena, and some islands in the polar waters, are well-known localities for these "Adamic things," or "things of Adam's time," as they are locally called, from their obvious antiquity. In the year 1770, an obscure fur trader named Liakhov, having occasion to visit the shore of the Arctic Ocean, saw while there a herd of reindeer coming over the ice from the north. Guided by the track of the animals, he travelled with sledge and dogs over the ice-fields for nearly fifty miles, and then came to an island, beyond which was another, the members of a small archipelago now known as the Liakhov group, or New Siberia. Few spots are more geologically remarkable. Hills of fossil wood line the shores, while large tracts are composed of tusks, and other animal remains deposited in the superficial sand, gravel, and loam, cemented by ice. It is remarkable of this curious produce that the tusks decrease in size and weight from south to north, as if they had been borne to their present sites by some great drift in that direction, which carried the lighter ones the farthest. Those of the islands are the smallest, but are much whiter and apparently fresher than those of the continent.

The best known and most abundant of these relics of ancient life belong to the *Elephas primigenius* of Blumenbach, called *Elephas fossilis* by Cuvier, the mammoth of popular speech. The latter name signifies "an animal of the earth." It originated with the ignorant presumption, that being unable to endure the light of day the creature was chiefly subterranean in its habits, like the existing mole. But some of the simple-minded natives had another theory, and were only concerned to have the remains undisputed. "Take from us," said they to the first Russian adventurers, "our gold if you will; but leave us the bones of our great ancestors."

Under a similar misconception, Pontopidan reported the discovery of the bones of giants in Norway, doubtless those of the extinct elephant, which are very widely distributed, and found in the Pleistocene deposits all over Europe.—Admirably well preserved in the cold climate of Siberia, where the soil is perpetually frozen at the depth of a few feet beneath the surface, the tusks are regularly searched for by "ivory hunters," and are disposed of at the annual fairs held in the summer months at Yakutsk, along with the teeth of the walrus, and the furs and peltry of the Arctic zone. The fossil ivory is of inferior quality to that obtained from the living species, being exceedingly dry, hard, and brittle.—But it is used in the arts, especially in Russia, and boiling in a solution of gelatine imparts the waxy softness in which it is deficient.

The mammoth is the only fossil animal which has come under the observation of man in a perfect condition; but only two complete specimens of the gigantic quadruped have yet been met with. In the case of all other remains the hard portions have alone been preserved, and these are frequently of a very fragmentary kind, requiring the highest skill to make out from them the form and character of the creature to which they belonged.

It was at the close of the last century that the first entire example was discovered by a Tungusian fisherman. Near the mouth of the Lena and the shore of the polar ocean he observed a strange shapeless mass projecting from a bank of frozen earth covered with ice, which, in the summer of 1801, when the season was warmer and the thaw greater than usual, became partially disengaged, and proved to be the carcass of an enormous animal. It eventually fell from the bank on the sandy beach, but was not examined by any naturalist till Mr. Adams travelled to the spot for the purpose from Yakutsk, in 1806. By that time native hunters had carried off portions of the flesh with which to feed their dogs, while white bears, wolves, Wolverines, and foxes had devoured the remainder. But the skeleton was entire, and is now one of the curiosities of St. Petersburg. It stands nine feet four inches in height, and measures sixteen feet four inches in length. Following the curve the tusks extend to nine feet six inches. The animal was a male, furnished with a long mane, and coated with a skin covered with a reddish wool, adapted therefore to endure a cold climate. During the last year our Royal Society received information of a second perfect example having been discovered by a Samoiede in the frozen soil near the eastern arm of the Gulf of Obi. It is not improbable that careful explorations in the vast region of northern Asia, very imperfectly known at present, may be made with benefit to the ivory market as well as to natural history.

Ivory has been known from remote antiquity, and appreciated as an ornamental material. Processions of human figures are extant on the walls of tombs and palaces in Egypt—black, crisp-haired men, evidently natives of central Africa—who appeared as the bearers of presents, among which the tusks of the elephant are conspicuous.—Phœnician traders had ivory in such abundance that the chief seats of their galleys were inlaid with it. "The company of the Ashurites, have made thy benches of ivory brought out of the isles of Chittim." Solomon's ships visited the shores of the Indian Ocean for the product; and "the king made a great throne of ivory, and overlaid it with the best gold." The erection of a house of ivory is named among the acts of Ahab. By the Greeks and Romans this article of luxury was highly valued and extensively used. Homer, in a comparatively primitive age, makes mention of it in the palace of Menelaus. Phidias the sculptor produced a statue of Jupiter Olympus of the material; so beautiful and imposing, that it was considered a misfortune to die without having seen it. But modern times supply the most remarkable example on record of what may be called its barbaric use. In the sixteenth century Akbar, the Great Mogul, built an octagonal hunting-tower of ivory, which is still standing, some twenty miles to the west of Agra. It bristles with one hundred and twenty-eight enormous tusks disposed in ascending lines, sixteen being on each of the eight sides.

The earliest mention of the product in our national literature is by Chaucer, who describes one of his characters in the *Canterbury Tales* as carrying

"A staff tipped with horn,
A pair of tables (writing tables) all of ivory."

Great Britain imports annually from all parts not less than 500 tons, which may be valued at £400,000. The chief consumption is for knife-handles, the keys of musical instruments, mathematical scales, dice and chessmen, billiard-balls, inlaying, and artistic carvings, some of

which are rendered extremely costly by the taste and skill displayed in their execution.

Vegetable ivory, derived from the nuts of an exquisitely beautiful South American palm, is in extensive use for umbrella-handles, buttons, trinkets and other ordinary articles; but it soon tarnishes and wears rapidly if exposed to much friction. In France an excellent imitation of ivory is now made from a mixture of papier-mache and gelatine, called *Parisian marble*. But no substance, natural or artificial, is at present known so well adapted as the true material for the purposes to which it is applied. Yet long before the elephants are no more, and the mammoths are used up, an adequate substitute may have been found, and had reconciled the world to a loss which is inevitable.

EMORY COLLEGE.—On the day of graduation, after a brief but touching and appropriate baccalaureate from Dr. Thomas, and the conferring of the degrees, he announced the names of the former graduates upon whom the degree of A. M. was now conferred in course; and also, that the Trustees had conferred the honorary degree of A. M. on the Rev. George G. Smith, now of Baltimore, and Dr. Francis A. Thomas, of Oxford; that of D. D. on the Rev. John M. Bonnell, the Rev. Josephus Anderson, the Rev. Wm. P. Harrison, and the Rev. Luther M. Smith; and that of LL.D. on Dr. H. V. M. Miller, now of Atlanta, Ga. At this point, Bishop Pierce, President of the Board of Trustees, rose and begged that Dr. T. would excuse him; for a little he should usurp the President's prerogatives. This was allowed, although the President, taken unawares, could not guess why, for this part of the programme had been carefully concealed from him. The Bishop proceeded in a very happy address to express the deep regret which all felt in parting with Dr. Thomas, who is about to remove to California. While bowing to that decision he has made under what he believes an imperative call of duty, the Trustees desire that he shall take a higher acknowledgment of their full sense of his talent, worth and capabilities, than mere verbal resolves convey, and they feel that they honor themselves while they only do justice to him in conferring upon him that degree which indicates the highest titular honor within their gift—that of LL.D. Dr. T., taken by surprise, answered in a few modest words, and to the regret of all, his connection with Emory College was closed. Many blessings follow him and his family to their distant home, and Georgia will always be proud to bear of the success, which his friends have no doubt of his achieving with favoring health and under the smiles of a kind Providence.

The Board of Trustees made no selection of a successor to Dr. Thomas. Dr. L. M. Smith was made temporary President.—*S. C. Advocate*.

THE SULTAN IN LONDON.—London July 12.—Abdul Aziz, sultan of Turkey, who left Paris yesterday, after a pleasant voyage across the channel, landed, on the 12th, on the shores of England, and was received by the Prince of Wales, acting for the queen, and by his majesty Ismael, sovereign of Egypt, and was by them escorted to the city of London, where he met with an unusually brilliant and imposing reception. The London and Dover railway station in which he alighted was richly and appropriately decorated, and the streets through which he was to pass were covered with flags and streamers, and spanned by triumphal arches and festoons of flowers. The entire route of the procession, from the railroad depot to Buckingham Palace, was guarded on both sides by unbroken lines of troops. Behind these, vast multitudes of spectators were packed in solid mass, on the side walks, and crowded every window and house-top. When the sultan, accompanied by the King of Egypt and Prince of Wales, passed between the lines of soldiers, the people, struck by the novelty of the spectacle, manifested the most unbounded enthusiasm, and the shouts of welcome, cheering and waving of handkerchiefs and banners did not cease until the sultan had entered the gates of the Palace Royal. The residence has been placed in a state of complete preparation for the accommodation of his Ottoman majesty, and will be occupied by him during his stay in London.

MORE TROUBLE FOR AUSTRIA.—Reports received at London, on the 12th from Vienna, says a serious disturbance has broken out in Galicia. The Austrian troops dispatched to put it down have been beaten by the rioters. It is believed these riots are fomented by Russian emissaries, who worked upon the national proclivities of the Slavonic population, and created by their intrigues a feeling of discontent.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1867.

How to send money.—We are frequently receiving inquiries upon this point. We have carefully lost anything by the mails, and consider them safe. The risk at any rate will be ours.

We are still asked, shall we forward money by mail? Answer, **YES.** The Agent will notice, as above, that the risk is not his.

To subscribers.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, naming Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

Health of the City.

During the week ending Sunday, July 18th, the number of deaths from all causes was one hundred and fifty-seven. Of this number 17 were from Cholera, and 5 of Yellow Fever. The following items from the proceedings of the Board of Health, which met on the evening of the 30th July, show that these professional gentlemen, who have facilities of knowing all about the matter, regard the sanitary condition as good.

The President stated that cholera and yellow fever had almost entirely disappeared. All localities where these diseases had occurred had been thoroughly disinfected, and the disinfectants appeared to have had beneficial effects.

Dr. Austin, chairman of the Committee on Health, submitted a verbal report, stating that the city was perfectly healthy. A few cases of yellow fever had occurred in the First District, one case at 233 Julia street, and resulted fatally.

The weather for the past week has been more settled, steadily hot, with only one or two light showers. August and September are our worst months, and they are yet before us. Conjectures as to the probable increase of the two worst dreaded diseases are worthless.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AT BATON ROUGE.—We invite attention to the advertisement of this School, in another column. Professor Magruder is widely known and appreciated as one of the best Educators in the country. We are glad to be able to contradict the report of his intention to emigrate to Honduras. Professor Magruder assures us that he has no such idea. The Institute will be opened as usual, October 2d, 1867. We bespeak for it a liberal patronage from our friends who wish their sons to be under the highest literary, as well as religious care.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—We call attention to the card of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company in our issue of today. The commission offered by the Company to Agents, we are informed by the General Agent is liberal and with moderate success on the part of Agents they will soon be able to insure their own lives.

PREVENTIVE DISCIPLINE.

Christians sometimes write bitter things against themselves when the rod of affliction is upon them. That their sufferings are disciplinary, they believe, and that in their chastisements God deals with them as sons. They know that "He doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men." God has no pleasure in human suffering; none in the troubles and sorrows of his children. Neither is it in wrath, but in love that they are visited.

The inference, however, is a hasty one, and often erroneous, that these inflictions argue some actual and present sin, or some defection from the path of duty. This is sometimes the case, and self-examination, honestly prosecuted, will reveal the reason. The end of the grievous dispensation will be made clear, leading to penitence, and to the fruits of righteousness. But in how many instances do we not find the application of this principle where it is utterly out of place? Christians may condemn themselves where God does not. They go upon the supposition that their sufferings are for some fault or unfaithfulness, and that their actual sins have called for the loving severity of their Heavenly Father.

They are often greatly perplexed to know precisely what is the occasion of these afflictions; supposing, as a matter of course, that it is some transgression, some sin of temp., or that they have grieved the Holy Spirit; they seek in vain to ascertain the ground of correction. With very little if any sense of condemnation, and with consciousness void of offence, they are driven to the conclusion that there is some "secret thing," which defies the search of the tenderest spiritual sensibilities. We have seen many a perplexed saint in affliction, asking in vain for the reason. Conscience of his religious integrity, his acceptance with God, and his entire devotion to Christ, he finds nothing that points to the final cause. It must be that I have sinned, but wherein, and how? Thus the soul is in a maze of doubts and uncertainty, groping after some clue that shall lead out into light.

The meaning is, not that we are unfaithful and condemned, or that we have sinned against the privileges and obligations of our high calling. For nothing in the past, and for nothing in the present, are these troubles sent. Paul's diagnosis of the thorn in the flesh was to this purpose: "Lest I should be exalted above measure." Not for any sin of the past, nor for any sin of the present; but for a temper and spirit to which he was liable. The thorn in the flesh was preventive in its object, and in anticipation of what might arise under peculiar and powerful temptations. We may suppose that this principle often characterizes the dealings of God with his people. Not that it is the true solution in every case, but in many. The solicitude and anxiety of the sufferer may thus often find relief. What have I done that I am thus afflicted? Of what secret sin—of what omission am I guilty? It may be on account of none of these things. Pure in heart, it is that you may be kept so; humble and submissive in spirit, it is that pride and self-exaltation may be forestalled, and that the soul may be fortified against them.

It is a blessed thing for us that this preventive discipline obtains in the economy of grace and providence, and that God takes upon himself to administer preventives as well as remedies. We have in it the explanation of much that would be otherwise inscrutable, and the obd of God is furnished with a key wherewith to unlock the most mysterious aspects of his experience. We may not always see our own danger, nor the extent to which our souls are in peril. The deceitfulness of the heart is such, that often neither conscience nor reason give warning. Against the dangers pointed out in the Word of God, we may feel secure. At the same time there are buddings of mischief in the tendencies of the heart, and in

the temptations awaiting it. Our afflictions come in to arrest the evil before it is fairly developed, and we are, by a Divine hand, tided over the shoals, without knowing of the rocks which we have barely escaped.

No good thing is withheld from them that "walk uprightly." We would not hesitate to trust ourselves with the most ample wealth, and with every element of prosperity and power. How few Christians would keep themselves in the love of God, and save their souls, if they had their own way? God knows the heart, its weaknesses, its peculiar liabilities to sin, and wisely withholds what we most desire. Where we would trust ourselves, he cannot. He sees what we do not; he knows what we cannot know, and his discipline is adjusted to the wider range of an infinite and unclouded vision.

In the devout mind, exercised under this kind of discipline, there is peculiar temptation to both error and rebellion. To err in tracing our afflictions and privations to a wrong cause, and in ascribing to them a wrong end, stripping them of their preventive character, and referring them, as remedies, to present sins and imperfections. To rebellion, because it is almost impossible for us to appreciate the nature and extent of the perils from which they are designed to rescue us. A faith both enlightened and submissive is needed to reach the sanctified lesson, and to partake of the glory which is wrought. Submission to the means, and a discernment of the end, go hand in hand in our emancipation from the bondage of sight.

"Faith lends its realizing light,
The clouds disperse, the shadows fly.
The invisible appears in sight,
And God is seen by mortal eye."

THE SEASON.

August has come at length, and is the first of three important months to the Church in the South. It is in these months of August, September and October, that we look for revivals of religion. The last Quarter lies chiefly within them, and the finishing up of the year.

The annual collections are mostly to be taken. Too many of these are left till the end of the year, and the Stewards' accounts are usually far, far behind. This is an evil habit. It would be better to keep everything square as we go, and to bring up every account settled at the close of each quarter. Also would it be better to distribute the collections with some degree of equality through the year. To do this, however, is the exception rather than the rule. The final financial agony is a heavy one, and the Circuit or Station begins the new year exhausted with its recent struggle.

Prominence to any one collection perhaps ought not to be given. All of them at least should be fully exhibited to every congregation, and their objects discussed freely. The preacher may hesitate to plead for his own support, and may even feel a delicacy in stirring up the Stewards, because of his dependence upon them. But these stated collections have no reference to his own comfort or profit, and he may urge them without embarrassment. The principle of giving is the same, to whatever object applied, and this principle should come in for thorough analysis and exposition. There can be no embarrassment in this course, and we are persuaded that the backwardness of the people is largely owing to the want of light. The subject must be brought home to the understanding and the conscience. We meet with lively pious people who seem oblivious of any demands upon their means for religious purposes. Considerable revivals occur without any corresponding relaxation of this pecuniary tightness. It can be accounted for only upon the supposition that special light and information are needed upon this point.

A good sermon upon the objects, principles, and duty of giving ought not to be considered out of place, at a Camp meeting, or during the

progress of a revival. The circumstances of the people and the condition of the country, have no more to do with the matter, than they have with prayer or any other branch of Christian duty. That these may affect the amounts raised is probable, but the principle, "as God hath prospered him," applies in hard times, as well as in prosperous. There are not many members of the church who cannot give something. If it be but five cents to each object, let it be so. None of us have discharged our debt to God until we have contributed according to the measure of our resources. There was a people, mentioned by Paul, of whom he says, "their deep poverty abounded unto the riches of their liberality." The preachers are so far responsible as the enlightenment of the people, and the earnest presentation of the cause and the opportunity of contributing are concerned. Where this duty is performed there will be few blank reports at the Annual Conference.

This is the time when statistics are to be gathered. Here let us remind the Presiding Elders of the fact that, if the pastors fail they will be held responsible. Sometimes the pastor leaves this to the Secretary of the Church Meeting, and at the Quarterly Conference, no one is prepared to give the items required. Our church property is oftentimes neglected. Buildings are out of repair, debts have been running on indefinitely, titles are not known to be secure. Trustees must have their reports ready, and a full and careful investigation be made.

It is also the revival season. We will not except to the terms. It is taken for granted that efforts to save souls have not been postponed, like the finances, until the end of the year. This is the period for special and protracted services—what our country friends sometimes call "big meetings." We have known people who never expect to have much religion or to see any body converted in any other way. But these are few. "The feast of tabernacles" is appreciated by the devout and exemplary believer. It is to him a period of refreshment, and spiritual good. He can be religious, holy and happy without it, and prosper under the ordinary means of grace: but he enters upon these special occasions with thankfulness and profit. It is a time of more intimate and enlarged spiritual communion; ministers unite in their efforts, and there is the concentration of the Circuit or District at a single point.

We know of no good reason why we should not have revivals everywhere during these three months. "The Lord's hand is not shortened." The hindrance is in ourselves, if anywhere. Instead of looking forward to a revival atmosphere, merely to vitalize your own soul, suppose you were to feel that you must yourself be the instrument of bringing it about? Instead of waiting for a revival you would create one; and instead of going to seek one you would carry it with you. The success of protracted meetings depends greatly upon the tone of piety in the Church. It takes a week of preaching and praying sometimes to get the church ripe for a blessing, and the precious opportunity for the conversion of sinners is measurably lost. We should get ourselves in a condition, not only to receive but also to give. The piety that has been growing all the year on "the sincere milk of the Word," and has been nursed by watchfulness and prayer at home, should come up to the gathering with its own contribution of light, warmth and power.

Many are now looking forward to the Fast day on the 16th of this month, and beyond, as the time when the refreshing shall come. Are they praying as well as looking? Is there an earnest of what they look for in their own hearts? Is it not too soon to begin the work of self-examination. The kingdom of God is within you, and there let us seek for the first token of good. The awakening must begin in some individual soul. Why not in yours or mine now? Revival to the Christian is not the dead soul brought to life, but it is a march forward in holiness: and that is the greatest

work which finds a healthy religious state to improve upon. Then there is the leaving of the principles of the doctrines, and a going on to perfection. The covenant is renewed, perfect consecration is attained, and the believer is "filled with all the fullness of God."

The season is full of vast interests to the church and to souls. We cannot predict great and sweeping revivals. We believe they may be, but the faith of all can alone say they shall be. If every one gets his own heart right, the general result cannot be doubtful. A consecrated ministry and a devoted membership will insure a joyful harvest of souls this year.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

FAYETTEVILLE CIRCUIT—MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

Mr. Editor: The prospect of a bountiful harvest of Corn, Cotton, Potatoes, &c., is quite flattering here. The forward Corn is nearly made, and the later bids fair to be abundant.

Showers of grace also in copious streams are being poured upon us. I have just closed a meeting of 14 days continuance, which resulted in fourteen conversions, and six recommitments, i. e., persons who had been on probation, and whom I took into the Church under the formula laid down in the discipline. These latter had gone to the length of their probationary tether, and had well nigh snapped it—but are now, by this opportune revival, rendered useful members of the Church. We regard this meeting as a signal success. The more so, because the little village (Mardesville) affords but a small congregation. I preached every sermon, after the first Sabbath, except one by Brother Enry, who, as he was passing to his appointment, preached, much to the edification and encouragement of the Church, and congregation.

On my way from this meeting to Fayetteville, I preached by request, at a private house, at 5 o'clock, and by 9 o'clock that night there were seven conversions. At this meeting, a mother and three grown daughters were converted. Some days after I visited them, (they are the wife and daughters of a member of the Baptist church.) On the occasion of my visit, after their conversion, I had a most delightful family service with them, in which the father and husband took much interest, and who treated me with kindness and cordiality.

At Fayetteville, there were evident signs of grace, but I could not continue, because the people were too busy in their crops. We hope to have a strengthening of our stakes, and enlarging of our borders here during the fall. The rust is evidently disappearing. The brethren seem quite in earnest.

Bro. Enry is a laborious preacher—attends promptly to his appointments. I think handles his district pretty well.

Brother H. Clay Stone (supernumerary) is doing what he can. Hard at work on his farm, and preaching with great acceptability at such appointments as he can conveniently reach. But little money yet, and won't be until cotton comes in.

If the people had money, I could get quite a number of subscribers for your valuable paper.

Although the warm weather oppresses me very much, yet my health is good, and my spirits buoyant.

I pray that this may be the most fruitful (as it certainly is the most laborious) year of my itinerant life.

DAN'L DUNCAN.
Talladega, Ala., July 25, '67.

Mr. Editor: I am endeavoring to labor diligently in and for the cause of Zion. In town and country wherever and whenever I can obtain hearers, the word by me is expounded. Although in the town of Rodney, a mile from which I reside, we have no meeting house of our own, we have a few members, constituting a church. Sometimes I preach in the Baptist, sometimes in the Presbyterian place of worship, and at other times to the colored race in their places of worship—

Baptist and Methodist. The denomination has separated from the Methodist church. All of us in community labor harmoniously together. Last week, regular services were conducted, and about five hundred and eighty became members, whom only one eighth were new. My day school, of about sixty scholars, are will close at the end of month—healthy, flourishing, disciplined properly. Religion at a low ebb with us, but we and labor for better things.

Indications of cholera are among us, but we hope to stand firm the beaten anvil." The crops prospective are meagre.

Yours truly and fraternally,
R. A. NORTON.
Highlands, near Rodney, Md.

GORDON CIRCUIT, MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.—Last Saturday, June 1st, commenced a protracted meeting at Sonle Chapel, assisted by brothers Weaver (of Ga.), Clifton, and Singleton. Saturday seemed to be very little manifested. At night several persons came to the altar for prayer. Sunday, at 11 o'clock, we had a congregation. Four persons were received into the church. At night, a good feeling seemed to pervade the entire congregation. Monday we had no service at 11 o'clock. At night we had a sermon from the third chapter and verse of the Gospel of St. John. It seemed to me that all the persons seemed to realize God's love to them. The old church sounded with praise to God. Some who never shouted before their lives, that night shouted to God. As the congregation returned home, the stillness seemed to pervade was broken the repeated shouts of glory to Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, we had a good meeting. Tuesday night another time of refreshing hearts were filled. Eight persons were converted. All refreshed, and have set out with the determination of running with patience the race that is before them.

The old church members say it was amongst the best meetings that they have seen at that place for many years. We continued meeting from Saturday, the 1st to the night of the 18th. All to feel that it was a time long remembered as a time of blessing. Yours truly,
T. S. ARMSTRONG.

NORTH PORT, ALA., July 1st.
Dear Brother:—A good many subscribers could be procured, but the want of funds. I have edited the paper and solicited subscriptions all round my circuit, and met everywhere with the reply, "want the paper, but am not ready to take it." If you can live through the present year, and no other befalls the now promising crop, will be able, I hope, to have a paper in almost every family in the year.

We are looking and praying for a revival of religion, and the indications are favorable. Have no spiritual services yet, owing to scarcity of provisions and the want of secular engagements of our members. Pray for us.

Your brother in Christ,
E. M. TURNER.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS, Miss., July 30, 1867.

Dear Brother:—I have some encouraging news to write. I sent, some month or two since, Cayuga circuit to Burlington, and I found it almost in a disorganized state. However, we went to have organized to some extent, and have good meetings, especially the church meetings. The people are willing to take up each important subject, and do justice to it. They are alive to taking the church literature. The Association share considerable of the patronage. We intend that it shall, at least. Your brother in Christ,
P. A. JONES.

CARTON CIRCUIT, MOBILE CONFERENCE.
Mr. Editor: This Circuit has been extended to six appointments, two of which are in south Sumpter, and one in north Choctaw. In addition to these, we have three large congregations of colored people, who seem to be satisfied and doing well. All preaching, and visiting of Sabbath schools has to be done on Sunday. Last year we could get no more than six Sabbath School scholars. This year, we have eight schools under Methodist control, (six of which are in a flourishing condition) and one or two nation schools. I have never seen more interest manifested anywhere. The whole Circuit is alive on the subject. The neighborhoods are so situated, that we have but three schools at the churches, the others are in schoolhouses and cabins. Where we can do no better, they clean up an old negro house, use that for a school, and get done working their hands at which time, they intend to build larger houses. A few Sabbath ago, I visited one of these schools, where they have about thirty scholars, and usually quite a number of spectators. The superintendent, (a very energetic young man) had promised to give a lecture to the school, if the preacher did not get there in time. As the preacher had to deliver two sermons in the morning, at a church about six miles distant, he did not reach the school until the superintendent was closing his location on the blessings of a Sabbath school, and the comforts of the religion of Jesus. The preacher then gave them a talk on the expansion of the Kingdom and the enlargement of the Church. Though the roads were muddy and the weather inclement, the house was filled to its utmost capacity. Oh! the joy that thrills a minister under such circumstances. What do I hear? The voice of a faithful, worn-out boy, appealing to his seniors in arms, and the youths in old homes (who have been deeply impoverished) to look into the "perfect law of liberty," and upon Jesus for safety, comfort, and eternal riches. Another appointment, (a little later) it was said, owing to the poverty of children and the intercession of the people, that we could secure more than half-a-dozen scholars. However, at our last meeting, the superintendent reported forty-four scholars. Every man, woman and child in the community attend, and all are much concerned. During the week, you may see men at the stores, at the stores and whisky, with their Bibles and Quakers, studying diligently; while asking information of whom they may chance to see. On Sabbath evening, after the service there at five o'clock, I was expectedly called to the house, to preside over a temperance meeting. It is said that there never been a more interesting place in the State. These men came to the superintendent and requested him to give a pledge, binding them upon honor, to abstain from drinking liquors, unless recommended by a physician. In the midst of all their wickedness, they themselves, and bring their children to the Sabbath school. When I visit these schools in log cabins, and see boys in their shirt sleeves, boys and girls bare-footed, clad in home-spun, with an old blanket, bought before the war, I often think how little your children in the towns appreciate their advantages. Stimulate them by giving them our condition. We have books, but can't get them; and that without fine carriages, and often bare-footed. May the Lord bless the children, help them to grow up to be men and women in the gospel.]
 Yours truly,
 J. P. EVANS.

ATHENS, Miss., July 22, '67.
Mr. Editor: I have just closed an interesting meeting. The church was graciously revived. There were about twenty-five conversions; twenty-five joined the church; it was a time of refreshing indeed. There seems to be a spirit of revival throughout the circuit. We trust that much has been done. Much remains to be done. Pray for us.
 J. T. GREGORY.

LATEST NEWS.
 London, July 31.—Lord Stanley announced in the House of Commons that Napoleon had written to the King of Prussia, but the disclosures of the note at present would be improper.

Paris, July 31.—The crops are damaged by drought.

McCormick's reaper was victorious in the reaping match on Napoleon's Vincennes farm.

Washington, July 31.—Revenue receipts \$789,000. Receipts for the month \$24,500,000.

Several parties have forwarded proofs that they came honestly by the Missouri bonds stolen from the Interior Department. The Secretary has removed the caveat from such cases and the interest will be paid.

A delegation from Pennsylvania, representing conservative Republicans, called on the President. They represent themselves in no condition to act with the Democratic party but propose acting distinctly.

The President declined to give them advice, but expressed himself hopeful, saying that the issue of the hour was in the people's hands.

Mr. Merrick commenced his argument to the jury for the defence. He said the feelings with which he argued the case were beyond his powers of description. It was one of unexampled character, and the manner of prosecution unprecedented in the history of the country.

It was a case of greater magnitude than any he had ever known, and its surroundings were painful in the extreme. Under your oaths you have the prisoner at the bar in charge. The Government, believing the young men to be guilty of the crime charged in the indictment, has caused him to be arraigned before you.

I find arrayed against my client the best talent at the bar, and a large number of counsel in court and out of court, and I find high officers of the Government leaving their duties and devoting themselves to manipulating the witnesses for the prosecution. I find numbers of detectives all over the country, working up the testimony in this case, and millions of dollars appropriated, and all for what? To consign to the gibbet the poor, penniless young man, who have heard much about conspiracies, gentlemen, there are other conspiracies, why is it that there are all these appliances and all this vast machinery in this case?

Why all this wonderful array of counsel here and elsewhere? The course of this prosecution has convinced me that although they nominally represent the interests of society, there are two sets—one represents the government of the United States in its assumed official majesty, and the other represents certain officers of the government seeking to justify themselves.

What has been the case in this trial? Wherever any technical rule of law could be invoked, it has been to exclude testimony to throw that light on the subject which you ought to have. One hundred and fifty odd exceptions taken by the defendant's counsel encumber this record; it can only be accounted for by the fact that the attorneys of the United States have strained every point, and invoked every discretion of the court against my client. Instead of representing the United States properly, every sentiment calculated to excite your prejudice has been urged upon you, such as I have never heard or seen before. Why has the District Attorney told you of the shooting of Union soldiers? Why has he told you of the hanging of the telegraph operator, and why has he looked at the prisoner at the bar, and told him, "you are a dying man, a traitor and a coward." It was to stir up in your heart all the passions and animosities which we have seen during our late war. Shame on the United States! I blush to see my country thus degraded in this way—asking twelve honest jurors such questions.

Memphis, July 31.—There are no apprehensions of trouble here to-morrow.

The cholera has again appeared in the southern part of the city. There were six deaths in a house on Mulberry street, and five in one on Front Row.

St. Louis, July 31.—An Omaha dispatch says the Indians are concentrating at Big Mud River Mountains.

The exports of assayed bullion from Nevada last week were \$221,000. Receipts of crude bullion, \$641,000.

France and Mexico.—The New York Tribune, in an editorial on this subject, says:

It is difficult to say what influence the defeat of the French government, first in Mexico, and now in the Legislative body, may have upon the condition of the Empire, and the prospects of the Napoleonic dynasty. Candid observers, however much they may regret the misrule to which France has fallen a prey, can hardly deny that Louis Napoleon has really control of the votes of

the immense majority of Frenchmen. If wholesale frauds at the election were easy as some imagine, the French government would hardly have resisted the temptation of securing some representation in Paris. The political sentiments of cities and provinces show themselves now-a-days on many other occasions than election day; and all the information that we get from the rural districts in France, concurs in showing the people to be, if not ardent Napoleonists, at least servile adherents of the existing government. Before we can expect the French peasants to be influenced by the speeches of Thiers and Favre, they must learn to read. Diffusion of elementary education must precede the progress of liberal opinions, and it would therefore, we believe, be unreasonable to expect from debates like those on the Mexican expedition any sudden and radical influence upon the state of public opinion.

ECCLIASTICAL TROUBLE.—Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., it would seem, has got into difficulty in New Jersey. The facts, in brief, are stated as follows:

"The Doctor is an extreme low churchman. A few Sundays ago he preached in a Methodist church at New Brunswick, both morning and evening, in disregard of the remonstrance and prohibition of the Rev. Dr. Stubbs, rector of Christ Church."

On the following day proceedings were commenced against Mr. Tyng for his breach of church law, and immediately after a formal presentment was made to Bishop Odenheimer, who in accordance with the canon, transmitted a copy of it to the standing committee of the Diocese of New York, the ecclesiastical authority with whom the matter now rests.

The standing committee, it is understood, are unanimously in favor of bringing the offender to trial, in order to make a test case that will put an end to all such alleged irregularities of the Episcopal Church.

SAILED FOR OREGON.—Bishop Kavanaugh and wife, with Rev. Joseph Emery and family, left San Francisco on the *Oryzopsis*, on Monday last, for Portland, Oregon. The Bishop proposes to visit the principal localities in Oregon, prior to the time of holding the Columbia Conference, which is to meet at Corvallis, August 28th. May great good result from the labors of our devoted and beloved Bishop in Oregon!—*San Francisco Spectator*, June 22d, 1867.

DISCOVERIES IN SYRIA.—Lovers of biblical antiquities will rejoice to hear that the excavations now being made in Syria have resulted in the discovery at Nadir Sarape, of a Hebrew house dating from about the second century before Christ. Some of the rooms, with their contents, are in perfect preservation, among the latter being a number of Hebrew books, showing that the house belonged to literary man. Besides the books of Moses and the Psalms of David, there is a collection of Hebrew poems, absolutely unknown to the Orientalists of our day. These interesting remains, many of which bear traces of Egyptian origin, have been sent to the Asiatic Society of London.

MARRIED.
 On Tuesday evening, the 23rd July, at the Methodist Church, in Brookhaven, Miss., by Rev. L. R. Redding, Pastor, Mr. WILLIAM B. M. GILBERT, of New Orleans, to Miss MOLLIE L. daughter of Rev. Geo. F. Thompson, of the Mississippi Conference.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
NOTICE.
 BASTROP, July 20, '67.

There will be a District Meeting for Monroe District, to be held at Bastrop, to commence on the 30th day of August, '67, at which all travelling and Local Preachers, exhorters, District stewards, Sunday-school Superintendents, and class leaders, are respectfully requested to attend, and as many of the members of the church as possible.

JAMES S. WRIGHT, P. E.

NOTICE.
 For reasons considered just and good, the meeting of the Convention of Natchez District is postponed until the 25th of September next.
 J. A. GODFREY.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss Conference.
THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
 Wesson June 8, 9
 Crystal Springs, Georgetown 22, 23
 Hazlehurst, White Bay 15, 16
 Brookhaven, July 6, 7
 Holmesville, Summit 13, 14
 Meadville, Smyrna 20, 21
 Bayou Chitto, Monticello 27, 28
 Bayou Pierre, Pleasant Valley Aug 3, 4
 Pearl River 10, 11
 Scotland, Bethesda 17, 18
 G. W. MILLSAP, P. E.

Summerfield District Meeting.
 A District Meeting for the Summerfield District will be held at Uniontown, commencing Thursday, the 12th Sept. The official members of the church within the bounds of the district, are all members of the District Meeting Conference, and are earnestly requested and expected to attend. Arrangements will be made to carry the members over the railroads at half price.
 A. H. MITCHELL, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.
THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
 Lexington at Oregon June 15, 16
 Greenwood, at Greenwood 22, 23
 Carrollton, at Mt Zion 29, 30
 Emory, at Enon July 6, 7
 Holmes, at Wheeling 13, 14
 Richmond, at Goodman 20, 21
 Black Hawk, at Sweetwater Aug 3, 4
 Mount Olivet, at Fletcher Chapel 17, 18
 Yazoo, at Mt Carmel 24, 25
 Yazoo City Station Aug 31 Sept 1

In addition to the above appointments I will preach, *Deo volente*, at the following places and times.

Lexington, June 18, 8 o'clock P. M.
 Sweetwater, " 19, 11 " A. M.
 Black Hawk, " 20, 8 " P. M.
 Carrollton, " 27, 8 " "
 Edan, " 28, 8 " "
 Durant, July 19, 8 " "
 Benton Aug 16, 8 " "

BRETHREN: Have religious services on the stated fast-days. Our District Meeting will commence at Sweetwater, Black Hawk Circuit, on the first day of August. I urge upon the Preachers the importance of having everything in readiness for the Quarterly Meetings. They should be made, as far as possible, occasions of interest and profit to the Church.

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

The District Meeting for the Jacksonville District, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Columbia, to commence on Friday before the third Sunday in July next. Bishop Wightman will be present. All the preachers, traveling and local, elected delegates and official members, are expected to attend. Ample accommodations, and a hearty welcome are extended to all.
 L. M. WILSON, P. E.
 Columbia, Ala., June 19, 1867.

Lake Providence Dist.—La. Conference.
THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
 Delhi & Floyd Ct., at Midway, July 29, 28
 Carroll, at Carlisle, Aug 3, 4
 Oakley, at Bonif Prairie 10, 11
 Ion, Little Creek Chapel, 24, 25
 Tensas and Sicily, Sicily Island Sept 7, 8
 Waterproof & St. Joseph, Waterproof 14, 15

Also a District Meeting for Lake Providence District, to be held at Oakley Camp ground, to commence on the 27th Sept., at which all the traveling and local preachers, exhorters, district stewards Sunday-school superintendents and class leaders, are respectfully requested to attend, and as many of the members of the church as possible.

Wm. G. McGAUGHY, P. E.

Tuskaloosa District—Mobile Conference.
THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
 Marion May 25, 26
 Greensboro June 1, 2
 New Bern and Oak Grove " 8, 9
 Brush Creek " 15, 16
 Liberty " 22, 23
 Scottsville and Carlhage July 6, 7
 Tuskaloosa " 13, 14
 Havana " 20, 21
 Rutaw " 27, 28
 Forkland Aug 3, 4
 J. L. COTTON, P. E.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference.
THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
 Mobile, St. Paul's June 22, 23
 Franklin street 29, 30
 St. Francis July 6, 7
 Whistler & Cottage Hill, at Cottage Hill 13, 14
 Citronelle, at George's 20, 21
 Eastern shore & Fish River, at P. Clear 27, 28
 Bay shore and Passagoula at Zion Aug 3, 4
 Ocean Springs at Ocean Springs 10, 11
 Wayneboro, at Buckatuna 17, 18
 St. Stephens & State Line, at State Line 24, 25
 Thos. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.
THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
 Many, at Bayou Lee, June 1, 2
 Anacoco, Kissatchie, " 8, 9
 Pleasant Hill, at Bethel, " 15, 16
 Shreveport July 6, 7
 N. Rosier, at Collinsburg, " 13, 14
 Belle, at Keatchie, " 20, 21
 Caddo, at Keatchie, " 27, 28
 Springville, at Holly's S. H. Aug 3, 4
 Mansfield, at Foster's Chapel 10, 11
 B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.
 Address: Mansfield, La.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
KICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
 Mutual Plan.....Assets \$2,450,000
 General Agent for the State of Mississippi,
 H. S. FULKERSON.....JACKSON, Miss.

NOTE: Ministers of the Gospel in the State of Mississippi, upon giving satisfactory reference, will be appointed agents of this Company, upon applying in person, or by letter, to the General Agent at JACKSON, Miss., or when more convenient to H. O. PAXSON, Manager, 50 and 52 Camp street, New Orleans, by whom the necessary blanks will be sent to them. Aug 3-3m

RICHARDSON & MAY, COTTON FACTORS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 No 40 Perdido Street, New Orleans.
 July 27 tf

W. R. MAYO, New Orleans. C. W. HODGE, Union Parish.
MAYO & HODGE.
COTTON FACTORS
 And General Commission Merchants.
 No. 50 CARONDELET ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
 July 17 tf

J. W. BURBRIDGE & CO., Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants.
 No. 180 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
 sept 6m

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AT BATON ROUGE.
TENTH SESSION.

The exercises of the school will be resumed on Wednesday, October 24, 1867.

The facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first-rate education: Particular care is bestowed on the moral and social culture of the pupils.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito-net, all marked distinctly with his own name—also, a satchel for dirty clothes.

It is urgently requested that Students be prompt in their attendance. A few days absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

TERMS: Board and Tuition per session, \$360. **PAYMENTS.**—\$200 in advance—balance 1st March.

Tuition of Day Scholars, per session, \$75 00 payable—one half in advance—balance 1st March.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the School demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as Teachers, gentlemen of the highest character and ability.
 W. H. N. MAGRUDER, Jr.
 Baton Rouge, La., June 1867. Aug 8-6m

WANTED.
TEACHER'S SITUATION WANTED.
 A lady who can produce the first testimonials of ability and success as an instructress, wishes to engage a position as teacher for the ensuing school year: is well qualified to teach the English branches, French, and music. References given and required. Terms, for a limited number of scholars, \$40 per month, and board. Address, A. B. C., care of Rev. Doctor Neely, Mobile. July 27

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, GREENSBORO, ALA.
FAULTY.
 Bishop W. M. Wightman, D. D., LL. D.
 Rev. E. Weddworth, A. M., D. D.
 O. F. Casey, A. M.
 Rev. J. C. Williams, A. M.
 N. T. Laplan, A. M.

The next session of this institution will begin on the first Wednesday in October next. Instruction will be given in the Schools of Ancient and Modern Languages, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Biblical Literature.

The Preparatory School will be under the direct supervision of the Faculty.

The Session is divided into two terms. Tuition in University per term, \$40 00 incidental fee, 5 00 Tuition in Preparatory school per term \$30 to \$35 Contingent fee, 10 00 Board, exclusive of washing and lights, \$20 to \$25 per month. All dues payable in advance. July 27 tf O. F. CASEY, Sec. Faculty.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, VA.
 The next session of this Institution commences on the 19th September, 1867. As evidence of her success as an educator of young men, she points to her graduates all over the South. No location surpasses this in point of health.

The town of Boydton and surrounding country has but one physician, and he is but half-employed. In addition to the schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Modern Languages, we have also a school of Commercial Science, in which are taught the branches of a business education. Young men attend any schools they wish, and get a showing for whatever they accomplish. It is our intention hereafter, to fill up our vacations with a special session, so that young men can review any studies they wish, but more particularly to teach English grammar, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Penmanship, and Commercial Law. Thus, our students can take the Literary and Scientific course during the session, and get a practical instruction in business during the vacations. A Special Session in vacation covers the heated term in the South when business is over, and young men already engaged in business can come here to perfect their knowledge of Commercial Science, and return to the South in time to resume business.

Expenses for ten months, including meals, use of furniture, (averaged,) fuel, lights, washing, matriculation and contingent fee, tuition in three schools, so as to occupy the student's whole time—\$300, one-half payable at the commencement of each term.

A daily line of hacks, Sundays excepted, runs from Roanoke station (Richmond & Danville Railroad) to Boydton. Send for circulars.

Randolph, Macon College, Boydton, Mecklenburg Co., Va., July 20, '67.
 July 27 tf Thos. C. JOHNSON, President.

EMORY & HENRY COLLEGE, WASHINGTON CO., VA.
 Our Fall session begins on the 15th of August next. Charges for session of five months, payable in currency and in advance, are as follows:

Tuition in collegiate course, \$30 00 Fuel, room rent and contingent fee, 10 00 Tuition in Preparatory Department is \$5 00.

Board can be had in private families at the College, for \$13 per month, if paid or satisfactorily arranged, monthly in advance. Those seeking collegiate advantages are invited to investigate our terms. For additional information, Address, E. E. WILEY, Pres't, Emory P. O., Va. July 29

PAUL J. CHRISTIAN, GENERAL STATIONER, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
 NO. 38 CAMP ST.,
 All orders in my line promptly filled. July 13-6m

CENTRAL AMERICA.
 BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS.

Will sail positively on SATURDAY, August 24, at 6 P. M.

The splendid steamship **General Sherman.**
 JEFF. PENPLETON, Commander.

Carrying the United States and British Honduras mails, will sail as above, from Post 16, First District, for Belize direct. All mail matter must pass through the Post Office. No berths secured until paid for.

For freight or passage apply to **LOVELL & BAILEY,** 23 Carondelet street.

Parties desiring to visit Santa Thomas, Tinsabel and Omas can secure passage on the Steamer Enterprise or schooners from Belize. Aug 4-3t

THE BRANCH OF THE SOUTHERN METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE, at 112 Camp street, is ready to fill orders for the latest revised edition of the Discipline, with the paragraphs relating to Lay Representation.

24 mo muslin 60c.
 Sent by mail at 70c.
 Prices for other qualities of binding, unchanged.

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 Roan \$1 50
 " Gilt 2 00
 Turkey Morocco 3 00

Sent by mail for 20 cts additional.
 Also just received, **THE SUNDAY SERVICE,** ordered by the late General Conference.

Sheep 1 25
 Roan 1 50
 Roan Gilt 2 00
 Turkey Morocco 3 00
 S. S. Bells (single) \$4 25 per doz.
 " (Double) 6 50
 Sent by mail for 20 cents additional.
 July 13—R. J. HARR, Agt.

WOODVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.
 WOODVILLE, MISSISSIPPI.
 Will begin its THIRD ANNUAL Session on Wednesday, September 25th, 1867, and close it on the First Wednesday in July, 1868.

CHARGES PER HALF SESSION.
 BOARD.....\$150
 TUITION IN PRIMARY GRADE.....30
 " MIDDLE GRADE.....40
 " COLLEGIATE GRADE.....50
 Music with use of Piano.....45
 ORNAMENTALS AT FAIR PRICES.
 For particulars send for Circular to W. T. J. SULLIVAN, Principal. July 20

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 Under the patronage of the Holston Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
 First term of twenty weeks, for the ensuing year, begins the first Wednesday in August, and closes the 31st of December.

Second term begins 19th February, 1868, and closes second Wednesday in July.

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 Tuition in Collegiate department, 10 mos., 60
 " Preparatory " 40
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 " Day scholars, " 5
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 French, German, Spanish or Italian, each, 20
 No extra charge for Greek or Latin.
 Young ladies pay for their own washing and lights.
 No charge for use of room or use of piano.
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 Drawing, Water Colors, Crayon, &c., each, 20
 No tuition charged to Ministers' daughters.
 Bills payable semi-annually, in advance.
 For further information, apply to July 6-3m B. ARBOGAST, Pres't.

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, JACKSON, TENNESSEE.
 Rev. A. W. Jones, President.

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 For particulars, address the President. July 30-4w

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 D. A. JANUARY, President.
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DR. O. J. BICKHAM, OFFICE—COLLEGE BUILDING, Corner Baronne & Common Streets, Residence, 1850 Magazine street, between Philip and First streets, New Orleans. Office hours, From 11 o'clock, A. M. to 3 P. M. July 29

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

may be dated back, if desired.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has exhibited even more than its usual summer dullness, since our last issue. The stock of Cotton is now reduced to so low a point that there is very little scope left to buyers, who have great difficulty in finding the descriptions they want in the supply offering at the ruling rates. A part of the stock, as is usual at the close of the season, is held back until a later period. The movement in Western Produce has been on a limited scale, very little has been done in Tobacco, and the sales of Sugar and Molasses have been confined to retail transactions. We notice the receipt of a bale of new Cotton at Savannah. None has come to hand here yet. Our first receipt last year was on the 7th August, but there have been receipts on the 5th, 15th, 25th and 29th July.

The course of the New York market and the scarcity of commercial bills have imparted increased buoyancy to Foreign Exchange, but with very slight offerings the movement has been of limited extent. Domestic has continued quiet, with a very moderate counter demand, and no quotable variation in rates.

We have no change to notice in Freight. The offerings are limited, and rates steadily maintained.

The weather has been warm and showery. The accounts from several parts of Louisiana are more favorable for cotton. The rains had nearly ceased and the caterpillar was disappearing under a dry hot spell. From other quarters our advices are less encouraging.

COTTON.—We left the market, at the time of our last review, with limited supplies and favorable intelligence from Liverpool, by which factors were enabled to realize a slight improvement. On Saturday, there being few inducements offered to buyers either in the supplies offering or the views of factors, the demand was limited and the sales were confined to 350 bales. On Monday, although there was little more competition among buyers, yet the market exhibited increased buoyancy, and in some instances factors realized an advance of about 1/2c per lb, the business was on a limited scale not exceeding 500 bales. Tuesday the movement was more active. A larger number of brokers participated in the business, and as factors evinced a willingness to meet the demand at Monday's prices, fully 1500 bales changed hands at figures in accordance with our revised quotations.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 2350 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 564 bales, against 723 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 159 bales.

The receipts at this port, since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas,) are 708, 556 bales, against 673,402 bales to same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 179,306 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 10,353 bales to Great Britain, of 17,669 to France, and an increase of 61,896 bales to other foreign ports.

We quote as follows:

| | |
|---------------|----------|
| Low | to |
| Ordinary | 20 to 22 |
| Good Ordinary | 23 to 24 |
| Low Middling | 25 to 26 |
| Middling | 27 to 28 |

TOBACCO.—During the past three days the market has been quiet, but very firm at the subjoined quotations:

| | |
|-------------|------------|
| Light | Heavy |
| Low Refused | 4 to 4 1/2 |
| Good do | 5 to 5 1/2 |
| Common Leaf | 6 to 6 1/2 |
| Medium | 7 to 7 1/2 |
| Prime | 8 to 8 1/2 |
| Choice | 9 to 9 1/2 |

Cattle Market.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Western Beef, choice per lb net | to |
| Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net | to |
| Texas Cattle 2d qual, per head | \$45 to 55 |
| Texas Cattle 3d qual, per head | \$30 to 40 |
| Texas Cattle 4d qual, per head | \$15 to 20 |
| Wagon 1st qual, per head | \$20 to 25 |
| Sheep, 1st quality per head | \$20 to 25 |
| Sheep, 2d | \$15 to 20 |
| Sheep, 3d | \$10 to 15 |
| Milch Cows, choice per head | \$80 to 125 |
| Milch Cows, per head | \$50 to 80 |
| Texas Cows, with Calves | \$5 to 20 |
| Yearlings, per head | \$5 to 15 |
| Calves per head | \$4 to 10 |

HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Saddle and light harness Horses | \$200 to \$400 |
| Heavy draft Horses | 175 to 350 |
| Common do | 75 to 150 |
| Mules, 1st quality, broke | 200 to 220 |
| Do 2d do | 140 to 160 |
| Do 1st do unbroke | 150 to 180 |
| Do 2d do do | 75 to 120 |
| Mexican Mules | 40 to 90 |

Monetary.

The money market proper is without any material change since our last report. The general stagnation of trade has diminished the call for accommodations from the commercial classes, but still there is a moderate amount doing by the banks in unexceptionable business paper. They also accept mortgage paper to a limited extent at 8 per cent per annum. In the open market the latter is done at 10 to 12 but lenders exact productive city property as security, and demand which secure prompt payment.

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

| ARTICLES. | FROM | TO |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| Agricultural Implements | 4 75 | 22 00 |
| Cotton Sugar Yarn | 9 50 | 10 50 |
| Cotton Scrapers | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Sweeps | — | 7 50 |
| Calivers | — | 13 00 |
| Shovels | 10 00 | 18 00 |
| Spades | 11 00 | 20 00 |
| Axes | 15 | 18 00 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Dogging, per yard: | |
| Kentucky | — |
| East India | 26 |
| Bate Rope, Kentucky, per lb | 104 |
| Brass, per 100 lbs | 1 25 |
| Crackers | 11 00 |
| Bricks, Lake, per M | 20 00 |
| Englab, Fire | 45 00 |
| Candles, per lb: | |
| Sperm, N Bedford | 42 |
| Tallow | 20 |
| Adamantine | 16 |
| Star | 16 |
| Chocolate, No 1 per lb | 50 |
| Sweet and Spiced | 35 |
| Cider, Western per bbl | none |
| Northern | none |
| Cord, Cannel per ton | 11 |
| Western, per barrel | 55 |
| Coffee, Rio, per lb | 22 |
| Havana | 35 |
| Java | 38 |
| St. Domingo | 26 |

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Cotton Seed: | |
| Anthracite per ton | 11 |
| Western, per barrel | 55 |
| Copper, Rio, per lb | 22 |
| Havana | 35 |
| Java | 38 |
| St. Domingo | 26 |
| Copper, Braziers per lb | 38 |
| Sheathing | 38 |
| Copper Bolts, 10 x 12 | 30 |
| Yellow Metal | 30 |
| Cordage, Manila, per lb | 23 |
| Tanned, American | 21 |
| Russia | 30 |
| Corn Meal, per bbl | 6 00 |
| Logwood, Camp's | 5 |
| St. Domingo | 3 |
| Fustic, Tampico | 5 |
| Indigo, per lb | 1 00 |
| Madder | 18 |
| Eggs, 8 doz, Western | 90 |
| Feathers, per lb | 1 00 |
| Fish, Cod, per box | 1 85 |
| Herrings | 75 |
| Mackerel, No 1, per bbl | 21 00 |
| No 2 | 20 00 |
| No 3 | 16 50 |

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Flaxseed, per lb: | |
| Superfine | 11 00 |
| Extra | 11 50 |
| Flour, per bbl: | |
| Superfine | 8 00 |
| Extra | 9 00 |
| Fruit, Prunes, per bbl | 18 |
| Pigs, Drum | 23 |
| Dried Apples | 6 |
| Currents, Zante | 17 |
| Almonds, soft shell | 34 |
| Raisins, M R, per box | 4 15 |
| Lemon, soft shell | 4 35 |
| Lem's Selly, per box | 11 50 |
| Mulaga, per box | — |
| Oranges, Lm, per 1000 | 7 00 |
| Glass, per box of 50 feet: | |
| French, 8 x 10 | 4 50 |
| 12 x 18 | 6 00 |
| Grain, per bushel: | |
| Malt, Western | 1 00 |
| Oats | 1 50 |
| Corn, shelled per bushel | 1 00 |
| Beans, per bbl | 16 00 |
| Hops, per lb | 65 |
| Gunpowder, per keg | 7 50 |
| Gunny Bags, per bag | 22 1/2 |
| Hay, Western, per ton | 18 00 |
| Northern | 30 00 |
| Louisiana | none |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Hides, per lb: | |
| Dry salted Mexican | 19 |
| Wet salted city slaughter | 20 |
| Kipshins | 11 |
| Dry country | 11 |
| Pelts, per piece | 20 |
| Iron, Pig, per ton | 45 00 |
| Country, Bar, per lb | 6 1/2 |
| English, per lb | 8 1/2 |
| Hoop, per lb | 8 |
| Sheet | 11 |
| Boller | 9 |
| Nail Rods | 12 |
| Iron Cotton Ties | 9 |
| Castings, American | 7 1/2 |
| Lime, Western, per bbl | 1 50 |
| Shell Lime | 1 50 |
| Rockland, do | 2 10 |
| Cement | 2 75 |
| Molasses, per gallon: | |
| Louisiana | 48 |
| Muscovada | 48 |
| Refined, Reballed | 48 |
| Moss, per lb: | |
| Gray, Country | 3 1/2 |
| Black do | 4 1/2 |
| Sisal, water rotted | 6 |
| Nails, Am, do 4 x 4 1/2 | 16 |
| Wrought, German | 16 |
| English | 18 |

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Naval Stores, per bbl: | |
| Tar | 4 00 |
| Pitch | 3 50 |
| Rosin & N No 1 | 3 50 |
| No 2 | 3 50 |
| No 3 | 3 25 |
| Spirits Turp, per gallon | 48 |
| Varnish, bright | 2 90 |
| Coal Oil, per gallon | 1 10 |
| Coal do | 1 15 |
| Colton Seed, Crude | 45 |
| Refined | 48 |
| Tanners' per gallon | 1 25 |
| Oil Cake, Linseed per ton | 37 50 |
| Cotton Seed | none |
| Meal | here |
| Provisions, per bbl: | |
| Beef, Mess, Northern | 20 00 |
| Western | 15 00 |
| North half bbl | 14 00 |
| Dried, per lb | 15 |
| Tongues, per doz | 1 00 |
| Pork, Mess | 26 00 |
| Prime Mess | 21 00 |
| Hog, round, per lb | none |
| Bacon, Hams, per lb | 15 |
| Do, canvassed | 19 |
| Sides | 14 |
| Shoulders | 13 1/2 |
| Green Shoulders | 13 |
| Lard, Prime, in tierces | 13 1/2 |
| Do, in kegs | 14 |
| Butter, Northern | 23 |
| Western | 23 |
| Cheese, American | 10 |
| Potatoes, per bbl | 4 25 |
| Onions | 6 00 |
| Green Apples | 4 50 |
| Rice, per lb | 10 |
| India | 11 |
| Carroll | 14 |
| Saltpetre, refined, per lb | 14 |
| Crode | 12 |

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Salt per sack: | |
| Liverpool, fine, warehouse | 2 25 |
| from store | 2 25 |
| coarse, cargo | 2 00 |
| Liverpool | 2 10 |
| from warehouse | 2 20 |
| Cakes, brine and, per bushel | 8 |
| Soap, per lb | 8 |
| Northern | 10 |
| Southern | 10 |
| Casile | 14 |
| Sugar, Louisiana, per lb: | |
| Havana, White | 13 1/2 |
| Yellow | 14 1/2 |
| Br w | 10 1/2 |
| Tobacco, in hds, per lb: | |
| Bakers & Cutters | 19 |
| Choice, Selection | 17 |
| Medium Leaf | 13 1/2 |
| Pair Leaf | 11 |
| Common Leaf | 9 1/2 |
| Good Refused | 5 |
| Common Refused | 4 |
| Texas, Cotton, per lb | 9 |
| Balling | 50 |
| Wool, Washed, per lb | 27 |
| Berry | 10 |
| Louisiana, Native | 18 |
| Texas 1st Melina | 21 |

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

| MONTHS. | SUNDAY. | MONDAY. | TUESDAY. | WEDNESDAY. | THURSDAY. | FRIDAY. | SATURDAY. |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| JAN. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| FEB. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| MAR. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| APR. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| MAY. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| JUNE. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| JULY. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| AUG. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| SEPT. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| OCT. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| NOV. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| DEC. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

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sep13-17 12

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AGENTS:

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Blackwood's Magazine.

FRAXITILES AND PHYRNE.

A thousand silent years ago,

The starlight faint and pale

Was drawing on the sunset glow

The soft and showy veil;

When from his work the Sculptor stayed

His hand, and turned to one

Who stood beside him, half in shade,

And, with a sigh, "The done."

Phyrne, thy human lips shall pale,

Thy rounded limbs decay,

For love nor prayers can aught avail

To bid thy beauty stay;

But there thy smile for centuries

On marble lips shall live—

For Art can grant what love denies

And fix the fugitive.

"Sad thought! nor age nor death shall fade

The youth of this cold bust!

When the quick brain and hand that made

And thou and I, are dust!

"When all our hopes and fears are dead,

And both our hearts are cold,

And Love is like a tale that's played,

And Life a tale that's told.

"This counterfeit of senseless stone,

That no sweet blush can warm,

The same enchanting look shall own,

The same enchanting form.

"And there, upon that silent face,

Shall unborn ages see

Perennial youth, perennial grace,

And sealed serenity.

"And strangers, when we sleep in peace,

Shall say, not quite unmoved,

Beautied upon Phyrne's face

The Phyrne whom he loved."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE CHURCH EPISCOPACY

Against all the Churches.

NO. V.

MR. EDITOR: In bishop Green's

letter to the Rev. Mr. Leray, a

Roman Catholic priest, published

in the *Herald & Mississippian* of

June last, he objects to the

doctrines of the worship

of Mary, the intercession of saints,

the dominion of the pope;

at the same time he expressly

denies to her doctrine of an "un-

broken succession in the ministry."

He understands him to mean, not by

the mere necessity of min-

isters being ordained by ministers,

that the succession of ordina-

tions conveys divine ministerial

authority to the incumbent, by

which he judges of and performs

the functions of his office; and

that also the minister must see,

historically, the several links in

the chain of succession, and know

that they are valid.

Now, I will endeavor to show,

in as brief a manner as I can, that

these two things are inconsistent

with each other—that they cannot

therefore be both true at the same

time—that while the bishop as-

serts are performed by divine au-
thority, or command rather; that
is, that the Scriptures prescribe in
all cases; but this cannot be the
meaning when official duties are
in question. Or if this be all that
is meant, then I am perfectly sat-
isfied, for this is exactly the doc-
trine I contend for. But the Aposto-
lic Succession doctrine must
mean, and is always explained and
understood to mean, that discre-
tionary authority is conveyed in
the chain of ordinations to the or-
dained minister to decide ques-
tions of church order and policy.
If it does not mean this, it can
mean nothing.

Then if the incumbent has re-
ceived authority, by this extraor-
dinary mode, to judge of doctrines
or principles in the church, how
can any one step in between him
and God and say that this or that
is erroneous? That would be to
say, either that such authority
was not given, which would give
up the question, or that God gave
authority erroneously, which I pre-
sume no one could say.

If I have received divine au-
thority, by some means outside the
written Scriptures, to officiate in
a certain office, then how can any
one not divine, complain of what
I may do in that office? None but
divinity could call me to account.
If my acts should not be under-
stood, or not be approved, I need
only point to my commission—to
my credentials—to my authority.

When the clerk of the U. S.
House of Representatives hesita-
ted as to administering the oath
of members to John Randolph, on
account of his very youthful ap-
pearance, and asked him if he was
twenty-one years old, Mr. Ran-
dolph, remembering that he was
not the judge of his duties in the
premises, pointing to his creden-
tials, said to him, "Ask my con-
stituents."

Just so might Mr. Leray reply
to bishop Green, when the latter
complains of the former for preach-
ing the doctrine of the worship of
the Virgin Mary, the invocation of
saints, etc. He might say to him:
"Why, bishop, how am I to under-
stand you? You say I act by di-
vine authority in this thing, and
yet you complain of the things I
do. Then lodge your complaint
against the erring party—the party
standing behind me who you
say gives me my authority and
credentials."

The bishop's complaints are cer-
tainly misplaced. What is *author-
ity*? Authority is a legal power
to do at will, or a right to com-
mand, or to act. Then if Mr. Le-
ray, or those instructing him, pos-
sess this power to choose between
this or that—anything possible,
coming within the purview of epis-
copal action—and this authority
comes from the Almighty, through
some particular channel, how can
a person not almighty, call him to
account, or say he does wrong?

Suppose this authority were com-
municated to a present bishop in
some other mode. Suppose God
should speak audibly to him, and
thus invest him with authority. It
cannot matter to us how it be
done. No matter what channel of
intercourse be selected, the ar-
rangement is personal between the
Lord and the bishop. And if the
bishop has the authority, why then
he has it. It is contradictory to
suppose I have authority, to do
certain things, or to act in certain
premises, and yet that I may not
thus act.

Mr. Leray, in this argument
with bishop Green, as the bishop
has stated it, has only to point to
his authority—the so-called suc-
cession of ordinations—and say to

him, "Is your authority to super-
vise me greater than that?"

Now, I believe Mr. Leray has
no such ecclesiastical authority,
derived from the Almighty in any
way, through any channel. He
has no authority to minister reli-
gion at all, except such as we all
read in the Scriptures, and such as
his church invested him with, hu-
manly. If divinely called to, or
distinguished for, the ministry of
the gospel, then so far he acts by
divine authority. But this author-
ity, manifestly, cannot be brought
into action but by its human re-
cognition—by human authority to
use it. Thus the church, a church
of human persons, gives authority
to minister in the church. It is
human authority, given him by his
church, under and regulated in all
cases by the written Scriptures.—
And so, if he do or teach contrary
to Scripture, as he most assuredly
does in the things complained of,

bishop Green or any one else may
rightfully call him to account.
But the bishop cannot complain
of Romish bishops, or their clergy
under them, for doing this or that,
so long as he is under the estoppel
he thus places upon himself. I
think Mr. Leray's authority to
commit the abominations the bish-
op so clearly points out, and so
justly complains of, is mere human,
church authority, with no divine
sanction or authority about it.—
And for myself, I feel under great
obligations to bishop Green for
his very timely and proper ex-
position of these monstrosities.—
Romanists do, as the bishop says,
exalt a creature, to the level of the
Almighty; they prefer the inter-
cession of saints to that of the Sa-
viour; and they claim universal
dominion for the pope. And so,
because they do these and many
other unauthorized things, I op-
pose the "Apostolic Succession"
doctrine under color of which
they claim the authority to do so.

And as to the other point I sug-
gested, the historic chain of suc-
cessive ordinations, I must reserve
that for another paper. Meanwhile
I will observe, that there is no
such historic chain, neither good,
bad, or doubtful. It is all a mis-
take.
R. ARNEY.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.
UNIVERSALISM.

MR. EDITOR: Few themes come
to us with more engaging demands
and plausible reasons than Univer-
salism, which professes to teach the
word and will of God, so as to se-
cure the final salvation and happi-
ness of all mankind. Is not such a
system charming to contemplate?
Does it not well-nigh look up the
powers of investigation? stultify
perception? and de throne reason?
It comes with broad-sweeping wings,
and embraces and saves all without
regard to character. However, this
system is compelled to make partial
selections of texts in the Bible, or
place far-fetched and extraneous
expositions upon other portions of
the Scriptures, in order to sustain
its theory. Lest this remark should
be thought unjust to the theory in
question, I will make some specifi-
cations.

To sustain their theory with re-
gard to the existence of the "Devil,"
Universalists are compelled to
bring to their aid such an explana-
tion as resolves the whole matter
into an "evil principle." How does
this agree with the advice of the
Apostle Peter, in 1st Peter, 5th,
viii. v. 2? Did he mean by "Devil,"
"Diabolus,"—that an "evil prin-
ciple" was going about seeking whom
he might devour? How can we
understand this principle of inter-
pretation when we turn to Matt,
iv. ch. 1v. 2? Are we to understand
that Christ was tempted by this
"evil principle" in Himself? Is

this what the inspired penman
meant, when he said that Jesus
was "tempted of the Devil"—"Dia-
bolus"? If this principle of inter-
pretation is allowable in these and
other particular passages, to be
consistent, it must be applied to
other questions in Revelation? If
this be granted, suppose, for in-
stance, you subject "God,"—
"Theos," to its grasp, and when
let loose, you will have a "good
principle" remaining instead of
"God"! Or you may find yourself
standing upon Olympian heights,
gazing up at the great "Jupiter" of
ancient times, then turning, you may
look down upon old "Pluto"? Or,
if you look back upon the records
of time in the heathen world, es-
pecially Persia, you will see all re-
solving into "Light" and "Dark-
ness"? Such a mode of explaining
the Bible partakes largely of infi-
delity, and in return imparts liber-
ally to its cause.

In like manner, Universalists at-
tempt to explain away the place of
the damned. However, all do not
agree upon this, as some of them
hold to a "hell," in this, and some
to a "hell" in the world to come.
They say: "The Bible is not as full
of fire and brimstone, as Christians
are wont to teach," and that "this
theory is gotten up to frighten bad
people into submission." The Bible
does not manufacture "scare crows,"
simply to appeal to "baser sort." The
Bible comes to us with broad
conceptions, lofty motives, deep and
enduring principles, and commands
us in calm and sublime dignity, to
believe its truths, embrace its prom-
ises, obey its precepts, and avoid
"the hell" of which it warns, and
secure "the Heaven" set forth, and
promised upon its golden pages.—
At this point, I would make a num-
ber of quotations, showing that the
Bible teaches the doctrine of a
future "hell," were it not for trea-
passing too much upon your col-
umns. Nevertheless, I will make a
few. In Matt. 23ch, 33v., the Sa-
viour says: "How can ye escape
the damnation of hell"—"geena."
Mark 9ch, 43, 44vs. He says: "It
is better for thee to enter into life
maimed than having two hands to
go into hell"—"geena"—"into
the fire that shall never be quenched;
where their worm dieth not, and
the fire is not quenched." In
this same chapter, the Saviour uses
the word "hell"—"geena"—three
times, and employs such qualifying
terms as to preclude a misappre-
hension of its meaning when look-
ed at in the spirit of candor. In
Luke 12ch, 5v., he says: "I will
forewarn you whom ye shall fear:
Fear Him which after He hath kill-
ed, hath power to east into hell"—
"geena."—"yea, I say unto you,
Fear Him." Again He says, in St.
John, 5ch, 28 vs.; "Marvel not
at this: for the hour is coming in
the which all that are in the graves
shall hear His voice, and shall come
forth; they that have done good
unto the resurrection of life; and they
that have done evil, unto the resurrec-
tion of damnation." Taking the question,
all in all, consistency of interpreta-
tion sustains the belief of "hell" as
well as the belief of "Heaven;" and
if you destroy the one you destroy
the other; for if "geena" does not
mean the place of the damned, then
"ouranos" does not mean the place
of the blessed.

But Universalists find great
trouble in limiting the sufferings of
the damned, so as to sustain the
eternal joys of the blessed. The
Bible fairly and evidently ex-
plains, settles the question. It is
written, Matt. 25ch, 45v., "These
shall go away into everlasting"—
"aion"—punishment; but the right-
eous unto life eternal—"aion". As
the very same word—in the origi-
nal—is used in both members of the
above sentence, it is plain that when-
ever "the torments of the one shall
cease," "the joys" of the other will

terminate. The Apostle Paul, 2nd
Thess. 1ch. 9v., speaking of the se-
cond and final coming of Jesus
Christ, and speaking of the portion
of the wicked, says: "They shall
be punished with everlasting"—
"aion"—destruction." And it must
be borne in mind that the word—
"aion" is compounded (of all, ever)
and "On" (being)—ever-living, and
as used above means, "ever-living
punishment," and "life ever-living,"
and therefore, precludes the idea of
annihilation.
A. DOWLING.

Milton, Fla., July 15, 1867.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

NE-BAU.

DEAR BROTHER: Please give publi-
cation to this letter which I received
by the last mail, from our Chinese
boy, NE-BAU, now in Lebanon. I
have written it word for word, ex-
cept a few errors which I have cor-
rected. You have his idea. Dear
Christian friends, there is a call in
your very midst for you to help poor
China. Here is a boy struggling
for knowledge, and he wants to be
a missionary. Who will help him?
Who will help poor heathen China?

My heart is filled with joy to
know that our work is not in vain.
Dear brethren of Mississippi Con-
ference, will you not help this poor
boy? He is in your midst, crying
for help. He wants an education
that will fit him to be a Missionary
to China. Say yes. I could not re-
frain from weeping when his letter
came. Thank God, for he directs.
I feel greatly encouraged.

My health has been entirely re-
stored, and with it, God has given
me an increased desire to be entirely
his. We are having frequent ap-
plications for baptism. Three per-
sons handed in their names on yester-
day. I baptised also poor little
Mary Kelley, on yesterday, May 12,
lying in bed unable to move. She
has been deeply afflicted for near
two years, and now before leaving
us, she professes faith in Christ, and
asks for Christian baptism. Dear
brethren, you cannot imagine my
feelings as I knelt in that poor,
humble hovel, at the bedside of
that poor child, and offered up pray-
ers in her behalf. There were three or
four native Christians present, and
the poor heathen crowded the doors
to see the Christian baptism. I
could not help weeping. This little
girl was once one of Mrs. L's school-
girls, and knows almost the whole
of the gospels from memory. I have
supported her since returning to
China, and when she was able she
always came and recited her lesson
to Mrs. L. But now she will read
no more. No, I told her she would
soon be with Jesus, to await our
coming. She seemed very happy
after baptism, although in great
pain all the time. My little daugh-
ter had given her a few flowers, at
which she smiled. I could not but
think, she would soon be where
flowers never fade. Glory to God
in the highest. Pray for us and the
work in China from your brother.

J. W. LAMBUTH.

LEBANON, TENN., Feb. 17, 67.

My Dear Mr. and Mrs. Lambuth:
With the greatest joy and delight I
received your kind letter, of Oct. 8,
1866, which reached here not long
since, I was still more happy to hear
that you were all well, and have es-
pecially escaped the great and fear-
ful tyrant of sickness, (cholera),
which has already swept many
natives and foreigners to their long
home and silent graves. Many have
also died from it in Nashville, and
the surrounding country, but only
one case has appeared in Lebanon,
during the past year. Then, let us
uplift our hearts, praises and thanks
to God for His unbounded mercies,
who has brought us to another, and
has given us brighter hopes of suc-
cess in the future.

I am glad to hear from Mr. Wood's
letter to Dr. Schon, that there has
been a great revival in China. It

seems to me that it is almost too
good to be true. But "God's ways
are not our ways," and let us leave
it entirely with him, and look with
patience for better success in fu-
ture. I trust that the day will come
when we are beneath the dreary
clay, that China with her four hun-
dred million of inhabitants shall
cast away idols "to the moles and
to the bats." Superstition and
wickedness will have no power, but
godliness and piety shall prevail
over the darkness of the land. The
Star of Bethlehem shall be her guid-
ing star, and the "Banner of
Peace" shall be their only standard.
Then, the Missionaries' name will
not be blotted to oblivion, and their
fame spread more gloriously than
the crusaders who fought for mere
ambition, while missionaries with
their "Banner of Peace" spread the
"tidings of great joy" to every
creature.

I am still enjoying good health,
and striving to do my best for a
living. I am still living here in
Lebanon, but hope soon to leave
for Nashville, if nothing happens.
Please give my best love to Walter
and Nora, and to my Chinese friends,
and all, all, all, write soon.

Yours, very Respectfully.

J. R. LAMBUTH, or NE-BAU.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE CROPS.

Near Jackson, East Feliciana, La.,

July 27th, 1867.

MR. EDITOR: As you are perhaps
aware, we yet cling to the old cus-
tom of planting very little else be-
sides cotton and corn, and frequen-
tly far too little of the latter; but
the experience of the last six or
eight months, surely ought to teach
us to raise our bread at home, and
never again (if it can be avoided),
depend upon buying it.

In many places there has been
too much rain even for corn; but
this crop generally is very good,
out on the high, sandy and even
poor lands, one would be astonished
to see what fine crops of corn are
now maturing. Almost every farm-
er in our section of country who
has been industrious, and not too
eager to bow down to king cotton, will
have "bread enough and to spare,"
without depending upon the west
for it.

The cotton crop is not so good.
Long continued rains have made
both it and the grass grow too
rapidly. Cotton in most places is
and has been, very badly choked
by grass and weeds; but where this
is not the case, there is very little
of what we call bottom crop, it has
grown to weed. Consequently it
will not open so early, nor yield so
well; as it must depend principally
upon the middle and top.

The proportion in cultivation as
compared with last year, I think is
considerably less; as last year al-
most every farmer planted nearly
all cotton; this year their corn is
increased while their cotton is di-
minished to the land.

Although there has been a great
outcry about the caterpillar I trust
that it is all a false alarm. I have
visited some of those fields where it
was reported that the "real caterpillar"
was there, and would soon eat
them out; and found the real
grass worm, but saw no caterpillar.
I trust that the good Lord will give
us a tolerable crop of cotton, and
not suffer the destroyer to come in
and devour the fruit of our labor.
An abundant corn crop is already
given, for which our hearts should
swell with gratitude to Him who is
the giver of all we enjoy.

T. F. DIXON.

"The flowers will tell to thee a sacred mys-
tery.
How moistened earthily dust can bear celestial
glory;
On thousand stems is found the love-inscription
graven,
How beautiful is earth when it can image him-
self."
Wouldst thou first pause to thank thy God for
every pleasure,
For no more overjoyed, thou couldst not find
the love of God."

The Church in East Tennessee.

Mr. Editor: Our people feel a lively and sympathetic interest in the condition of our ministry and members in East Tennessee; and having just made a month's tour of labor and observation in those parts, I propose a notice of the more noteworthy facts.

On Sunday evening, June 2d, I preached to a good congregation in the Court House at Athens. Here Bro. Bruner, the pastor, gathers his flock. We have a neat and comfortable brick church in Athens, but the Northern Methodists took possession of it in 1865, and continue to hold it. They have no right, legal or moral, but the right of possession, and this our brethren are contesting in the courts. Here, also, is our beautiful Female College, which a presiding elder of that Church, boasted in the columns of the New York Christian Advocate, that they had obtained at less than half its worth. Our members here abide steadfast "in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ." They have been tried, and are not found wanting in devotion to a sound, non-political Methodism. They were of different politics before the war; but what has that to do with their Church relations and their Christian faith? When we obtain our church again, it will at once be filled with a Sabbath school and a worshipping congregation.

Here, in Athens, Bishop Clark organized the Holston Conference of the Northern M. E. Church, in 1865. They began by appropriating our property. Of the temper of that body a friend said to me: "It was a singular mixture of bitterness, boldness and loyalty." "It really seemed," said another, who ventured in a back seat occasionally, "it really seemed they would kill us. Such fiery, intolerant impatience of every Methodist who did not rush into the loyal Church. Men who had passed through the war-times without disturbance, began to fear violence from the bad blood and passions stirred by that Conference."

Subsequently, Rev. C. Long, Presiding Elder, and Rev. J. G. Swisher, of the Decatur Circuit, were holding a quarterly meeting about fourteen miles from Athens. A mob of seventeen or eighteen persons, in which the Northern Methodist Church was well represented, took them by violence, and being providentially restrained from harsher deeds, brought them to Athens, and made them ride into town, and around the public square, each with a pole on his shoulder.

Not far from this time, Rev. J. Brilhardt was met at the door of a church, four miles from Athens. Ladies were in company; but this was to protection. He was carried to the rear of the house, where a mob, headed by a Northern Methodist class leader, awaited him, and without any cursing or naughty words on their part, a rail was run between his legs, and two stout fellows put their shoulders under it, while others held him (n. Bro. B. told me that the spirit of his Master was given him in that hour in blessed measure; and that not only in his heart, but with his voice, he prayed for them. While these indignities were being prepared and going on, these, our brethren, were glad if they would join the "loyal" Church they might preach, but Southern Methodists should not exist there. They had borne themselves meekly through the war, giving no offense to any party. Their sense was in steadfastly adhering to us. Subsequently Bro. B. was met with curses and threats of death. Our dear Bro. Swisher went to paradise last year—dying gloriously. Mobs, as the supporters of a "loyal" gospel, have ceased in that immediate portion of East Tennessee—let us hope forever.

The meeting for Abingdon District was held at Elk Garden, twenty miles west of the college. Crossing Clinch Mountain and the North Fork of Holston, on horseback, with a goodly company, on Thursday evening we are in the neighborhood. They build large log houses in this region, and put them well together. This one has galleries on three sides. Near by, among these, venerable oak, is the site of the former house, which once knew the ministry of Asbury.

On Friday morning our company, conducted by the Rev. G. W. Miles, Presiding Elder of the Jonesboro District, is at Johnson's Depot, where his district meeting is appointed. We have now returned to East Tennessee. That "rival body," which proposes to "disintegrate" the M. E. Church, South, is here. The Abingdon District, over which Bro. Dickey presides, adjoins the Jonesboro. That, in Virginia, is free from intrusions, and is smooth as a land-locked bay. This, in Tennessee, is favored with their missionary operations; and is a rough sea. Before holding our first service Friday morning, we learned that a convulsion of some sort had been held the night before, in which, after grave consultation, it was graciously concluded, not without dissent, to let us hold our meeting.

As a compromise, they would discourage attendance. But the people would not be discouraged; they came in crowds—ambulance, bugles, wagons, horseback and afoot. We worshipped under the spacious shed of what was once called Brush Creek Campground—half a mile from the depot. Here the Rev. E. F. Sevier was converted, and for years came a long distance to build annually his tabernacle. "On that spot," an old man said to me, "I was licensed to preach, and Alexey presided in the Quarterly Conference." The name of Patton is as ointment poured forth, and in the neighborhood is a spacious chapel named for him. There were present those who tenderly remembered the former days, and could weep like Jeremiah over the desolations of Jerusalem, and pray with David to see His glory and His power so as they had seen them in the sanctuary. It was good to be there, both in the councils of the district meeting and in the congregation. An unction was upon the word. The Lord's Supper was administered to a large number of communicants after the eleven o'clock sermon, and in the afternoon a deacon was ordained. "There are people here," it was remarked, "who have not been at church for five years. They could not bear a Southern Methodist preacher, and they would not hear any other sort." This remark will be explained.

A bold spring breaks out near the stand, and sweeps round the camping ground, affording much water. Our circuit parsonage, built just before the war, is supplied from this spring, and located with eligible grounds. It is occupied by the Northern Methodist, the Rev. Mr. Miles, who is on the circuit. His membership here, I understand, is about one-third of ours. "Does he pay rent?" Nay. He does not even say to us, "By your leave gentlemen." That is a way they have.

Our district meeting brought out painful and surprising facts of hindrance and mobs. I say surprising, not being prepared for such things as have occurred since our Annual Conference in Asheville, when the present appointments were made. The name of the Greenville Circuit was called and this account given, with corroboration of testimony: At the close of the war a small debt hanging over our house of worship in Greenville. The Northern Methodists were on hand; the debt was hunted up, and a decree was sought and pushed through to sell the property without right of redemption. They obtained it for the debt, \$208, and procured titles! (Will such titles stand in equity?) The house is comparatively new, of brick, eligibly located, and valued at \$3,000 to \$4,000. An old Tennessee merchant heard this case after used as an argument to quicken donations before a Church extension meeting in one of the Eastern cities. The preacher appointed to that work last fall sought to occupy our parsonage in Greenville. It was occupied by the brother who holds appointment under the Northern Church, who refused to give it up. They don't pretend to have bought that, even under a forced sale. Rhetown, was included in Brother Long's work this year, and he next tried for our parsonage there; but a preacher of the Northern Church in that vicinity, though not occupying, had rented it out. Men not only went to his churches to deter him and disperse congregations, but to the families which attended, and threatened them. I met Brother Long at another point in the Conference, having abandoned his appointment. We have a faithful and worthy membership in Greenville and Green county, who wait our coming.

The name of Fall Branch Circuit was called. The preacher sent by us was doing his work faithfully, discreetly, and only too successfully. As he could not be deterred, resort was had to warring the families which lodged him on his rounds. And those warnings were not empty. He staid one night at a house, and soon thereafter their stock and poultry yard paid for it. Another night, at another place, and that family was mulcted a little deeper by unknown hands. Another, and the mob followed, and more boldly, stripping the beds of their clothing, and putting indignities upon the family. Once more, and the preacher approached a house known in itinerant annuals as a preacher's home. He was met, before alighting, by the good man, who, with emotion declined to receive him—"Brother, you know how my heart is, and that my house has always been a preacher's home; but you know their threats and what has happened. I am too old to be broken up now, or to move away—I can't let you stay; you must excuse me." And the preacher rode on, crossed to the other side of the river, and at night-fall reached lodgings. Is it any wonder, or any reflection on the moral heroism of our preachers or people, that one portion of that circuit is abandoned for the present? Our Presiding Elder of

the Jonesboro District acts also as a preacher in charge for the circuit by that name. As some of his churches in a certain neighborhood had become "uncomfortable," he had gathered their faithful adherents to a central point—for peace sake abandoning, not the right, but the occupation elsewhere. A meeting had been given on a peach-orchard, accompanied by a preacher, Ebenezer, and there a mob of sixteen—eight of whom were members of the Northern Methodist Church—stood at the door, with clubs and long hickories, "to must" the rebel preacher out of service," as their phrase is, should he attempt to preach. He remonstrated mildly, and the ladies more spiritedly. "No—if he would join the loyal Church he might preach." The ladies described this scene to me, as they only can.

Bro. Miles was preceded in one of his appointments by a preacher of the M. E. Church (North), who, in winding up his post-sermon notices, said: "I understand that Mr. Miles is to preach here this day two weeks, if the boys in blue will let him. He had better make his peace with them first."

This "boys-in-blue" gentleman, by-the-way, went from us. Some, one belonging to our Conference, went into Bishop Clarke's organization, through misapprehension or stress of weather, and took the first opportunity to return. But those who, *ex animo*, joined the Northern Methodists, are represented to me, with a few honorable exceptions, as their most bitter and unscrupulous agents.

I have traveled to and from Chattanooga to Bristol, the full length of East Tennessee, and held three district meetings in it, and preached and held interviews with our pastors in the other two districts, and I hear, upon diligent inquiry, of but four chapels, owned by the Northern Methodist Church: one, an old house of ours at Rogersville, which they bought at second-hand; one at Greenville—the same spoken of before—and two log houses built by their adherents within the bounds of the Newport Circuit. Besides these, if they have any houses of worship in their "Holston Conference," I could not ascertain it. And yet they claim, in a publication recently made, six districts, seventy-five charges, sixty-four traveling preachers, one hundred and fifty local preachers and twenty five thousand members.

Where do they preach? In our chapels, to be sure, as they live in our parsonages. With most unblushing modesty they make their appointment, and claim it of right. Where they have but a small following, they take it, turn about, with us; but where they have perverted a majority of the membership to their views, or have the mob with them, they forbid and lock our doors against us. A letter from an old and reliable citizen of East Tennessee, now before me, says: "On the . . . Circuit, last month, the Northern Methodist preacher took a number of men with him to W. . . . Church, turned out our Sabbath school, and organized one of his own in the house." At another church, the pastor had concluded his service with notice that he would preach there again that day four weeks, at 11 o'clock. As the benediction was being pronounced, the Northern preacher, who had come in and taken a seat near the door, abruptly called attention and announced: "I will preach here this day four weeks, at 10 o'clock, when I will take possession of that pulpit—peaceably if I can; forcibly if I must."

Our Church in Jonesboro has a history. It is one of the best in the Conference—quite too good to be overlooked by Rev. Mr. . . . of the Northern Church, a presiding elder. He laid hands on it in 1865, and is disinclined to let go. A small debt was found, of the nature of builder's lien, but before the Greenville strategy could be played, the money was raised by our friends and the debt paid. Then our Northern brethren found a larger debt quietly in the hands of a worthy citizen not disposed to press it to our injury—about \$1,700. Balked in the first movement, they managed to get hold of his claim and brought suit, aiming to make quick work. The case seemed perilous, but our vigilant and energetic presiding elder went about for aid. Generous Baltimore received him in her own style, and friends in the district did what they could, and the money was raised and tendered within time. Still they hold our house.

They claim some of our chapels on the ground that they were built before the separation and deeded to the M. E. Church, which body they profess to represent. This was built since 1846. Again, it is pretended that a majority of the trustees are with them. Three out of five of the Jonesboro trustees are with us. The membership is with them! Nay—the majority of the membership faithfully remains with us. They, the loyal ones, contributed the most money toward building

the house! Nay—it is averred, by those qualified to know, and who offer the proof, that five-sevenths of the money came from our side. Notwithstanding, they keep our house. Revs. Messrs. . . . seem to have been imported into East Tennessee for managing this ecclesiastical raid upon our people and property. They are men of ability and energy in this line of things. These divines have got ahead of Caesar in the work of confiscation. The opinion of Chief Justice Taney, McLean, and others of the Supreme Court of the United States, settling the church property case in our favor, is by those new lights set at naught. Those were slavery times.

I must admire and commend to the Church at large, the perseverance and Christian spirit with which our preachers and members endure this great fight of afflictions. Yet these Northern brethren are industriously publishing themselves as a persecuted people.

The feuds and passions engendered by civil war were strong in this beautiful but afflicted land; but social and economical reasons suggest the necessity of peace, and weary nature tends to subside. The Northern Methodist Church was planted in East Tennessee upon the temper and condition that immediately follows civil war. It took advantage of them, and was served by them. Said the good Bishop Clarke to two of our ministers who had an interview with him in McMinn county, when he was organizing his Conference: "Your Church can't exist here. If your preachers come where our churches are, and attempt to organize classes, our Union soldiers won't let you!"

That Church has relied on such aid. Their agents have counted on mobs, and consented to be helped by them; and truth obliges me to go farther, when the mob-spirit has flared, they have in known instances stimulated it. Let law and order return to East Tennessee, and they are ejected from our parsonages and chapels as they have been in Nashville, Memphis, N. Orleans, and elsewhere. The fine show of statistics with which they entertain distant missionary-meetings in return for the thousands of dollars spent to keep the preachers going, would suddenly shrink into small proportions.

A pamphlet published by the Northern Methodists, and being circulated in East Tennessee, has already been quoted from, claiming 25,000 members. After giving figures, it triumphantly says: "This Church, then, has made a more vigorous growth in three years than the old Methodist Episcopal Church did before the secession of 1846, in twenty-five years; or than the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, had made in eighteen years."

This disproportion is striking. The "old" Church and the M. E. Church, South, in East Tennessee (identically and historically the same) were strangers to the "vigorous" measures lately practiced, and therefore had not that "vigorous growth." If the work of Alexey, Stevens, Eakin, and their co-laborers in that field, was of slower growth, it will be of longer duration. If they wanted a house, they honestly built or bought one; they did not take it. Getting a college that belonged to other people, at less than half its worth, or a church for \$208, worth \$3,000 or \$4,000, were tricks they were not used to. The methods of getting members, practiced by these newcomers, deserves mention.

The preacher has good news: You are all poor; times are hard. The old mother Church knows it, and her treasury is full. Millions are at her control. Join us, and we will give you a free gospel.

The preacher has sad news: The M. E. Church, South, is dead. It was born with secession and died with it. The leading preachers and members are returning to the "old Church" as fast as they can. I have the means of knowing what I say. That secession, rebellious, disloyal Church will never be allowed to reorganize. The Government would not suffer it. This is reliable. Their preachers will not be allowed to preach any more, if you desire to be Methodists still, your only chance is with us. Our arms are open to receive you. I have the class-book in my hand, and will call over the names; all who wish to be no longer Methodists can speak out.

This putting the question in the negative has carried whole classes, *non omnes*, in ten minutes, which Catlett, and Sevier, and Patton, and their co-laborers, were ten years in getting converted and bringing into society. A friend assured me he had met with old and worthy members who were confused as to their status; for, in order to keep from joining that Church, they had to quit their own.

The preacher has strong news: You are informed that a certain rebel establishment which had Calhoun for its godfather, a so-called pro-slavery, secession Church, was doomed to die, and yet, in some places, pretended to live. Loyal

men had their eyes on it. Rebellion was not dead, as long as that Church lived. There could be no better evidence of disloyalty than for a man to belong to it. And this community is not the place for rebels or rebel sympathizers. Our best blood has been shed, etc. I have in my hands the class-book. Slavery is dead, and all genuine Methodists ought to be one now; but I will call the roll, and if anybody wishes still to belong to that rebel organization, let him or her rise up when the name is called. [Roll is called. Nobody rises up.] You are all members of the M. E. Church, in good standing.

I blame not the reader if incredulity comes over him. I was incredulous before stronger testimony, and said to brethren, Can these things be? Such outrages upon the kingdom of heaven, committed in its name and by its titled servants! The reply was, "They can be proved by multitudes of the best witnesses." I heard the same, substantially, in five districts, from distant and different sources. Sometimes these appeals were varied to suit the fears or helplessness of the hearers. Lands and homes are liable to confiscation if they are in the "rebel" Church, and many fine baits were fixed up out of the fabulous proceeds of the "Centenary" collection.

Like "bummers" after watches and jewelry, these ecclesiastical raiders sought our Church-registers and class-books. They were the basis of wholesale operations.

Let not those at a safe distance judge them harshly who succumbed to such methods of promoting a "vigorous growth." Imagine yourself without newspapers, except such as reflect only one side of current events; imagine yourself and your wife and children in a neighborhood where the violence so gently invoked has its fresh and alarming records, and you would hardly rise up, unless ready to be a martyr as well as a confessor. You would perhaps allow your name to "slide," as one said, and bide your time—"They count me in," said another, "but I was conscripted."

I am deliberately of opinion that there are now thousands swelling the list of the Northern Methodist Church in East Tennessee, who were thus beguiled or compelled to come in; and they wait for information or opportunity to return gladly to their places in our fold. Hence Northern Methodist preachers are so strangely favorable to that local terrorism which keeps us from coming freely before the people. Our very presence refutes their statements and provokes them. They feel like one who, upon oath that his brother was dead, had administered on his estate. Their situation is embarrassing, and demands pity.

The Presiding Elder of one of the lower districts told us it was no unusual thing for him to take back whole Churches. "Do you count them as new members?" "No, we merely regard them as coming home again." And the Presiding Elder of one of the most troubled districts made his way a few weeks ago into a quiet neighborhood, and took back twelve officials and sixty members at one place. And so this mushroom "growth" of three years will melt like frost-work before the sun, if we can but get our party rights protected before the local courts, and the mobs held off.

"To belong to that Church," said a modest layman in one of our deliberations, "covers a multitude of sins." One instance may be given: In a village lying towards Cumberland Gap was a local preacher suspected of Confederate sympathies; but he kept quiet and held on to our Church. His neighbor was an out-and-out "rebel," advocated the black flag, and a hard fighter all through the war; he returned at the surrender; comprehended the situation; took the first opportunity to ask the Presiding Elder home with him; joined—and all was right. Nobody questioned his loyalty. At the end of the meeting, though many opportunities had been given and pressing invitations, said "local," though regular in attendance, had not done as he was expected to do. After meeting broke up, he was accosted by one with whom he had not been on the best terms. "Ah," thought he, "mellowed by the meeting, he is coming to ask my pardon." Not so; but "local" was told to get out of that place very quick and not to be seen there again if he valued a whole hide. He had had several chances to join a loyal Church and hadn't done it, and now they under-

stood him. I met this man afterward, a good way from home, and had half an hour's talk with him. Repeating the above story as it was told to me, I asked him if it was correct. "There was more than one of them," said he, "and nothing was said then about chances to join; but," he added, "official members of that society did tell me afterward, as friends, I had better join for the present to secure person and property."

About 11 o'clock, a. m. (June), the train reaches Morristown, we alight among friends. Bro. Thompson conducted us to lodge and Col. James showed no kindness. We are in the Roanoke District, the Presiding Elder, Rev. W. Robinson, having us before.

The reports of the Rogers District show it to be better organized and more prosperous than in upper East Tennessee. One of the preachers was deterred from coming to a circuit by the rumor that reached him; yet it is served partially, and with good results, by the pastor of an adjacent one. Another has been mobbed a few times, and such is the pressure he can't hold out to the end of the year. Notices have been served on families that it will be well for them "if that preacher eats any more of meat and bread." Two bones of local preacher led one of the mobs. An actor in another related afterward, and was heard to say he wouldn't have done it, but he had promised Parson. . . . travelling preacher of the Northern Church,) to see to it that no mob should preach there. Parson. . . . had met our brother a while before with words as soft as butter, and wanted to know why there could not be a union!

It was a relief to hear of at least two of their preachers who disclaimed these "vigorous" aids to the gospel; declined them; proclaimed that if their case could not succeed fairly it might as well

Neighborly words were also reported the scene of full congregations and of revivals. . . . Coming a chapel near J. . . . the preacher found it shut, and the benches up against the door, and ominous ill within view, and significant wiles. Congregation standing without. Men who had faced bayonets in both armies were there, and disputed the mysterious, high power that had thus forbidden a few women got through the windows, and began to arrange the benches. Two ex-Federal soldiers stepped forward and helped to complete the job. "We had a glorious meeting that day," and an open door ever since.

A certain Judge was reported declaring on this wise, in a crowd after the sitting of our Conference in Asheville: I have been disposed to protect Southern Methodists while they behaved peaceably; rebels as they are; but since they have had the impudence to appoint their preachers all over this country, and are trying to re-occupy it, they must accept the consequences of their own doing. The Presiding Elder inquired of his Honor if he had such language. Replied that he had not. "Have you used its equivalent, Judge?" Admitted it might have been done so, and added: "Mr. E. . . . you won't be allowed to travel your District—they'll whip you, and go before a magistrate and confess and get fined \$250, and then whip you again." Our Presiding Elder has made his regular rounds. There is a reaction, little as certain parties desire to see it. I need not state what are the Church relations of this model Judge.

A letter was shown me, addressed by an ex-Presiding Elder to one of our most successful and heroic laborers. Said ex-P. E. is getting more from his present employment than at any time for the last twenty years he got among us. I do not only justice in saying that in some cases, they pay well. This letter (four pages foolscap, and of recent date,) gave me a good deal of light on their plan of operating. The ex-P. E. rather wonders that his letters do not seem to be appreciated by Southern Methodist preachers, once they were—does not know that "he has done anything of the sort" that should lower him in public estimation as a Christian or as a Christian Minister. He was "quoted in the M. E. Church, South" until about the close of the war. Then "circumstances" dictated his return to the "old Church." He rings changes on the "old Church" as though he were an honestly taken-in novice. If the leaders in the Southern Church continue to oppose a union, "the old Church" is going to absorb us. I do not mean to absorb us. The sooner the Methodists all return to the bosom of the "old mother Church" the better it will be for them. "Such" the state of things in this region that I think it will be to the interest of every Methodist minister and member to make that move at once for themselves. . . . He is getting on finely; has a prosperous time in the ministry; has no embarrassments like our preachers have. Even private members, so long as they "hold on" to that Church, must labor under embarrassment. He feels for some of his particular friends, and has "the means of knowing that a mere change in their Church-relations will tend very much to the bettering of their condition." He advises him, if he ex-

to remain in East Tennessee
an itinerant Methodist preacher,
make something of an effort, if
would be required in this case,
his consent to take a position
Conference of the "Old Church"
all," and a place is ready for

Against such as this have we to
attend in East Tennessee. Indeed,
make no apology for alluding in
this manner to a letter that was
sent along with the preachers,
with wholesome disgust, and a copy
of which, at my request, was fur-
nished me. It is entitled to con-
sideration as much as would have
been a similar letter, in time of war,
from B. A. A. to Light-Horse
Harry Lee, after the former patriot
"betrayed" his condition.

Nothing is said of right or wrong,
no principle. And though the
charge of honor and conscience rise
it, something of an effort is to be
made to swallow the "Old Church"
will. He has the means of knowl-
edge. What does this signify? That mat-
ters will grow worse for Southern
Methodists in East Tennessee? or,
that a good price can be had, if this
brother will sell himself? Perhaps
both are obscurely hinted at. So
Mr. P. E. comes at him with the
other. Before this he has
received an answer from our brother
that he is not for sale.

Knoxville was reached about
Monday, (June 24,) and
Brother Bates, the pastor, met me
there. The quarterly meeting had
just graduated a day, and there was
an appointment for me that night.
I met the Rev. Geo. Stewart,
pastor of the "Old Church," who
was assisting in the meeting; also,
Brothers Atkins, Maupin, and
Laynes. The latter had been sent
to the Maryville Circuit, lying in
Montgomery County but he had been
driven by mobs from Maryville,
Middle Settlement, Axley's Chapel,
Copper Springs, and Louisville, and
his life threatened; and so was
here to report. The sheriff of the
county was in one of the mobs,
which was headed by a brother-in-
law of the Northern preacher on
the circuit. Two others were led
by a member of the Northern
Methodist Church and a justice of
the peace.

Persons may ask: Why do our
people submit to be locked out of
their own churches? Their conduct
is lame in the estimation of some.
Why don't they prosecute? What
means, think you, would they have
the law? "Break open the lock,"
—take off the lock which the
Southern Methodists have put, or
would be put on your churches? "
At large—not now," is the an-
swer, "it would give them a case
against us, which, however frivo-
lous and in our favour, would serve
them. They would throw us into
prison, and then, with such officers
as jurors, what would become
of us?"

Under notorious grievances they
are often disinclined to make a pub-
lication. When I intimated my
purpose, to a few judicious friends,
publish these notes, some heartily
approved, others discouraged.
The latter—"We are living and
suffering them down. Our way is
opening in spite of the adversaries,
they have overdone their part.
If publication is made, and
names and places given, you only
help their malignity afresh," and
are helpless before the law." I do
then the cases instituted reach
higher courts they expect their
rights in the Church property suits,
to have little expectation from the
lower courts.

We are kindly tendered the use
of their house by the Presbyterians
in Knoxville, when not using it
themselves. Here Brother Bates,
on Sabbath afternoons, gathers his
flock. We have here a house of
our own, and long have had; but
it is as elsewhere. By a shrewd
strategy they got the key, and keep
it. I suppose they claim it.
Through this country they have ap-
pointed "untrusts" to our houses!
Knoxville is an exception in one
thing. The Federal army used our
Church to much injury. Applica-
tion with unusual persistency and
success was made for damages by
our trustees. The Government
granted us \$3,500. Our people "on
hearing of it, applied to the authori-
ties for the money. They were too
late. An agent of the Northern
Methodists had been on and got it a
month before. The Government
official seems to have shared in the
surprise at this flank movement, and
upon our demand for the agent's an-
nouncement gave the names of their
trustees.

The reader may think this was
getting money under false preten-
ces. But they got it, and keep
it. The old building is sadly in
need of repairs, but I could not see,
from outside, that any had been
made. Close by is the foundation
of a chapel, recently laid, and the
only one I saw being built by the
Northern Methodists in East Ten-
nessee.

Brother Stewart is working this
District under many difficulties;

but he will succeed. Here in Knox-
ville lives the reverend agent who
collected our claim for us, and it is
the headquarters of two or three
more of the same sort. They are
active, and their employees bold.
Not long since our chapel, five
miles from Knoxville, was locked
against Brother M., who is on
the circuit. The Northern preacher
said to him: "You have no busi-
ness here. The people ought to
drive you off, and I'll help them to
do it." To which our brother had
the grace to reply: "There would
not be much religion in that."

The work of ecclesiastical invasion
has been inaugurated. We see
here what is its style and spirit,
where circumstances allow them
play. I must do the justice to
Northern Methodists, as a body to
say I cannot believe them aware of
the conduct of their agents in the
South, or that they could approve
it, if it was known to them. But
they are furnishing the sinews for
this war. It is carried on in their
name and by their money. Their
Bishops and missionary officials
who have charge of this work can-
not be ignorant of these wrongs,
unless they choose to be ignorant.

Northern Methodism in East Ten-
nessee is a practical apostasy. Its
ministers are evangelical, so far as
I have heard, in the utterance of
doctrine—when they do utter it;
they abide by the dogmatic stand-
ards of Methodism; but under the
pressure of fanatical influences,
and the ambition of power and num-
bers and extension, they have taken
a dangerous latitude in their teach-
ings, and vehemently espoused a
cause other than the gospel. Their
pulpit has degenerated to a hus-
tling.

This seems to be their evan-
gel: Now abideth faith, hope,
and loyalty, and the greatest of
these is loyalty. Ordinary loyalty
will not suit them; it must be their
sort. We have Union men in our
Church; I have met them in Dis-
trict meetings, and they make up
a valuable portion of our membership;
their anti-secession and govern-
ment-record is unimpeached. But
what of that? Just nothing with
loyal Conferences, and Churches, and
preachers. Loyalty means their
party platform, for reconstructing
the Southern States. They favor
the extreme measures. Having
begun confiscation on their own ac-
count, of course they favor it in full,
their correspondence inflames the
Northern mind against the South,
and invokes grinding measures.

They lend themselves, with all good
conscience doubtless, to such mis-
representations of facts and public
opinion, as justify the relenting
conscience of the ruling majority in
laying on a heavier hand. The
words *rebel* and *loyal* have served
them instead of arguments, and
titles, deeds, and doctrine—pretty
much their stock in trade. They
bitterly and indecently inveigh
against the Executive Department,
because it does not harmonize with
their views; and are ready to spit
upon and rend the Judiciary De-
partment if it does not do their be-
hest: of the remaining Department
of the Federal Government—the
Legislative—they are in favor, just
now. But let Congress—to which
their conditional loyalty has been
narrowed down—take a step de-
feating their hope of plunder and
power, and they will turn against
Congress.

Northern Methodism in East
Tennessee is factious. Let them
cast their sixty-four traveling
preachers upon the 25,000 members
they claim, as we do, without any
missionary appropriations, and
their "Holston Conference" fades
from the map. It was made and is
upheld by foreign aid. Like an in-
verted pyramid, it cannot stand
alone. Some members will adhere
in genuine communion of spirit and
usage. Here and there a few sta-
tions or circuits may be kept up;
but—eject them from our person-
ages and chapels, suppress the
mobs, cut off the flow of material
aid from abroad, and it dwindles
into insignificance.

Our pastors there are doing a
good work—laborious, devoted,
self-sacrificing. They are preach-
ing a pure gospel; and the Lord
gives his testimony to the word of
his grace. They have not the
spirit of fear, but of power, and
of love, and of a sound mind. I have
found more young men in this re-
gion looking to an entrance upon
the ministry than elsewhere. Our
members love the Church more
than ever. Tried, defamed, threat-
ened, all but destroyed, they have
stood the test. Their hearts are
with us, even when forced into po-
sitions that do their true sentiments
injustice. Beautiful upon those
mountains will be the fact of them
who bring good tidings, who pub-
lish peace.

H. N. McTear.

A number of Californians are
organizing a company with \$500,
000 capital to buy up good lands to
sell again to actual settlers, at long
credits and low interest, together
with seed, farm implements and
live stock; manufacturers will also
be encouraged.

THE THUNDER-STORM.

FROM THE GERMAN OF SCHWAB.

Grandfather, grandmother, mother and child,
Close seated together, the time beguiled;
The child he played by his mother's knee,
The grandmother spinning so busily;
While the aged man bent the storm behind—
How heavy and thick blew the sultry wind!

Said the child: "To-morrow's a holiday;
Then will I haste to the fields and play—
Then will I pluck from the meadows green
The fairest flowers that were ever seen.
Ah! in the woods there are joys untold—
Hark! did you hear how the thunder rolled?"

Said the mother: "To-morrow's a holiday;
Then will I walk in my best array;
We will haste to the joyous feast again,
Life has much of pleasure, if much of pain.
And the sun will shine like the living gold—
Hark! did you hear how the thunder rolled?"

Said grandmother: "Ah! 'tis a holiday,
But I have never the time to play;
I took the food and I spin amah,
This life is trouble, and toil, and pain,
It may be well for the young and bold—
Hark! did you hear how the thunder rolled?"

Said grandfather: "Ay! 'tis a holiday,
And these aged limbs may be lifeless clay;
For I can just and sing no more,
Or work or toil as I did before.
No place for me in the world, it seems—
Look! do you see how the lightning gleams?"

They do not see and they do not hear
How the cruel lightning is gleaming near;
On grandfather, grandmother, mother and child
The bolt has fallen so fierce and wild;
Four lives are reft in one flash away,
And the morrow morn 'twas a holiday.

Philip Phillips and his Work.

Since Philip Phillips came promi-
nently before the public as a singer
of rare gifts, devoting himself with
marked singleness of purpose, and
with a zeal only equaled by his suc-
cess, to the work of encouraging
heartfelt congregational singing
throughout the Church, not a few
requests from strangers have
reached us asking personal infor-
mation concerning him. As he is
now absent from the city, and can-
not know of this paragraph until
too late to request its omission, we
answer in brief the inquiries allu-
ded to.

Mr. Phillips is a native of West-
ern New York, and his earlier train-
ing was received on a farm. While
a plain farmer boy his interest in
the study and practice of music,
which was very early developed,
became intense, so much so that
every spare hour was devoted to
it. His advantages were, of course,
very limited; but he persevered,
often walking several miles after a
hard day's work on the farm to take
the coveted music lesson. In the year
1861 we heard of him in the State
of Ohio teaching singing classes
and holding Sunday-school conven-
tions.

About this time, while confined
to his room by a protracted illness,
he conceived the idea of making a
book of Sunday-school music. His
first effort in this line was entitled
"Spring Blossoms." The popularity
of the author as a Sunday-school
singer was such that the work soon
met with a sale of several thousand
copies. It was finally sold out to a
large publishing house in Cin-
cinnati.

He now commenced a system of
writing which has contributed in
no small degree to the popular and
practical character of his books.
Whenever he writes or selects a
Sunday-school tune he immediately
has it set up and a number of leaves
printed. He then takes them into
the Sunday-school and sings them
with the children. If, after a thor-
ough test, they are found to be val-
uable, and appropriate to the Sun-
day-school work, they are preserved
for the forthcoming book, but if
it is found that they do not *sing well*,
they are thrown aside as useless.
In this way every piece is found to
be a good, practical working tune
before it is admitted into the book.
The "Musical Leaves," which have
had and are still having an immense
sale all over the country, were, as
the name would indicate, a collec-
tion of pieces which Brother Phillips
had sung with the Sunday-schools
in the form of detached leaves.

The same plan was in a great
measure pursued in making the
"Singing Pilgrim," the most origi-
nal and one of the most popular
Sunday-school singing books of the
day. The "Musical Leaves" have
been lately revised, with important
additions, and the two books,
"Singing Pilgrim" and "Musical
Leaves," bound in one volume, mak-
ing a most complete library of
Sunday-school music.

About two years since the work
of compiling a new Hymn and Tune
Book was placed in his hands, and
the result was the "Centenary offer-
ing of Praise," or the "New Hymn
and Tune Book" for the M. E.
Church, which is being published at
the Book Concern, and which,
from the extent of sales already re-
ported, we hope may bring the peo-
ple back to congregational and de-
votional singing. It is pronounced
by competent judges to be the best
book for congregational worship
extant.

Mr. Phillips has been traveling
and singing constantly for the past
two years. He has sung on an
average at least five nights in each

week, either in concerts for the
benefit of some benevolent object,
or in large Sunday-school and other
religious gatherings. He is now at
the West attending the chain of
Sunday-school state conventions
and meetings of the conferences.
His singing is earnestly spiritual,
and his mission among the people
has for its leading purposes the im-
provement of the heart. As a
"singer in Israel" he goes about doing
good.—C. Advocate

"The most certain fact of History."

It is in these triumphant terms
that the Commentator Lange speaks
of the resurrection of Jesus Christ.
Judged according to the ordinary
canons of evidence, there is no
event of the past so well estab-
lished as this. The strongest pos-
sible testimony from witnesses
whose credibility cannot be im-
peached has been in possession of
mankind from the date of the event
to the present time. It occurred
among the bitterest enemies, the
murderers of Christ, men shrewd
and powerful, no less than eager
to fasten falsehood upon the story
if they could. Even the amazed
disciples of Jesus discredited it, at
first, as stoutly as his enemies.

Their words seemed to them as
idle tales and they believed them
not. Honest, blunt, incredulous
Thomas, the very sort of an ally
which skeptics would have desired
to have among the disciples at such
a time, would listen to no hearsay
testimony whatever. The thing
was impossible in his view. Noth-
ing but the most overwhelming sen-
sible proofs would satisfy him of
such a fact. Even this obstinate
doubter was more than silenced;
with joyful adoring wonder he was
fain to cry out, "My Lord and my
God." Thus the risen Lord was
obliged to convince his very friends,
as well as his enemies, of the reality
of his resurrection. Their testimo-
ny has all the value of that of men
convinced against the current of
their opinions and beliefs.

And only such an event as the
Resurrection can at all account for
the subsequent history and the in-
vincible life and power of Chris-
tianity. Had Christ died and dis-
appeared like any ordinary man,
we may be sure the Christian reli-
gion would have been a poor pie-
tism, would have died out from
the active forces of the world. It
is utterly impossible that the Acts
of the Apostles would have been
done or written. Those great
Christian heroes would have re-
mained a poor stricken band, never
to be rallied from dispersion caused
by the cruel and ignominious death
of their Master. The mighty move-
ment which stirred the whole world,
which overthrew the splendid idola-
tries of Greece and Rome, which in
three centuries converted the civil-
ized world through the zeal of mar-
tyr witnesses, would have been as
great a miracle as the resurrection
itself, had not Christ himself risen.
That Resurrection is the only ade-
quate explanation of such a wonder-
ful series of events in the world's
history.

And the Resurrection of Christ is
that one great event which how-
ever, surprising, would alone give
congruity to the life and works of
such a being. He who had so mar-
vellous a beginning who taught
duty and morality and truth in such
a matchless style of authority, sim-
plicity and purity; who wrought
by his single word such mighty
works, cleansing the leper, giving
sight to the blind, hearing to the
deaf, and speech to the dumb; who
cast out devils and raised the dead;
who suffered himself to be an-
nounced as the world's promised
Redeemer and divine sacrifice, that
he should die and pass away; that
his body should see corruption;
that he should share the common
lot and never be heard of more,
would be so out of all keeping as to
mar irremediably the whole narra-
tive. Beginning and middle would
be discredited by such an end.
Slow as his followers were to be-
lieve it, only a resurrection on the
third day becomes the exalted
Jesus, the Great Teacher, the
mighty healer, the Redeemer of
mankind.—American Presbyterian.

THE BLIND MAN'S SERMON.—A few
persons were collected around a blind
man, who had taken his station on
a bridge over a London canal, and
was reading from an embossed
Bible. Receiving from the passers-
by of their casual things, he was
amusing to them spiritual things.
A gentleman on his way home from
the city was led by curiosity to the
outskirts of the crowd. Just then
the poor man, who was reading in
the fourth chapter of the Acts, lost
his place, and, while trying to find
it with his finger, kept repeating
the last clause he had read "none
other name—none other name—
none other name—none other
name." Some of the people smiled
at the blind man's embarrassment;
but the gentleman went away deep-
ly musing. He had lately become
convinced that he was a sinner, and
had been trying, in many ways, to
obtain peace of mind. But religious

exercises, good resolution, altered
habits, all were ineffectual to relieve
his conscience of its load, and ena-
ble him to rejoice in God. The
words he had heard from the blind
man, however, rang their solemn
music in his soul: "None other
name!" When he reached his home,
and retired to rest, these words,
like evening chime from village tower
nestling amongst the trees, were
still heard: "None other name—none
other name—none other name!" And
when he awoke, in more joyful mea-
sure, like matin bells saluting the
morn, the strain continued: "None
other name—none other name—none
other name!" The music entered his
soul, and he awoke to a new life. "I
see it all! I have been trying to be
saved by my own works—my re-
pentance, my prayers, my reforma-
tion. I see my mistake. It is Je-
sus who alone can save." To Him I
will look. "Neither is there sal-
vation in any other." For there is
none other name—none other name
—none other name—under heaven
given among men whereby they
must be saved."

The Church will read the follow-
ing letter from Rev. Dr. Maclay su-
perintendent, with thanksgiving to
God, and with increased hope in the
China Mission, which bore no fruit
of personal conversions for ten years
from the time it was instituted. In
our closet devotions let us not for-
get the China Mission:

I am thankful to say that we con-
tinue to enjoy God's blessing on our
work. At the time of my last visit
to Kucheng City I administered the
ordinance of baptism to one adult
and one child. On Sunday, April
14, I was in the southern portion of
our work. In the forenoon of that
day was at a village on the seashore
called Hait'an where I baptized
fourteen adults and two children.
At the close of these services we
took up our carriages and went up
to Hockching City, a distance of
twelve miles, where he held an af-
ternoon service, and I baptized
eleven adults and one child. Twenty-
eight baptisms in one day! I am
aware that these figures will not
seem large to those familiar with
the Acts of the Apostles, or even to
those acquainted with the glorious
triumphs of Methodism in the
United States; still I assure you
they seem large to us here in
China, and they thrill our souls with
the cheering hope that the "night
of toil" is closing and the morn is
at hand when "a thousand shall be
born in a day."—Canada Christian
Advocate.

AN AFFECTING SCENE.—The follow-
ing is copied from a late number of
the Memphis Christian Advocate:

"At Albany, Ga., there has been a
gracious revival, during the process
of which, a correspondent of the
Southern Christian Advocate says, the
pupils of the Sunday school of Rev.
Mr. Sweet, the efficient preacher and
superintendent, all collected around
the altar, and their parents knelt
with them. Gen. Colquitt led in
prayer. He burst into tears. Min-
isters wept, parents wept, the radi-
ant cheeks of beautiful childhood,
unused to tears of sorrow, were
bathed in floods of gushing sensibi-
lity. What a scene! There was
a man on his knees, in the midst of
little, precious, darling children, the
mothers of many of them looking
down upon them from their bright
homes above—looking on their
sweet orphans, pinched with pov-
erty and destitution. Then, the man
on his knees was one who led his
gallant brigade through battles' roar-
ing howling tempest of shell and shot,
through death and carnage, for four
long, sanguinary years. Strange!
Providence spared him to prostrate
himself on a peaceful Sabbath, amid
weeping and subdued parents and
children, to offer an humble and
penitent prayer to the Father of the
fatherless, and the friend of the sin-
ner. What a singular, affecting
spectacle—what a picture for a sin-
ner!"

CONVERSION OF LOYOLA.—Mr. Park-
man thus sharply sketches the con-
version of Loyola, the founder of the
Jesuits:

Loyola's training had been in
courts and camps; of books he knew
little or nothing. He had lived in
the unquestioning faith of one born
and bred in the very focus of Ro-
manism; and thus, at about the age
of thirty, his conversion found him.
It was a change of life and purpose,
not of belief. He presumed not to
inquire into the doctrines of the
Church. It was for him to enforce
those doctrines, and to this end he
turned all the faculties of his potent
intellect and all his deep knowledge
of mankind. He did not aim to build
up communities of secluded monks
aspiring to heaven through prayer,
penance, and meditation, but to sub-
due the world to the dominion of
the dogmas which had subdued him;
to organize and discipline a mighty
host, controlled by one purpose and
one mind, fired by a quenchless zeal or
nerved by a fixed resolve, yet impel-
led, restrained, and directed by a
single master hand.

Foreign Methodist Items.

The thirteenth Conference of the
Wesleyan Methodist Church of East-
ern British America, commenced its
session at Brunswick-street Church,
Halifax, on June 26th, remaining in
session till July 6th. A decrease in
membership of four hundred and
nine, during the past year, was re-
ported.

The sixteenth session of the Con-
ference of the Wesleyan Methodist
Church in France and Switzerland,
was held in Lausanne, from the 15th
to the 21st of June—R. Lanson,
Pastor, presiding. This Conference
consists of three districts and six-
teen circuits. It has 29 ministers,
185 chapels and preaching places,
19 colporteurs and school-masters,
96 local preachers, 1890 members,
176 probationers, and 49 Sunday-
schools, with 275 teachers, and
2385 scholars. The increase during
the past year includes 5 local preach-
ers, 208 members, 8 Sunday schools,
53 teachers, 434 scholars, and about
600 hearers, the whole average of
persons attending the ministry be-
ing 10,000. More than £1000 have
been raised for the expenses of pub-
lic worship and the support of the
ministry, £110 for the Missionary
Society, and £760 for chapel build-
ing or chapel debts. The total re-
ceipts for the official funds amount-
ed to £2350. The next conference will
be held in Paris, on May 22d,
1868.

The Conference plan for the ses-
sion of the British Wesleyan Con-
ference has been published. The
official sermon of the retiring presi-
dent will be preached on Sunday,
July 28th, in the morning, and that
of the newly-elected president in the
evening—in both instances in Old
Market Chapel, where the sittings
of the Conference will be held.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CONFER-
ENCE.—The Forty-eighth Conference
of the Primitive Methodist Con-
nection of England was held at Luton,
County of Bedford, on June 5th, clos-
ing on June 14th. The periodical
publications of this denomination
are the *Primitive Methodist Magazine*,
with a circulation of 11,268; *Chris-
tian Messenger*, circulation 23,332;
Juvenile 30,283; and *Child's Friend*,
circulation 20,265. A Ministerial
Candidates' Institution was founded
and trustees and a committee ap-
pointed. £700 was pledged for the
work. A difference of opinion existed as to
the location of the institution, some
favoring London, others Manchester,
and others Sunderland. From the
statistical tables of the Connection,
we learn that the membership num-
bers 154,950, being an increase in
the past year of 3513. There are
891 travelling preachers, an increase
of 11, and 13,865 local preachers, an
increase of 138. The Connection
has 9224 class leaders, 3118 chap-
els, being an increase of 126; 3152
rented chapels and rooms, increase
of 9; and 2934 Sunday-schools, with
234,794 scholars and 41,191 teach-
ers.

The Conference of the Methodist
New Connection, of England, com-
menced on Sunday, June 9th, at
High-street chapel, London. The
Rev. John Taylor was elected Presi-
dent. From the report read by
the Rev. S. Hume, the ex-Presi-
dent, we learn that there are in the
Connection 232 chapels, 510 societies,
190 society probationers, 109 mis-
sionaries, 9424 members, 574 proba-
tioners, 147 Sabbath-schools, 1224
teachers, and 8571 scholars. The
increase has been about £5100; spe-
cial donations, £50; home mission,
£901 16s. 3d. The expenditure
would absorb the balance in treas-
urer's hands at the last Conference.
They needed £7000. Income from
the circuits of the English Con-
nection to the foreign and colonial mis-
sion, £5022 14s. 4d; for the home
mission from the same circuits, £901
16s. 3d.

NOT QUALIFIED.—When John
Brown, D. D., had settled in Had-
dington, the people of his parish
gave him a warm and enthusiastic re-
ception; only one of the members of
that large church and congregation
stood out in opposition to him. The
reverend doctor tried all the means
in his power to co-vert the solitary
dissenter to the unity of feeling
which pervaded the whole body, but
all his efforts to obtain an interview
proved abortive. As Providence
directed, however, they happened
one day to meet in the street, when
the doctor held out his hand saying,
"My brother, I understand you are
opposed to my settling at Hadding-
ton."

"Yes, sir," replied the parish-
er.

"Well, and if it be a fair question,
on what grounds do you object to me?"

"Because, sir," quoth he, "I don't
think you are qualified to fill so im-
portant a post."

That's my opinion," replied the
doctor; "but what, sir, is the use of
you and I setting up our opinion in
opposition to a whole parish?"

The brother smiled, and then
friendship was sealed forever. How
very true and forcibly God's word—
"A soft answer turns away wrath."

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Rev. J. E. Walker, D.D.,
Rev. Elias Parker.

New Orleans:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1867.

How to send money.—We are frequently receiving enquiries upon this point. We have carefully lost anything by the mails, and consider them safe. The risk at any time will be ours.

We are still asked shall we forward money by mail? Answer, **YES.** The Agent will notice, as above, that the risk is not his.

To subscribers.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, giving Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.—We publish this week the advertisement of this Institution. The report of the Visiting Committee will appear next week. The Fall session opens on Wednesday 25th September. The Institution is the property and under control of the Louisiana Conference. The President, Rev. C. B. Stuart, has a long experience in teaching, and in the conduct of schools, and was chosen for the position, because of eminent qualifications and fitness.

The card of Given, Brown & Co., will be found in the list of late advertisements. This firm succeeds the old firm of "Given, Watts & Co." The names of the gentlemen composing the new firm will not fail to command the confidence of the community, and an extensive patronage.

Health of the city is considered good for the season. Total mortality for week ending Sunday the 4th, 137—8 deaths from cholera, 29 from yellow fever.

On Thursday, the 31st, the City Council was removed by military order, and a new set of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen appointed. The colored element is in the new Boards to a limited extent. Subsequently the city treasurer was removed, and another put in his place. These officials were all impugned to reconstruction, and we suppose the General Commanding very reluctantly put them out of the way. It is understood that the work of decapitation is by no means finished. Meanwhile, rumors thicken, that Sheridan himself will soon be superseded in the command of this District. Within the last two weeks, Throckmorton, Governor of Texas, has been removed, and Pease appointed.

Elections in Tennessee and Kentucky are recently over. Kentucky has gone strongly for the Democrats. Congress will have to reconstruct her, and Maryland also. Poor Tennessee! Brownlow's majority, say about thirty thousand, and the whole radical ticket elected everywhere. So it will be in these Southern and Gulf States.

The Empire Parish of the 3d inst. says: The Rice crop, this year, will be the largest ever gathered in this parish.

UNCONVERTED CHRISTIANS.

A misnomer perhaps, and yet a term which describes a large class of people. We limit its application to members of the church who are without a comfortable assurance of acceptance and pardon. Christians in profession, and in doctrines of the Gospel, believers. Orthodox in what they hold, and equally so in what they discard. Sound on the fundamental truths of revelation. Having the form of godliness, but not the power.

Some have come into the church as seekers, professing "a desire to flee from the wrath to come, and to be saved from their sins." They were sincere and in earnest, but not obtaining any satisfactory assurance, they have gradually settled into a state of inaction. They may have concluded that in their cases the work must be gradual, and that no indication of the passage from death unto life is to be expected. Or they have determined to adhere to the outward forms and duties of religion, hoping that by some gracious intervention they shall be fitted for heaven. Not many in the Methodist Church who expect to be saved by contrast with, and mere observance of, the forms and sacraments. Probably there are some who build upon this false foundation. Many no doubt cling to their church relationship, believing that it will in the end lead to their salvation. Others there are who have joined the church when interested on the subject of religion, and who without reaching a change of heart have relapsed into a state of comparative indifference.

Thus it has happened that unconverted persons have come into the church, and that they remain unconverted. They are not hypocrites, nor do we condemn them for joining the church, nor for their continuance in it. They are, however, to be condemned for being at ease in Zion, when their souls are in danger, and when they ought to be pressing into the Kingdom of God. They are at the feast without the wedding garment, and sleeping, like the foolish virgins, whilst utterly unprepared for the midnight cry.

Again, there is a considerable class of backsliders. Those who have been converted. Their condition is one of classification and degrees, varying from partial spiritual decline to the entire loss of spiritual life. The regression has gone on in many instances until the present state is none other than the unconverted. They have no religion now. It is altogether an affair of other days. There is condemnation, absence of comfort, and an aversion to know and acknowledge to themselves the real condition of the soul. Once warm and zealous, they are now mere connecting links between the church and the world; in spirit, belonging as much to the one as the other.

Whatever may have been the past experience the real test is as to the present life of the soul. If you have gone so far back as to have lost all comfort and peace, and if your present is a condition of darkness and conscious unfitness for eternity, what are you but an unconverted man? There is this difference from sinners in general, that you have peculiar guilt, and a larger measure of responsibility, but beyond this, you are numbered amongst the herd of unbelievers and sinners.

Here then are two considerable classes of people in the church who are unconverted. Those who have come in without the blessing of justification, and have remained without it; and those who have lost the power and purity of their once happy religious change. Without attempting to estimate the proportion of these, to those who are born again and maintain consistent and holy lives, the general fact is sufficiently suggestive.

Self-examination is obviously appropriate. "Prove yourselves," if dead or a living branch, which do I belong to the converted or the unconverted side of Christianity? No doubt many are deceiving them-

selves as to the fact of a change, and resting in something besides the unmistakable witness of the spirit. Some are maintaining a dead routine of religious profession, whilst any actual experience of the Holy Ghost, is a reminiscence of other years. It seems to have been to the church that Paul applied the Scripture, "Wherefore sit, saith, awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light."

The general fact to which we have adverted also suggests the importance of insisting upon the gospel standard of doctrine. Preachers may be to blame in the matter. They urge seekers into the church, but sometimes fail to follow them up with earnest concern for their conversion. There may be a hurtful compromise to the witness of the spirit, and the new birth. The Wesleyan exposition of these doctrines has sometimes been weakened, and their edge and power have been greatly impaired. Let Zion's watchmen all awake to the importance of the frequent and persistent statement of the great experimental verities of the gospel. And let them especially insist upon the work and witness of the Holy Ghost.

NEW YORK.

It seems as if the whole country, and every man, woman, and child in it, is directly or indirectly tributary to this great Emporium of America. Its lines go out into all the Western world. By rail, by canal, by sea steamers, people and wealth are pouring hourly into its crowded streets. As we had not seen it for eight or ten years, the improvement which it presented upon all recollection of its former size and grandeur was something marvellous. Whole blocks of four-story warehouses built of white marble now take the place of the substantial brick houses we used to see. The shops in Broadway seem to have multiplied themselves in number and brilliancy many fold. We doubt if the world can equal them in attractiveness, and in solid value. Leaving this central artery, and flowing with the crowd toward the water-fronts of the city, one finds himself among factories and workshops of all kinds, until it becomes difficult to decide whether New York is greater as a manufacturing, than as a commercial city. Every craft is here followed, and displayed upon a gigantic scale. One single article in one department of any branch of trade is made a specialty and rises to the largest proportions.

On the corner a store with a red front, gaudily gilded, and figures of Chinamen, attracts the stranger; inside wheels are revolving in a distracting way, and about thirty men, in a fever, are running to and fro, waiting on customers, and wrapping up small packages of "Hyson," "Bohea," "Imperial," and "Gunpowder." Can it be possible that this is going on all the time just retailing tea? So it seems, and much more, for one of these red-front Tea-Stores discovered itself every eight or ten squares, and their similarity suggests that they are all owned by one Great Tea Company. Large capital is required to do business successfully where there is so much competition, and the expenses of living are so considerable. Trade is followed with an eagerness and solemnity which would seem only to belong to eternal things. The warehouses are imposing; an atmosphere of worshipful consciousness as in the immediate presence of Mammon, pervades the minds of principals, while order, diligence, promptness, silence, and profound respect for the firm, no-characterize all employees. "No room for mirth or trifling here."

Next to the grand stores, banks, and insurance offices, one is impressed by the churches. These are not numerous, but are, in the

main, costly and imposing. The presence of a church worth from \$100,000 to \$150,000 acts favorably upon the general style of the neighborhood, if it does not decide it. Speculators see advantages in building a church which we of New Orleans have been slow to discover. The fashionable quarters here abound in piles of marble and red sandstone shaped in every form of church edifice, but the dense parts of the city, where the lower orders of the people live, contain very few churches. It appears that Protestant Christianity has yielded the Irish and foreign population to the Catholics. This impression is not altogether from observation, but from those thoroughly informed. What can be done to reach these masses, to attract them to the pure word of God, to draw them away from the mummeries and symbolic superstitions of Loyola priestcraft; to leaven this vast multitude of living souls? This is a problem as yet unsolved. "How fast your city is growing!" we remarked to an old man in the cars. "Yes," he replied, "too fast, unless something can be done for the people."

On the one hand are wealth and extravagance unbounded, on the other, want, wretchedness, and crime, unequalled for depth and extent. With these merchant princes, twenty thousand dollars is not an uncommon sum for a family to expend in a single year; while on the other extreme hundreds of tenement-houses are packed with from five to twenty families, each and all thrown and huddled together in a promiscuous misery. One's heart sickens at the bare sight of the wretched women and children, and depraved men and boys which swarm whole districts of the city. Doubtless many minds and benevolent spirits are seeking some solution of this great and threatening evil.

The war has added largely to the wealth of this place, and men have become rich beyond estimate, who, six years ago, despaired of ever possessing more than a competency. No little of the huge bulk of debt which lays upon the whole country can here find explanation. But fortunes made with the quickness and mystery of Arabian magic paralyze industry and breed vagabonds. The honest laborer becomes imputing of the slow rewards of daily toil, and looks about him for some piece of good fortune, or run of luck, which will in a moment deliver him from a lifetime of bondage. Lottery-tickets, gambling, idleness, and drunkenness follow in natural and rapid succession and do their fatal work. In the corrupt mass the Irish element preponderates largely, and wretched as it is, it is probably in far better condition than when it was in Ireland. (The note to Great Britain which it was said Russia, France, and Prussia united in, enquiring into the present condition of Ireland, and looking towards some settlement of that distracted country, ought to be written. As it now is, England keeps Ireland to supply the U. States with voters, Catholics, and vagabonds. This city is ruled by the Irish vote, and the city council have recently given to the Catholic church two entire squares of ground of immense value. Bread cast upon the waters in such quantity will be gathered not many years hence. The enormous wealth of the Trinity Episcopal church has put the Episcopalians here considerably in the advance of other denominations. The Methodists have but forty seven church buildings, while there are more than a hundred Protestant Episcopal. This unusual difference in the two bodies can be accounted for in no other way; and so the wealth which the disciples of Loyola, under various titles, are gathering in this city and country, must tell disastrously upon the faith of its people.

The poor can find a delightful breathing place in the Central Park. Its lawns, fountains, lakes, walks, common, trees, bridges, rocks, grottoes, and music, are only less than Paradise when compared with the fetid atmosphere and confined places where they live. New York may well be proud of this public work. Next to the Croton Aqueduct we suppose that it contributes most largely of all improvements to the health and enjoyment of the people. Squalid poverty can here recreate amid pure air, sparkling fountains, and smooth lawns of this luxurious retreat.

For the first time we visited the villages of Sing Sing, Tarrytown, and Irvington, situated on the high banks of the North River, about forty miles above New York. On these heights her merchant princes have built their nests. Italian villas, Grecian and Gothic styles of architecture crown the rocky terraces and peaks of the river bank. Millions of dollars have been lavished to soften these rough sites and cover them with structures of every order and grace, with orchards, vines, evergreens, hothouses, fish pools, marble walks and drives, surpassing all that we had ever seen for variety and beauty. One can here see the end of ambition, and of all that "labor under the sun," which fills the hands and the imagination of a New York merchant, the grand consummation of his earthly desires, a villa on the Hudson. Many men have lost their souls for less. In the North something inaccessible by reason of cost, is necessary to constitute an exclusive class of society. Those who, having made money, feel themselves to be something, are certainly at a great loss in these days of universal suffrage, for adequate exclusion. Fine houses, fine horses, and "no poor kin," solve the problem. The two first can be purchased, and the last you can move away from.

While in Sing Sing, we attended a Northern Methodist camp meeting. We had not seen them under their own vine and fig-tree since the war, and felt desirous to see them in their highest religious mood, far removed from any temporary mood to appropriate other people's church property. The assemblage was not near so considerable as we expected to find. Rain interfered with the public services.

Two excellent discourses without admixture of politics repaid us for the visit. At a Love-feast which was held on Sabbath morning, about eighty persons spoke; we heard but six speakers, of these three professed perfect love, meaning, as we understood it, entire sanctification. A whole camp meeting was held at Vineland, N. J., two weeks ago for the express purpose of seeking this blessing. This is something new in Methodism, and threatens to be more serious than novel. Quite a division exists between this set and highly demonstrative way of becoming perfect, and those who reject such forced methods of experimental spiritual growth. The day before we arrived on the camp ground, a returned missionary from the heathen land of S. Carolin preached. He gave a sad picture of the moral state of the white man in the Palmetto State. That the only hope was in the blacks—the "poor white trash" were overruled by the better class of the whites, who

were themselves too proud to tend church. That upon his val in Charleston he found no bel preachers, "they had fled escape hanging, which they deserved." He believed in promiscuous assembling of whites and blacks—"if God had intended a separation, He would have given us a black Jesus and a black bible." He preferred a "man with a white soul to a man with a black soul." Such address must have been very satisfactory to a refined audience, to gentlemen of the Mission Board present, so far as it affirmed the cast and temper of principal agent. They might see at a glance in this man a main difficulty in the way of construction. Such as live by turbulence, and receive consolation only when times are only joint, may be expected to exalt the art of abuse.

EAST TENNESSEE.

We publish this week an abridgment of Bishop McTear's account of the state of the Church in Tennessee. The Bishop's narrative will be read with interest, of space compelled us to leave out many paragraphs. We had to hard to discriminate, and have so with reluctance. It is a sad picture altogether, and one which poses the animus of the Northern Methodists. Here and there found a man of their communion who does not sympathize with their persecution and robbery. The wonder is, that whilst they related must be known to church in the North, that no censure or protest is uttered. They are generally and fully we do not believe, but to some extent and in some quarters they be, but there are none who the Christian courage to rise and denounce these things, characterize them as they do.

Rev. Joseph E. White.

The death of this estimable minister was announced some time in a note to the Advocate, Rev. B. White makes the following mention of his deceased brother.

"I have recently learned of the death of my eldest brother, Rev. E. White, lato of the Tennessee Conference, recently transferred to the Mississippi Conference, died at Cooper's Well, Mississippi June 24th, of chronic diarrhea. For many years an active member of the Tennessee Conference, in the vigor of manhood usefulness he is cut down. He wears his crown. Some of my best religious impressions are associated with him. Poor stranger's hands laid him out, rest in Jesus 'till the triumph shall peel forth the departed time. He sought no or praise of men—he sought to do his duty. His record is on his tombstone."

May we sing up there, When our songs end here?

Death of Rev. Robert W. Lambuth.

The subjoined note from Bro. Copeland informs us of this event. A good and faithful minister has fallen. The summer sudden, but we doubt not he was ready to depart. Let all of our watchmen be faithful and ready at the midnight cry.

Madison County, Aug. 10, 1867.
Mr. Editor: I write to inform you to the death of our good brother Robert W. Lambuth, of Clinton county, Mississippi Conference, died of cholera, was taken sick the morning and died in the evening of July 30th, and was buried yesterday, at Pearl River Church.

Yours truly,
H. Copeland.

NEWS.

Registration closed in Louisiana on the last of July. The result, as it stood a few days before the time expired.

The whole number of registered voters in the State, it will be found by together the above totals, is 219,999. Majority of blacks over whites being 664. That there will be very little change in the above figures may be judged from the fact that during the past two weeks only 1300 names have been added to the lists in the entire State.

round of six of the smallest parishes in a majority throughout. The preponderance of white voters amounts to but 1876 votes, while the majority of the black voters is nearly equal to the white majority. The number of black voters in the parish of Orleans is an exception, the number of blacks being but sixty-two.

Second.—That every person engaged in such conspiracy, as long as he continues a member of it, is responsible not only for the act of treason, but for any murder or other crime which may flow from it.

Third.—That the Government may waive the charge of treason against one or all of the conspirators, and proceed against them for the small crime of murder, included in the greater crime of treason.

Fourth.—That under an indictment for a murder resulting from the prosecution of such conspiracy, evidence of the entire scope of the conspiracy may be considered in estimating the heinous character of the offense laid in the indictment.

Fifth.—That it was not necessary to aver in the indictment the fact that Abraham Lincoln, the victim of the murder, was at the time of its commission President of the United States, or to prove, in order to allow the jury to take that fact into account in determining the heinous character of the crime, it being a fact of which courts will take a judicial cognizance.

Sixth.—That he who does an act by another does it by himself and is responsible for its consequences in criminal as well as in civil cases.

Seventh.—That, although an alibi when clearly established, forms a complete and unanswerable defense, the mere absence from the immediate scene of a crime resulting from a conspiracy, unrepented of and unadmitted by the party charged with it, will not avail him if he were at some other place assigned him, performing his part in that conspiracy.

Eighth.—That this plea is, unless clearly made out, always regarded with suspicion, and a circumstance weighing against him who attempts it, because it implies an admission of the truth of the facts alleged against him, and the correctness of the inference drawn from them.

Ninth.—That the flight from the scene of crime, the fabrication of false accounts, the concealment of instruments of violence, are circumstances indicating guilt.

Tenth.—Although a confession in the slightest degree tainted with the promise of favor, or by duress or fear, is not admitted as evidence against him who makes it, yet if made freely and voluntarily, is one of the surest proofs of guilt.

The foreman of the jury requested a copy of the recorded evidence. Fisher said it was annexed. The defense was willing, but the prosecution objected, so the jury retired without documents. The verdict is waited for with feverish anxiety.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, August 6.—2 P. M.—Heavenly storm prevailing.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The amendment increasing the term of office of the President from ten to fifteen years, was rejected. The bill was sent to a third reading to-night.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Thirty-three persons have been convicted in the case of the late President.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Minister of Prussia has arrived.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—It is reported that the King of Prussia has arrived.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Active negotiations are progressing between the President and the Holy See for the settlement of a new concordat.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Garibaldi has abandoned the movement to Rome for the present, expecting himself confident of ultimate success.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Secretary Sewell has returned.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The cabinet did not attend to day's cabinet.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The revenue receipts today \$900,000.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—A comparative statement of the public debt for two months, shows that the public debt has increased \$2,700,000. The debt bearing currency has decreased \$90,726,910. The total debt decreased \$90,726,910. The total debt decreased \$90,726,910. The total debt decreased \$90,726,910.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The President's formal intimation to the Senate of his resignation would be accepted with excitement in political circles.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Stanton has replied to the Senate. He says in effect that the consideration of those of a high character—which would make his resignation acceptable to the Senate, is acceptable to the Senate. He says in effect that the consideration of those of a high character—which would make his resignation acceptable to the Senate, is acceptable to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Yessels arrived from a tremendous hurricane, which has done much damage. Pieces of wreck have been picked up by various pilot boats.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Election returns from the Democratic victory in the State. The majority is estimated at over 60,000.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Galloway, Democratic candidate for the Third District, still the favorite by the recent death of Hise, is elected by a almost two vote.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Gen. Sickles has been post commander here to notify the adjourned August of the Legislature is postponed under orders.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Benjamin Harrison, a wealthy planter of Beaufort, N.C., who was recently placed in the army at Columbia, committed suicide by hanging yesterday. His insanity was from depression caused by the gloomy outlook of the country.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Gen. Sickles has been post commander here to notify the adjourned August of the Legislature is postponed under orders.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Ex-Gov. Porter died today, aged ninety years.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Judge Lawrence was appointed by Gen. Canine to the charge of the negroes discharged from military service in providing for their future.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Capt. Arms with a party of men was surrounded by Indians at Fort Hays.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The party cut their way out and reached Hays, but pursued. Being reinforced from the fort they moved against Indians. Nothing has been learned of the result.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Gen. Pope has been appointed to the command of the troops in cases against soldiers who committed in accordance with military orders.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Holve's majority reached forty thousand.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Charge of the Judge.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Judge Fisher's decision covers four and a half columns. It is regarded as unfavorable to the principle of the summing up to the jury. The following is his summing up to the jury, you will infer: First that a

conspiracy formed in time of war to take the life of the President and Vice President of the Republic, and the heads of the executive departments, for the purpose of aiding the enemies of the Federal Government, by throwing it into anarchy and confusion, is treason as heinous and as heinous as the treason of the King or Queen of Great Britain is to the subjects of that realm.

Second.—That every person engaged in such conspiracy, as long as he continues a member of it, is responsible not only for the act of treason, but for any murder or other crime which may flow from it.

Third.—That the Government may waive the charge of treason against one or all of the conspirators, and proceed against them for the small crime of murder, included in the greater crime of treason.

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Disagreement of the Sumratt Jury.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 9 P. M.—No verdict in the Sumratt case. The court-house is filled with an anxious crowd.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 10:30 P. M.—Fisher took his seat, and the Bailiff started that there was no prospect of an agreement among the jurors. Some of them were disposed upon lounges, while others were arguing matters. Fisher, without adjourning court, said he would go home, and he received the verdict until morning. It is seriously apprehended that the jury will hang.

OUR SPIRIT AND MANNERS.—Our manners must be tender and winning. The nail of reproach, says an old writer, must be well oiled in kindness before it is driven home. Meddling with the faults of others, is like attempting to move a mountain with gout—it must be done slowly and tenderly, nor must we be frightened by an outcry or two! The great thing is to show the person that you really love him; if you manifest this in the sight of God, he will bless your efforts, and give you favor in the sight of an erring brother.

OBITUARIES.

Another saint has gone to rest. SE. MANTHE, widow of Rev. Miles Harper formerly of the Mississippi Annual Conference, died at her residence, Monticello, Texas Parish, La., on the morning of Tuesday, 9th July, 1866, aged sixty-nine years. The deceased was a native of South Carolina. Her maiden name was Ford. In her youth, she renounced a home of affluence to follow and partake of the labor of Him whose praise was in "all the churches" (Methodist) throughout Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, and in latter years Louisiana. The intellectual and moral were happily blended in her character.

She failed not to do her whole duty as an itinerant's wife. During the war, Yankee guerrillas, and so-called rebels, were all around her residence, in Texas, but none disturbed her, or hers, such was her faith in God. Her last illness was brief, borne with patience and resignation—ever trusting in the merits of her adorable Lord for present and future salvation. Her illness was of one week's duration. She died in peace, and has gone to join the company of the beloved ones above. The loving traits of our mother were indomitable will and perseverance. Sainted one, we shall meet thee above.

R. A. NEW.

Died, in Jackson county, Miss., July 17, 1867, Mrs. LUCINDA, wife of Joseph Carter, aged forty-nine years.

In all the relations of life, she was an exemplary woman, discharging all the duties growing out of the various relations that she sustained. In early life, she joined the M. E. Church, South, and from that time until her death, she maintained an unblemished Christian character. Her

religion was not theory alone, but something of practical and experimental import. She, it is true, had her sorrows, cares, and perplexities, but her practice was to trust God, and do her duty, and thus her faith would make the dark clouds withdraw, pain would become pleasure, and loss, gain.

Her last sickness was severe and protracted, but she never let go her hold on her Saviour. It was her constant delight to have her friends sing the songs of Zion in her room, and when her strength would permit, she would join in singing these songs of praise. She was often comforted and made happy by those grand old Methodist hymns that have been sung for more than a century with the same results. Thus, has passed away another faithful servant of God, leaving husband, children, and friends to mourn her loss, but, thank God, they have a comfortable assurance that she has gone to die no more. And while they mourn, they feel that she is safely housed in the Paradise of God.

Brother WM. L. DORRIS, who was born the 21st of June, 1842, very suddenly passed from our midst, 15th of July, '67. His death was occasioned by a fall. He is running rapidly down a precipitous place of the earth, was entangled in some grapevines, which threw him upon his face, and his chest coming in contact with a small stump, opposite his heart, resulted in his death in about fifteen minutes. Although, he so unexpectedly had to bid this world adieu, we have the evidence that he was ready to depart and be at peace.

He was born of the Spirit in the month of October, 1859, and at once connected himself with the M. E. Church, South, and was a faithful good man to the last.

He was also, a brave, good soldier, for four years in the army of the Southern States. Capt. Larke, who was with him all the time during his stay in the army, witnessed that he was a good man while there. The writer of this notice has had the pleasure of his society often during the past few months, and always found him calm and unexcited on all subjects; never manifesting any disposition to murmur at the Providence of God; but ever confiding in Him who doeth all things well, and ever manifesting a strong confidence that God would yet over-rule the calamities of our country, to the good of his people. Whatever was his affliction, and tribulation or sorrow, he was ready to sing the sentiment of Wesley.

"Commit thou all thy griefs,
And wait on his hands,
To his sure trust and tender care
Who earth and heaven commands."

"He lived the life of the righteous,
His last end was like his."
"Peace be to his ashes." He has left many dear relatives to weep over his dust, and among others, is a good wife and two little orphans. May "God, who is the widows' judge, and the orphan's friend," bless and comfort them in their forlorn condition. And may they all soon reunite where sad accidents are not known.

His Pastor,
Tallapoosa, Ala., July 20, 1867.

Southwestern Christian Advocate
please notice.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OPELOUSAS DISTRICT.

There will be a District Meeting for Opelousas District, held at New Iberia, on the 13th and 14th days of September. All the itinerant and local preachers in the District, together with the official members of the several churches are requested to attend.

A. E. GOODWIN, P. E.

A District meeting for Montgomery District, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Auburn, Ala., commencing Thursday evening the 5th of September. On that evening the opening sermon will be preached by Rev. O. R. Blue. All the official members and elected delegates of the District, are earnestly requested to attend.

M. S. ANDREWS, P. E.

Arcola District Meeting.

Arcola District Meeting, Mississippi Conference, will commence at Day's Church, in St. Helena Parish, La., on the fourth Sabbath in August, at 10 o'clock, the local and itinerant, exhorters, stewards and class leaders, are earnestly requested to attend, from all the circuits in the District, with reports on the various interests of the church, at which the stewards are to elect four Lay Delegates to the Annual Conference.

J. NICHOLS, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wesson June 8, 9

Chrystal Springs, Georgetown 22, 23

Hazlehurst, White Bay 15, 16

Brookhaven, July 6, 7

Holmesville, Summit 13, 14

Meadville, Smyrna 20, 21

Bayou Chitto, Monticello 27, 28

Bayou Pierre, Pleasant Valley Aug 3, 4

Pearl River 10, 11

Seotland, Bethesda 17, 18

G. W. MILLS, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington at Oregon June 15, 16

Greenwood, at Greenwood 22, 23

Carrollton, at Mt Zion 23, 24

Emory, at Euon July 6, 7

Holmes, at Wheeling 17, 18

Richland, at Goodman 20, 21

Black Hawk, at Sweetwater Aug 3, 4

Mount Olivet, at Fletcher Chapel 17, 18

Yazoo, at Mt Carmel 24, 25

Yazoo City Station Aug 31 Sept 1

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BRETHREN: Have religious services on the stated fast-days. Our District Meeting will commence at Sweetwater, Black Hawk Circuit, on the first day of August. I urge upon the Brethren the importance of having everything in readiness for the Quarterly Meetings. They should be made, as far as possible, occasions of interest and profit to the Church.

J. M. POON, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist.—La. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Delhi & Floyd Ct., at Midway, July 29, 28

Carroll, at Curtis's, Aug 3, 4

Oakley, at Bonell Prairie 10, 11

Ion, Little Creek Chapel, 24, 25

Tensas and Sicily, Sicily Island Sept 7, 8

Waterproof & St. Joseph, Waterproof 14, 15

Also a District Meeting for Lake Providence District, to be held at Oakley Camp ground, to commence on the 27th Sept., at which all the traveling and local preachers, exhorters, district stewards, Sunday-school superintendents and class leaders, are respectfully requested to attend, and as many of the members of the church as possible.

W. M. McGAUGHY, P. E.

Tuskaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Marion May 25, 26

Greensboro June 1, 2

New Bern and Oak Grove " 8, 9

Brush Creek " 15, 16

Liberty " 22, 23

Scottsville and Carthage July 6, 7

Tuskaloosa " 13, 14

Havana " 20, 21

Etaw " 27, 28

Forland Aug 3, 4

J. L. COTTON, P. E.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul's June 22, 23

Franklin street " 29, 30

St. Francis July 6, 7

Whistler & Cottage Hill, at Cottage Hill 13, 14

Citronelle, at George's 20, 21

Eastern Shore & Fish River, at P Clear 27, 28

Bay shore and Pascagoula at Zion, Aug 3, 4

Ocean Springs at Ocean Springs 10, 11

Waynesboro, at Buckatanna 17, 18

St. Stephens & State Line, at State Line 24, 25

THOS. W. DOWMAN, P. E.

NOTICE.

BASTROP, July 20, '67.

There will be a District Meeting for Monroe District, to be held at Bastrop, to commence on the 30th day of August, '67, at which all traveling and Local Preachers, exhorters, District stewards, Sunday-school superintendents, and class leaders, are respectfully requested to attend, and as many of the members of the church as possible.

JAMES S. WRIGHT, P. E.

Summerfield District Meeting.

A District Meeting for the Summerfield District will be held at Uniontown, commencing Thursday, the 12th Sept. The official members of the church within the bounds of the district, are all members of the District Meeting Conference, and are earnestly requested and expected to attend. Arrangements will be made to carry the members over the railroad at half price.

A. H. MITCHELL, P. E.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Many, at Bayou Lee, June 1, 2

Anacoco, Kissatchie, " 8, 9

Pleasant Hill, at Bethel, " 15, 16

Shreveport July 6, 7

N. Rosier, at Collinsburg, " 13, 14

Caddo, at Keatchie, " 20, 21

Belle Bower " 27, 28

Springville, at Holly's S. H. Aug 3, 4

Mansfield, at Foster's Chapel 10, 11

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Black Hawk, " 20, 8 " P. M.

Carrollton, " 27, 8 " "

Eden, " 28, 8 " "

Durant, July 19, 8 " "

Benton Aug 16, 8 " "

BRETHREN: Have religious services on the stated fast-days. Our District Meeting will commence at Sweetwater, Black Hawk Circuit, on the first day of August. I urge upon the Brethren the importance of having everything in readiness for the Quarterly Meetings. They should be made, as far as possible, occasions of interest and profit to the Church.

J. M. POON, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist.—La. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Delhi & Floyd Ct., at Midway, July 29, 28

Carroll, at Curtis's, Aug 3, 4

Oakley, at Bonell Prairie 10, 11

Ion, Little Creek Chapel, 24, 25

Tensas and Sicily, Sicily Island Sept 7, 8

Waterproof & St. Joseph, Waterproof 14, 15

Also a District Meeting for Lake Providence District, to be held at Oakley Camp ground, to commence on the 27th Sept., at which all the traveling and local preachers, exhorters, district stewards, Sunday-school superintendents and class leaders, are respectfully requested to attend, and as many of the members of the church as possible.

W. M. McGAUGHY, P. E.

Tuskaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Marion May 25, 26

Greensboro June 1, 2

New Bern and Oak Grove " 8, 9

Brush Creek " 15, 16

Liberty " 22, 23

Scottsville and Carthage July 6, 7

Tuskaloosa " 13, 14

Havana " 20, 21

Etaw " 27, 28

Forland Aug 3, 4

J. L. COTTON, P. E.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul's June 22, 23

Franklin street " 29, 30

St. Francis July 6, 7

Whistler & Cottage Hill, at Cottage Hill 13, 14

Citronelle, at George's 20, 21

Eastern Shore & Fish River, at P Clear 27, 28

Bay shore and Pascagoula at Zion, Aug 3, 4

Ocean Springs at Ocean Springs 10, 11

Waynesboro, at Buckatanna 17, 18

St. Stephens & State Line, at State Line 24, 25

THOS. W. DOWMAN, P. E.

NOTICE.

BASTROP, July 20, '67.

There will be a District Meeting for Monroe District, to be held at Bastrop, to commence on the 30th day of August, '67, at which all traveling and Local Preachers, exhorters, District stewards, Sunday-school superintendents, and class leaders, are respectfully requested to attend, and as many of the members of the church as possible.

JAMES S. WRIGHT, P. E.

Summerfield District Meeting.

A District Meeting for the Summerfield District will be held at Uniontown, commencing Thursday, the 12th Sept. The official members of the church within the bounds of the district, are all members of the District Meeting Conference, and are earnestly requested and expected to attend. Arrangements will be made to carry the members over the railroad at half price.

A. H. MIT

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

From the Sabbath at Home.

THE DARK.

BY M. E. LARSON.

Where do the little chickens run
When they are afraid?
Out of the light, out of the sun.
Into the dark, into the shade,
Under their mother's downy wing,
No longer afraid of anything.

Dear little girl, dear little boy,
Afraid of the dark?
Bid your good-by to the daylight with joy,
Be glad of the night, for hark!
The darkness no danger at all can bring,
It is the shadow of God's wing.

Where do the little violets creep
In the time of snow?
Into the dark, to rest and sleep,
And to wait for the spring, they go
Under the ground where no storm can reach,
And God takes tenderest care of each.

Are you afraid, little girl or boy,
Of the dark of death?
Jesus will carry you, full of joy,
To the world of light, he saith.
And under the ground where the violets sleep,
Your little body the Lord will keep.

From the Family Treasury.

ON THE WRONG SIDE.

On a beautiful July evening as the railway-train approached the terminus at L., a pleasant-looking group appeared on the platform,—a tall, dark gentleman, with a fair-haired lady on his arm, and several bright, lovely children at their side, all evidently on the outlook for some friend's arrival. The engine hurried past, the carriages followed; the lady held back her youngest child, while her husband and the others hastened forward.

"There is Aunt May, all right?" said a little boy, clapping his hands, as he looked up into one of the carriages.

Aunt May soon emerged, a short, slight figure, her fair hair and blue eyes showing her relationship to the mother rather than the father of the merry little band who were so eager to welcome her. She was not young, bright smile and fair complexion made her appear much younger than her real age; and the children considered her almost one of themselves. She had been only absent at this time on a day's excursion; and to judge by her welcome back, that had been thought quite long enough.

Her reticule, parasol, etc., having been disposed of among the children, all wishing some share in the good work of "helping Aunt May," the whole party walked homeward to a small but comfortable dwelling, beautifully situated in a Highland valley about a mile from the railway-station at L.

"And you must tell us all your adventures, Aunt May," said the eldest girl.

"I am thankful to say my dear, I found my friends well, and spent a very pleasant day with them, and a safe journey there and back again."

"Oh, but you must have something to tell us about,—something to make a story of," said little Charlie.

"Well we shall see, after tea: but I must have that in the first place." Aunt May was believed to possess an unlimited stock of stories, or of the power of "making" them; and her little hearers were insatiable in their demands.

So, when tea was over, she was settled in the large easy-chair, with Charlie on her lap, and the others gathered round her, while the calls for "her adventures" were loudly repeated.

"You can make a story out of anything, Aunt May," said her brother-in-law, as he left the room; "I only wish I had leisure to stay and listen to it."

"Thank you for the compliment; but I am very glad you are to be better employed. Now, children, I really have had no adventures; nothing wonderful happened to me today."

"Oh, that was a pity."

"What I would you have liked me to have been chased by a bull on the road, or my watch taken from me by a robber, or my leg or arm broken in a railway accident?"

"Oh, no, Aunt May. But do tell us about something."

"Well, I shall tell you something which made me think a good deal on my way home; and perhaps it will make you all think a little, and that will be useful. After dinner, when it was time to go, my friend Miss B.—walked with me to the station. It was a long walk from her lodgings, and the day so hot, that we were very tired, and obliged to hurry. We were in time, but not much more; for just as we got on the platform the engine came puffing along; and Miss B.—said to me suddenly, with such a frightened look—

"Are you sure we are not on the wrong side?"

"Oh, no," I replied; "I took care to inquire and make sure as to that when I first arrived in the morning."

So she kissed me and said good-by, and I stepped quietly into the carriage. But when we were in the

point of starting, I heard a cry of distress on the other side of the line. I looked out, and saw a woman, whom a railway porter was keeping fast hold of.

"Oh," she cried, "let me go! let me cross! I shall be in time yet! I am on the wrong side!"

"No," said the porter; "you should have crossed at first; it would be too dangerous now."

"And then we started, and I only saw her look of despair, and heard her cry, 'Oh, my baby! what shall I do!'"

"Poor woman! I suppose," said Mary, "she had been visiting friends, like you, and had left a baby at home. What would she do?"

"This is Saturday night; so, if she was too far from home to walk, she would probably be kept till Monday at B., and her family left in distress all that time. I felt very sorry for her; and then I began to think of my friend's question to myself, 'Are you sure you are not on the wrong side?' I thought, if I had made a mistake, how distressed I should have been, and how anxious your papa and mamma would have felt all to-morrow; for it was the last train, and you know there is no telegraph yet to L. And then I thought, if a mistake in a short day's excursion would have made myself and others so unhappy, oh, what would it be, at the end of a life's journey, to find one's self on the wrong side? Do you understand what I mean, Mary?"

Mary was the eldest of the little group. She looked grave as she replied, "Yes, auntie: you mean, when we came to die to find we were not going to heaven."

"How dreadful that would be! And always remember, there are just two roads through this life on earth,—one which will end in the place of darkness and despair, and the other leading to that blessed home above, which Jesus calls his Father's house, where those who love and serve him are to be happy for ever. And there is a broad line of separation between the two ways. The travelers on the one side, whether they are old or young, are careless about God and heavenly things; they indulge proud, angry, selfish tempers, and speak unkind and untrue words. The travelers on the opposite road are humble, gentle, and holy, with hearts full of love to God and to one another. We all begin life on the wrong side; we are all born into this world sinful creatures, who begin to sin as soon as we can speak or understand. Now the great question for every one to consider, who is old enough to understand what it means, should be like that of my kind friend to myself. 'Are you sure you are not on the wrong side?' I felt so thankful this evening that I could answer in my heart, Yes; by the goodness and grace of God I do feel sure that I am loving and trusting in Jesus, and seeking to obey his commands, and that he is leading me in the way to heaven. Oh, my dear children, how happy those are who cross the line early, who have no need to be frightened and hurried at the last, who give their young hearts to the Saviour, and ask him to keep them all their lives walking in the way of his commandments! They will be happy all through the journey; for his ways are ways of pleasantness and peace; and happiest of all at the end, when he shall say to each of them, 'Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord; and the holy angels and dear friends in heaven shall give them a joyful welcome, such as you gave to me to-night, only happier still, for there will be no fear of parting again. As your hymn says, 'Oh, that will be joyful when we meet to part no more!'"

The children were silent and serious as Aunt May finished her "story."

"Now, good-night, my darlings," she said; "mamma is ready to hear you say your prayers, and then you will sleep soundly, and we shall talk more about these things after church to-morrow."

FARM AND GARDEN.

From the American Agriculturist.

Hints About Work.

Animals at Pasture.—Look to the water supply, and see that no animals suffer for it. Nothing but absolute starvation pulls them down in condition faster than thirst. In the very hottest and driest weather, horses get little good in the field, unless they have thickets and woods to stand in, and get away from flies. It is best to stable horses during the heat of the day, if one has no use for them, and turn them out towards night. Flies are exceedingly annoying on damp days, when storms are approaching, and at such times horses should be taken in. Give salt regularly, or keep it in sheltered mugs, always accessible to cattle and sheep at pasture, away from the shore, where, from 10 to 20 miles inland, it is regarded as unnecessary.

Sheep should have their noses barred; and should be separated

from the ewes, and lambs of suitable age and vigor, weaned. In weaning lambs, put the ewes on the dryest pastures, but leave the lambs where they are accustomed to be, with a few large weathers for flock-leaders. They should be out of hearing of one another's calls. The ewes should be driven several evenings into pens and examined, and if their bags are tender, caking, or hot, they should be milked.

Milk Cows.—Need regular feeding with some green fodder as the pastures get dry; yarded, and thus fed in the evening, the gain in milk, to say nothing of the milk, pays well for the trouble.

Seeds.—Give plenty of green food. If there are no weeds to pull or mow for them, then cut clover or grass. The trimmings along fences, and sods cut wherever the ordinary field culture cannot extend, are excellent. Some fresh earth, either upon the roots of weeds or in sods is essential to health. Charcoal is very beneficial, and plenty of fresh water desirable. At all events, the hogs should have daily a good drink of pure water, no matter how liquid their usual food, and last, not least, they should have a dry, clean, bed at all seasons.

Wounds.—Upon animals, at this season of flies and quick putrefaction, need the most prompt attention. We know of no better application than hot pine tar, (not hot enough to burn.) It may be put on alone, or as a plaster upon a piece of cotton cloth. Look especially to the heads of rams.

Poultry.—It is desirable to shorten the moulting season as much as possible. To this end feed well and give range, or green food, daily. Make the most liberal provision for their dust-baths; a box with mixture of coal and wood ashes, sifted, and kept where it will never get wet is best. Give them the range of stubble fields, if possible.

Kitchen Garden.

If weeds have been industriously kept down, this month will be one of comparative leisure to the gardener. Still he must look out for his future interests in the careful saving of seeds, and occupy ground cleared of early crops with such late ones as may be desirable and which have time to grow.

Asparagus.—Old beds will only need to have the coarse weeds pulled out. Seed beds, properly hoed and thinned, will give better plants at a year old than those neglected and over-crowded will furnish at the end of two years.

Beans.—The bush varieties may be planted for late crops, and to give a supply for salting.

Beets.—Give plenty of room in the rows, and thin.

Cabbage and Cauliflowers.—Plants, especially in the warmer States, may be set for a late crop. Lime will destroy slugs, and also prevent club-foot.

Carrots.—Hoe, thin, and weed, and if young roots are desired, seed of the early sorts may be sown.

Celery.—Plants may still be set with the prospect of fair-sized roots, by frost. Keep the earlier planted free of weeds, and the soil mellow by frequent use of the cultivator or hoe. At the end of the month commence to earth up the more advanced plantings.

Corn.—Save seed from the finest and earliest ears.

Cucumbers.—Will need picking over every day, or every two days at least, if small pickles are wanted.

Egg Plants.—Caterpillars will often make great havoc with the leaves, and must be picked off. Give liquid manure, and keep the heavy fruits from contact with the ground by the use of mulch.

Endive.—Transplant a foot apart each way, and sow seeds for the latest crops and for winter use.

Herbs.—Cut and dry as they begin to flower.

Lettuce.—Sow small quantities for succession.

Melons.—Increase the size and quality of the fruit by preventing the vines from overbearing. Save seed only from those varieties that have grown at a distance from other plants of the same nature.

Onions.—Harvest as soon as the tops fall over. Those that are to be stored for winter should be thoroughly dried. Take up onion sets, dry them, and spread with their tops on in an airy loft, putting them not over four inches deep.

Radishes.—Sow early sorts, if wanted so late in the season. The best winter radish is the Chinese Rose-colored Winter, which may be sown now or later, and treated in all respects like turnips. If sown too early, it will get overgrown.

Spinach.—Some may be sown for fall cutting, but the crop for next spring's use should not be put in until next month.

Squashes.—Seed of the early kinds should be secured. Let the vines of the running sorts take root at the joints. Crush all the eggs found on the underside of the leaves. Examine often.

Sweet Potatoes.—If the soil be kept mellow and free from weeds, there is no difficulty in getting a

satisfactory crop. At the North, it is not advisable to allow the vines to root at the joints, nor is it well to clip them, as it diminishes the crop.

Tomatoes.—The great enemy to the tomato is the one that causes such annoyance to the tobacco grower. A large and most voracious green "worm," the larva of one of the Sphinxes. It spares neither leaves nor green fruit, but eats its way in the most unrelenting manner, until nothing but the firmer stems are left. Fortunately, its copious droppings give unmistakable evidence of its presence, and he must be a careless cultivator who allows the "worm" to get much the better of him. Pick off the fellow and crush him, using gloves if you are squeamish; though repulsive, it is harmless.

Turnips.—Rutabagas may be sown early in the month, and the early sorts at the end. As soon as up dust with lime, or a mixture of equal parts of plaster and ashes, to keep away the "flea," or fly.

Weeds.—We only repeat our frequent caution to always keep a little ahead of these.

Flower Garden and Lawn.

This is the month in which the lover of flowers perhaps gets less return for his labor than in any other. All the early flowering things are gone, and there are not enough of the later ones in bloom to give the garden a very attractive appearance.

Lawns.—are to be mowed, and if the clip is light, leave it, especially on new lawns, to serve as a mulch to the roots. See that the roots of the grass do not run into beds cut in the lawn, and give

Grass Edgings.—the same care. Coarse weeds, like plantains, thistles and dandelions in lawns and edgings, must be pulled up by hand.

Chrysanthemums.—These, so appreciated in autumn, their season of bloom, are too often neglected in their early growth. Thin out useless branches, and leave only a few strong ones. We prefer to grow them with three good stems, and then pinch these to make them throw out laterals. The hairy caterpillars seem to be very partial to these plants, and they should not be allowed to suffer from their depredations.

Roses.—The free use of the knife on the constant bloomers will keep up a new growth and a succession of flowers. Of course, the slug and all other enemies, must be kept in check by whale oil soap or tobacco water. Tobacco smoke is the best thing for Aphids. We use a "crinoline," made of stiff paper, which is simply to confine the smoke for a few minutes, as soon as the lice are stupefied, a smart showering will finish them.

Fuchsias, as bedders, are a mere provocation; they do well until hot weather, and then shed leaves and buds, and go into a state of rest.

There are a few varieties that will not do this, but of these we unfortunately have lost the names. With those that thus unpleasantly strip themselves, the best way is to prune them rather severely, and when the heat moderates, they will push anew and give late flowers. Start new stock from cuttings.

Dahlias.—These are grand for a few weeks before frost, but, except the dwarfs, or "Bonquet Dahlias," we think that in small grounds they are more trouble than they are satisfaction. It is all sticks and strings, and picking off grasshoppers, and looking after borers. It is best not to allow the tall-growing sorts to bloom in this hot weather.

Gladiolus is a great boon to the gardener, as it is good single, in groups, or in beds. Keep the stems erect by neat stakes, and as fast as the lower flowers are past their prime, pull them off.

"Foliage Plants," a name that we despise, but which we use for want of a better, may be made much more effective by judicious cutting. Coleus—the best of them—is much better when cut back and kept bushy. This remark does not apply to Cannas and things that do not branch freely.

Propagation of bedding stuff for another year should now go on. There are but few things of which the old plants are of much value, and it is much better to lay in a stock of new plants to winter over in the greenhouse. Those who have no greenhouse had better buy each year. Those who have, should start a stock of plants.

Seeds.—As a general rule, sow seeds of perennials as soon as ripe. Some of the hardy annuals, such as Pansies, Larkspurs, etc., are best when fall sown. It is by taking advantage of every accidental perfection that improvement is made. Like does not always produce like, but the seeds of the best flowers are most likely to give good results.

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NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND
FROM THE N. O. PRICE CURRENT.

We have no material change to notice in the general market since our last review. Demand, in nearly every department of trade, is reduced to the usual narrow limits of the summer season. In our leading staple, however, there has been a fair degree of animation, considering the limited supply on hand, while prices have ruled rather more in favor of factors, agreeing in this particular with the course of the New York market. About the usual movement has been noticed in Western Produce, without any important variations. Nothing of any moment has been reported in Tobacco, and the sales of Sugar and Molasses have been confined to retail transactions.

It is hoped that the change in the City Council, made by the District Commander, will have the effect of harmonizing its proceedings with the Mayor and thereby lead to some prompt action with regard to the City notes, which will restore public confidence, so essential to their improvement in the money market.

The demand for cotton having been mostly for Northern account, the supply of Foreign Exchange has continued extremely dull, but rates exhibit no material change. Domestic Exchange has been hardly as firm. The counter demand is limited and the offerings of Commercial are slight.

COTTON.—We left the market, at the time of our last report without change from previous quotations, but the better qualities commanding outside figures, and the demand for all descriptions limited. Saturday opened with a better and more general enquiry, and although operations were checked by the poor assortment offering and increased stringency in the pretensions of factors, at least for the higher grades, yet the sales summed up 950 bales, and prices were stiffer, but without any notable improvement. On Monday the demand continued good, but the movement was again restricted by the causes that checked it on Saturday, especially by factors asking extreme outside figures, or even higher rates. The sales, nevertheless, were to a fair extent, again embracing 950 bales, while, in some instances, the prices paid indicated an improvement of $\frac{1}{16}$ per lb. Tuesday the demand was continued with considerable spirit, and although buyers met still more stringent pretensions on the part of factors particularly for all desirable descriptions or even running lists, yet 1000 bales changed hands at figures showing increased irregularity or a wider range, but a marked upward tendency in the higher grades. There was some enquiry for the lower qualities but at prices below the views of factors.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 2900 bales, taken for the North.

The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 705 bales, against 564 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 141 bales. The receipts at this port, since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas), are 709,786 bales, against 674,869 bales to same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 183,187 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 17,841 bales to Great Britain, of 15,404 to France, and an increase of 43,742 bales to other foreign ports.

We quote as follows:

| | | | |
|---------------|----|----|----|
| Low | 20 | to | 22 |
| Ordinary | 20 | to | 22 |
| Good Ordinary | 23 | to | 24 |
| Medium | 25 | to | 26 |
| High | 27 | to | 28 |

TOBACCO.—There has been a fair demand for foreign export, but the views of holders being largely in advance of buyers' limits, the latter have been compelled to forego the execution of their orders and await the effect of further developments. We report the market stiff at the annexed quotations:

| | | | |
|---------------|-------|----|-------|
| Light | 4 | to | 4 1/2 |
| Heavy | 4 1/2 | to | 5 |
| Low Refused | 5 | to | 5 1/2 |
| Good do | 5 1/2 | to | 6 |
| Common Leaf | 6 | to | 7 |
| Medium | 7 | to | 8 |
| High | 8 | to | 9 |
| Choice | 9 | to | 10 |
| Choice Select | 10 | to | 11 |

Cattle Market.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Wednesday evening, August 6, 1867 | |
| Western Beef, 24 quality, per lb net | to |
| Texas Cattle Choice per head | \$45 to \$55 |
| Texas Cattle 2d qual, per head | \$30 to \$40 |
| Texas Cattle 3d qual, per head | \$15 to \$20 |
| Sheep, 1st quality per head | \$20 to \$25 |
| Sheep, 2d " " " " | \$15 to \$20 |
| Sheep, 3d " " " " | \$10 to \$15 |
| Wool, choice per head | \$50 to \$60 |
| Wool, 2d " " " " | \$40 to \$50 |
| Wool, 3d " " " " | \$30 to \$40 |
| Wool, 4th " " " " | \$20 to \$30 |
| Wool, 5th " " " " | \$15 to \$20 |
| Wool, 6th " " " " | \$10 to \$15 |
| Wool, 7th " " " " | \$5 to \$10 |
| Wool, 8th " " " " | \$5 to \$10 |
| Wool, 9th " " " " | \$5 to \$10 |
| Wool, 10th " " " " | \$5 to \$10 |

Horse and Mule Market.

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Medium draft horses | \$200 to \$400 |
| Heavy draft horses | \$175 to \$300 |
| Common do | \$75 to \$150 |
| Males, 1st quality, broke | \$200 to \$250 |
| Do 2d do do | \$150 to \$200 |
| Do 3d do do | \$100 to \$150 |
| Do 4th do do | \$75 to \$100 |
| Do 5th do do | \$50 to \$75 |
| Do 6th do do | \$40 to \$50 |
| Do 7th do do | \$30 to \$40 |
| Do 8th do do | \$20 to \$30 |
| Do 9th do do | \$15 to \$20 |
| Do 10th do do | \$10 to \$15 |

N. O. WHOLESALE BICES.

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(Made up from Actual Sales at the Exchange)

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|-----------------------------|--------|--------|
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| Cotton and Sugar Plows | 9 50 | 10 50 |
| Vost's Plows and Scrapers | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Cotton Scrapers | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Sweeps | 15 00 | 15 00 |
| Cultivators | 10 00 | 18 00 |
| Shovels | 11 00 | 20 00 |
| Spades | 15 00 | 18 00 |
| Axes | 15 00 | 18 00 |
| Belting, 3/4 yard | 26 | 28 |
| East India | 104 | 11 |
| Bale Rope, Kentucky, 3/4 lb | 104 | 11 |
| Bran, 100 lbs. Pilot | 10 00 | 10 00 |
| Crackers | 11 00 | 11 00 |
| Bricks, Lake, 2000 | 20 00 | 25 00 |
| English, Fire | 45 00 | 45 00 |
| Candles, 1 lb | 42 | 43 |
| Sperm, N Bedford | 20 | 20 |
| Tallow | 16 | 21 |
| Adamantine | 16 | 21 |
| Star | 16 | 21 |
| Chocolate, No 1 3/4 lb | 25 | 25 |
| Sweet and Spiced | 35 | 67 |
| Cider, Western 3/4 bbl | none | here |
| Northern | none | here |
| Coal, Cannon 3/4 ton | 11 | 13 00 |
| Anthracite 3/4 ton | 11 | 13 00 |
| Western 3/4 ton | 23 | 25 00 |
| Coffee, Rio, 3/4 lb | 35 | 38 |
| Havana, 3/4 lb | 38 | 42 |
| Java, 3/4 lb | 38 | 42 |
| St. Domingo, 3/4 lb | 26 | 26 |
| Cotton Seed | 9 00 | 14 00 |
| Bong, 3/4 ton | 38 | 40 |
| Hulled, 3/4 bushel | 38 | 40 |
| Copper, Braziers 3/4 lb | 38 | 40 |
| Sheathing | 38 | 40 |
| Copper Boils | 38 | 40 |
| Yellow Metal | 30 | 32 |
| Cordage, Manila, 3/4 lb | 23 | 24 |
| Tarred, American | 20 | 21 |
| Russia, 3/4 lb | 20 | 21 |
| Corn Meal, 3/4 bbl | 6 00 | 7 00 |
| Dyes, 3/4 lb | 5 | 5 |
| Logwood, Campy | 3 | 6 |
| St. Domingo | 3 | 6 |
| Castile, 3/4 lb | 1 00 | 1 00 |
| Indigo, 3/4 lb | 1 00 | 1 00 |
| Madder | 15 | 20 |
| Eggs, 3/4 doz Western | 22 | 25 |
| Feathers, 3/4 lb | 90 | 1 00 |
| Fish, Cod, 3/4 box | 1 95 | 2 10 |
| Herrings | 20 | 20 |
| Mackerel, No 1 3/4 bbl | 20 | 20 |
| No 2 | 20 | 20 |
| No 3 | 16 50 | 16 50 |
| Flaxseed, 3/4 lb | 4 | 4 |
| Flour, 3/4 bbl | 11 00 | 11 00 |
| Superfine | 11 00 | 11 00 |
| Extra | 8 00 | 8 00 |
| Fine | 8 00 | 8 00 |
| Fruit, Prunes, 3/4 lb | 18 | 20 |
| Figs, Drum | 23 | 23 |
| Dried Apples | 6 | 7 |
| Oranges, Zante | 17 | 10 |
| Almonds, soft shell | 15 | 15 |
| Raisins, M R, 3/4 box | 15 | 15 |
| Lemon, 3/4 box | 4 35 | 4 35 |
| Malaga, 3/4 box | 11 50 | 11 50 |
| Oranges, La, 3/4 box | 7 00 | 7 00 |
| St. Domingo, 3/4 box | 7 00 | 7 00 |
| Glass, 3/4 box of 50 feet | 3 50 | 4 25 |
| French, 8 x 10 | 4 00 | 4 50 |
| 10 x 12 | 4 00 | 4 50 |
| 12 x 18 | 6 00 | 6 00 |
| Grain, 3/4 bushel | 1 00 | 1 50 |
| Mail, Western | 1 00 | 2 00 |
| Canada | 1 00 | 2 00 |
| Oats | 1 00 | 1 50 |
| Corn, shelled 3/4 bushel | 1 05 | 1 25 |
| Beans, 3/4 bbl | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| Hops, 3/4 lb | 65 | 70 |
| Gunpowder, 3/4 keg | 7 50 | 8 50 |
| Gun, 3/4 box | 18 00 | 22 00 |
| Hay, Western, 3/4 ton | 18 00 | 32 00 |
| Northern | none | here |
| Louisiana | none | here |
| Hides, 3/4 lb | 19 | 20 |
| Dried Mexican | 19 | 20 |
| Wet salted, city slaughter | 9 1/2 | 10 |
| Kip Skins | 15 | 11 1/2 |
| Dry country | 15 | 11 1/2 |
| Pelts, 3/4 piece | 10 | 25 |
| Iron, Pig 3/4 ton | 45 00 | 45 00 |
| Country, Bar 3/4 lb | 6 1/2 | 7 1/2 |
| English, 3/4 lb | 5 1/2 | 6 |
| Hoop, 3/4 lb | 8 | 11 |
| Sheet | 8 | 11 |
| Bolter | 8 | 11 |
| Nail Rods | 12 | 14 |
| Iron Cotton Ties | 9 | 11 |
| Castings, American | 7 1/2 | 8 |
| Lime, Western 3/4 bbl | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Shell Lime | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Rookland, &c | 2 10 | 2 00 |
| Cement | 2 75 | 3 25 |
| Molasses, 3/4 gallon | 40 | 45 |
| Louisiana | 48 | 54 |
| Muscovado | 48 | 54 |
| Refined, 3/4 bbl | 48 | 54 |
| Moss, 3/4 lb | 3 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| Gray, Country | 3 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| Black do | 4 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Select, water rotted | 6 | 7 |
| Wrought, German | 15 | 20 |
| Wrought, English | 15 | 20 |
| Naval Stores, 3/4 bbl | 18 | 20 |
| Tar | 4 00 | 4 00 |
| Pitch | 3 50 | 4 00 |
| Rosin, No 1 | 3 75 | 4 00 |
| No 2 | 3 50 | 3 50 |
| No 3 | 3 25 | 3 25 |
| Spirits Turp 3/4 gallon | 2 90 | 3 50 |
| Oil, Lard 3/4 gallon | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| Coal Oil | 45 | 48 |
| Castor Oil | 60 | 65 |
| Cotton Seed, Refined | 85 | 85 |
| Tanners' 3/4 gallon | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Oil Cake, Lined 3/4 ton | 37 50 | 37 50 |
| Cotton Seed | none | here |
| Produce, 3/4 lb | 23 00 | 24 00 |
| Beef, Mess Northern | 23 00 | 24 00 |
| Western | 23 00 | 24 00 |
| " North half bbl | 16 | 16 |
| Dried, 3/4 lb | 10 00 | 11 00 |
| Tongues, 3/4 doz | 20 00 | 26 00 |
| Prime Mess | 21 00 | 22 00 |
| Hog, round, 3/4 lb | 15 | 16 |
| Bacon, Hams, 3/4 lb | 15 | 16 |
| Do, canvassed | 19 | 23 |
| Sides | 14 1/2 | 15 1/2 |
| Shoulders | 13 1/2 | 14 1/2 |
| Green Shoulders | 13 1/2 | 14 1/2 |
| Lard, Prime, in tierces | 13 1/2 | 14 1/2 |
| In kegs | 13 1/2 | 14 1/2 |
| Pair, in tierces | 26 | 32 |
| Butter, Northern | 15 | 18 |
| Western | 15 | 18 |
| Cheese, American | 10 | 18 |
| Potatoes, 3/4 bbl | 3 25 | 3 25 |
| Onions | 5 00 | 6 00 |
| Green Apples | 5 00 | 6 00 |
| Red, 3/4 lb, Louisiana | 10 | 12 1/2 |
| Carolina | 11 | 11 1/2 |
| Saltpetre, refined, 3/4 lb | 14 | 14 |
| Crude | 13 | 15 |
| Salt 3/4 sack | 2 20 | 2 20 |
| Liverpool, fine, warehouse | 2 25 | 2 45 |
| from store | 2 00 | 2 00 |
| from warehouse | 2 20 | 2 30 |
| Turkey, 3/4 bushel | 8 | 10 |
| Soap, 3/4 lb, Western | 10 | 12 |
| Northern | 8 | 10 |
| Southern | 8 | 10 |
| Candle | 14 | 16 |
| Sugar, Louisiana, 3/4 lb | 13 1/2 | 14 1/2 |
| Havana White | 14 1/2 | 15 1/2 |
| Yellow | 11 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| Black | 10 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Tobacco, in bulk, 3/4 lb | 19 | 21 |
| Bakers & Cutters | 17 | 19 |
| Good and Selections | 13 1/2 | 18 |
| Medium Leaf | 8 | 11 1/2 |
| Fair Leaf | 11 | 13 1/2 |
| Common Leaf | 6 1/2 | 8 1/2 |
| Good Refused | 4 | 5 |
| Common Refused | 4 | 5 |
| Texas, Cotton, 3/4 lb | 80 | 80 |
| Do 2d do do | 19 | 20 |
| Do 3d do do | 10 | 12 |
| Do 4th do do | 10 | 12 |
| Do 5th do do | 10 | 12 |
| Do 6th do do | 10 | 12 |
| Do 7th do do | 10 | 12 |
| Do 8th do do | 10 | 12 |
| Do 9th do do | 10 | 12 |
| Do 10th do do | 10 | 12 |

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

| MONTH. | Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| JAN. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| FEB. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| MAR. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| APR. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| MAY. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| JUN. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| JULY. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| AUG. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| SEP. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| OCT. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| NOV. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| DEC. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

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AGENTS:

Members of the Patronizing Conferences.

For the Boston Recorder.

MY LOST HOME.

Once a house and home had I,

A dear and cherished home;

Over me God's smiling sky,

And before my raptured eye

Flora's wealth of bloom—

'Twas a happy home!

Groups of friends had I to cheer

Me in that happy home;

Rustling kind and children dear,

All the day and all the year,

Made sweet music to my ear—

Dulness ne'er could come

To that cheerful home.

But a shipwrecked fortune tore

From me house and home;

Sill the trees their fruitage bore,

The flowers blossomed as of yore,

Though for me, ah! nevermore—

I had lost my home.

My dear, my happy home.

Yesternoon I chanced to see

That fair, that sunny home;

Years had passed, but yet to me

House and garden, shrub and tree,

Ne'er more precious seemed to be—

It was hard to come

From that cherished home.

Harder still the thought to bear—

From my arms must roam

Husband, son, and daughter fair;

Each dear brow o'ercast with care;

And their joyous smiles grow rare,

Pining all for home—

Their loved, their happy home.

Dear ones! shall we ever meet

'Beneath the heaven's blue dome?

For household pleasures greet

My fellowship so sweet,

And welcome rest to wandering feet?

Shall we have a home

Once more—a happy home?

Lord, thou knowest, only thou!

To thine arms we come;

Thine are thy covenant vow:

Help us all thy feet to bow,

And with faith's uplifted brow,

See on high a home,

A happy, heavenly home!

The N. O. Christian Advocate.

Health of Belize, British Honduras.

BELIZE, June 3, 1867.

We, the undersigned—Medical

Practitioners resident in Belize,

British Honduras, hereby certify

the authenticity of the follow-

ing facts:

1st. That no epidemic disease

an infectious or contagious

nature has evidenced itself

in 1860.

2d. That within the memory of

the oldest inhabitants, epidemic

cholera has only visited the Colo-

ny on two occasions, viz: in 1836

and 1854; small pox once, 1856;

and that yellow fever was not

known here until 1860.

3d. That these diseases have

ever been known to originate

matter to introduce from a foreign

port any disease of an infectious

or contagious character.

From a perfect knowledge of

the foregoing facts, and the ac-

knowledge salubrity of the cli-

mate and immunity from epidem-

ics, and from our own experience

in the treatment and prevention

of disease in this Colony, we are

of opinion that any restriction

placed on the intercourse between

Belize and the port of New Or-

leans, on the ground of danger to

the public health, is unnecessary.

In the event of the outbreak of

an epidemic of an infectious or

contagious disease, we pledge our-

selves to furnish to the proper au-

thorities of the city of New Or-

leans information concerning its

nature and extent.

C. T. HOWARD, Public Med. Officer.

N. A. HOWARD, M. D.

D. W. FOSTER, M. D.

F. E. GANN, M. T. C. T. & F. L. A.

I, A. C. Prindle, acting Vice

Commercial Agent of the United

States of North America, hereby

certify that the persons making

the declaration hereto annexed,

are the persons they represent

themselves to be, that they are

credible persons, and that the

statements made in the said de-

claration are true.

Witness my hand and seal of

office at Belize, this 7th day of

June, 1867.

A. C. PRINDLE,

Acting Vice Com. Agent.

L. S.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

HIGH CHURCH EPISCOPOCY

Against all the Churches.

NO. VI.

Mr. Editor: I have said there

was no history, either good, bad,

or doubtful, which purported to

show a connected chain of ordina-

tions. I am aware this particular

question has been treated differ-

ently by other writers who have

overlooked the important point I

will here explain.

Those who have read on this

subject are aware that the advo-

cates of the succession doctrine

publish in proof, lists of bishops

about 120 in number, beginning

with St. John and coming down

through the See of Lyons, in an-

cient Gaul, and then either in

Rome or Canterbury, until it

transfers to the United States.

And the way this branch of the

subject has been met by other non-

prelatical writers, so far as I have

seen, has been to deny the historic

credibility of the list.

It has been unfortunate for their

readers that these writers did not

discover the true character of

these boasted "lists of bishops."

In debating this general subject,

about 12 years ago, with Messrs.

Yerger, Smedes, and Lord, the

editors of the *Church Herald*, a

high church paper then published

in Vicksburg, I proposed to the

editors to give up the question and

retire from the contest if they

would produce a list of names in

It is one of the most remarka-

ble pious frauds I know of; and

perhaps very few high churchmen

themselves have discovered it.

Nor will the mystery abate a whit

when you see Powell, Bangs, Hen-

kle, etc., fully acknowledging the

historic aspect of the "Succession"

to be sustained if the list could be

shown to be historically credible.

But of course I am to acknowl-

edge this historic credibility, good

or bad.

The simple truth is, these lists

do not relate to the question in

issue at all, but to a totally differ-

ent question. They purport to

show, not a succession of ordina-

tions, but a mere succession of in-

cumbency in office. They purport

to show, a succession of office hold-

ing, but tell us nothing whatever

about ordinations, the thing we are

arguing about. If the lists are

historically true, then the men

whose names are set down in them

held the office of bishop when and

where it is stated. That might all

be, but the question in hand re-

lates to a very different thing, viz:

a connected list of men who or-

dained each other successively and

connectedly. The examination be-

fore us makes no enquiry about

mere office-holding, but about a

totally different thing. And yet

when we enquire for historic state-

ments as to successive actual or-

dnations, we are "boastfully fur-

nished a list of names purporting

to show that such and such men

held office successively.

Washington, Adams, and Jeff-

erson, may have held the office of

President successively, and Jeff-

Davis might stand in the list; but

this does not show how any of

them got into office, whether le-

gally or illegally, or how or by

whom they were respectively in-

augurated. And so, suppose it to

be true, as the lists tell us, that

Lambert was the 14th bishop in

the See of Canterbury, in A. D.

763, and that he was succeeded by

Wulfred, and he by Theogild, &c.

Now if these things are true, as

the so-called history says, then we

are rightly informed as to who oc-

cupied the See of Canterbury in

763 to 830. But what information

does that give us about the ordina-

tion of these bishops in a connect-

ed chain? Just as much as if we

had been informed of their com-

plexion and stature respectively.

I feel well enough acquainted

with this subject to state, that

there is not in print in the Eng-

lish language, a list of names

claiming or purporting to be his-

tory, which represents a connected

chain of ordinations. It is not for

a moment pretended by any one

that these bishops, paraded in the

lists, were successively the ordain-

ers of each other. That would

be impossible, because, in most in-

stances, the old bishop was dead

before the successor was ordained

at all. This is the character, fair-

ly given, of these lists of bishops

so frequently put forth to prove a

thing to which they do not relate.

And, indeed, the history of these

cumbency in office, that there was

somewhere a successive chain of

ordinations. And so we will let

that be looked at. R. ABBEY.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

JOHN WESLEY:

NO. I.

Although John Wesley's name

has been historic more than a hun-

dred years, and although several

lives of him have been written by

friends and foes, and though these

several lives have been read by

multitudes, it is not to be supposed

that even all the readers of the

ADVOCATE have read these biog-

raphies. We, therefore, conclude

that it is unnecessary to apologize

to them for obtruding upon their

notice some facts and reflections

in relation to this remarkable man.

Although a warm admirer of

Wesley as a man, and eminent

minister of Christ, we do not

claim for him infallibility. No

man uninspired, ever gets to be

more than man, or fails to do some-

thing to illustrate that to err is

human. While then we may ad-

miire the public and private lives

of the great and good, and dwell

with grateful satisfaction upon all

that is useful and beautiful in their

characters, we are never, in taking

account of them, to forget that

they were but men, and had more

or less of the frailties that attach

to our finite and fallen natures.

While, then, we find more to ad-

miire in John Wesley than in most

public men, who have figured long

and largely upon the historic page,

we do not regard him as perfect,

or adopt as our own all his conclu-

sions. Having promised thus much,

we proceed to present in chrono-

logical order the principal facts

in his history.

John Wesley was born at Ep-

worth, England, June, 1703. His

father was a minister of the es-

tablished church of England, and

has the reputation of being a man

of piety and learning. Wesley's

mother was a remarkable woman,

and is another illustration of the

oft noted fact that most great men

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

From the N. O. Christian Advocate.

WETUMPKA DISTRICT MEETING.

The Conference meeting for the Wetumpka District, was held at Wetumpka, beginning on the 18th, and ending 21st July.

Bishop Andrew was with us, and presided over the meeting. That source of disposition recently ascribed to him in a Northern journal, was not observed by us who were in daily intercourse with him. The Bishop humorously remarked that he had read the charge, but was not conscious of having deserved it. However, that it had led him to examine himself, and to pray against such tendencies. His trust in Almighty goodness, and confidence in the future prosperity of our Zion, cheered our hearts and strengthened them for greater endurance and sacrifice in the cause of Christ.

The Bishop preached a meeting sermon on Sabbath. Our congregation was large, as the members of the Presbyterian and Baptist churches, with their pastors were present. We had a delightful communion season.

The Love feast in the afternoon constituted one of the features of the meeting. Several of our converts lately added to the church were present to enjoy its comforting and strengthening influence. Bro. Madison, regarded our District Conference meeting as quite a success. The attendance of ministers and laymen was good, and they conducted the business of the church in the spirit of earnestness and love.

The following resolution passed: Resolved, Unanimously by the Wetumpka District Meeting, that we recognize and acknowledge with gratitude, the very charitable and liberal contributions for the suffering people of our district and country, in the severe trial through which we have recently passed, made by our brethren in California, Kentucky, Missouri, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other places.

The following were elected delegates to the next session of the Montgomery Conference.

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Delegates. | Alternates |
| Rev. W. G. GARRITT | Rev. H. H. STERN |
| Rev. J. M. SIMMONS | Rev. J. M. STANLEY |
| Rev. T. H. WILLIAMS | Rev. J. M. STANLEY |
| Rev. S. LAUGHTER | Rev. J. M. STANLEY |

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

1st. Resolved, That it is the duty of our preachers to avail themselves of every opportunity, to impart religious instruction to all the children within their reach; and especially, to instruct them in those families under their pastoral charge, and to have stated occasions for preaching to the children, and for explaining to them the way of salvation, and their duty to God and to their parents.

2nd. Resolved, That it is the duty of each pastor to do all in his power to establish Sabbath schools under the control of our own denomination, and to use our own Sabbath school books. Nevertheless, we would encourage the organization of Union Sabbath Schools, and the use of the Union Sabbath School books, whenever the former is impracticable.

REPORT ON MISSIONS.

After considering the importance of the work, the Report adds: "There is a large debt hanging over our Foreign Board, which must be paid; and, we have Missionaries in our Foreign and Domestic Fields, whom we are solemnly bound to sustain. The fact, that our resources are so greatly crippled does not lessen our obligation, but calls upon us to make increased exertions to sustain and make efficient this most important part of our work. If we needed any additional stimulus to exertion beyond the commands and promises of God, and the Macedonian cry of the poor and perishing in our own and pagan lands, for help. We have it supplied by the Herculean efforts made by the Northern M. E. Church, to absorb and destroy us as a Church. Thousand of dollars have been sent into our territory, to hire missionaries, to obtain churches, by fair or foul means; and to buy off our members when other means fail.

Six or eight missionaries, hired by agents of this church, are now at work in this District, with a zeal worthy of a better cause.

In view of these and other considerations, that might be mentioned, your Committee recommend the following resolutions.

1. Resolved, That our preachers and people be earnestly exhorted to renew their efforts, and even to make sacrifices to promote the missionary cause.

2. Resolved, That we recommend to the preachers of the District, to carry out the 7th and 8th Articles of the Constitution of our Conference Missionary Board, whenever practicable.

CHURCH PROPERTY.

1. Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Stewards of the several circuits and stations within this District, to appoint committees to examine into the condition of the existing parsonages within the District, and see that they are comfortable homes, and further, that it is the sense of this Conference, that the parsonages thus provided, should be occupied by the ministers sent to the work where they are located, subject however, to the fourth article of the Discipline, page 240. The Committee after expressing their regret that so much of our church property had failed to be legally secured, offered the following resolutions.

2nd. Resolved, that the Trustees of each church, shall at the earliest practicable period see that sound deeds to the several churches are properly secured to the M. E. C. South.

3rd. Resolved, That we assert in unmistakable terms, our right to all the property of the M. E. Church, South, and our determination to maintain that right as sacred and inviolable.

4th. Resolved, That the trustees of our churches be urged to see that they are never applied to any other than to strictly religious uses.

SPIRITUAL CONDITION OF THE CHURCH. The investigation of this subject has revealed to the committee the existence of certain canons which operate in many localities against the spiritual growth of the church.

First, a want of Sabbath preaching at most of the churches, and a more intimate and constant intercourse between the preacher and his people.

Second, a species of infidelity and distrust consequent upon the war and its results.

Third, the unusual attention given to labor and business has so much engrossed the mind as to cause many to decline in religion.

Fourth, the meagre support of ministers, in some instances has compelled them to engage in secular pursuits, and prevented a prayer the attention to pastoral duties.

We recommend therefore:

1st. A consolidation of churches, when practicable, and the reduction of the circuits, so as to secure for the churches, more generally Sabbath preaching and pastoral supervision.

2nd. The increase of the number of prayer-meetings, (as the Discipline provides,) the more general reading of the Bible, and attendance upon the means of grace.

3rd. The adoption of some plan to call into more active exercise the local ministry, and render them more efficient toward promoting the godliness of the church.

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.

Resolved, That we recommend to the stewards of the several circuits and stations of the District, to appoint at the last meeting of the year, an Executive Committee, among their number, whose duty it shall be to make all necessary arrangements, to receive and provide for the ministers when they arrive on their work; to make an estimate of the expenses of the year, and to communicate the same to the other stewards. Said Board shall act until the first Quarterly Meeting, at which time a report of their action shall be read, and the name of said executive committee shall be furnished the Presiding Elder, that the minister when he shall have learned

his appointment may know to whom to apply.

Resolved, that we further recommend to the Stewards, whenever practicable as a part of their financial plan, to encourage the membership to set apart a small portion of land to be cultivated in some remunerative crop, the proceeds of which shall be dedicated to the support of the ministry, and they further adopt the plan of receiving contribution in provision or other materials to be appropriated and accounted for as they may determine.

Resolved, that we regard the Stewards as the only financial officers of the church, and that upon them devolves the great duty of raising means for ministerial support, and that we urge upon them an examination of the Discipline, as containing the law of our church, in relation to them and their duties, and that when necessary they have class stewards, or collectors appointed in each society to assist them.

EDUCATION.

Resolved, That the welfare of the church demands that a more intensely religious and denominational character be impressed upon her institutions of learning.

Resolved, That more diligence should be practiced in teaching and circulating our literature, both in the form of books and journals.

G. D. OLIVER.

UNION SPRINGS.

Five Poplars, Bullock, Co., Ala., July 28th. 1867.

Mr. Editor:—The district meeting for Union Springs District was held at Pine Level, last week. No Bishop. Attendance large. Interest great from first to last. The word preached in power. Opening sermon by Rev. W. M. Motley on the constitution of the Christian Church—philosophical, scriptural, forcible, appropriate, satisfactory. Plea for an educated ministry, timely. Rev. P. F. Pilley—one of our old patriachs—from an adjoining district—was with us. His sermon on Saturday morning was one of those that are retained in the memory, as beautiful pearls and "gems of purest ray, serene" are held in the "deep unfathomable caves" of the ocean. "In those days shall the mountain of the Lord's house be established in the top of the mountains and over the hills, &c." was the text. Its effect may be imagined when I tell you that Rev. Mr. McKee, a Presbyterian Minister, who was in the pulpit with him, came near letting his few words of exhortation in conclusion, enliven in a shout, from the inspiration of the sermon. Father Pilley is on the superannuated list of the Montgomery Conference—has given his life to the church—is over seventy years of age—his family now living twenty-five miles from the Montgomery and Mobile Rail Road, in Conecuh County. He is struggling with poverty, whilst he should be reposing in the bosom of a grateful church. Shame! shame! shame! upon the Methodist people to allow it in his case and in others. Father P. makes no complaint whatever, and I had to pursue him and extort from him the facts which now prompt an appeal in his behalf. I know how his sensitive soul will shrink back when he reads what I now write, but he must pardon me. I want his old friends, and many others who may wish to do a favor for one most deserving, to enclose to me at Union Springs, such a contribution as they may be willing, freely, cheerfully to bestow on a strictly old servant of the church of Jesus, who has lived only for God and the church. It is a debt. Blessings upon his name when he is dead will not attest our gratitude so well as will substantial, material aid now.

Among matters of interest which such synopsis will contain, I would name the recommendation of a Bishop for every two Conferences, unanimously passed. You may write me down in favor of one for each, if you please; and such modification of Conferences as will suit. A change in the mode of Pre-

siding Elder supervision of districts is also suggested, as follows: Appoint the P. Elder to a station or circuit on the district, and transfer to the district meetings much that is now assigned to the Quarterly Conferences. Have two district meetings a year, at one of which the Bishops can preside. Should the services of the Presiding Elder be required at any time during the year at any point, as in the case of an important trial, let him be called to that point. This, it seems to me, commends itself to the common sense of any one; and I hope the change will be made at the next General Conference. If it be needful at certain points to retain somewhat the same supervising arrangement, as now obtains, make supplementary provision for it, and meet exceptional cases by specific appliances, rather than construct a whole system upon such exceptions. I merely state the case—do not argue it. I may, at no distant day do the latter. All is peaceful and pleasant in the district. The reports were fully up to the work—that on Finance touching the very centre. High ground on temperance. Laicly full of zeal and kindly bold and outspoken. It was a great time. Baptist Church used on Sabbath for preaching. Crowd immense.

JOSEPH B. COTTELL.

Columbus Circuit, Alabama.

Pickens Co., Ala., Aug. 7, 1867.

DEAR BROTHER:—The Lord has begun to revive his work once more on Columbus circuit. Without making any appointment for a protracted meeting, properly so called, but intending to protract if all things were right, we commenced our third quarterly meeting at Yorkville, on Friday before the second sabbath in July, and on Sunday night, we saw unmistakable signs of the spirit's willingness and power to save. The church, too, which for a long time has been like Ezekiel's "dry bones," showed symptoms of coming vitality. We protracted from day to day for eleven days. All the members who could attend were wonderfully blessed. The altar was crowded with mourners, and several happily converted. Twelve were received into the church. Many of the Baptists attended the meeting and were greatly blessed I trust. Two of their ministers preached three sermons for us, and another labored with us in the altar. Really it seemed like a sort of union meeting of all Christians in that community. And why should not all Christians everywhere, lay down the denominational cudgel, and take up the weapons of our common warfare and make one combined and united effort against the world, the flesh and the devil? Does not the condition of both church and country demand it? Yours in Christ,

G. HAWKINS

WILKINSON CT., MISS. CONF., AUG 1, '67

Mr. Editor: Knowing that you like to hear from the churches, I write you, not—I am sorry to say—to inform you of a glorious revival among us, but to say, that we still live, and are trying to strengthen the things that remain. We have not as yet made a direct effort for a general revival, but have been striving to get ready. We think the indications at present are encouraging. The most interesting sign among us at present is a revived solicitude, for the children and youth around us. As an effect of the late war, almost all the Sabbath Schools on this Circuit were broken up, and their libraries carried off. It has been difficult for the people to believe that they still have duties to perform, and objects to accomplish of vast importance, by the instrumentality of old and long tried means, such as the Sabbath school. They, however, begin to feel, that something must be done. At several points on the circuit, efforts are being made to establish schools on a permanent basis. At Bethel, a central appointment of my charge, Bro. Norworthy, a superannuated preacher of our Conference, has succeeded in establishing a prosperous Sabbath School and Bible class, in a neighborhood heretofore unnecessarily divided by

denominational prejudices, (Christians,) may now be seen in peace and harmony, striving together to instruct the children in their duties, to God and each other. It was our privilege a few days ago, to attend an exhibition, by this school. When we got there at an early hour, we found the platform erected, and covered with a decent carpet, and ornamented with evergreens and flowers, in a very tasteful manner. Contiguous to the church, we noticed a long rustic table. Already, two hours before the appointed hour, several of the children were on the ground, with bright expectant faces, nor was it long, before parents and children came pouring in, attended in most instances by some old trusty family servant, in charge of the good things for the feast; reminding us of other and happier days. The exercises were introduced by an appropriate hymn and prayer, which were followed by an address from Rev. S. Swaney, who, urged upon the audience, the importance of pre-occupying the youthful mind, by pure sentiments and correct principles. This address, was followed by hearty singing and appropriate speeches, well spoken by the children of the school, many of whom were quite small. It was pleasant to parents and friends to hear these children in their first efforts before the public, speak of Jesus, of holiness, and Heaven. Oh! that the evening of their days may be as full of hope and promise as its morning. After the exercises by the school, Rev. T. W. Brown, addressed the audience, setting forth the importance of a moral and religious training. This speech being ended, it was supposed that the time for dinner had come, and but for a drenching shower of rain, would perhaps have been served up. Fortunately, however, it was discovered by the audience that Rev. J. F. Muse, (a brother always ready for good work,) was present, who, having been called upon by the congregation, entertained us pleasantly and profitably. A liberal contribution was made by the audience to replenish the library. Of the dinner provided for the occasion by the good ladies of the neighborhood, we have only to say, that there was enough for all, of the very best the country affords. We think, the teachers and children must now feel, that ministers, parents, and friends, all feel a deep interest in them, and are ready and willing to do what they can for their encouragement in the good work in which they are engaged. J. L. T.

Jacksonville District Meeting.

Mr. Editor:—The District meeting for the Jacksonville District Montgomery Conference, was held at Columbiana, Ala. on the 19th and 20th. July, Bishop Wightman presiding.

The session was harmonious, instructive, and, we think, decidedly beneficial. The reports of the various committees were elaborated with care and showed a thoughtful consideration and zeal for the things of God that gave us great hope for the future of our church.

From the committee on Ministerial Support we find the financial interests of the church though languishing somewhat, are far from ruinous, and it is thought most of the ministers on this District will get a full salary and all support—especially as God has blessed us with a prospect of a plentiful harvest.

The Sunday-school cause is flourishing; perhaps never before has so much interest been manifested in this direction. Looking to this as the nursery of the church we are full of hope for the future. In many parts of the District both young and old join in the Bible class. Many are found there who have not attended church for years.

The committee on the state of the church report a decided improvement since the year opened. Radicalism seems to have spent its force, and now the emissaries of the M. E. Church who some time ago were boasting openly of their intention to disintegrate and absorb, find cold comfort. A general

revival of religion is looked throughout the bounds of the district.

Already showers have fallen, and there, and these we regard as a prelude to richer and greater manifestations of divine power. Before this year is out we expect to see Methodism planted on a basis than it has ever occupied in this country.

Our preachers are all at work and doing well, following the wake of a presiding elder nobly leads the van. Not by home from every appointment, making rounds that are round, Preaching from church to church and laboring with might and to build up the church in all its parts.

I fear I have already trodden too much upon your space, but I must say in conclusion, that we regard district meetings as a great improvement in our economy, no one left the meeting at Columbiana without being satisfied in their practical working they do much to bind the official members of the church more closely together, and in many ways advance the interests of the cause.

C. A. KING, Secretary.

TALLADEGA DISTRICT MEETING.

LAFAYETTE, ALA., Aug. 1st. 1867.

Mr. Editor: The District Meeting for the Talladega District Montgomery Conference, met at place, on the 26th of July, with fair attendance of the members.

Several of the works in the district were not represented, enough, to ascertain the state of the church in the bounds of the district.

The different departments of the church were duly considered; an increased effort strongly recommended.

Sunday-schools, so important the success of the church, was subject of deep interest to the meeting. It is truly gratifying to see that this potent arm of the church is gaining upon the minds of hearts of all who feel for the church and country. That Sabbath schools are being established in districts heretofore, posed to them. The great obstacle is the want of, and inability on friends in many communities, procure books.

The meeting earnestly recommends all our itinerant preachers return to the Wesleyan plan of educational colportage; and carry of denominational literature into every family. They also urge a general circulation of our periodicals.

The broken down condition of the country, and the want of facilities are serious obstacles in the way of a more general circulation of our Advocate, but these hope will be removed by economy and a more liberal policy on the part of the government.

In reference to the colored population, the meeting recommended more liberal policy as the only salvation for that unfortunate race. To crown the whole, there was manifest desire for a deeper work of God's Spirit in the entire church. The pulpit and other exercises are still going on with a fair prospect of a gracious revival.

JOS. T. CURRY, P. M.

Brandon Circuit.

At Richland Academy, Brandon Circuit, Miss. Conference, the people are blessed with a revival of religion. The "meeting" is closed, the work of God, it is believed, on and will go on. Statistics of the results, thus far, twenty conversions, an accession of eleven members to the M. E. Church South, and two to the Presbyterian church. Several will join the Baptists. A man more than seventy years old professed religion.

JNO. A. ELLIS

Brandon, Miss., Aug. 8, '67.

EXPLORATION IN PALESTINE. The University of Oxford has made appropriation of the sum of \$20,000 for the purpose of equipping an expedition for scientific investigation in Palestine. Cambridge University will probably contribute an equal amount.

THE DYING MOTHER.

BY JULIA WESTWOOD.

Come, children dear, and list to me,
This last, last time on earth:
For soon the new-made grave will close
O'er her who gave you birth.

Now, Mary, get my Bible worn,
And read just one time more,
Of some sweet promise, that hath oft,
Borne up my heart of yore.

And, darling, fold my weary hands,
When Angels come to bear me up,
On white wings to the skies.
Plant violets, and mignonette,
Above the quiet spot,
Where well I know will flourish too,
The sweet Forget-me-not.

And you, my Lily, pure and fair,
Keep back those sobbing tears,
We'll meet again, and side by side,
We'll spend our endless years.

Poor Fiddle! he's my latest born;
My youngest, sweetest boy,
Sweet daughter, shine him in your hearts,
Your Mother's pride and joy.

Oh, do not let him wander forth,
From out the sacred fold
Of home affections, with its wealth
Of hopes and fears untold.

And when he falls would truant play,
To glided anarcs be given.
Oh, tell him tenderly and oft,
Of Mother, God, and Heaven.

And then, there's Winnie, winsome thing,
You must be very kind
To this, my young mimosa plant,
So gifted—heart and mind.

Let love and fancy lead her,
My laurel'd child of song;
She'll follow me ere long.

And then, there's Ernest—picture true
Of him I loved and lost.
Your Father—who last reaping time,
Joined Heaven's while robed host.

For me, his May-day bride,
Where golden streets, and pearly gates,
Till all opened wide.

To let me in; and then I'll stand,
With that pure-hearted throng,
To wait for you, my children sweet.
You'll come—and then the song
Of Moses and the Lamb will sing,
And wonder and adore;
With God, and Christ, and Angels walk,
Forever—ever more.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

East Alabama College, At Auburn.

Mr. Editor: Allow me through your columns to report to the Montgomery Conference, and the many Methodist families who are or ought to be interested, the results of the discharge of the duty assigned me, in connection with Rev. Jno. Mattheews, of Montgomery, and Rev. B. Cottrell, of Union Springs, Visiting Committee to the College, whose name heads this article.

The "East Alabama College" went into operation in 1858, under the presidency of the late lamented Dr. Wm. Sannett, D. D. Its success was very great from the beginning. At the commencement of the war, its halls were filled with students, and all the appliances of education were in complete and powerful operation.

Just after the war, President Sannett, had notified his noble corps of professors, and was about to call in around him the throng of able youths who loved his goodness and admired his greatness; when heaven claimed him, and he repaired to his "mausoleum in the Father's house." This came a grievous calamity, and unfortunate delay to the college. One year ago, the Board of Trustees re-organized the College, under the Presidency of the Hon. Rev. James F. Dowdell, with three other of the former Professors in the Institution—viz: Prof. Darby, in Natural Science, Prof. Dimcklin, in Languages, Prof. Glenn, in Mathematics.

This year, the College has had its proportionate share of the meagre public patronage. At the recent meeting of the Board of Trustees, it was resolved to continue the College with the same Faculty, and the Fall Session is announced to begin in the 4th of next September.

Of our recent attendance upon the examination of classes, and commencement exercises, we could say more than you would allow in your columns. Suffice it to say, that, in all candor, it would be highly complimentary to the Faculty, who, under many embarrassments, have nobly and industriously struggled on in their great work.

On Tuesday night the prizes were presented to the Freshman and Sophomore declaimers, by Rev. Jas. M. Wright, in a most beautiful and instructive speech. On this occasion, the young gentlemen of the College chose to present a gold-headed cane to the President, which ceremony was touching and impressive.

On Wednesday, commencement day, two young men, one a son of

the President, and the other, a son of the Rev. E. J. Hamill, of the Montgomery Conference, were graduated with the usual impressive ceremony. These two young men are both talented, both pious; and one of them expects to enter the ministry. Thus it should be. The Literary Address, by Rev. Geo. W. F. Price, President of Tuskegee Female College, was the best we ever heard on a similar occasion.

The past year in the College, has been in some respects, quite remarkable. The writer, having been during the last session, thrown into daily and intimate association with the students, gives it as his opinion, that a nobler and more moral company of young men was never collected together. President Dowdell, informs us, that no case of serious discipline has been necessary during the year. A majority of the students are members of the church. They, assisted by a few young men of the town, have kept up a prayer-meeting of their own, regularly through the year, and nine of their company have professed an impression that they must preach the gospel. This is well. Parents need have little fear to trust their children in the company of such young men. If your sons have any desire for the company of the true, and noble, and pious; they can find it here.

Of the Faculty, as they stand at present organized, the public may desire to be informed. President Dowdell, is a graduate of Randolph Macon College, and came out at a time, when it was sending forth such men as Lomax, Samford, Clopton, Koger, Bishop McTycire, and others. Before the war, he represented the District, in which he still resides, in the United States Congress, during three successive terms, and then declined further election, to go into the office of minister of the gospel, and Prof. of Belles Lettres in the College of which he is now President. During the war, he successfully led a regiment in the service of the country. After the death of Dr. Sannett, as we have before mentioned, he was elected to the position which he now occupies. In appreciation of his high services, and attainment, the honorary degree of L. L. D., has recently been conferred upon him by his Alma Mater.

Prof. John Darby, the veteran chemist and botanist, fills the chair of Natural Sciences. He has been well known in this department of education for thirty-five years, and for the last two years his name has been a household word.

Of Prof. Glenn in the chair of Mathematics, and Prof. Dimcklin in the chair of Languages, we might say many true and complimentary things. They are thoroughly furnished for their work, are laborious and successful teachers, stand high in the estimation of the students, and may be fully relied upon in their departments to give a thorough training to any young man whose mind is capable, and his heart set within him to obtain an education.

By recent action of the Board of Trustees, a Department for Commercial Education was instituted, and a Department of Agricultural Chemistry. These are specialties, and will soon be organized, so that a young man, whose time or pecuniary resources are limited, and who wishes to prepare himself immediately for business, can find ample facility for the purpose, either without, or in connection with the College course. Take special notice of this, and if further information is desired, apply to Prof. Darby or the President.

The location of the College, at Auburn, is a very fortunate one. Probably no town in the South is healthier, or has a more moral and refined population. We notice that students are daily received into families on the campus, and obtain all the refining effects of home.

In conclusion, allow us to say to parents and guardians, do not suppose that educational facilities are better, because they are far from home. The time has been when young men went to college for the name. Now, they must look for

something more substantial. The nearer home we can obtain the advantages we desire, the better for us in every respect.

Most truly and Respectfully,

JESSE WOOD.

Ch'm. Visiting Com., Mont. Conf.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE.

This institution has to-day closed the labors of another collegiate year. The examination and commencement exercises continued one week.

As the representatives of the Louisiana Conference to which the property of this College belongs, we felt it our duty to look into the condition and management of the institution, in all its departments.

The book of the Secretary of the Board of Managers shows that one year ago the college with its appurtenances was leased to Rev. Charles B. Stuart for the term of three years. He gives in consideration therefor the sum of \$500.00 per annum to be applied by him in repairing and improving the premises, also the tuition, in the regular collegiate department, of the daughters of any of the members of the Louisiana Conference. Of this class four pupils were present during the term just closed.

The sum of \$983.93 has been expended on the premises this year. This is \$453.83 more than the yearly rent. This excess, however, is diminished by the sum of \$110.68 rent due for the previous year. Thus, the amount of next year's rent expended this year is \$373.15, leaving only \$126.85 to meet the wants of next year. The buildings are in good repair. The outside of the main building, has been much improved in appearance by recent painting. Such furniture as was necessary for comfort and convenience has been supplied.

The boarding department under the supervision of Mrs. John Stuart, has been conducted excellently well. The table has been abundantly furnished. This we know from the uniform representations of the boarders.

The inmates of the school have been blessed with remarkably good health. The school matriculated 121 students. The examination was thorough and gave evidence of honest and efficient teaching, and of patient and successful study.

On Sunday, 23rd inst., the commencement sermon was preached by Rev. R. S. Trippett, of Shreveport, from the text: "Search the Scriptures."

On the evenings of Monday and Tuesday musical entertainments were given. There can be no doubt but every facility is here furnished for a thorough acquaintance with music.

The annual address was delivered by Hon. J. B. Elam, of De Soto, and the address to the graduating class by Rev. J. Sterling Lane, President of Rivers and Paine College, of Pleasant Hill, La. These addresses were both earnest appeals to the people as well as to the pupils of the school and the members of the graduating class, urging them to adjust themselves cheerfully to the condition and wants of society and of the times; presenting before them alluring incitements to lives of goodness and of usefulness.

There were five graduates. Their graduation speeches were well composed. Some of them contained passages of touching tenderness and beauty; others were marked with clearness of perception and strength of argument.

We close this report by assuring the members of the Louisiana Conference that they have an institution here over which they may well legitimate themselves and each other, one which is well worthy of their kindest sympathy and most tender care. And they may with perfect safety use their influence to fill it with the daughters of their friends.

The Fall session will commence on Wednesday the 25th day of September next. And the district meeting for Shreveport district will be held at Mansfield on September 26th, 27th, and 28th. So that min-

isters and other members may come to the said district meeting and at the same time bring their daughters to the college.

B. F. ALEXANDER,
Chairman Visiting Committee.
Mansfield, La., June, 20th 1867.

THE SURREATT TRIAL.

Argument of Mr. Merrick for the Defence.

We publish the following concluding paragraphs of the able argument of Mr. Merrick in defence of John H. Surratt:

Upon the reassembling of the Court, Mr. Merrick resumed his remarks, and said he thought he had shown that the testimony in regard to Surratt's presence here was not to be relied upon, and that from its infamous character it soiled the whole case for the prosecution. He thought he had also demonstrated that it was a physical impossibility for Surratt to have got here. It will be remembered, also, that none of his friends saw him here, and he (Mr. Merrick) thought the alibi had been proved beyond a possibility of a doubt, for his presence had been proven in Elmira by as respectable witnesses as were brought upon the stand. In reference to the belief in a witness, a juror believes a man or does not believe him, according to the instincts of nature. Mr. Stewart fixes Surratt in Elmira; the jury heard Carroll's testimony, and that witness has not been contradicted. A witness was called to contradict Carroll, but instead of contradicting he confirms him. Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Cass testify in the manner of unmistakable truth to Surratt's presence in Elmira. Mr. Cass positively identifies Surratt as being in Elmira on the 15th. He said he positively recognized him, not by his face only, but by his voice, action, deportment and manner. Three witnesses for the defence do not swear to features, but they recognize him from action, conversation and manner. As to Dr. Bissell, throw his testimony out if you choose, and throw him to the other side, where he can find congenial witness, and Surratt's presence in Elmira is still proven. Another circumstance is worthy of consideration. All these Elmira witnesses for the defence identify the peculiar coat worn by Surratt, and we show that the coat was made in Montreal, and we find him wearing the coat in Elmira, and on his return to Elmira the prosecution shows him to be there in that identical coat. No witness for the prosecution sees him in the coat, except Montgomery and Drohan. Having then shown that Surratt was not there, that Surratt had no conversation with Booth from April 7, 1865, to the present time, it is a circumstance to show that he was not in the conspiracy to kill, and he did not leave Montreal on Booth's mandate. McMillan says that Surratt told him that Booth surrendered him because the plan was changed. What plan? Is it shown what plan was changed? There was to be change of plan, but is it shown what plan was changed? McMillan's testimony must be taken with great allowance, for he sees the reward glittering in the distance, and he acknowledges that he is entitled to the reward if any reward is to be given. It must be remembered, also, in McMillan's testimony, that he falsified about the receipt given to Mr. Boucher. In considering McMillan's testimony, that of Cameron must be taken with it. Mr. Merrick read Cameron's testimony to show that McMillan was contradicted. There are certain circumstances that may justify the jury in believing there was a plan to abduct. But it must be remembered that the President was not killed in a scheme to abduct, and the killing showed a new conspiracy with which the parties to the conspiracy to abduct had nothing to do. But the prosecution says that Cameron is not to be believed, and they bring witnesses to discredit him; but they say he is not to be believed because he has rebel sympathies, and this question has been gone into to prove a character for veracity. He (Mr. Merrick) was not a secessionist and never was, but he feared the end of the rebellion, because he saw a spirit in the distance that actuated the dominant party and that would tear down the principles of the Constitution, and he was not mistaken, for that party is now endeavoring to tear down the President in order that they might get at the Constitution. He did not defend the high treason of the South, but there were as honorable men South as there were North. Now that peace has come, and he saw treason in peace, blotting out nine States; he sorrowed more for his country than he did during all the dark days of the war. He did not despair that eventually all would come right, for the bad could not triumph. But that peace may come early let us abandon the spirit of recrimination, and abandon the opinion that a Southern man cannot tell the truth. Such recrimination

and recrimination is neither patriotic, or just, or Christian.

But let us see if there was any conspiracy to be abandoned. They first found a conspiracy in April, 1864, but three men standing upon the street corner, and then Mrs. Hudspeth finds some letters, which is again tortured into an evidence of conspiracy to murder by pistol, dagger or poison, and much is made of the fact that Herold was then an apothecary's clerk, when it is shown that he never put up but one prescription.

There is no evidence then that Surratt ever knew Booth. Booth had at that time never been at Mrs. Surratt's house. But they say Surratt furnished the arms and put them away at T. B. and at Surrattsville. Now what does all that amount to? Here were a number of young men who earnestly sympathized with the South; they may have helped people across the river, and the arms may have been there for their protection. There may have been a plan even to abduct, and if it had been attempted, the men engaged in it would have been, no doubt, executed. But it might have been an act of war. It has passed into history that there were Confederate prisoners North and Federal prisoners South, who were starving, and that the North was to blame for a non-exchange of prisoners, and there might have been a wild scheme to abduct Mr. Lincoln—not to kill him, but to force an exchange. He (Mr. Merrick) did not blame Lincoln for the non-exchange of prisoner, and he could pass as high an encomium upon him as Carrington. But much is made, also, of the fact that Surratt owned horses, and this it is argued is evidence of a conspiracy. But when was the conspiracy to kill formed? Booth's diary settles that thing definitely and conclusively, and shows that the plan was formed on that very day Richmond had fallen and the Confederacy was passing away. Booth, with an inflamed mind, saw what he had loved passing away, and he then alone conceived the idea of murder; as the diary plainly shows; and there is no evidence that the conspiracy was formed an hour before the time specified in the diary. The gentleman cannot get rid of the testimony in the diary, and you must take the formation of the conspiracy as from Booth, who was the only man who could give any information on the subject. Booth says he wrote a letter for the *Intelligencer*. Where is that letter? The defence wanted to get its declaration in, but the Court ruled it out, as he (Mr. Merrick) thought, wrongfully. For what motive could Booth have had to tell a lie at that time? The diary must be taken as evidence, and it makes a case too plain to resist. But they still claim a verdict! Who claims a verdict in this case? He (Mr. M.) saw two parts in this case: one was the Government of the United States, represented by the District Attorney; the Attorney General represents the United States, and why is not the Assistant Attorney General here?

Mr. Pierrepont said if an answer was wanted he would say yes.

Mr. Bradley asked if Mr. Pierrepont represented the Attorney General?

Mr. Pierrepont said he did.

Mr. Merrick said he thought it different, but why was it necessary to employ additional counsel, and what was behind all this?

Mr. Merrick here referred to some remarks made by Mr. Pierrepont early in the trial, in which he said the trial would set at rest reports about certain individuals, and it was promised that records would be produced. Where are these records? They were brought here once and were withdrawn. Why was this? Did they find at the end of the record a recommendation to mercy for Mrs. Surratt, which the President never saw? Would that record have shown that access was denied the President. Can the scene of that day ever be forgotten?—Daughter and philanthropist went to the Executive mansion to ask a respite for Mrs. Surratt, and access was denied. Mr. Merrick depicted the visit of Anna Surratt to the President, whom she was denied access; and he asked, who stood in the way? Does the conscience of the Secretary of War, or the head of the Bureau of Military Justice, now check them? Or is it true that one who protested against that interview now sleeps in the waters of the Hudson, and that another blew his brains out in Kansas? Was there not something behind this case? It is not known that in the Lower House of Congress public accusations were brought against the Secretary of War and Mr. Bingham and others? What has the Bureau of Military Justice to do with this case? And yet Judge Holt takes a deep interest in this case. The Bureau of Military Justice is a part of the Executive Department, and yet he has been manipulating the witnesses in this case. Why all this? Judge Holt

has certainly lost his discretion in this pursuit.

In compliance Mr. Merrick contended that the Bureau of Military Justice knew of the falsification of much of this evidence, and withheld it from this court. Mr. Carrington, too, has torn the very cement of the grave and brought Mrs. Surratt here for trial. It is not enough to try the living? or, will the prosecution act the gnome and tear the corpse from the grave and hang it also? Mrs. Surratt is here and her presence has been felt. It is present always with Judge Holt, and he cannot bid the spirit down, and when they come to stand before the bar of God, Mrs. Surratt will then appear against Judge Holt. Mr. Carrington had said the members of the Military Commission were denounced as murderers. Not so! He (Mr. Merrick) did not denounce the Commission, although that court was declared illegal, but he did denounce the men who stood behind and who suppressed material facts, and would not let the diary be known. They prove the tooth-pick and the spur, but not the diary; and now they bring the diary to commit another murder; and now will the prosecution try the dead as well as the living? A priest was put upon the stand, and he said: I gave Mrs. Surratt the consolation of religion. He was not permitted to say what Mrs. Surratt said. Tittering to the scaffold between two priests, with the world behind her and eternity before her, and her lord of guilt laid at the feet of her Saviour, why was not her declaration admitted? Did they fear she would lie? No! but hard of heart, reckless of guilt, and indifferent of justice, they would not let her voice be heard. But still it falls upon their ears, that voice of the woman in a nameless grave, whose very body has been refused to a pleading daughter. But the District Attorney says that Surratt fled, and light is an evidence of guilt; and it is said he deserted his mother. He did not know his mother's extremity until after she was hung, or about that time. Flight in Surratt's case was no confession, for under the circumstances, Mr. Merrick argued, any man would have fled, as power had snatched the place of the courts of justice.

In this trial, Mr. Merrick said some allusion had been made to the Catholic Church in connection with the trial, and he proceeded to defend that church from the accusations that had been brought against her. That church, he contended, taught obedience to authority, and the good faith of that church was evinced when the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli gave up Surratt at the demand of this government. The Catholic Church is on the side of mercy. It protects the fleeing criminal when he is believed to be innocent, but it gives him up when a presumption of guilt is raised. The District Attorney asked the jury to vindicate the loyalty of this district by a verdict of guilty. He (Mr. Merrick) asked them to be loyal, but loyal to the Constitution and to their own consciences. There had been blood enough shed in this country, and it was now time that the flow had ceased. No man had a greater horror of the crime that resulted in the murder of Abraham Lincoln than himself. Already four had been hung and others are suffering. Three years ago there was in this city a happy household. There sat a mother, and a sister just budding into womanhood, and beside them a young man just reaching manhood. He would have the jury remember the changes that have come over that scene. The bright fire is extinguished; the mother sleeps in a nameless grave; the daughter, burdened and broken-hearted, drags out a wretched life, and the son is here before you on trial for his life. May Almighty God so guide your judgment and enlighten your convictions that the remembrance of the day and of your verdict may hereafter be forever be a sweet and pleasant recollection. I thank you gentlemen for your kind attention.

Ross Winans, of Baltimore, now over seventy years of age, purchased in 1861 a farm of about 700 acres, along the banks of the Patuxent river, and about six miles from Baltimore. His land cost him \$50,000; he added buildings at a cost of 20,000; his fencing cost him \$3000, and he manned at an outlay of \$67,000, making the total cost of his estate \$120,000. During the year ending on the 1st of May, last his sales of milk amounted to \$37,630 71; of cows and calves in the same period he sold \$11,500 worth, and had fifteen or twenty more animals on hand than at the commencement of the year. He however, purchased \$9098 worth of cows and heifers during the year. At the close of the year he had on hand 220 tons of hay, and a product of hay for the year was estimated at 1800 tons—a great average per acre. His stock was sold to the small grocers in Baltimore at thirty cents a gallon.

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FOR LOUISIANA CONFERENCE:

Rev. J. C. Keener, D.D.,
Rev. J. B. Walker, D.D.,
Rev. Linus Parker.

New Orleans:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1867.

How to send money.—We are frequently receiving enquiries upon this point. We have scarcely lost anything by the mails, and consider them safe. The risk at any rate will be ours.

We are still asked shall we forward money by mail? Answer, **YES.** The Agent will notice, as above, that the risk is not his.

To subscribers.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

Rev. John N. Hemill.

We copy the following notice of this excellent minister from the *Texas Advocate*. Brother Hemill was a member of the Louisiana Conference for several years, and transferred to the East Texas Conference, in December, 1851.

There is nothing truer, than that the Trinity Conference has lost one of its most valuable members; and the Methodist Church in Texas, one of its ablest, sonnetest and most efficient ministers. I am satisfied that the full worth of this minister has never been fully appreciated in Texas, though he stood high. My acquaintance with Brother Hemill commenced in 1840, at which time his connection with the Mississippi Conference (of which I was then a member,) commenced. With him, side by side, and shoulder to shoulder, I labored many toilsome years. No one knew his worth better than myself. He was sound in doctrine, and as to a correct understanding of the whole Methodist machinery, he was second to none; and he was in the fullest sense an itinerant Methodist preacher. He never attempted to travel with the "reins tied to a stump."

If all of our Methodist itinerant preachers possessed the same self-sacrificing spirit that he did, and as willing to go any where, there would be no danger that our itinerant system would ever run down. His constant example before the church, and the world was a practical comment upon the power and excellency of the gospel which he preached. He died away from home, on Saturday, the 1st day of June. His death was sudden and unexpected—was sick but a few days. He lost the proper exercise of his mind about 24 hours before his death, and before that his case was not thought to be dangerous, consequently he said nothing about dying.

Rev. Thomas Berthoff.

Dr. Schon, in a communication to the *Baltimore Episcopal Methodist*, announces the death of this faithful missionary.

We have received by letter from Rev. John Harrell, Superintendent of Indian Missions, the sad intelligence of the death of Rev. Thomas Berthoff, of the Indian Mission Conference. He was for more than thirty years a faithful missionary. At the time of his death he was acting as superintendent of the Asbury Manual Labor School in the Creek nation. He was a good preacher, and a most worthy and excellent man. He rests from his labors and his works follow him.

There are 3,200 miles of railroad in operation in British India.

FORGETFULNESS.

Religious forgetfulness, almost as much as faith, exhibits the intimate connection of the mental and moral in human nature, and demonstrates the weakness of mere intellect to compass spiritual ends. If it is with the heart that man believeth unto righteousness, it is equally true that the heart has much to do with the memory in its relations to the practical duties of religion. Forgetfulness in reference to these subjects is a very common and sometimes fatal infirmity. The facility of forgetting is wonderful, and can be accounted for only upon the supposition, that there is an underlying moral paralysis. "Thou hast forgotten God that formed thee," is charged against the wicked; and also, that "God is not in all his thoughts."

Habitual forgetfulness of God is a leading feature, though every object in nature is designed to remind us of his presence, power and goodness. "Without God in the world," because oblivious of His claims upon us. Fearfully and wonderfully made ourselves, and placed amidst the grandeur and glories of a universe with which the most exquisite senses bring us in continual contact, the Maker is not present to the mind, nor does the greatness of his beauty and goodness, in the varied forms of nature, awaken any corresponding emotions of gratitude and praise.

The lessons of Scripture are forgotten as easily as the voices of nature. Convictions of sin, the dangers of impenitence, the brevity of life, and the impending judgment are not long retained in the mind. The love of God in redemption, the voice of divine expostulation, and the condemnation of a rejected Gospel pass from memory as idle tales. With all the earnest solemnities of eternity before them, sinners forget God, they banish death from their thoughts, and peril everything by their neglect of this great salvation. "The fool hath said in his heart there is no God." Religious forgetfulness is temporary atheism: and there is probably very little of any other sort in the world. To the soul that loses sight of God and eternity, there is practically no God; none that is recognised, worshipped or loved.

It is the heart that says there is no God. The unbiased intellect could never utter the sentiment, and the unpurged conscience, trained under the truths of revelation, would effectually protest. The fool says it in his heart, because he wishes it to be so, and because the carnal mind is enmity against God. Hence, the unfaithfulness of memory when it has to do with spiritual things. We forget because we do not like to remember. The love and pursuit of worldly objects come in to assist in the result. There is neither time nor taste for serious religious thought; and the absorbing affairs of life, the pressing engagements, and seductive pleasures, drive out and efface all sober convictions.

This infirmity of memory may be traced in the experience and conduct of believers. Conversion exhibits a remarkable quickening of the faculty of remembering; but it is, notwithstanding, one of the prominent imperfections of the religious character. "Prone to wander," "prone to leave the God I love," is the heartfelt confession. Not the atheistical oblivion of the wicked, but a tendency to neglect and forget. In the hour of conversion God is felt to be present. "Thou God seest me," is an abiding conviction, and we endure as "seeing Him that is invisible." Self-recollection is active and complete. The powers of the mind, the passions and appetites are kept well in hand. A watch is set before the door of the lips. The duties of the new life are performed under the emotions of a fresh and powerful inspiration. But after a while there is a gradual and growing neglect of some of the duties of religion.

On examination we find that God has not been thought of for an hour, or that he has been out of our thoughts for a whole day. On referring to some plan of business, it

will occur that neither while revolving it, nor while engaged in its transaction, did God cross the field of our mental vision. The Bible is not so frequently consulted, and Sabbath morning comes to remind us, that for a whole week, the dust has been gathering upon its lids. Thus of secret prayer. Easy to be remembered once as the means which led to our spiritual birth, and because, then the heart thirsted for this communion. As easily then would you have forgotten to eat your breakfast, as to have forgotten the morning devotions. You would have gone forth feeling unrefreshed, and hungering, for the daily manna. But sometimes the believer is arrested with the sudden and hidden reflection, did I pray in secret this morning? or the certainty flashes upon him, that it was altogether neglected.

The Psalmist exclaims, "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem!" and many have protested their love and devotion to the church, who have afterwards reached a painful degree of indifference. They have no spirit for,

"I love thy kingdom Lord,
The house of thine abode,
The church our blissful Redeemer bought
With his own precious blood."

With no fixed purpose of forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, and with no intention of going away from the ordinances of God, we are constantly forgetting these most binding engagements. In the material outward business of the church there is this laxness of memory. Where there is no purpose to evade the claim upon time, labor and money, there is a singular want of consideration. The fact becomes strange almost to mysteriousness when we think of the circumstances which are ever present to remind us of our duty in the premises.

Forgetfulness then as a religious phenomenon forces itself upon our attention, and calls for a distinct notice, both as it exhibits itself in the unregenerate soul, and as it stands amongst the infirmities and declensions of the religious life. We shall not fail to call up in this connection the forgetfulness of the disciples whilst they were yet with the Master on earth—the facility with which the impression of the miracle of the loaves was lost, and how this dullness, clung to them till after the resurrection. The spirit was promised, and that he should bring all things to their remembrance. No doubt it is to help this, amongst other infirmities, that he is given.

To meet this trait of our fallen nature, the precepts, promises, and ordinances of revelation are wisely adapted. The presence of symbols and types and monuments serve to remind—to help men to remember. There is reiteration of truth, "line upon line, precept upon precept; here a little and there a little." The Lord's Supper is commemorative. "In remembrance of me," and "ye do show forth the Lord's death till he come." The forgetful hearer is contrasted with the doer. The "pure mind" is stirred up "by way of remembrance," and the aged Apostle is solicitous that believers "may have these things always in remembrance."

This is one of the important uses of the means of grace, prayer, reading the Bible, and attendance upon the ministry. If no other benefit were in them, this alone would justify and commend their use. The pulpit is brought out in one of its chief functions. Not to deal in novelties, nor to emasculate its strength by far fetched variety, but to warn, and to remind people of what they already know. The vital doctrines of salvation must be stated and restated; the danger of sinners must be portrayed over and over again, and the daily duties of practical life and religion must be persistently insisted upon. The test of a sermon is not always, that you have heard something you did not know before, but that some forgotten truth, some neglected duty has been recalled, and has been freshly and pungently sent home to the conscience.

NEWS ABOUT HOME.

Some people were surprised to see the statement in last week's paper that there were seventy-nine deaths from yellow fever for the previous week. We wrote nine, and so it was. Generally we let typographical errors alone, as they are equal to italics and exclamations in arresting the readers' attention: but in this instance a correction is necessary. For the week ending Saturday, August 10, there were 174 deaths, showing an increase of 35 over last week—of these, 14 were of cholera and 14 of yellow fever. During Sunday and Monday there were 7 deaths of yellow fever. On Tuesday, the 13th, there were 67 deaths, of which 5 were of yellow fever, and 1 of cholera. It will be seen that there is considerable increase in the mortality, and that the deaths from yellow fever this week will not be less than 40, or rather more than four times the number of the week ending August 10th.

The *Texas Advocate* speaks of the prevalence of the fever in Galveston, and of some of the employees of the office being down with it. The disease has abated at Indianola, but has broken out at other points—very badly at Corpus Christi, among other places. Some doubt existed last week about the nature of the disease prevailing in New Iberia, La. It proves to be the yellow fever of a malignant type, said to have been introduced from New Orleans. This is a country village of a few hundred inhabitants, in the most beautiful and salubrious section of the Attakapas. As many as five deaths a day are reported and a hundred cases under treatment. Nurses, supplies, and physicians, have been sent from this city.

Military politics have excited some interest this week. Stanton has been suspended, but General Sheridan has not been removed. It makes but little difference, as we might fare worse, and the past is not likely to be undone by any one who may succeed him. The newly appointed Council have passed a resolution turning out the School Board. This action awaits the Mayor's approval, and after that, the removal will scarcely be effected, without orders from headquarters. This action is supposed to look to the mixing up of whites and blacks in the same school rooms and classes; and also to a discriminating election of teachers. We infer there is to be a general weeding out. Every thing that has money in it, or patronage or power is to be republicanized.

Such a cry of worms has never been heard since the Cotton plant has flourished. The papers are full of these reports, and it is not all smoke. We certainly know of several neighborhoods where the fields are stripped and are as brown and dead as after a November frost. There are some planters who will hardly make a hat-full to the acre. We notice accounts of the worm in some parts of Alabama and Mississippi; whilst no section of Louisiana has escaped. The crop is destroyed in some parts of Texas, and in other parts of that State the worm has not yet appeared. The average crop must be greatly reduced. The cotton is late for the season and the worm is early. In some localities planters are discharging the laborers. Having no crop to gather, they are unable to pay or feed them.

Tourette.—A poor little girl in the Fourth ward, New York, as she was dying, said: "I am glad I am going to die, because now my brothers and sisters will have enough to eat."

What a revelation of privations and suffering are revealed in this sad saying of the child.

It is stated that by combining ammonia with gun-cotton its liability to spontaneous combustion is removed without injuring its explosive qualities.

Removal of Stanton.

We publish below the correspondence and orders in this important transaction.

WASHINGTON, August 12. — The following is a copy in full, of the correspondence of to-day, between the President, Mr. Stanton, and Gen. Grant:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 12, 1867.

Sir—By virtue of the power and authority vested in me, as President, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same. You will at once transfer to General Ulysses S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and other public property now in your custody and charge.

Very respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 12, '67.

Sir—Your note of this date has been received, informing me that by virtue of the power and authority vested in you, as President, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, I am suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same, and also directing me at once to transfer to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in my custody and charge. Under a sense of public duty, I am compelled to deny your right under the Constitution and laws of the United States, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and without legal cause, to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or the exercise of any or all functions pertaining to the same, or without such advice and consent to compel me to transfer to any person the records, books, papers, and other public property in my custody, as Secretary of War. But inasmuch as the General commanding the armies of the United States has been appointed Secretary of War *ad interim*, and has notified me that he has accepted the appointment, I have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to superior force.

Very respectfully yours,

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

To the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 12, 1867.

Sir—The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having been this day suspended as Secretary of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office.

The Secretary of War has been instructed to transfer to you all records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge.

Very respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Washington, D. C.

The first communication from the Executive department to General Grant, as Secretary of War *ad interim*, was issued to-day at 2 o'clock, and referred to Louisiana matters. The order, it is said on good authority, is in harmony with the views of the Cabinet.

Revenue receipts to-day, \$1,062,000.

No further changes in the Cabinet are probable.

It is confidently stated that Holt will be suspended in a day or two from his functions as chief of the Bureau of Military Justice.

Rousseau had an interview with the Russian Minister to-day, and has received his commission and instructions as *Sale* Commissioner to receive the territory.

In confirmation of previous dispatches regarding the War Department, it may be stated that the details of the Commission requiring action on the report of the Secretary of War, were transacted by Gen. Grant. The Commission leaves on the 21st inst. for California, whence they will proceed to their destination in a man-of-war. After concluding the labors of the Commission Gen. Rousseau will return to Portland, Oregon, the headquarters of his department, which includes the new territory.

It would seem from the indications that the President will now push his views through. It is impossible to-night to predict the next step. The excitement in political circles is intense.

The reports regarding the President's resignation are groundless. Rousseau has arrived and will have an interview with the Russian minister to-day.

The meeting of the bar to consider the Fisher-Bradley difficulty was

largely attended. A committee appointed to investigate and report on the matter, and the meeting

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The President, to-day, through Gen. Grant, issued an order to Major General Sickles, instructing him that order could properly be enforced in conflict with the United States courts. This action of the Executive was based on military interference with the process of the courts. North Carolina over which Chase not long ago presided. principle asserted by the President is applicable to United States in all other States.

There was a full attendance at the Cabinet meeting to-day, including Gen. Grant as Secretary of War.

Baltimore Camp Meeting.

This large and important meeting commenced on Friday, the 2d inst. near Reisterstown, about eight miles from the city, under the superintendence of the Rev. S. Reister, Presiding Elder of the Baltimore District, and Rev. J. P. Etchings, preacher in charge of the Circuit. On Sunday the congregation said to have been the largest ever witnessed in Baltimore county, and the deepest interest was observed throughout the day. The Rev. J. Keener, of New Orleans, and Rev. J. Poisal preached to immense audiences at the regular appointments, morning and afternoon; and the Rev. Dr. Sargent, of the Virginia Conference, preached in the evening. The preparatory services at A. M., were conducted by the Rev. J. E. Carson. So great was the concourse that it was found necessary to appoint an additional preacher for those who were not able to find accommodations within the circle of the tents. The Rev. Mr. Hinton preached on the occasion, with great power and pathos. The moral effect of this meeting in the interest of Southern Methodism is a genuine simple Christianity, is incalculable. A number of converts had taken place up to the time that we go to press, and the meeting was improving in interest every step of its progress. preaching throughout has been truly evangelical—all abstract questions have been eschewed.—*Baltimore E. Methodist.*

IRISH WESLEYAN CONFERENCE

"Amiens," the correspondent of the *Nashville Christian Advocate* writes as follows of this Conference and its affairs. The Irish Wesleyan Conference has just closed its sittings under the presidency of the Rev. W. Arthur, the third Irishman who has been President of the Irish Conference. It was one of unusual interest and attraction. A large number of clerical visitors were introduced and cordially welcomed by the assembly. They were nearly all from Canada and the United States. Probationers retired from the annual work—one from ill-health and the other has emigrated to the United States. The name of the gentleman who has emigrated is Frazer; he is possessed of superior abilities, and must rise to eminence if he joins the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America. Many young men of promise have offered themselves as probationers, one of whom is a son of the late Robert Wallace. The letter of the Irish Advisory Committee of New York, signed John Elliott, Chairman, and John McKellop, Secretary, was read to the Conference, and the Conference was pleased to receive it graciously and reply to it courteously. In reference to that committee, albeit the Conference's view of their letter, we have nothing to say that we have not already stated. We see no reason to change our opinion of it. Documents of condolence from three Methodist Conferences respecting the death of Mr. Wallace, were presented to the Conference by Dr. Scott, and were graceful tributes of respect, to the memory and worth of the departed. The Rev. Robert Crook, LL.D., of Dublin, was appointed "Pastor Master" of the College in Belfast, and Mr. Arthur has been requested to become its Principal. The English Conference accedes to the request, no better selection could have been made. Dr. Crook is an excellent classical scholar, and Mr. Arthur is eminently qualified to teach theology and govern a collegiate institution.

The representatives to the English Conference are Revs. Dr. Scott, John Dwyer, and Oliver McCutcheon. The honor has been conferred upon Messrs. Dwyer and McCutcheon for the first time, but not for the first time. Mr. Dwyer is an author, and McCutcheon will be one.

July 30-67

T. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE IN-
SURANCE COMPANY.

A. JANUARY, President.
E. H. LUCAS, Vice President.
J. R. PURVIS, Agent.

UNIVERSITY.
CHAPMAN HILL, TEXAS.
Board of Trustees takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Texas and of Louisiana, the organization of South University, under the name of the following faculty:

A. M. Frost, and Prof. of Greek and Latin Languages.
A. M. Frost, and Prof. of Mathematics.
A. M. Frost, and Prof. of Biblical Literature.
A. M. Frost, and Prof. of Natural Science.
A. M. Frost, and Prof. of Propaganda Department.
A. M. Frost, and Prof. of Propaganda Department.
A. M. Frost, and Prof. of Propaganda Department.

Session of Collegiate year begins on Monday, September 1, and December 1, 1867.
The second Session opens Jan. 1, 1868.
Close last Wednesday in June.

TERMS
First term of four months.
Preparatory.....\$20 00
Primary.....10 00
Secondary.....10 00
Total.....\$40 00
Board can be obtained in advance at \$15 per month. Tuition will be returned in cases of protraction, and in other cases, as determined by the Board.

WORTH FEMALE COLLEGE,
BROOKHAVEN, MISS.
This college will open on Wednesday, September 1, 1867.

It is a full corps of teachers; the instruction is thorough; the discipline firm and the building is large and well arranged; the location healthy; the location healthy; the location healthy.

Expenses in the Collegiate Department, tuition, books and incidentals, will not exceed \$125.00 for term of year.

Undermost furnish her towels, one of each, and a sheet.

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One by one the moments fall;

Some are coming, some are going;

Do not strive to grasp them all.

One by one thy duties wait thee.

Let thy whole strength go to each;

No future dreams elate thee.

Learn thou first what these can teach.

One by one (bright gifts from Heaven)

Joys are sent thee here below;

Take them readily when given.

Ready, too, to let them go.

One by one thy griefs shall meet thee:

Do not fear an armed band;

One will fade as others greet thee;

Shadows passing through the land.

Do not look at life's long sorrow;

See how small each moment's pain;

God will help thee for to-morrow.

So each day begin again.

Every hour that flees so slowly

Has its task to do or bear;

Luminous the crown, and holy.

When each gem is set with care.

Do not linger with regretting,

Or for passing hours despond;

Nor, the daily toil forgetting,

Look too eagerly beyond.

Hours are golden links, God's token,

Reaching Heaven; but one by one

Take them, lest the chain be broken

By thy pilgrimage be done.

BY N. O. CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

THE CHURCH EPISCOPACY

Against all the Churches.

NO. VII.

EDITOR: The doctrine of

apostolic succession naturally divides

itself into two parts—first,

necessity of ordinations in an

unbroken line in order to the ex-

istence of a ministry and a church;

second, the chain of connect-

ed and ordaining minis-

ters must be seen and known in

actual history of the church.

Neither point has already been

discussed.

It is useful that we be reminded

of this actual knowledge of the

broken succession is, on all

points, held to be vital; because

about this unquestionable know-

ledge, seen in history, by a min-

ister he cannot possibly know

whether he is a minister or not.

He would be like a judge, or any

other officer, who did not know

whether he had been invested with

the authority or not. It is neces-

sary in the discharge of all official

functions, in Church or in State,

by ministers regularly ordained, because that was the law of the church, and we must presume the law was complied with.

It was argued thus: Suppose we had no record left us of the election and inauguration of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency, for instance, yet since we know that he was actually president through a term of office, and knowing that the law required an election and inauguration so and so, we are obliged to presume that he was regularly placed in office. The election and inauguration were required in order to the discharge of the duties of the office. He did discharge the duties, and therefore we must presume the prerequisites were complied with.

None can fail to see both the character and the force of this argument. I wish to present it in a favorable aspect.

And I acknowledge the validity as well as the force of it in all cases where it can be applied. It was always the law of the church, so far as mere ordinations were concerned, that ordained ministers only must ordain. And if this law had always been complied with—if there had been no irregularity in the church, then of course there would have been an unbroken chain of ordinations in all the ministry throughout the church. The presumption will hold good where, and only where, there has been and could be no irregularity, no revolution, no strife and contention for the office. It will hold good in regard to Mr. Jefferson and Judge Marshall. This is the law always, in all countries. In England the next of kin receives the crown; but did he always receive it? Where is even the civil State, in the brief period of one or two hundred years, where all offices descended with undeviating regularity?

In applying the above principles to the case in hand, let us see how it will work. In the great and constantly changing varieties of more than 800 years, from about the 6th to the 15th centuries, the church presented very little regularity. During long ages—the Dark Ages—we have very little history at all. We have occasionally only a historic glance, and that shows frequent strifes, simony, war and intrigue.

We know what the law was, but what of that, since we know it was habitually and recklessly violated in the discount of ordinations, age after age, in this country and in that. The principal, therefore, contended for above, is very good where it will apply; but its inapplicability to the case in hand is so gross and apparent that it is preposterous, and needs only to be alluded to.

R. ANNEY.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

JOHN WESLEY.

NO. II.

Although Wesley was so much devoted to plans of personal spiritual improvement and extended usefulness while at the University, we are not for a moment to suppose that it at all interfered with the successful prosecution of his scientific and classical studies. Of the ancient languages, Wesley was master of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. To these he added a familiar knowledge of German, French, Spanish, and Italian. He was a good mathematician, and a skillful logician. He was well read in ancient history, poetry, and criticism. As a divine, he was ripe in practical and controversial theology.

Wesley early felt it his duty to preach the gospel, and was ordain-

ed a deacon in the Church of England in his 22d year, and immediately thereafter began to preach as his father's assistant at Epworth. He was ordained an elder, or presbyter, in his 25th year. He returned to the University and remained some seven or eight years in the capacity of tutor and lecturer, still, however, prosecuting his literary and theological studies.

About 1735, (in Wesley's thirty-second year), the colony of Georgia, in North America, was settled under the auspices of Gen. Oglethorpe. Chaplain missionaries were wanted, and John and Charles Wesley were requested to accept the appointment. Although they had every inducement to remain in the University of Oxford, or to accept honorable and lucrative livings in the Church establishment, they resolved in the spirit of self-sacrifice which characterized their whole lives, to go to that (then) wild and savage shore, with the ultimate intention of preaching Christ to the Indians.

It was during this voyage that Wesley began to keep a diary, a habit in which he persevered for the remainder of his life, more than fifty years. This diary constitutes two stout volumes. It embraces a great variety of matters—personal labors, adventures on land and sea, notices of remarkable scenery and places, noted men, reviews of books, of which he was a constant and discriminating reader.

The Wesleys were not adapted for missionaries in a new and wild country; their habits were too methodical and student-like; their notions too high and stringent for the irregularity and *abandon* of frontier life. Those wild and enterprising spirits would not submit to the restraints which the Wesleys wished to impose upon them. They, therefore, remained only about eighteen months in Georgia, and then returned to England, "shaking the dust from their feet," as John Wesley expressed it.

During twenty years Wesley had been trying to save himself by his own righteousness—by the righteousness of the law, and not submitting himself to God's righteousness. He had searched the Scriptures, fasted and prayed, visited the sick, given largely in alms to relieve the poor, preached even unto strange lands, but had never (as he avers) believed with a heart into righteousness. He and his brother had never fully comprehended the doctrine of the Apostles and Reformers, that we are "saved by grace through faith," and not by works of righteousness which we have wrought. They had never realized peace with God, but were in a state of painful uncertainty and bondage of spirit. They had no comfortable assurance of acceptance with God, and heirship with Christ to the Heavenly inheritance. On the voyage from England to Georgia, a terrible storm arose, appalling the stoutest hearts with fear, but the Moravians (a sect of German Christians) were calm and cheerfully trustful. They understood the great doctrine of justification by faith; they had inward assurance of acceptance with God, and were calm and undismayed. Their happy state of mind profoundly impressed the Wesleys, and awakened an unquenchable desire to realize the same blessedness.

Immediately after their return to England the Wesleys sought the Moravians and made the acquaintance of the Rev. Peter Boehler, an eminent minister of the Moravian Church, who explained to them the more perfect way of the Lord as set forth in the great doctrine of justification by faith. From this time Wesley sought with more intelligence, earnestness and hope to know God in the pardon of sin—to know him as an adopted child and not as a servant, which had hitherto been his spiritual condition. The 25th of May, 1738, Wesley dates as the day that he obtained in his own experience an assurance of acceptance with God through faith in Christ. This event occurred in London at a meeting of pious persons, while (as Wesley writes) some one was reading Luther's preface to the epistle to the Galatians, that he felt his heart strangely warmed—that he did love God, that Christ died for him, and that through Christ God was reconciled. He felt that

"The things unknown to feeble sense,
Unseen by reason's glimmering ray,
With strong commanding evidence
Their heavenly origin display."

That

"Faith lends its realizing light,
The clouds disperse, the shadows fly,
The invisible appears in sight,
And God is seen by mortal eye."

His soul, disburdened of its load,
swelled unutterably full of glory
and of God.

No sooner had Wesley obtained this great blessing, than he began to proclaim the possibility of its attainment by all: which great and gracious work he unceasingly continued throughout all England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, for more than fifty years, to tens and hundreds of thousands.

Soon after this eventful period in his spiritual history, Wesley visited Germany to converse more fully with the Moravians on the subject of justification by faith. The Moravians had two establishments in Germany—one at Herrnhut, the other at Marjanhoon. At each Wesley remained some two weeks. It was from the Moravians that Wesley got the idea of reviving the ancient feast of love, which had long been obsolete.

W.

A Few Questions about Educating
Preachers.

Ought not a man, looking to a profession by which he expects to make money, to bear the expenses of his education? It is an investment which pays.

Ought a man desirous of preparing himself for greatest usefulness in the ministry to be left unhelped in the struggle or required to go in debt for the means of education? By this vocation (not profession) he does not expect to make money. The most lukewarm would be shocked at the proposition of making money.

Is not an educated minister, other things being equal, more influential and more useful than an uneducated minister?

If you aid in the education of one, will you not get back an equivalent in the increased pleasure and benefit of his ministerial service to you and yours?

Will not all the good this servant of God does, by reason of increased power through his education, be due largely to your instrumentality?

Is not the good which the preacher and pastor does, of a large, and wide, and enduring kind? Truth promulgated, sin prevented, souls saved. In eternity the fruit is seen as well as in time.

Would you like to have a partnership and shares in this good work? Do not all our Colleges offer their valuable tuition free to students who are preparing for the ministry? They do.

What is lacking, then, to enable a young man to take a full or partial course? His broad and clothing.

How much might this be for a year? Two or three hundred dollars would cover all.

Are there any worthy young men among us of good mind and morals, well recommended by those who know them, desirous but unable to improve themselves by education, in order to fulfil that ministry to which they feel called? Several.

Who will pledge the amount necessary to send one of these young men to a Methodist College, in order more fully to equip him for the Methodist ministry? Perhaps you can stand the charges of two for one year; or of one for two years.

Can you do as much good with the same money in any other way? Think of it. The idea will bear enlargement and dwelling on.

Send your name to the Editor of the Christian Advocate, and you will be put in communication with the instrument by which, under God's blessing, you may promote the salvation of souls, and live and be doing good when you are dead.

—Nashville Christian Advocate.

The Christian Intelligencer thinks that Methodism in the great cities has lost its evangelizing zeal. It says: "Statistics show that in our large American cities, Methodism, notwithstanding its compact organization, its concentrated life and its grand ambition, is at the most only holding on. Its aggregate membership in New-York to-day is less than it was ten years ago, and in proportion as it has increased the splendor of its sanctuaries, it has ceased, in a measure to be what it once was, the church that preached the Gospel to the poor." This statement is only partially true. In Baltimore, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Boston, Methodism has steadily advanced. In New-York City, we have failed to grow as we ought from the neglect of home missions. Although we enjoy the honor of having led the way in the reformation of the Five Points, we have elsewhere in the city been content to attempt but little. A comprehensive plan of operations is now organized, and is from time to time properly enforced with men and means, it will before long make a new showing for our Church in New-York.—New York Methodist.

CHRISTIAN MIRACLES.—"Miracles," says Fuller, "are the swaddling clothes of the infant churches;" and, we may add, not the garments of the full-grown. They were as the proclamation that the king was mounting his throne; who, however is not proclaimed every day, only at his accession. When he sits acknowledged on his throne the proclamation ceases. They were as the bright clouds which gather round and announce the sun at his first appearing; his mid-day splendor, though as full and fuller indeed of light and heat, knows not those bright heralds and harbingers of his rising. Or they may be likened to the frame-work on which the arch is rounded, which frame-work is taken down as soon as that is completed.—Archbishop Trench.

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT OF THE WORLD.—Bishop Kingsley closes a letter to the North-Western thus:

The London Quarterly Review makes the following showing, for meat, poultry, bread, and beer for one year, in London: seventy-two miles of oxen, ten abreast; one hundred and twenty miles of sheep, do.; seven miles of calves; do.; nine miles of pig—"little pigs"—do.; fifty acres of poultry, close together; twenty miles of hares and rabbits, one hundred abreast; a pyramid of loaves of bread, six hundred feet square and three the height of St. Paul's; one thousand columns of hogsheds of beer, each one mile high.

London contains about the four hundredth part of the population of the earth. The above figures multiplied by 400 give us some idea of the commissary department of our globe.

TWO SIDES OF A STORY.—A French journal gives an amusing illustration of the familiar truth that "accounts differ." By careful study of the Cretan dispatches it has been ascertained that the total loss of the Turks during the present insurrection has been one million five hundred thousand men; of the insurgents, forty men. A similar computation, founded upon the Turkish dispatches, gives a Cretan loss of three million men at the lowest figure, against a Turkish loss of five. One does not often have to split a wider difference than that.

The greatest man is he who chooses the right with invisible resolution; who resists the sorest temptations from within and without, who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully; who is the earnest in storms, and whose reliance on truth, on virtue, on God, is the most, unflinching.

He that sips of many arts drinks of none.

FACULTY OF DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—As a matter of interest to our readers, with whom the name of Dolbear Commercial College has become a household word, we give the names of the present faculty, many of whom it will be seen are distinguished in their special departments:

Prof. F. A. Monroe lectures on commercial law, is a grandson of the distinguished Judge Monroe, of Kentucky, of the U. S. Courts. He is a member of the New Orleans bar; served and crippled for life in the First Louisiana Cavalry. A gentleman of much talent.

George B. Brackett, professor of mathematics, a nephew of the distinguished Rev. Dr. Hawkes, formerly of this city. Prof. Brackett served in the Confederate Artillery under Capt. Beauregard, in the Georgia, and Tennessee campaigns, and is a gentleman of much talent as a mathematician and experienced teacher of twenty-five years standing in the South.

Rev. Geo. W. Stickney, professor of English, a native of Alabama, served as Chaplain during the war in Confederate service—graduate of Columbia College.

Prof. J. B. Griffith, of the book-keeping was a professor in the college before the war, and has had much experience in teaching and in actual business accounts.

Prof. J. W. Stearns is a graduate of the college of last year, and has had much experience in teaching and accounts.

Prof. B. B. Euston, for penmanship, is a native of the British West Indies, and a gentleman of much experience and unsurpassed in his skill and execution.

Prof. J. V. Serureau, for French, from Paris, a gentleman of polished address and great skill in teaching.

Prof. M. Marino, for Spanish and Latin, a native of Cuba, a fine classical scholar and practical teacher.

Rev. A. F. Hoppe, for German or Greek, from Germany, a fine scholar and teacher.

Rufus L. Dolbear, Vice President, and lecturer on book-keeping, exchanges, etc., was born and educated in this city, and is a graduate of this college, went out under Capt. O. Dreux with the first company of volunteers from this city, was detailed by Lieut. Gen. Kirby Smith to correct and keep the books of the Medical Purveyor's Department in Trans-Mississippi after the battle of Mansfield, etc. He has also had entire charge of the books and business of a large commission and wholesale grocery business, etc.

Rufus Dolbear, the President and Founder of the College, is known to the whole South as an original advocate of practical education, and as a writer for the press on all kindred subjects. His predictions with regard to the war, made and published ten years ago, have been fully and sadly verified.

Professors for the Agricultural and Mechanical Departments will soon be elected, also a Professor of Political Economy and Moral Philosophy.

EPISCOPAL VISITATION.

The following is the plan of Episcopal Visitation for 1867-8:

First District.—BISHOP DOUGLASS.
Virginia Conference, at Barboursville, W. Va., Oct. 2d.
North Carolina Conference, at Petersburg, Nov. 13th.
South Carolina Conference, at Wilmington, Nov. 27th.
North Carolina Conference, at Morganton, N. C., Dec. 11th.
Baltimore Conference, at Baltimore, March 5, 1868.

Second District.—BISHOP PIERCE.
Kentucky Conference, at Lexington, Sept. 18th.
Louisville Conference, at Franklin, Oct. 2nd.
North Carolina Conference, at Atlanta, Nov. 13th.
South Carolina Conf., at Savannah, Nov. 27th.
Florida Conf., at Monticello, Fla., Dec. 12th.

Third District.—BISHOP WHITMAN.
Holston Conf., at Cleveland, Tenn., Oct. 23d.
Montgomery Conf., at Opelika, Ala., Dec. 4th.
Mobile Conference, at Marion, Ala., Dec. 11th.

Fourth District.—BISHOP M'LELLAN.
Trinity Conference, at Sulphur Springs, Texas, Oct. 9th.
East Texas Conference, at Rusk, Oct. 23d.
North-West Texas Conf., at Waco, Nov. 6th.
West Texas Conf., at Victoria, Nov. 27th.
Texas Conf., at Houston, Dec. 11th.

Fifth District.—BISHOP MARVIN.
Missouri Conf., at Mason City, Sept. 4th.
St. Louis Conf., at Kansas City, Sept. 18th.
Indian Mission Conf., at Fort Gibson, Oct. 3d.
Arkansas Conf., at Dover, Oct. 30th.
Little Rock Conf., at Des Moines, Nov. 27th.

Sixth District.—BISHOP PAINE.
Tennessee Conf., at Clarksville, Oct. 23d.
Memphis Conf., at Paducah, Nov. 13th.
Mississippi Conf., at Natchez, Nov. 27th.
Louisiana Conf., at New Orleans, Dec. 11th.

Seventh District.—BISHOP KAYANAWH.
Columbia Conf., at Dallas, Oregon, Aug. 28th.
Pacific Conf., at San Jose, Cal., Sept. 15th.

Note.—Bishops Andrew and Early take no regular work, but are expected to do such work as they may be able.

WHEAT CROP OF 1867.—It is estimated that the crop of Wheat just gathered in the United States will amount to 240,000,000 bushels—about 60,000,000 more than that of 1866.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

Yazoo Dist. Meeting.—Miss. Conference.

Met at Sweetwater church, Holmes Co., Miss., Aug 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, '67.

Reports of pastors were read, which indicated, considering the condition of the country, a healthy state of the church within the bounds of the District. Various items in these reports were appropriately referred to the respective committees.

The committee on revivals urged the necessity of united, immediate and earnest effort in this matter.

The report of the committee on religious interests of the colored people, urged the appointment, by the several Quarterly Conferences, of a building committee for the purpose of aiding the colored people in the building of churches, and also in securing titles to the same.

The report likewise advocated the appointment by the annual conference of missionaries, wise, godly men, who shall devote themselves to establishing circuits and building churches upon a permanent basis among them.

The report of the committee on Sunday schools was presented and adopted. The report did not speak encouragingly of this matter. Some schools were reported in a flourishing condition, but in many places there are no Sunday schools at all. A lack of suitable religious literature for the young was complained of, the books at the Publishing House and Depositories, not exactly coming up to the standard demand.

The report on Missions urged especially the payment of that part of the old missionary debt apportioned to Yazoo District, and requested that the Presiding Elder divide the amount to be raised among the several churches thereof.

The report on church property and parsonages suggested that to obtain an efficient Board of Trustees for church property, vacancies occurring among the trustees be filled from the number of stewards. Also, that immediate action be taken to secure parsonages, as the present is the most suitable time to do so, on account of the cheapness of lands.

The report on church publications recommended the *Sunday School Visitor* and New Orleans Christian Advocate to the patronage of the Church. Pending the adoption of this report, several brethren spoke with special favor of the editorials of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, of their high literary and religious tone.

The report from the committee on Church, Camp, and Class meetings, suggested to the stewards of Yazoo District, a system of District Camp-meetings. The report was adopted, and the matter commended to the consideration of the stewards.

LAY REPRESENTATIVES.

The District Stewards, elected the following delegates to the Annual Conference, Stephen Johnson, local preacher, with Samuel Gillespie alternate, J. C. Melton, B. H. McGee, alternate, W. L. King, Burwell Scott, alternate, S. W. Weems, D. G. Pepper, alternate.

Resolved, That we request the Mississippi Annual Conference to memorialize the next General Conference, to so change the law of the Discipline, in the matter of trustees of church property, that the stewards shall compose the board of trustees.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the stewards of the several circuits and stations in this District to endeavor to collect in the beginning of the Conference year, one half of the salary of their preachers.

It was resolved that a District Meeting for Yazoo District be held in the year 1868, at such a time and place as the Presiding Elder and District stewards may select.

Ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the N. O. Christian Advocate.

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

E. H. MOUNGER, Secy.

CHURCH PUBLICATIONS.

Your Committee on church publications would respectfully report,

the church has already published a great many valuable religious, theological, and miscellaneous books, now on sale at our Publishing House, in Nashville, and on the shelves of the Libraries of our preachers and people. They are valuable embodiments of the great principles and doctrines of our holy religion. They contain the masterly defense of the faith once delivered to the saints, which has hushed into silence the gainsayers of the past. These have done a great work, and doing and will long continue to do a great work in their sphere. But ours is a living age. Energy, interest of life, intellectual and spiritual is in an abnormal condition. We must rise to the demand of the exciting times. How shall we do it? Vigilance on the part of our preachers is wanted. Let them in a kindly spirit see to the class of books and periodicals, by which the mind of their flocks are fed. Serious, thoughtful minds will read good books and sound doctrinal tracts, with interest and profit. Let their pastors furnish their charges by borrowing from one for the benefit of another, in these straightened times, or by ordering and selling, or by any other available means.

But the attractive form of church literature which is sought with avidity by all classes of readers, is the periodical, especially the weekly newspapers. The *"Sunday School Visitor,"* published by our Book Agent, at Nashville, has a charm for our juvenile readers that makes it a most welcome "visitor" in every family.

It not only feeds the mind and heart with the milk of the word, but in a high sense educates—the young of our charges, by calling their gifts into healthy exercise in such contributions as interest and edify. The weekly paper catches every eye. The religious newspaper is an unspeakable blessing in every family. Its cheapness, its freshness, its adaptiveness to all the wants of all classes, gives it an importance and value which cannot be overstated. Of this important kind of literature, we are greatly blessed in our own paper, the *New Orleans Christian Advocate*. Its size, its paper, its typography, are a favorable introduction. Nor are we ever disappointed by its contents, fresh, rich in variety and quality, it feeds the mind and heart with good things.

Men of ability and learning pronounce it the best paper on the continent. Competent judges of other denominations pronounce it a most valuable and interesting paper. Our thinking and reading part of our people are charmed, instructed and edified by its weekly contents, and yet it is not circulated among us as it deserves to be. Why? Do the preachers do their duty? Do they show it to the people? Do they point out its rich contents. Do they realize themselves its superiority to all its competitors, and give it a hearty recommendation, or do they damn by faint praise: in view of its intrinsic worth, of its valuable aid to the pastor, and of our relation to your committee, we recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved, We will use our best efforts to increase the circulation of our periodical literature, especially the *Sunday School Visitor* and N. O. C. ADVOCATE.

Respectfully submitted,

W. P. BARTON,
E. H. MOUNGER,
J. G. HAMILTON.

Revival in Montevallo Circuit.

MONTVALLO, Ala., Aug. 13.

Mr. Editor: The Lord has sent the early and the latter rains and the crops are good in this section, and if our garners are not full, affording all manner of store, there is at least a sufficiency for the people another year.

At the same time God has sent showers of grace, and many of the old members of the church have been made to rejoice; the luke-warm have been stirred up, backsliders have been reclaimed, and sinners who have for years resisted all influences brought to bear for their salvation, have been awakened and

happily converted. We are baying in this country one of the most powerful revivals I have ever known; in fact the old members of the church say they have not known such a time since 1825.

Our third Quarterly meeting was held at Ebenezer, 25th July, and continued seven days. Presiding Elder L. M. Wilson was with us during the time. We were also assisted by the local preachers of this work, and others from the Harpersville Circuit. Friday it was thought best to move to Camp Branch, five miles off, which we did, and continued nine days. There were sixty conversions. Forty six whites and three colored joined the church. This revival has reached some of the best families in the country; in fact whole families have been brought in. I have a series of protracted meetings appointed, and trust the good work will go on.

C. L. DOBBS.

Union Springs District Meeting.

Mr. Editor:—The Union Springs district meeting, Montgomery Conference, convened at Pine Level, Montgomery County, Ala., July 18th, 1867, and was presided over by Rev. Jos. B. Cottrell. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. W. M. Motley, of Union Springs. Committees were raised on the following subjects, viz: The state of the church, church extension, Sunday schools, missions, parsonages, finance, education, the Bible cause, and religious literature, on which reports were made.

The delegates elected to the annual Conference are Col. R. H. Powell, of Union Springs, F. A. Boswell, Esq. of Union Circuit, D. A. Rutledge, Esq. of Millville Circuit, and Rev. O. Fleming of Brundidge Circuit. Reserves, Col. H. Peebles, of Union Springs, W. Capers Menefee, of Orion, Lucas Roberts, of Greenville, and Rev. W. C. Rylander, of Ramer circuit. The meeting was one of unusual interest, both in regard to the business transacted and the religious interest of the occasion.

There were seventy-three members in all in attendance, (13 pastors 15 local preachers and 45 laymen), the citizens of Pine Level entertained the meeting with a generous and liberal hospitality.

Aug. 5th, 1867. J. M. S.

Alexandria, Aug. 9th, 1867.

Mr. Editor:—I have just closed a meeting of five days, at Liberty Chapel, Alexandria Circuit, which resulted in ten accessions to the church, and many happily converted to God, the church greatly strengthened, and built up. Brothers Wynn, Bolt, Bellamy, and Collier, worked faithfully. May the Lord bless their labors elsewhere as here.

There will be a camp meeting held at Liberty Chapel, 27 miles from Alexandria, on the Claiborne road, commencing Oct. 15th. The preachers and people generally are invited to attend. H. C. WHITE.

From the Saturday Review.

DONKEY POWER.

The steam engine is the most valuable discovery of modern times, and has taken its place on a sort of religious pedestal amongst us, as the great English idol. Everybody, from Mr. Lowe downwards, has taken his turn at chanting its praises, and pointing out the benefits that it confers upon mankind. Since its introduction our standard of pace seems completely altered. It is not only that we travel quicker, or make more elastic shirts in an hour than we used to do; but the whole business of the world, moral, social, and intellectual, is proportionately quickened. Mr. Kinglake's Pasha, whose leading notion about the English was that they were a wonderful people, and that all was done by steam, fell into a natural and pardonable, though erroneous, view of things. Steam power is, to a certain extent, the measure of all human motion, in the field of thought as well as in the field of action. The truth is so very obvious that we are in great danger of forgetting that there is another power, quite as valuable and useful as steam, by means of which most of the business of the world is transacted. It is not merely steam power that pulls us all along. Donkey power does the largest portion of the work, and if there is any room for a second English idol on the same pedestal as the steam-engine, the second idol ought to be that useful animal

who devotes himself to the monotonous labor of drawing the social cart when nobody is watching him. His presence acts, in every possible department of life, as a happy and important check on the rival motive power of steam. Instead of being unequally yoked together, steam power and donkey power for most purposes make a team of rare merit and real value, and tend to correct each other's failings. When the more excitable of the pair is forging unduly ahead, the sober reluctance of the other to stir a single inch faster than he can help, readjusts the balance of motive energy, and keeps the social body to that steady, wise, deliberate step which constitutes the true glory of a free and independent country. If Mr. Kinglake's Eastern Pasha had known more of England he would not have summed us up in the terse sentence, "Whizz, whizz. All by steam!" The truer formula would have been less one-sided. "Whizz! Whizz! Trot! Trot! Half by steam and half by donkeys."

Any one who reflects for a moment on the vast proportion of the business of life which is necessarily made up of a sort of humdrum dry routine will not feel disposed to quarrel with donkey power, or to think very lightly of its uses. The fate of Phaeton is a type of what would happen on a large scale if all our carts were carriages, and all our donkeys were converted suddenly into horses of the sun.

It is absolutely essential to the welfare of the community that it should be able to employ largely in its service men and women who are contented to live and die in "obscurity," and to maintain throughout their course an unambitious humble pace. The misfortune would be incalculable if every banker's clerk were seized with the noble desire of arriving at the dignity of a Cabinet Minister, or if every village curate dreamt at night of future lawn. One of the most distressing and useless spectacles that can ever be witnessed is the sight of a man whose natural powers are more limited than his ambition, and who can neither go by steam, nor content himself with going like the donkey that he is. Happily the spectacle is an exceptional one. Though no rational being is devoid of the instinctive wish to rise a little above the level on which he starts, as a rule a little rise is all that we desire, as it is certainly all that we deserve. The consequence is that the work is done well and evenly. Most people acquiesce in the view of the Catechism that there is a particular sphere for which they are born and to which they may be said to have been called, and cheerfully adopt in practice the view with which it is desirable that they should be impressed. The world's private soldiers are content never to become officers, and the ensigns and lieutenants are aware that they will not live to command an army or even a brigade. Everybody thus falls early in life into a settled groove, and spins quietly down it at the minimum rate required of him by his superiors, well knowing that to spin faster would disarrange the machine and do no earthly benefit to himself. Perhaps one of the best instances of that happy humdrum work to which we owe a great deal, and about which we hear very little, is the laborious industry of the clever and often learned man who compile catalogues of the documents stored up in our public offices. Reading and indexing old records and charters, none of which perhaps are of any positive interest to the readers; is an employment to which numbers of people give up their existence. Those who are so employed must be accurate, painstaking, and methodical. The occupation is one that brings little fame or emolument with it, and it takes the whole lives of many men to produce a catalogue which the student tosses by carelessly after consulting it, without thinking once of all the pains that have gone to make it. If the demon of restless ambition got loose among them, it is difficult to believe that they could be satisfied with building up slowly, and brick by brick, some monument of dull erudition, which when it is finished will never bear their names, or bring them the least posthumous renown. In some ways Providence is very kind to the bookworm and the compiler. It gives him after a while a fictitious excitement and interest in his own labors. Men become intoxicated with the dust of old libraries and musty manuscripts, just as the opium-eater is carried by the fumes of his narcotic into a special and unreal world of his own, into which no one else can enter. Even if they observe that the world half despises them for all the benefits they do it, they are content to think that it is the world, and not themselves, which is the victim of hallucination.

Happily for mankind, energy, however spent, seems well spent in the eyes of the spender, and many an antiquary feels that his whole existence would be crowded and complete if he could manage to dis-

cover where Caesar landed on the coast of Britain, or where Hannibal crossed the Alps. In literature, in commerce, and in study the same law obtains. The mass of our contemporaries, without knowing it, are all wearing out their powers contentedly and usefully, very much as the children of Egypt, in Mr. Poynter's famous picture in this year's Academy, may be seen toiling away under the weight of an enormous Sphinx that is being carried to its pedestal. An ancient historian relates the effect produced upon an Oriental king by a little circumstance that happened when the last massive stone of a temple was hoisted into its place. One of the obscure drawers, who had painfully spent his strength under the burden, at the end heaved his life out in a great sigh. Any one who chooses to look round him in the world will see the same kind of sight everywhere. Thousands seem to live and die in the harness of uneventful routine. The intellectual edifices which our children are destined to enjoy will have been raised for the most part, not by steam, but by donkey power.

Nowhere is this more evident than in the story of those amongst us who devote themselves consistently to what is called "doing good." A life of professional philanthropy has, for those who embrace it, a variety of little pleasures. There is a certain amount of fussiness and restlessness about it which cheers and animates the philanthropic donkey while he plods along his weary way. It would be a grave injustice to assert that philanthropists of the best sort are as inferior to other people in mental qualities as they are often superior to them in singleness of aim and self-devotion. Many noble natures have dignified, and many noble names been inscribed upon, the dull roll of professional philanthropists.

But there is, on the other hand, a considerable portion of the work of philanthropy which is generally done, and which can indeed only be done well, by donkey power. The results attained seem in general to be so enormously out of proportion to the labor given, that a man of great genius or intellectual activity would be soon discouraged. The duty of sitting day by day in a sick-room, for example, is one of the most hopeless and painful duties to which any rational being ever can devote himself. There are some excellent men and women who do little else for years. The task of visiting the poor, especially in country places, is another task which is as distasteful, and as apparently devoid of any positive fruit.

Yet there are those who have dedicated themselves to the mission, dreary as it is, and who go on performing it from day to day with praiseworthy zeal, and with a freshness of spirit which to others who play a more stirring part in the world appears almost miraculous. The parson or the doctor who, in the wilds of a provincial neighborhood, slaves at this sort of occupation sacrifices something for it. He falls in the rear of the intellectual movement of his time. He has not leisure to follow the latest discoveries of science. He knows nothing of the new ideas which have been carrying his professional colleagues a hundred miles ahead of him during the hours that he has been standing still over the bedside of the poor. He never perhaps advances a step beyond the theology, or the nostrums of his fathers. Gradually, as far as his mental powers are concerned, he sinks into the unenviable condition of a fruit or a vegetable. If he is a parson, a serious grow every Sunday longer and more deadly dull. Educated people can scarcely listen to him with tolerable patience. If he ever emerges from his obscurity on to the public stage, he is very likely to commit some intellectual folly, to denounce some book that he has never read and could not understand, to protest against the horribles of some High Church Bishop or some Broad-Church philosopher of whose tenets he is profoundly incapable to judge, or to sign some memorial which is got up by the Philistines of a country district. His long devotion to practical matters has made him the equal in all intellectual matters of his own church-wardens, or of the ladies of his village clothing club. And if, instead of being a parson, he is a doctor, his lot would only differ in essential points. He would still be dragging and bleeding away in the most approved fashion of the ancients. Newer lights would not have penetrated to his consulting room; and he would be as far behind his London contemporaries as if he were a Galen, or an Hippocrates with gold-headed cane. The good and serious work which such men do in their day is the direct result of donkey power. Had they gone by steam, their fortunes would be very different. The parson might have been either the hope or terror of his Church; he would perhaps have risen to the eminence of a party champion, or of a leader of theo-

logical thought. He might have lived to throw some light on the difficulties of his age,—have covered some new manuscript, have destroyed some old-fashioned illusion. The doctor might, in manner, have invented either a disease or a new operation, and either capacity have contributed to the march of science and the manifold welfare of mankind. They have done instead has been ably and worthily done; but work, however honest, could have been done by donkeys.

There is no branch of human affairs in which donkey power is not to be seen performing the humble mission. Politics and literature are as much indebted to philanthropy and religion. Perhaps may be taken as one of the happiest instances of the success of the combination of the donkey and the steam engine. Great changes in the social arena are never so prosperously achieved as when they are the result of a satisfactory compromise between the two. So far from finding the banishment between them ought to thank heaven upon knees that both exist, and are recently destined to exist together all time. If the world were governed as Plato and M. Comte wished, by philosophers, change never would be stable, and even where revolution of thought would lead to a reaction. As it is, great changes are accomplished by regular law, the results of which are far more satisfactory. Some twenty or thirty years before the final plunge is taken, steam power begins to shoot ahead with startling velocity. The philosophers who on the engine whistle, the enthusiasts who feed the furnace, and if steam had everything its own way, the machine would be the declivity at railroad pace. Once over, the less active portion of the community would be dissatisfied at the abrupt transition into which they had been so abruptly hurried. They would forever be endeavoring to retrace their steps, and to the force which dragged them forward. Instead of this undesirable collection of things, the twenty or thirty years are at present usefully employed in modulating the power of the philosophers to the donkey power of the engineers. Gradually and slowly donkey power brings up the train towards the edge of the formidable precipice. There is no excitement and no till just at the last moment there a little pull, and the community which was at the top finds itself at the bottom. Nobody is at all concerned, and the donkeys, after a moment of surprise, begin to pace peacefully again on the grass grows underneath. The reason so little harm has been done is entirely—though skeptics may fume to see it—to the fact that descent has been approached in sober pace. People have had to weigh the real advantages of all, and to provide against all possible dangers. And when it comes they accept it without resentment without any undue reluctance, without a burning sense of anything to those who have led them to it. It cannot be said that it is a great advantage to the body, and the credit of it ought to be given to those whose wisdom and even tardiness of progress advantage is partly due.

The benefits conferred by donkey power on the world of letters are not less conspicuous. Though persons are in the habit too often forgetting how much donkey power it takes to make the literature of a country or the journalism of a country worth anything. No first book would ever be written, or it had been preceded by a regular dull ones, out of which the great author has been able to gather materials for his purpose. Perhaps no modern work gives a more complete example of what literary genius is like than Gibbon's. But Gibbon is, after all, only a brilliant analysis of the obscure labors of men whose work in the world was over as soon as they furnished Gibbon with stuff to work on. The old cartwrights and masons whose very names only survive as far as our ordinary knowledge of them goes, in his witty notes, were his hewers of wood and drawers of water. Poetasters in every age lived, and fatigued the ears of the contemporaries, for the sole end of furnishing a future writer with a summate power with a stray line which to base an hypothesis or a hypothesis merely an illustration. The logicians of fearful dullness and fixity spent years in writing manuals, some one passage of which alone accidentally becomes of use for an epigram or a historical allusion. Donkey power has produced the block, though steam has fashioned it at last into its last form. Moreover else is ungrateful to donkey power, literary men have no business to be so, and their thanks are due to the voluminous and patient slaves of the lamp who have risen to the eminence of a party champion, or of a leader of theo-

THE POWER OF LIFE.

One year a day leaf-bud
Peeped from the old leaf's stalk,
And all through the noisy winter
Heard the wild winds talk.

And then them raving and boasting
How they swept dead things away;
But only kept growing, growing,
It could wait. It was stronger than they.

For the power of life was stirring
To life's strength within,
Flowing, ever silently growing,
Through all the storm and din.

Now, one fair spring morning,
The power of life will wake;
It will touch it, will softly kiss it,
Till its last slight fetters break.

The old leaf will fall, and the leaf sheath,
The young leaf spread and green,
And gaze on the sun in his beauty
Without a veil between.

For the Lord of Life is working,
And His strongest force is life;
Ever with death it wagers
Silent, victorious strife.

And truth is stronger than falsehood,
And needs but an open field;
That Love is stronger than hatred,
And Love will never yield.

God is Love, and He liveth;
And Life is His living breath;
And one breath of Life is stronger
Than all the hosts of Death.

WM. C. THOMAS, Esq.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

The death of Wm. C. Thomas,
is an event which will affect
the hearts of thousands of the best

people in the Southern States. He
lived the companions of his
youth, and the friends of his mature

life, and even to the last mo-
ments of his declining age, he was
companionable and kind, so at-
tention to the young, and so thor-
oughly the Christian gentleman, in

his relations in life, that it is
scarcely too much to say, every-
body was his friend. His light shone
on everything and everybody

about him, and that was indeed an
invaluable heart that did not open in
his presence and rejoice in the shi-
ne of his love. It would require

volume to do justice to his memo-
ry, and if well and earnestly writ-
ten by a capable pen, it would be
of inestimable value to the

church of Christ.
He was born in Edgefield District,
Nov. 14th, 1780, and died on the

24th day of June, 1867, at the
age of his son-in-law, Wm. C.
Dowdell, in Auburn, Lee County,

Georgia. During his later years, having
abandoned all active business on
account of the increasing weight of

age, and enjoyed, a common house
with Mr. Dowdell and his youngest
daughter Elizabeth, he had but re-
moved to Auburn, with

the constant watch-care and
devotion of these children were
entirely due to a parent so ex-
ercised by every virtue which can

and dignify humanity. His
supplied. He "died in his
bed" and it was "made" by a hand
gentle as the rosy breath of the

angel. He died like old Jacob
talking with God and prophes-
ying to his children and people.

As he lived, "the friend of
all," in sympathy with Christ and
his friends. In life and in death,

his whole character, and his man-
ner blended the simplicity of in-
nocent childhood with patriarchal

gravity. His Christian friends
naturally associated him with Pa-
trarchs and Prophets, and Apostles,

and he was his daily companions,
and many years before he went to salute
him in "the better land." His

life was simple, earnest Christian
life. There was no materialism in
it. It was "living faith" that "work-
ed by love, and purified the heart"

—realized "the substance of
things hoped for." It was perhaps
single-eyed and luminous as any

man's faith since the days of Car-
not, with whose character it is
difficult, not to associate, that of my

dear and venerable friend. Its
main was ever full and flowed
like a perpetual stream, fertilizing

the joy was often like the eves-
ing of the transfiguration. He lived
on "daily bread," and it was en-
ough and instructive to see, how

very stones were made bread to
satisfy his hunger. Every rock in the wilderness
drilled its water of life at the touch
of his rod. The ravens fed him.

There is scarcely a page of his

New Testament that does not bear
the marks of his thoughtful devo-
tion. Scarcely a verse which at
some time had not been to him, "a

well in the desert." The Bible was,
to him—a charged electrical battery.
He never touched it without elic-
iting the "live fire." His house was

a house of prayer and of praise.—
Mighty preaching did he, in many
exhortations; Strangers beheld and
wondered. Friends and kindred

wept with joy. His refined hospi-
tality shone like a halo around the
light which ever burned upon the
altar of family prayer. To be like

him, as he was "like Christ," to live
like him, to love and be patient like
him—to walk, and work, and pray,

and shout, and weep, and praise,
and die like him, is the utmost that
any one in the large circle of his
family and friends can hope for.

His mortal remains repose in my
family burying ground, at the grave-
yard in Auburn. I had rather have
them there than those of a king,

and that king my ancestor. O, God
of my father, and my friend, that
after mingling my dust with his, I
may rise with him and be with him

forever! But I anticipate.
The early education of Mr. Thomas,
was defective. Before he was 12
years of age, he lost his father. He

had been taught to "read and write,
and cypher." Beyond this, he had
not gone, when he was thrust out in-
to the world to make his bread, in-
heriting from his father, only two

small negroes, whose hire amounted,
all told, to thirty-six dollars a year.
He had been accustomed to a plen-
tiful, comfortable home, and the

care of a loving mother, and deeply
pious father. These memories were
more precious and of more value to
the friendless orphan boy, than

lands and houses, silver and gold.
He wrought bravely at his trade of
a carpenter, encountering the vicis-
situdes of fortune. He had a

wealthy relative in Augusta, who,
on one occasion, by kind offices and
affectionate nursing, when he was
thrown sick and helpless, on his

care saved his life—but it did not
probably occur to him, that the poor
boy needed to be educated, and

shielded from ills worse than death.
He passed to the associations of the
billiard room, and the race track,
with no settled home, no one to care

for him, but the orphan's God—the
God of his father, who brought him
safely through these perils. Again
he wrought at his trade.

At about twenty-one years of age,
he married Miss Whitehead, and
commenced planting. After her
death, he married her sister. After

having had been two years a
seeker of religion, at twenty-eight
years of age, he found the precious
treasure. For three score years he

watched, and prayed, and wrought,
and put his Lord's money to using.
He sowed, and reaped, what he
sowed. Religion was his fortune—

his joy, his crown, his "exceeding
great reward." It blessed him, in
all things temporal and spiritual,

and was a blessing to the life of
every one with whom he was asso-
ciated. The most distinguished
preachers drank at his fountain, and

were refreshed. His old faithful
African slave, Robbin, drank too,
and rejoiced in Christ. All were
the beneficiaries of his estate—and

it was a large estate. "Wisdom's
costly merchandise."
"And gold is dross compared to her."

Our beloved "uncle Thomas" was
a public spirited man, and a useful
one to the country and church. He
had educated himself in practical

knowledge of men and things, and
was wise in business. His maxims
were science. His observations full
of the significance of philosophical

investigation.
He was an ardent patriot of the
old school of Jeffersonian Republi-
canism, and a devoted friend of

the Southern Confederacy. Its
overthrow was a severe trial of his
faith, but he found it in his heart,

to leave his country in the hands of
a faithful and merciful Creator. Stand-
ing in the shadow of the cross, he
realized that not all the storms of

earthly war can shake the founda-
tions of "the city of God."
He was at one time a magistrate
in Georgia. Afterwards a judge of

the Inferior Court—for many years
an excellent class-leader, and for
many more an efficient steward of
the church.

He was a very thorough Method-
ist, and delighted in the theological
writings of the Wesleys and Dr.
Adam Clark.

His friendship for the preachers
was earnest, confiding, generous
and thoughtful.

Though singularly unsuspicious,
he was not easily imposed upon,
long at a time. Dwelling himself
in the light, those who came near

to him necessarily were exposed to
observation.
Most of his children were with
him in his last moments. He

sailed so gradually into death that
it was going to "sleep in Jesus."
For a short time before he expired
he was unconscious. He was mar-
ried four times during his long

life; one of his wives was the daugh-
ter of Smith Cotton, Esq. His last mar-
riage was to Miss Catherine Hub-
bard Dowdell, on the 3rd of October,

1828, with whom he lived happily
for nearly thirty-five years, and un-
til her death a few years ago. She
was a remarkable woman of great

good sense, deep piety, and generous,
gentle affections—"a help meet"
for him in every sense. All the
preachers and the sick in the neigh-

borhood, the poor and the wayfarer
knew her, in the continual ministra-
tions of love. Her praise is "in all
the churches." He and "Aunt

Catharine" have had a joyful re-
union where "they neither marry,
nor are given in marriage, but are
as the angels of God in heaven."

He was a man of cautious obser-
vation, clear conception and sound
judgment. He was a humble man
—a modest one; and yet no man

was more sensitive in the vindica-
tion of his conscious merit, or threw
around virtue the defenses of a nob-
ler dignity. His advice was

always worth attention.
To his intimate acquaintances
the following graphic picture of a
note-worthy peculiarity already

sufficiently alluded to, from the
pen of his daughter, Mrs. Wm. C.
Dowdell, will be interesting. "It is
wonderful how he has improved

every page of the New Testament.
I cannot read it without on every
column seeing something that is
particularly connected with his re-

ligious experience. The different
scenes and incidents in the life of
our Lord you know have furnished
his fireside themes for the last

twenty-five or thirty years. To day,
this saying of the Master was found-
ful of meaning; and a fountain of
living water to his living soul:

Tomorrow some other of his appa-
rently indifferent words became to
him, equally luminous and life-giv-
ing. He was thus in almost con-

stant communion with the loved
Master. One of these spiritual re-
velations he seemed never to forget."
He learned much from the con-

versation of even inferior Chris-
tians. I once found him deploring
his want of faith. Among other
things he said speaking of a cer-

tain time when he had been happy
in the Lord, I thought myself, at
the time, to be very happy, but
have since feared the fire was all

"sparks of my own kindling." I do
not know but that it was the work
of my own imagination. What do
you think of it Cousin William? I

replied, "I think, uncle Thomas,
that there is a very simple way of
settling that question. Do you remember
any other occasion when you imagined

yourself happy? Perhaps you can
now repeat that operation? Try if
you can! He pondered a moment.
He replied "I see it all." The ad-

versary has been touching me. I
was happy. No man can imagine
himself to be so." Often until his
death, he would dwell delighted

upon that conversation and say
"Oh no! No imagination in the
case! Jesus is precious to my soul!
Did not the two disciples on their

way to Emmaus realize their "heart
burn" with him, while he "talked"
with them "by the way?"

Mrs. Dowdell adds. There was
only one thing that I ever knew
him to allow to distress his mind.
This was, when he felt himself, as

he termed it to be "serving alone"—
the Master for a time having with-

drawn himself. He too found the
Christian life a warfare. There
were thorns in his path, doubts to
harrass, trials of faith, temptations

and heaviness. But he fought "a
good fight" and has obtained the
victory.

Wm. C. Thomas is not dead! Such
men never die. They enter into
"the rest prepared for the people of
God." Even in this life the germs

of their immortal joy spring visibly
from their decaying mortality.
Their orbit circles out of our sight,
beyond the horizon of time into the

blissful amplitudes of eternal life!
Not dead! but "sleeping in Jesus!"
Radiant "crown of righteousness"
is not for the dead! "Mark, the per-

fect man and behold the upright,
for the end of that man is peace."
My Father's friend and my friend.
Farewell! "till that day!" "Let

me die the death of the righteous,
and let my last end be like his!"
I have not intended eulogy of the
dear, good old apostolic man, who

has ceased to move visibly among
us. Those who knew him will ap-
prove what I have written. Those
who understand our relations could

not expect less. Those who know
nothing of either, will perhaps toler-
ate a tribute to exemplary Chris-
tian worth, that looks as earnestly

to the good of others, as to the fond
desire of erecting a befitting memo-
rial to a consecrated memory.

"Thus star by star declines,
Till all are passed away,
"As morning high and higher shines
To pure and perfect day,
"Nor sink those stars in empty night,
But hide themselves in heaven's own light."

Wm. F. SANFORD.
The Hills (near) Auburn, Lee, Co.
Ala., August 8th, 1867.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.
A sad death, but a safe one.

The following just tribute to the
memory of an excellent lady, is from
the pen of Dr. Rice, Editor of the
Presbyterian Index, of this city.

Much more might have been truth-
fully said of this estimable lady,
but in this community where she
was so well known, little was need-

ed to emblazon her memory: her
memorial is in the hearts of the
many who knew her by her deeds
of kindness and charity.

As stated below, Mrs. Carter had
an humble and self-disparaging
view of her religious attainments;
and though she spent more time in

prayer and reading the Bible than
most Christians, such was her ideal
of Christian character, that she al-
ways adjudged herself below it.

And though she had been for three
years a member of our church on
probation, she had never felt that
she ought to come formally into full

membership. Yet she exhibited
the most indubitable evidence of a
work of grace in her heart. But as
Dr. R. States, that assurance she

had so long and earnestly sought in
life, came graciously to her support
in death. "Do not weep for me, I
am going to heaven." Such words of

confidence she had never spoken be-
fore; but now, under the hand of
death, the Lord gave her faith to
use them!

"They that seek shall find," saith
the Lord. J. HAMMON.
Mobile, Aug. 15th, 1867.

Death of Mrs. Dr. Jesse Carter.
Never have our feelings been
more excited or our sympathies more

profoundly stirred, than by the sad
dispensation of Providence toward
the family of our beloved brother
and friend, Dr. Jesse Carter.

About two o'clock in the morning
of August 10th, Mrs. Carter thought
that she heard some thief or bur-
glar in the house, she went a part

of the way down the stairs, and listen-
ing she became more fully con-
vinced that her apprehensions were
well founded. She then went to

the room adjoining her own, where
her son Jesse was sleeping, he hav-
ing occupied that room on account
of an attack of sickness, in order

that he might receive his mother's
watchful care in case he should
grow worse. She approached his
bed in silence, lest the attention of

the thief, whom she supposed to be
in the house, should be attracted by
the sound of her voice. Approach-
ing the bed on which her son lay

asleep she threw up the mosquito
bar and seized him with both hands
to awaken him. The family were
convinced that several attempts

had been made, previously, to break
into the house, and the young man
therefore slept with a small pistol

under his pillow. Feeling his moth-
er's hands upon him, and thus
roused suddenly from a sound sleep,
deepened by the action of opium

which had been prescribed for him
by his physician, he suddenly drew
the pistol and fired, calling at the
same time his mother, that there

was robbers in the house. He con-
tinued to cry out robbers, robbers,
until the screams of his sister, who
had a better understanding of the

fatal mistake, and the calm assur-
ance of his mother that it was she
who had been shot, roused him to
a sense of the dread calamity which

had befallen them.
The little pistol ball, which hard-
ly seemed sufficient to have inflicted
any serious injury, had penetrated

the neck, and running to the right,
had severed the carotid artery, so
that she died from bleeding in about
ten minutes. She alone was calm

and self-possessed, and it was she
herself who gave to the afflicted
family a full explanation of the
whole occurrence. She related

every circumstance as calmly and
clearly as she could have done if
speaking of another. We will not
draw the veil from that most touch-
ing and tender scene. It is enough

to say that she seemed to take in,
at a glance, the whole case, in all
its relations. She assured her son
in the tenderest manner that she

had nothing to forgive. That she
understood perfectly the nature of
the accident. With characteristic
self-forgetfulness she spent her last

moments in the kindest
efforts to comfort her poor boy, and
to shield him from blame. She said
just the things which when recalled

to mind would tend to deepen the
tenderness while they would miti-
gate the bitterness of his grief.
With almost her latest breath she

made her sister understand that she
had roused him by taking hold of
him without speaking, or endeavor-
ing to awaken him by her voice.

She passed away so peacefully
and calmly that her friends thought
that she had only fainted; but when
the physicians, who had been hasti-

ly summoned, arrived, they found
that her pure, unselfish spirit had
fled.

We now turn from these and
seek, to recall pleasing memories
of our friend. Having had the
most favorable opportunities of

knowing her well, as a favored in-
mate of her house, we can truly
say, that she was the most unselfish
person, whom we have ever known.

Of her religious life we could say
much, but a word must suffice. Al-
though often doubtful of her own
spiritual state, she exhibited many

of the most attractive graces of the
Christian character. She sincerely
sought the Lord, with strong faith
in the truth of his word, and none

who knew her could doubt that the
most beautiful and lovely traits of
her character were the fruits of
grace in the heart. When the last

trying hour came so suddenly, she
calmly and confidently spoke of go-
ing to heaven, as to a happy home
where she was sure of a joyful wel-

come.

Religious Intelligence.

REVIVALS IN ARKANSAS.—We make
the following extract from the Ar-
kansas Christian Advocate of the 5th
inst.

Please say to the friends of Zion
that we have just closed an interest-
ing meeting at Shoal Creek, on the
Roseville circuit which lasted eight

days resulting in 41 conversions,
and twenty-nine accessions to the
M. E. Church South.

The members of the church were
also greatly revived, and a number
of penitents were left at the altar,
some of them deeply affected.

While the Lord continues to bless
us and revive his work among us,
we will continue to publish the in-
teresting news, to the lovers of

Zion, through the Advocate. I com-
menced a meeting at Russell's S. H.
Friday the 26th, which closed last
night. It was indeed a time of

great preciousness. The Lord was
with us in convicting, converting
and sanctifying power. There were
a goodly number of conversions and

seventeen joined the church.
We had a glorious time on Bayou
Metre Circuit at Cypress valley.
We had 11 accessions and several

conversions as bright as I ever saw.
The church was greatly revived.

REVIVAL IN BENTONVILLE ARKANSAS.
The Rev. S. H. Buchanan reports in
the Banner of Peace, an interesting
revival in the Cumberland church-

es in Bentonville, and at Pea Ridge,
in the month of June. A meeting
of eleven days at the former place,
resulted in twenty-four professions

of religion, and twenty-two acces-
sions to the church, and at the lat-
ter place there were twelve addi-
tions.

is where we are glad, both in
temporal as well as in spiritual
matters. While He sends a
Spirit in refreshing showers upon

the Church and people, He is also
blessing us with refreshing showers
of rain, which are making the earth
yield an abundant increase.—Cen-

tersville Express.

A NEW TRANSLATION.—According
to the Halifax Witness, the Rev.
Donald Morrison, missionary of the
Presbyterian Church of Nova Scot-

ia, has recently rendered the Gos-
pel of St. Mark into the Vernacular
of the Island, and the people have
received it with unfeigned satisfac-

tion. Other portions will now be
prepared, and it is hoped that in a
few years there may be a transla-
tion of the entire New Testament.

The portion published was printed
at Sydney.

LUTHERAN.—JUBILEE YEAR.—On
the 31st of October, it will be 350
years since Luther nailed his Theses
to the door of the Castle church at

Wittenburg. The Joint Synod of
Ohio has determined to celebrate
this 7th Jubilee by calling upon all
the members of their churches to

make thank-offerings unto the Lord
for the Reformation and its invalua-
ble blessings. These donations are
to be devoted to the endowment of

Capital University and the Theolog-
ical Seminary at Columbus.

FRIENDS.—At the recent annual
meetings of the Society of Friends,
held in London, it was reported
that there were 6474 males and

PUBLISHING COMMITTEES.

FOR MOBILE CONFERENCE:

Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D.,
Rev. A. H. Mitchell, D.D.,
Rev. Theo. W. Dorman, D.D.

FOR MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE:

Rev. M. S. Andrews,
Rev. William A. Shepard,
Rev. J. E. Cottrell.

FOR MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE:

Rev. W. H. Watkins, D.D.,
Rev. H. H. Montgomery,
Rev. William P. Barton.

FOR LOUISIANA CONFERENCE:

Rev. J. C. Keener, D.D.,
Rev. J. E. Walker, D.D.,
Rev. Linus Parker.

New Orleans:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1867.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.—We are frequently receiving enquiries upon this point. We have scarcely lost anything by the mails, and consider them safe. The risk at any rate will be ours.

WE ARE STILL ASKED shall we forward money by mail? Answer, YES. The Agent will notice, as above, that the risk is not his.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—For the week ending Sunday, 18th, there were 26 deaths from yellow fever. Since that date the deaths from this disease have averaged from 10 to 12 per day.

New Advertisements.

SOMERVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE. Dr. R. H. Rivers is at the head of this School—a fact which sufficiently commends and endorses the institution. The situation is in one of the most delightful and salubrious parts of Tennessee. Those to whom the school is accessible need look no farther, for the best of facilities for the education of their daughters. Few men are as well fitted by scholastic attainments, and long experience as Dr. Rivers for the education of young ladies.

PABHAM & BLUNT.—The advertisement of this firm is renewed in this week's issue. These gentlemen are worthy of all confidence and patronage. The least that we can say for them is, that we wish we had a hundred bales of the staple to consign to them. They would be well sold and faithfully accounted for.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. Our readers are referred to the advertisement of this institution. It is of long standing and known throughout the South. It has, indeed, a national reputation, and its graduates are found in all the circles of business and commerce. A diploma from the Dolbear Commercial College is one of the best testimonials of competency for business, and will go far to ensure its possessor a respectable and lucrative situation. We are disposed to think that no education is complete, without a thorough knowledge of accounts and business. We know of no institution which affords greater facilities for acquiring a thorough business education.

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.—We call attention to the advertisement of this institution. President Wright is known to be an excellent and successful teacher of youth. He has had long experience. We have often heard parents speak in commendation of the Port Gibson Academy.

THE CONFERENCE COLLECTION.

The original object of this collection was to make up the deficiencies in the claims of the effective preachers, and to meet the disciplinary allowance of the superannuated preachers, and of the widows and orphans of preachers who have died in the regular itinerant work. In most of the Conferences, we believe, the deficiencies of effective preachers are thrown out, and the money raised is divided amongst the widows, orphans, and superannuates. With these discrimination is allowed, and the Board of Finance of each Annual Conference is to distribute the moneys collected "according to their best judgment of their several necessities."

In our present Discipline we have the word *salary* in place of old term *allowance*. "Quarterage," and "quarterage claim," have no longer existence or significance in the financial economy of our Church. There is, therefore, no amount fixed by the law of the Church, and the only principle by which the funds are to be applied is exhibited in question 19 of the regular Minute business. "What amounts are necessary?" and in section VI, on the support of the ministry, where "their several necessities" determine the distribution. So meagre are the collections for this fund that our Boards of Finance are compelled to give the words "necessary" and "necessities" their most rigid construction, and are then rarely able to pay more than a small per cent. of what, under this severe discrimination, they have allowed.

None but the very necessitous are generally allowed anything, and they do not usually get one-half of the amount they are known to require. And this statement applies under the old standard of claims, when the superannuate and his wife were never allowed more than \$150 each; widows \$150, and orphans a mere pittance according to age. These sums are likely still to determine the maximum of "their necessities," when it is evident that they fall far short of anything like the barest support.

We have not the statistics at hand to enable us to determine how many claimants there are, but within the limits of our circulation there are a good many. We make an appeal for them, because we know their poverty and dependence, and because they cannot speak for themselves. They are looking to the Church which justly owes them a support, and they ought not to be disappointed. We have often felt shame as well as grief at the Conference, when the names of these worn-out veterans have been called, and when the list of widows and orphans is passing through the annual sifting. Infirm old age, desolate widowhood, helpless orphanage, and nothing in the treasury to send cheerfulness and comfort to their sorrowful hearts and impoverished homes. This class is probably more in need of help now, than in other years. They partake deeply of the troubles of the times, and their dependence is more absolute, their claims more imperative than ever.

If one collection must give way to another, let this have the preference. We believe no other object needs to suffer by urging this, but if it be so, let the Conference fund be secured. It is a matter of most pressing urgency, and we have confidence in the justice as well as the generosity of the Methodist people. At any rate the preachers can do their duty, present these claims, and take up collections in every church to meet them. Our worn-out elders in the ministry have a right to ask this effort at our hands, and our brethren who have fallen in the work, have left their wives and children to our care. No trust can

be more sacred, no obligation more binding.

May they not look to us in vain. No congregation or individual is worthy of our communion who will not respond to an appeal on this subject, nor ought the character of any pastor to pass without censure, who has neglected to press this matter upon the attention of his people.

HOMEWARD.

There has been quite a revival of Camp Meetings in Maryland as well as farther North. The months of August and September will be taken up by the Southern Methodists, of Maryland, in attending these long established and well-tried means of church enlargement. A protracted meeting is a neighborhood affair, but camp-meetings bring several counties together. They are as great an institution for keeping a congregation constantly under fire as was the Jewish feast of Tabernacles. The original style of camping has been modified, throughout the North and Middle States, by introducing canvases instead of board tents, and by allowing visitors to entertain themselves. Huge boarding tents are provided for transient persons; and combination tents of individuals, belonging to several circuits and stations, making up the encampment, leave nothing for the ordinary tenter to do but take care of his own family, and go to the stand at the sound of the horn. The moral power of this sort of meeting is much less than with us. Where there are no boarding tents, but every tent holder for the time becomes a host, and with the zeal of a politician goes out and compels everybody on the ground to come in and partake of "the fat and the sweet," three times a day, "strangers" sit down gladly, and are put in immediate sympathy with the meeting, first of all, through the Christian grace of hospitality. This costs a little more than the take-care-of-yourself plan, but the yield is many fold greater. Where every man feels himself a guest, he is put upon his best behavior, "rules" are superfluous, and the word of Him who gives "bread to the eater" has "free course," and accomplishes its proper work. The people have lost none of their ancient interest in camp-meetings, judging by those we have attended of late. At the Southern Methodist Baltimore Camp there were about two acres of people present at the Sabbath preaching, and but for rain on Friday and Saturday the attendance would have been even greater. About the time this camp was fairly under way, we were unfortunately obliged to bid it adieu. We should have greatly enjoyed attending upon the ministrations of the preachers present. They are a noble body of godly men.

Leaving those behind as dear to us as our own blood, some of whom it is scarcely probable we shall ever again see, we face toward home, via the west. Soon night closes in on us, while the train presses with unrelenting speed around the dizzy curves and rocky sides of the Cumberland mountains. Far up, amid the solitary shadows and mist covered heights of the Alleghenies, the moon rode as rapidly as we, and flashed upon the streams, which at the hour of midnight were stealthily making their way from the cheerless haunts of the fir to the smiling slopes of the Atlantic, or to the rich valleys of the Gulf. The morning broke upon us as we were about leaving the mountains; a few spurs remained, and near their tops we saw thin clouds moving slowly up their sides, lingering among the branches of the hemlock, like spirits called away, but unwilling to go.

The sublimer the scenery the more matter-of-fact the people that are about. The last greatest effort of poetry having vainly appealed to their nature, they are given up to the iron seam and the coal shaft. It is a mercy, we judge, if a man must live in a mine, that he have the least possible romance in his composition. The world must have coal and iron, and therefore, men that delight in mere bread and meat; who seek it not in golden grain, and

autumnal harvest fields, but are willing to find it in the lower parts of the earth, where fire is turned up in stones. These miners make a scanty living, and if the consumer could only see how the producer lives, he would more cheerfully pay the price of their products. When a man foregoes the light of the blessed sun during any considerable part of his life, he ought to be well paid for it.

The locomotive beats with equal steps through large towns and small ones; it disdains the pursuer; it says, "aha, aha," amid the echoes of the hills, and the villagers of the plain; it moves without weariness, and stops without resting; it does not groan as the camel, nor is it uncertain as the elephant; its vast elemental power and speed are subservient to the touch of a single hand; and if a Roman Consul could have seen it, he would have declared it to have been a more terrible arm for the conquest of the world, than the Numidian cavalry of Hannibal. After traveling for days and nights upon a road of iron, at something like the speed of a planet, the reader must allow us to breathe, and indulge in our admiration for the motive power. By this fire-breathing, iron-limbed creature, whose wheels move as if they stood still, we found ourselves transported from Baltimore to St. Louis.

Here we have enterprise and dust in abundance. St. Louis looks at New York, as a fighting boy would look at Morrissey. She feels stirring all through her a determination to be second to none. When the Pacific Rail Road is completed, she will be the centre of great lines of commerce, by water or by rail, whether you start at Pekin or at London. The city abounds in factories of various kinds. It is the great mart for the fertile regions drained by the Missouri and Mississippi tributaries; laws of motion are in her favor, which no amount of capital, or human ingenuity can successfully compete with. These natural advantages will tell immensely, when railroad enterprises shall have equalized their benefits throughout the whole country; they may be held in abeyance for a while, but must alternately assert their superior force. But a few years ago, this city was laid out, now it looks to be larger than New Orleans. We were glad to find that this spirit of going ahead was not monopolized by the "world," the church here has a grand share of zeal for the house of the Lord. The preachers are working, thinking men, ready to sow in the morning, and in the evening; grey-headed men not willing to gather up their feet until a great deal more work is done. The book house of Bro. Pinkard resounds with the clasp and click of the printing press; Dr. McAnally does not spare himself, not ever will, until the Northern Methodist Missionary Agents in the Missouri will become honestly the ministers of peace. The stationed preachers are doing good work, and extending their borders. A fine church is now in the course of erection. I learn that there are laymen here who feel that they have made enough, and are now doing business purely on the Lord's account. For how many years have such men been waited for, longed for! Why not work for God? Why should hundreds of thousands be heaped together to curse with superfluity, or luxury, or covetousness, those for whom God wills only good, and whose present and spiritual welfare is consulted in the command to bring our tithes into His storehouse. We never knew a rich man who gave one-tenth of all his gains to God. No wonder that the riches of those who profess to be his people, "make to themselves wings and fly away as an eagle towards heaven." When a number of men, or even a few men, shall be found, who will farm, or buy and sell, who will toil day and night, keep a fair share of their profits for themselves, and give the rest to education, to missions, and to the poor; then Christianity will vindicate her claims; and then "Wisdom shall be justified of her children."

EPIDEMIC AT NEW IBERIA.—Rev. A. E. Goodwyn writes us as follows, under date of Aug. 17.

We are in the midst of a yellow fever epidemic. There are perhaps a hundred cases in town and suburbs, yet we have but one or two deaths a day. At first the deaths averaged from 4 to 7 a day. We have had about 35 deaths in twelve days.

LATEST NEWS.

We have space for only the most important sections of the Order relating to the election.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, New Orleans, Aug. 17 1867.
(Special Orders No. 119.)

1. In compliance with section 2, of the act of Congress, published in General Orders No. 33, War Department, Adjutant General's office, current series, notice is hereby given that an election will be held in the State of Louisiana on the 27th and 28th days of September next, to determine whether a Convention shall be held, and for delegates thereto, "for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for the State loyal to the Union."

2. The Convention will be composed of ninety-eight members, that being the number of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature in the year 1860. The total number of registered voters in the State is 127,639, which, being divided by the number of delegates, gives 1302 as the number of voters entitled to one delegate.

3. Commencing fourteen days before the election, Boards of Registers will, after having given reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, revise for a period of five days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, will strike the name of such person from the list, and such persons shall not be allowed to vote. The Boards will, also, during the same period, add to the registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by law, who have not been already registered. No person shall be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him for registration or voting.

4. The election will be by ballot, and will be conducted in the manner and according to the rules governing ordinary elections of a similar character. Each ballot bearing the name of the delegate voted for, will have written or printed upon it the words: "For a Convention" or, "Against a Convention." Two days will be given for voting.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The following order is published.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Aug. 19, 1867.
(General Orders No. 75.)

1. The following orders have been received from the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Aug. 19, '67.
Major Gen. George H. Thomas is hereby assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the act of Congress, passed on 2d day of March, 1867. Major Gen. P. H. Sheridan is hereby assigned to the Department of the Missouri. The Secretary of War *ad interim* will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
2. In pursuance of the foregoing order of the President of the United States, Major Gen. G. H. Thomas will, on receipt of this order, turn over his present command to the officer next in rank to himself, and proceed to New Orleans, La., to relieve Major Gen. P. H. Sheridan of the command of the Fifth Military District.

3. Major Gen. P. H. Sheridan on being relieved from the command of the Fifth Military District by Major Gen. G. H. Thomas, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and will relieve Major Gen. W. S. Hancock in the command of the Department of the Missouri.

4. Major Gen. W. S. Hancock, on being relieved from the command of the Department of the Missouri by Major Gen. P. H. Sheridan, will proceed to Louisville, Ky., and assume command of the Department of the Cumberland.

5. Major Gen. G. H. Thomas will continue to execute all orders he may find in force in the Fifth Military District at the time of his assuming command of it, unless authorized by the General of the army to annul, alter or modify them.

6. Major Gen. Sheridan, before relieving Major Gen. Hancock, will report in person at these headquarters. By order of Gen. Grant:

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Postmaster General has ordered the mail route between Vicksburg and Mo-

bile (?) reopened for competition the contractor having forfeited the route is 376 miles, twice as in good boats.

Signor Marcella Cerruti, the Italian Minister, has arrived. Half a dozen volunteer officers ranging from captain to colonel were mustered out to-day; also chaplains.

Internal revenue receipts \$223,000.

Gen. Howard has had no notice of his reported removal. Secretary of War *ad interim* Howard during a recent illness that he had heard nothing of the President visits the Ball Schutzenfest to-morrow.

Official returns of the Convention show Helm's majority the Radical candidate to be 54, and over the Third Party candidate 74,000. Majority over both. The business portion of Newburg, N. Y., has been destroyed fire.

Gen. Sickles's refusal to obey a Executive order restraining from interfering with process of the Supreme Court was discussed in Cabinet yesterday. The reason for stating that he was superseded unless he obeys.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 21.—Major Geo. H. Thomas, with his staff, this afternoon for New Orleans assume command of the Fifth Military District, vice Sheridan, relieved.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—P. writes Grant two solid columns. The published letter of O. H. furnishes the text. The following paragraph occurs:

"It is, however, my duty to that in my judgment the course of affairs in the Southern States should reconstruction be satisfactorily accomplished, in a less or modified degree, of now exists in Tennessee, some measures are adopted to the country of the turbulent disloyal leaders of the reaction. Whilst these persons remain in the country to exert a baleful influence they undoubtedly possess, there can be no peace."

AUGUST, Ga., Aug. 17.—The graph and Messenger of the Georgia conservative editors of the Third Military District to the Macon on the 23d inst. for the purpose of taking some action in accordance to Gen. Pope's order, intelligence of Atlanta, and the Sentinel of Augusta, the proposed meeting.

HAVERSTON, Aug. 20.—A. W. of Harrison county, is appointed sheriff in place of J. R. P. absconded.

All distinctions on account of race or previous condition of railroads or other chartered lines which are common carriers forbidden by military order.

The yellow fever is in the Thirty-four internments on the among whom are A. W. Ogle, Mrs. Capt. W. S. Albert, of York.

THE CEREMONY OF "TAKING SION."—From the New York of the 14th, we copy the following.

We learn from our San Francisco exchanges that possession is taken of the new Territory of Alaska with considerable. The sailing ship-of-war is to be recaptured and put to be used as guardship in harbor. The steamer Commander Edward Simpson, Resaca, Commander Joseph Ford, from Panama, with the cola and Saginaw, now at San Francisco, will form a fleet under command of Admiral Thatcher, will proceed to Sitka to be at the formal taking possession of the late Russian America. The steam cutter Lincoln, a port, left recently with a coast party, who also will present on the event referred above. The latter will be during the remainder of the in surveying portions of the of Alaska, returning with the commencement of winter.

European Intelligence.
LONDON, Aug. 21.—Parliament prorogued. The Queen's speech was read by a commission. It says there are no longer signs of war in Europe. A reasonable conspiracy in Ireland failed. The revolt was almost without bloodshed. The valor of the troops, vigilance, police, and loyalty of the people, and the law was vindicated. The sacrifice of human life refers to a satisfactory position with the United States. It congratulates Parliament and the try upon the passage of the bill and other beneficial measures.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The press of this city, declares a conference of Emperors at Vienna is long peace to be. Another gathering of the sort is expected here. It is Victoria and Francis Joseph meet Napoleon in October.

UNIVERSITY.
CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS.
Board of Trustees take pleasure in announcing to the people of Texas and Louisiana, the organization of the University, under the following faculty.

Prof. A. M. Pratt, and Prof. of Greek and Latin Languages.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of Mathematics.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of Biblical Literature and Moral Science.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of Natural Science and Mineralogy.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Agriculture.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Commerce.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Law.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Medicine.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Surgery.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Anatomy.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Physiology.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Zoology.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Botany.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Geology.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Astronomy.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Meteorology.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of History.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Political Science.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Social Science.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Economics.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Statistics.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Jurisprudence.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Philosophy.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Theology.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Sacred Literature.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Church History.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Church Polity.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Church Administration.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Church Music.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Church Art.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Church Architecture.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Church Ornamentation.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Church Furniture.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Church Vestments.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Church Emblems.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Church Symbols.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Church Rituals.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Church Ceremonies.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Church Festivals.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Church Seasons.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Church Days.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Church Hours.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Church Seasons.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Church Days.
Prof. M. D. Pratt, of the Department of Church Hours.

COAL! COAL! COAL!!!
WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!!!
Yard on Josephine street, bet. Pryor and Coliseum
MR. GEO. O. BEATTY
Would inform his friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to fill orders for COAL and WOOD, and hopes, by giving his personal attention, to secure and merit their patronage.
Best ASH WOOD delivered at \$10.
COAL OAK " " 9.
COAL \$1.
Orders left at Yard, or Price Current office, 129 Gravier street; or Peter Williams, corner Jackson and Iberville streets, will meet with prompt attention.
Nov 1 1866

RACE, FOSTER & E. T. MERRICK,
Attorneys at Law,
CORNER OF CAMP STREET AND COMMERCIAL PLACE,
New Orleans.
sep15 1y

SUNDAY SCHOOL VISITOR.
112 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
Our readers will be delighted to learn that this beautiful Sunday School Paper is to be resumed the first of January. It will be published by the S. M. Publishing House Nashville, Tennessee, and simultaneously at 112 Camp st., in this city. Those desiring the NEW ORLEANS EDITION should forward immediately to Rev. R. J. HARR, Agent, Lock Box 814, New Orleans.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE FOR ONE YEAR.
For Single Copies.....each 50c
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EVERY SATURDAY:
A Journal of Choice Reading, Selected From Foreign Current Literature.
This popular Weekly reproduces promptly for American readers the latest and most readable portions of European periodicals. These comprise Serial Tales, Short Stories, Essays, Biographical and Descriptive, Poems, Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Literary Intelligence, and popular papers on Science, Translations from the admirable French Periodicals are a prominent feature.
Among the Periodicals from which selections are frequently made are: Once a Week, Chambers Journal, All the Year Round, The Spectator, The Reader, The Athenaeum, The Examiner, The London Saturday, and Fortnightly Review; Fraser's, Blackwoods, Macmillan's, the Victoria, and many Monthly, and London Society Magazines, Revue des Deux Mondes, L'Evénement, Le Soleil.
Among the authors represented in EVERY SATURDAY are many of the wisest and most distinguished writers of Europe, as Henry Kingsley, Anthony Trollope, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Edmund Yates, Frances Power Cobbe, Christina G. Rossetti, Author of "John Halifax," George Sand, Edmund About, Alexandre Dumas, Miss Oliphant, J. Ruffin, Alexander Smith, A. C. Swinburne, Robert Buchanan, Jean Ingelow, and many of its contents.
EVERY SATURDAY is intended for Town and Country, for the President, the Seaside, the Railway, and the Steamboat. The Publishers will continue to send it to all classes of cultivated and intelligent readers by the freshness and variety of its contents.
EVERY SATURDAY contains weekly 40 double-column large octavo pages.
TERMS.—Single Number, 10 cents; Yearly Subscription, \$5.00 in advance; \$4.00 a year to subscribers for any other periodical published by Ticknor and Fields. Monthly Parts, 50 cents a number. Yearly subscription, same as for Weekly Part.
TICKNOR AND FIELDS,
Publishers, Boston.
Feb 9

W. H. WATKINS, President.
HIGH A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT
Immediate attention, and should be allowed to continue,
the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption
result.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Cont.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory)
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Patented serious objection to Stove Ovens entirely overcome in the
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Application of a New Principle of heating, known by the name of the Samaritan, by the use of the Ventilation of the Stove, so that a large supply of fuel is never used, as the Oven can be heated by the heat of the different operations of Cooking, and with a saving of fuel of
at Thirty per Cent. as Compared with any other Stove.
The most perfect Baking Stove now in use. For the Tin Kitchen or Roaster, generally known as the "Dutch Oven," is most admirably adapted for use. That meats roasted in it are always perfect in every way, and that the Stove Ovens, we believe in, and we therefore do not deem it necessary to dwell upon these advantages, which are a most complete arrangement for the front hearth, thus enabling the cook to successfully carry on without interruption the other work, and thus avoiding the objection made to those Stoves which require the cook to be continually present. One trial of this apparatus for the front hearth, as it works well, and we believe in it, is here described, and we are confident that a fair trial will satisfy them, that it is the most perfect Baking Stove ever invented.

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CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1867.

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THE WICKET GATE.

And the fast falling shadows

Wearied and worn, and late,

A kind, smiling pilgrim,

With the wicket gate.

Where the arrows have stood before me

I stand alone to-night,

And in the deepening darkness

Pray for one gleam of light.

From the foul sloughs and marshes

I've gathered many a slain;

Two hard old voices calling

From far across the plain.

How in my wretched weakness,

Partial and sad I wait;

And every refuge fails me,

Here at the wicket gate.

And will the portals open

For me, who roamed so long,

Wayward, and vile, and burdened

With this great weight of wrong?

Hark! a glad voice of welcome

Bids my wild fears abate;

Look, for a band of mercy

Opens the wicket gate.

On to the palace Beautiful,

And the bright room called Peace;

Down to the silent river,

Where thou shalt find release;

Up to the radiant city,

Where shining ones await;

On, for the way of glory

Lies through the wicket gate.

The N. O. Christian Advocate.

JOHN WESLEY.

NO. III.

On Wesley's return to England

found Mr. Whitfield preaching

evangelism. Whitfield was the

to introduce out-door or field

teaching. He wished to preach

the colliers of Kingswood near

Col. Those colliers were a

uneducated, almost savage

class none cared for—

there was no church where they

lived or would go, so Whitfield

gathered them together under the

son the grass and preached to

him. He sent for Wesley and

asked him to preach in the fields

these poor sheep in the wilder-

ness; but Wesley had been bred

to very high and rigid notions

of church and ministerial prop-

erty and consented with extreme

reluctance; but when he saw that

could be accomplished, that

honored the preaching with his

presence, he yielded his preju-

ices. We may remark, in pass-

ing that this was a principle that

governed him through all his

pastorship; whenever he was

asked that any particular mea-

sure should result in good, he ac-

ced it, and fearlessly pursued

it, despite of all his previous

prejudices, and of all the scorn and

persecution it might call down up-

on him.

and glowed with the mighty truths

and glorious hopes of the Gospel,

their lips were set on fire and their

tongues flamed with heavenly elo-

quence.

Under these new and eloquent

presentations of the truths of reve-

lation, the deepest sensibilities

of the most solemn fears, and the

most glorious aspirations were ex-

cited in the minds of the multi-

tude. This description of preach-

ing, and its extraordinary effects,

were positively alarming and dis-

agreeable to the worldly-minded

clergy; so much so that soon in

London and throughout the king-

dom, nearly all the pulpits were

closed against these regularly or-

dained ministers of the Establish-

ment. God makes the ways of

man to praise Him—out of evil

gored, he was, in after years, re-

ceived as a conqueror, and hailed

as a benefactor. The streets would

be crowded and the windows

thronged with eager thousands

who sought to catch a glimpse of

the wonderful man, that they

might tell in after times, as one of

the great events of their lives,

that they had once seen John

Wesley.

THE MOON.

Not among the countless phenom-

ena that we see around us, and the

myriad wonders of the distant

sky, is there one that bears witness

to creative design more forcibly

than the airless moon; and in the

naked form of our satellite ap-

pears, I think, the most obvious

objection to what is called the Ne-

bular Hypothesis, at least as it is

held in a spirit of unbelief. A

tendency among gases to interm-

ingle is a well-known natural law;

and if, without intelligent inter-

ference, a vapory chaos became

concentrated into a world of orbs,

it has never been shown how cer-

tain elements which are abundant

in the principal bodies of a sys-

tem, could be absent in the only

secondary which we are enabled

closely to examine. The polar

snows of Mars, the changeable

nature of the markings on his disk,

and other unmistakable signs,

show him to possess seas, and

clouds, like the earth; and the

spectroscope has detected aqueous

vapor in the remoter planets.

How is it, then, that the moon al-

so, in the gathering of its mass,

did not include the constituents of

air and water? Many varieties of

constitution appear, indeed, in the

spectrum analysis of the stars.

For instance, the element hydro-

gen, which we know, on the emi-

nent authority of Mr. Huggins, to

be widely diffused through nature,

is not recognized in some of them,

such as *Belchipsa* and *Beta Pegasii*;

and if we grant that all matter

originally existed in a gaseous

state, it may be maintained gener-

ally, that any difference in the

composition of the bodies of the

universe points to an interference

and a fiat opposed to any natural

law that can be surmised by the

nebular cosmogonists. However,

the differences between distant

sun are not, of course, so striking

as those that are exhibited by

bodies closely allied to each other.

like the earth and the moon. It

may be worthy of remark, also,

that the exception to a common

arrangement in our system should

be found in a satellite—a fact that

seems to indicate (as we may say

with all reverence) a special object

in creative plan, enabling the

moon, devoid of ocean or atmos-

phere, to give us precisely and

unalterably the degree of light

that is most beneficial conjointly

with the circumstances of size,

mass, and distance, which are con-

nected with essential qualities

other than light-giving; and we

may regard the nature of the lu-

nar surface as contributing to the

same effect.

In this surface, as we may fairly

speculate, are only the crystalline

rocks, as fresh as they were left

by the producing fires. No mois-

ture to break them up in the well

ing frost—no rain, no storm, no

air, to waste them away by chemi-

cal or mechanical forces. In the

brighter parts are, probably, the

glistening planes of the feldspar,

the glassy sheets of the mica, the

fretted lustre of the quartz, and

the varied glitter of countless min-

erals unworn and undimmed, and

uncovered by aqueous strata or ve-

getation. Many a metal in un-

oxidized brilliancy may there be

doing a service that we little con-

sider. So, also, in wide formations,

may the stones the rarest and most

precious on earth; and jewels,

such as based the structure reveal-

ed at Patmos, and far removed

from the cupidity of man, may be

shining for his real benefit in the

distant satellite. But the moon is

not all thus bright. There are

large shadowy areas, whose extent

serves, no doubt, to attenuate her

light to a designed amount. The

rock products of fire are often of

a sombre aspect; and the dusky

tracts which constitute the flat por-

tions of the lunar surface, are, it

may be, vast overflows of trap.

Those wide districts are by no

means of uniform shading as they

appear to the naked eye. The

telescope proves them of different

tints, in which red, blue, and green

predominate; and the colors that

were at one time ascribed to ve-

getation, are more likely, due to

the various rocks. Greenstones

and porphyries of many hues, and

other minerals, may assist in dimly

variegating the broad level; and

the black columns of the basalt,

with a development compared to

which the wonders of Antrim or

Staffa would dwindle into specks,

may rise above the plain undistin-

guishable by any optic power that

we possess.

To prove indisputably the vol-

canic nature of the moon's surface,

nothing appeared to be wanting

since the invention of the tele-

scope but the sight of an actual

eruption; and, though there are

few other instances on record of

appearances significant of such

an occurrence, yet none seem to

have been near so striking or so

well observed as the recent obscu-

ration of a crater situated in the

dark plain known as the *Mare Se-*

rentalis. An event of this kind

makes the friends of science dou-

bly rejoice that the moon has no

cloud-bearing envelope. If she

had, our acquaintance with her

surface would be slight indeed;

and we should in a great degree

be debarred from some of the most

interesting branches of astronomi-

cal inquiry. It is generally con-

sidered that in the case of the pri-

mary planets, with the exception

of *Mars*, we see only the light re-

flected from their clouds; and it

seems certain that if the clouds in

a lunar atmosphere did not com-

pletely shut out the disk from our

view, they would at least prevent

any close examination, such as

could lead to a discovery like the

observation of the crater above

referred to.

This crater, called *Linne*, after

the great Swedish naturalist of

that name, which has been classi-

cally corrupted into *Linneus*, was

first observed by Riccioli in 1653;

and since that time its features

have been recorded by various

other observers. It is described

as a deep cavity some 5½ miles in

diameter, and an easy object for

the telescope. Even at the time

of full moon, when the shadows

that give prominence to lunar de-

tails are lost in the general illu-

mination, *Linne* was not difficult

to detect; and it was, therefore,

with no little surprise that the dis-

tinguished observer Schmidt, of

the Athens observatory, perceived,

in October last, only an appear-

ance like a white luminous cloud

in place of the deep, shadowy

crater.

It is on the line of sunrise or

set on the moon

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

DeKalb, Miss., Aug 15th, 1867.

Mr. Editor:—The third quarterly meeting for this circuit was held at Union Church, lasted ten days, 43 added to the church, 3 by letter, the others according to our form of discipline. Twenty-four adults knelt at the Altar at one time, and were baptized. The ministers, and members blessed and "built up." Presiding Elder at his post, preaching, praying, exhorting, and visiting; overlooking all the interests of the church in the quarterly Conference.

Some of us up here are not willing to do away with that officer, and dispense with his council, and labours to form a union with the M. P. church. Lay delegation has been incorporated in our economy. I do hope there will be no more changes, or concessions for the sake of a union with them; you recollect Mr. Editor, sometime last year, at a Conference held by that sister denomination when it was proposed to elect delegates to the convention that met last May in Montgomery, the President, if I am not mistaken, objected, first, upon the ground of such a course being unconstitutional, second, of the inexpediency of such a course; and proclaimed, if the members of the M. E. Church desired to unite with them the doors of their church was open. They the (M. P. Church) would receive them, and shelter them from the power of the Papal Bull, I may not have given the language, but have given the substance.

In the language of T. L. Boswell, in the Nashville Advocate, some of us never intend to join the M. P. Church. We are going to have a great time on this circuit this year.

JAMES M. GANN.

Opelika, Ala., Aug 20th, 1867.

Mr. Editor:—Feeling a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of Zion, and thinking that others may feel the same solicitude, I have concluded to give your readers a brief account of a glorious revival which we have had at this place. In many respects, it was the most remarkable revival I ever saw. Its influence was silent, but powerful upon the church and community, so much so, that all the stores and whiskey-shops—except one—in town, would close during the morning-prayer-meeting. The above exception was a Roman Catholic, and of course, we were not surprised at his refusal. Last sabbath week, at the close of the 11 o'clock sermon, I administered the ordinance of baptism to twenty-six subjects and received forty-three persons into full membership. A sinner remarked to me that it was the most imposing and impressive scene he ever witnessed. At the close of the meeting, almost the entire membership was greatly revived, about one hundred were happily converted, and sixty-eight persons joined the church. To the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, be all the praise.

J. W. GLENN.

Greenville, Miss., Aug 20th, 1867.

Mr. Editor:—As the Bishops appointed in their Pastoral Address published first April, we observed Friday Aug 16, as a day of fasting and prayer, and had service every night during the week. As the meeting seemed to be doing good, we continued it two nights this week, without any apparent decline in the interest which was manifested by the congregation attending. Had we had ministerial help the meeting might have continued longer, with good results. As it is, we feel greatly encouraged. The membership has been aroused and revived—two have joined the church—and there were eight penitents at the altar, who seem to be earnestly seeking religion. In addition to these, we have reason to hope that others are the subjects of deep conviction. Our class meeting is spiritual—a female prayer meeting is being organized in addition to our Wednesday night prayer-meeting—there is a call for organizing a Bible Class; and the church is now in the spirit of prayer and of work. On the whole I feel like the church has gained ground by the meeting very de-

cidedly; and trust that it is the beginning of a good revival. We pray and believe that the spirit who has convicted sinners, will deepen the convictions until they result in genuine conversions.

Your friend and brother,

W. W. DRAKE.

Talladega, Ala., Aug 22d, 1867.

Mr. Editor:—Since my last communication, I have to report, that a meeting at Plantersville of fourteen days continuance, resulted in the conversion of ten persons. These together with a number of reclamation, i. e. persons whom the war had scattered; and who had been living out of the church—also three members with whom I commenced, compose a church of thirty members, of the very best material of the community. This will be welcome news to the preachers who travelled the circuit these late years: showing that their labor has not been in vain in the Lord.

One day's travel from this place took me to Fayetteville, where our labors were blessed—during a meeting of thirteen days, with the conversion of seventeen souls and signal building up, and renewing the church.

The people at Fayetteville are much indebted to our efficient and laborious Presiding Elder, Rev. Jos. T. Curry, who although he had just risen from a severe attack of fever—employed what he intended as rest time, to recuperate for the labors of the fall, on his hard and extensive district in faithful and successful service in pulpit and altar.

At Plantersville I had the cooperation of Rev. H. Clay Stone supernumery on the circuit. His sermons were very highly appreciated.

In looking over my commonplace book, I find since the 1st day of July, I preached 41 sermons. The greatest inconvenience I feel, is from the oppressive heat.

No money yet. Nor do we expect much until the cotton gets to market. This accounts for your paper having no more subscribers here.

It is proper to add, that Rev. Wm. Wilson, and Rev. Jamison, afforded me great help, a part of the time, at Fayetteville.

Our fast day was appropriately and profitably observed; and the prayer-week of unusual interest.

I thank God that I realize sensibly that

"Even down to old age all my people shall prove,
My sovereign, eternal, unchangeable, love," etc.

Already am I within the confines of that period in which the promise is, that

"He shall flourish like the Palm-tree, that he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither, and whatsoever he doeth, shall prosper."

Yours forever and ever,

DANIEL DUNCAN.

P. S. Let every preacher of the old Alabama Conference, who has one dollar to spare respond to Bro. Cottrell's call; and send to Bro. Pilley.

From the Sunday Magazine.

COURTEOUSNESS.

"Be ye courteous" is a duty which Paul—himself a fine example of it—enjoins on Christians. He who began his defence before Agrippa in this graceful fashion—"I thank myself happy, King Agrippa, because I shall answer for myself this day before thee touching all the things whereof I am accused of the Jews; especially because I know of thee to be expert in all customs and questions which are among the Jews: wherefore I beseech thee to hear me patiently"—was no rude, coarse, vulgar man. His was courtesy to a superior; but a still finer ornament of manners, and of religion also, is courtesy to inferiors. And what a fine example of that is Boaz! It is with no cold looks, nor distant air, nor rough speech, nor haughty bearing, making his hearers painfully sensible of their inferiority—that they are servants and he their master—Boaz enters the harvest field. "The master!" spoken by one who has espied him approaching—words that strike with dread the noisy urchins of a school—neither turns their mirth into silence, nor makes them start to reluctant labors.

Benevolence beams forth in his looks; and as the children who have attended their mothers to the field, wou of old by his gifts and ready smile, run to meet him, he approaches with kindness on his lips. These are not sealed in cold silence, or opened but to find fault with his servants, and address them roughly.

"The Lord be with you," is his salutation. They, dropping work, face round, sickles in hand, health in their ruddy cheeks, and the sweat of honest labour on their brows, to welcome their master; and his inferiors in rank, but his equals in pious courtesy, to reply, "The Lord bless thee!" More beautiful than the morning, with its dew sparkling like diamonds on the grass, and its golden beams tipping the surrounding hills of Bethlehem, these morning salutations between master and servants! Loving him, they esteemed his interests their own.

These beautiful expressions, as might be inferred from the words of the 129th Psalm: Let them be as the grass upon the house-tops, which withereth afore it groweth up; where with the mower filleteth not his hand, nor he that bindeth sheaves his bosom; neither do they which go by say, The blessing of the Lord be upon you: ye bless you in the name of the Lord," may possibly have grown into a custom. Be it so. It was a very good custom. It had its root in the kindly relations that subsisted in these happy days between masters and servants; and the lack of which in ours breeds the jealousies that ever and anon break out in the unhappy strikes that entail such pecuniary losses on the employers, and such bitter sufferings on the families of the employed. Whatever may have been the case with others, Boaz's courtesy was more than a form of speech; that French politeness, so often like the French polish which imparts to mean timber the lustre of fine-grained woods. His conduct corresponded with his speech. Observe the eye of compassion he cast on Ruth; his kindness to the lonely stranger; the delicacy with which he sought to save her feelings while he relieved her poverty; the respect he showed to her misfortunes and her generous attachment to Naomi. He paid as much honour to the virtues and feelings of this poor gleaner as if she had been the finest lady in the land. Behold true court-courtesy!

This grace is a true set-off to piety. As such it should be assiduously cultivated by all who desire to "adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour"—religion associated with a kind and courteous manner, being, to use Solomon's figure, like "apples of gold in pictures of silver."

Nor is there any reason, as the case of Boaz proves, why courteousness should be foreign to a country life; or rural scenes should breed rude manners. No doubt those who reside in towns, being brought in frequent contact with others, acquire a polish more readily than country people—even as the stones on the sea-beach become rounded and smooth by the tides that roll them against each other. Allowance is to be made for this, and other disadvantages which belong to country life. For candor requires us, in judging others, to take into account the drawbacks of their position; that every profession has its own peculiar temptations; and that censorious people will find it easier to condemn the faults of others, than they would were they in their circumstances, to avoid them. The cultivator, like the lord of the soil, seldom meets his superiors; and even his equals much less frequently than the citizen, who, on crowded, change and busy streets, comes in daily contact with many of talents, acquirements, and position as good as his own. Walking his farm as a little kingdom—as the captain of a man-of-war his quarter-deck—and surrounded only by servants and inferiors, the circumstances of a farmer are not the most conducive to the acquisition of very courteous manners. Yet what he, as well as all other masters, may and should be seen in Boaz. A farmer, he was in the old, true sense of the word, every inch a gentleman; pious, yet of polished manners; wealthy, yet gracious to the poor, and esteeming virtue above rank or riches; with dependents, yet treating the humblest of them with respectful courtesy; one in whom were beautifully blended the politeness of a court and the simple virtues of a country life.

A good practical lesson may be learned from the way in which this man bore himself toward his inferiors. It is by no means uncommon to hear servants, our peasantry, and the common people blamed for their rude and vulgar manners. But they who censure what I do not altogether deny, far less commend, would do well to remember that there were more servants courteous as those of Boaz, were there more masters like him. Why are the lower classes not respectful to the superior? May it not be, and is it not true to a large extent, that the latter are not respectful to them.

Like beggars like, they say; and of that, so far as courteousness is concerned, France and other countries of the Continent, furnish remarkable illustrations. One of their pleasant features is the respectful manner which the upper classes show the humbler, with which a master addresses his own servant. The result is that the lower catch the manners of the upper classes, and are not rude, because they are not rudely treated. Men are like mirrors; they reflect the features of those that look at them.

We, Britons, plume ourselves on our superiority to our neighbours in morals and religion. But why should not religion in begetting kind and courteous manners do as much, and more for us than nature or fashion does for them? What rude and unmanly language have I heard addressed to servants! How little do many scruple to wound the feelings of their inferiors!—a vulgar and cowardly, as well as an unchristian thing. They cannot return the blow; and it is like striking a man when he is down. Courtesy lies in a due regard to the feelings of others, and is a Christian duty. Paul enforced it by his precepts, and illustrated it by his example. The whole tone and tenor of the Bible teaches us to be gentle; to be courteous as well as kind; to esteem men of low degree; to be kindly affectioned one toward another; and so to bear ourselves to our inferiors as to make them forget, rather than remember, their inferiority. The followers of Jesus are to be humble, not haughty—"clothed with humility," says the Apostle; a robe, next to the righteousness which, covering all our sins, was woven on Calvary and dyed white in the blood of Christ, the fairest man can wear.

THOMAS GUTHRIE.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

SPEECH OF GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

Mr. Train, who was received with applause, commenced by reading the following resolution:

"Resolved, As our national debt was contracted by inflation, by inflation it should be paid."

Mr. Chapman, of St. Louis—What do you mean by that proposition?

Mr. Train—We mean "up with greenbacks and down with specie payment." [Laughter and applause.]

All those in favor of greenbacks, say aye. [Loud cries of aye.]

If the people prefer greenbacks without interest, why force them to take bonds and notes with interest? [That's so.]

The statistics show that out of thirty-six millions of people only half a million pay an income tax on a thousand dollars. Hence it is fair to suppose that that number will cover the bondholders. The question arises, is there sufficient virtue and generosity in the other thirty-five millions and a half to vote to tax themselves to pay these five hundred thousand bondholders? [Cries of yes.]

The demagogue will make much of this point. [Laughter.]

And you must meet him squarely, or he will have the argument.

The New York Herald closed one of its last leaders on the national banks by saying: "Since Horace Greely, by bailing Mr. Davis, admits that there is no such crime as treason, our national debt is a national swindle." [A voice—"The Herald is no guide to public opinion."]

You are mistaken. Bennett always looks ahead. His hot shot into the national banks are riddling those pet President-making institutions. He is first to see a change in the public mind, and thirty years' experience has made him a prophet, as well as a fortune. [Applause.]

Many years ago he told me that a panic was a good thing for a city or a nation. Chicago was built out of inflation. The panic came, bankruptcy followed, but the substantial stores, the magnificent residences, the splendid city and two hundred thousand people remained there. [Loud applause.]

Give us greenbacks, we say, and build cities, plant corn, open coal mines, control railways, launch ships, grow cotton, establish factories, open gold and silver mines, erect rolling mills, start the sugar-cane, the sorghum and the tobacco once more. Turn Niagara Falls into a Manchester. [Loud applause.]

Vote ten millions bonds if we finish the Pacific Railroad before 1870. [Cheers.]

Vote subsidies for steamboat lines to Europe; dig a canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi [applause] and remove the capital of America from that corrupt and god-forsaken sink of iniquity, Washington, to Columbus, Nebraska, ninety-six miles west of Omaha, the geographical centre of our four-million-square-mile nation. [Loud cheers.]

Carry my resolution, and there is sunshine in the sky. [Applause.]

Vote McCulloch's English plan of paying Englishmen one dollar for what they pay forty cents for, and disaster wrecks our financial ship. Greenbacks will start us ahead again at forty miles an hour. Specie payment will produce a regular

smash up. Frederick the Great built up Prussia on paper, and England's power was based on greenback currency. [That is true.] Pitt saved England by greenbacks. McCulloch would ruin America with specie payments.

Rev. Mr. Paine, Brooklyn. Do you advocate repudiation?

Mr. Train.—Repudiation! God forbid. If any man talks repudiation, "shoot him on the spot." [Laughter and applause.] Let me repeat the resolution.

"As the national debt was contracted by inflation, by inflation it should be paid." [Applause.]

How strange you should mix up greenbacks with repudiation. [Laughter.] You might as well call a Copperhead a Democrat. [Laughter.]

Bluecher and Wellington represented distinct nations, yet they closely resemble each other in wax figures. [Laughter.] Take care that the demagogue does not seduce you by his slippery-elm tongue. He will argue that it is cheap to save the Union and preserve our nationality even at the price of \$2,700,000,000 according to McCulloch, but \$12,000,000,000 according to the demagogue. [Oh!]

Rev. Mr. Faulkner, Bridgeport, Ct.—Where do you get your \$12,000,000,000?

Mr. Train.—From the debt visible and the debt invisible. [Laughter.]

This is only for the principal. To pay it off in thirty years, as McCulloch proposes, we must raise—from the poor more than the rich—\$10,000,000,000 more in taxes. [A voice: Why the poor?] Because the poor are the many. Labor always bears the burden. Bondholders legislated to have no taxes on their bonds. Hence the rich man can send his children to school where the poor man pays the schoolmarm. [Dissent and laughter.]

Ben Wade was right at Lawrence. He said the poor man must be better paid for his labor. Seymour, of the New York Times, reported fairly; but it was Raymond who gave the start on the agrarian interpretation. [A voice: "Did you hear the speech?"] Yes, sir. I introduced Mr. Wade to his Kansas audience, and endorse all he said. Wade is no agrarian. He is a bold-plucky humanitarian, and not afraid of man or Democrat. [Laughter.]

He believes as I do, that the laboring man should divide his day into eight hours for labor, eight hours for recreation and improvement, and eight hours for sleep, if he requires so much. [Applause.] Wade is more of a statesman than a politician. [Applause.]

Mr. Paine asked if I proposed repudiation. By no means; but the demagogue will tell you that repudiation has been the policy of the Government from the first. [Oh! dissent.]

You don't agree to that. Let me prove it. The Government commenced the war by making contracts in gold. Then they repudiated gold and gave legal tenders. Then they repudiated legal tenders and gave certificates of indebtedness. Then they repudiated certificates of indebtedness and gave contractors seven-thirties. All your ingenuity is required here to meet the demagogues. [Laughter.]

For he will assure you that even now the endorsement on your greenback agreeing to exchange for a five-twenty is repudiated. [How so?] Take a hundred dollars in greenbacks to McCulloch and see if you can get a hundred-dollar five-twenty bond. He will repudiate at once. You must pay the seventy or eighty dollars premium for it, for repudiation is the order of the day. [Some hisses, and dissent.]

"What else have they repudiated?"

Mr. Train.—What else? Why Congress has repudiated the Constitution, [laughter.] repudiated the Executive, and repudiated the idea first started, that the States were in the Union. They then repudiated the Supreme Court, repudiated the Constitutional Amendment, and now they intend repudiating the military reconstruction bill, [oh! dissent.] and in voting the bounty bill commenced repudiating the national debt. You see repudiation is fashionable. [Laughter.] Hence nothing can save us but greenbacks. [Applause.]

For insolvency is the strongest point in the American character. [Laughter.]

Prof. Evans, Hamilton College, Buffalo—What do you estimate the wastage of the war, and do you not think that tends toward repudiation?

Mr. Train.—Most certainly. In my Pilot Knob speech I put down the figures in loss of life, labor, shipping, and property, estimating at \$10,000 each for white men, and \$1000 for black, about \$30,000,000, the accumulated industry and labor of a century. As so much has already been thrown into the boiling cauldron of revolution, the demagogue will argue that our national debt had better go in with the rest. Once the North held the club of Hercules. The South rebelled. The West joined the North to save the Union. Right and numbers conquered. Now the West holds

the club of Hercules, but not the bonds. A Western demagogue might say: Once upon a time South built up an oligarchy upon black slavery. The Alliance decreed that it should not be. A hundred thousand slaveholders owned four millions of blacks. Presto, Providence and Jefferson Davis liberated them. [Laughter.] I did not mention Mr. Lincoln. The demigod of the new-demagogue never existed. [Oh.] He tried to save the Union by saving slaves. His Emancipation Proclamation was an accident. [No.] Having taken care of the South, says the Western demagogue, look to the North. A hundred thousand bondholders hold thirty millions of whites in bondage. Will not Providence break the chains as well as the blacks?

Work! Work! Work! There are millions of negroes to feed, and the cost is hitched on with the bonds, era claim, And the sum of New England's great!

[Hisses.]

You ought not to hiss. You know I am only giving you the speech of a Demagogue. The country will full of them by and by, and show you beforehand the plausibility of their argument, all loyal people, like this audience of distinguished clergymen, can be prepared and fortify themselves against disloyal practices. [Laughter and applause.] The Demagogue arouse the people into fury by appeals.

Tug! Tug! Sweat! Still harder each day than before. It will go to keep niggers and bondholders up. And the wail away from your soul!

Work! Work! Work! From dawn to the dusk of day. For your hopes are crushed with a weight. That toil of your life won't pay!

[Dissent.]

I agree with you who hiss, doctrine should be put down by the strong arm of military power. [Applause.]

When a man talks repudiation, shoot him on the spot. For Greeley has done a Christian in liberating Davis. [Laughter.]

The demagogue always catches up some popular idea. He will appeal to his audience in Union Square on the question of substitutes, when the rich man showed his loyalty by paying a thousand dollars to have another man shot. Again he resorts to rhyme:

You gave your son to the war! The rich man loaned his gold! And the rich man's son is happy to-day, And you are under the mould!

[Sensation.]

You did not think, poor man— You can scarce believe when you're told, That the sum which the rich man loaned to the war Was the price for which you were sold.

[Sensation and dissent.]

In this way your real demagogue will set the poor man to thinking, and as it is a free country he will be allowed to vote as his reason and pocket dictate. He will think of his wife, his children and his future, and then the orator of the people will pile on the agony:

Your son was as good as his! And as dear, perhaps, to you! But yours died for his! and your daughter for his most wretched and sew!

[Sensation.]

Nay do not pause to think, Or sigh for your children or wife, For your moments are mortgaged in hopes to toll

The rest of your weary life!

[Sensation and some dissent.]

The orator, having aroused their passions, will say: "All you have done of paying off the debt by greenbacks, say aye. Of course it is carried by acclamation. What can Congress, who own no bonds, do against 600,000 negro votes, 1,000,000 Southern white votes, and 3,000,000 of Northern and Western men who hold no bonds, but have after greenbacks, in order to make their property more valuable?"

The Louisville Courier says: "Within the last six months, one hundred and twenty persons have been added to the Shelby street Church in this city, under the pastoral care of Rev. J. W. Cunningham. Revivals have occurred with greater or less good results also, at Walnut Street, Chesnut Street, Church Street, and Portland Street, Churches. At the Broadway Church on the corner of Broadway and Floyds Streets, services are being held nightly by Rev. Dr. Linn. The attendance is good, and the religious interest is encouraging. Several persons have been added to the Church."

MINISTERIAL VACATION.—We learn from the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate that—"At the close of the late session of the Maine Conference, a resolution was introduced and adopted, recommending a vacation of each year—say of four weeks, as important to the continued health and vigor of the preachers, at such times as will not interfere with the general work, the matter to be referred to the Quarterly Conference by the Presiding Elders."

The new postal treaty with Great Britain provides for the transmission of letters not exceeding half ounce in weight for twelve cents instead of twenty-four, as now charged.

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from Good Words.

SUMMER.

BY ALFRED MORRIS.

Dancing along the lands,
The summer has come, her robe
spread out in her hands;
To see her the morrow comes, and the
evening is loth to go.
The stars crowd thick in the sky to watch
her in sleep below.

To prepare for her coming, the sun
with a burning torch, and today all his
work is done—
The fields with their flowers are dressed, the
grasses are long and soft;
The birds have their song in the bushes, the bees
their drone in the croft.

You meet her in earliest dawn,
Greeting most fragrant breath by the side of
the blossoming thorn;
Lying along the streams, or posing in
valleys still,
Painting with tender tints the bare brown
rocks on the hill.

Oh! in the noontide heat
She turns to the antique woods where the dew
lies fresh at her feet;
There the green lights flash through the leaves
on couches of rounded moss,
And the sway of a wind-swing bough throws
shadow and sunshine across.

Then at the end of the day,
At the edge of the sea when the waves plish
cool in the bay;
A pathway of gold is traced from the Pa-
lar of Sunset's door
Over the heaving tide to the smooth wet
sand on the shore.

Quickly wherever she goes
Warmer wait to the wind and a richer
ad to the rose;
She waves a bluer surge, in the orchard a
whiter bloom,
Brightening light for the sky and greener
grass for the tomb.

Ever in full-flush'd health,
Undimmed she flings forth from her broad
bosom'd wealth—
For the sons of men; whilst Heaven, with
vaults serene,
Gives up its curtains of cloud and smiles on the
smiling scene.

Oh, for the Summer heart!
Pure and tranquil and glad, for ever bearing
its part
Whirling wild-world, whose groanings
shall some day cease,
A King shall rule over all in a Kingdom of
Love and Peace.

THE N. O. Christian Advocate.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

BY REV. W. CHAMBERLAIN.

Having spent about five weeks in
land, almost all the time on the
from one part to another, we
our impressions of the country
things as they appeared to us.

ITS LANDS.

lands on the eastern or sea-
generally sandy near the
On these lands the cocoanut
is found in abundance,
although not equal to the
ger soils, yet they raise fine
anas, plantains, pines, yams,
ava, oranges, lemons, mangoes,
nearly every other fruit. On
land as above, we saw the
fruit orchard; it was that of
George Tillet, twenty miles
Belize, planted in a very
soil. His trees were very
and full of fruit, of which he
has some fine samples. He also
that the sandy land is good
for; very fine thrifty trees
in his garden full of berries,
only three years old.

best lands, however, are the
ridges, these are found
near the sea, as at Pun-
da and Seven Hills, when
come immediately to it. We
had of the best description on
to Grande, only 8 miles from
and on Golden Stream, at
ve miles; on Deep river, at
miles; and at these points not
subject to overflow. The
are good below these points,
sometimes they overflow for a
ours at a time: there are also
bodies of the finest Cahoon
which we saw on New River,
Creek, Western Lagoon,
Creek, Mexico Creek and
and in the neighborhood
er's, lands of Mr. Tillet, and
Honduras Co.

Indian church, on the New
Lagoon, Messrs. Ward and
son have a sugar plantation,
hundred and fifteen acres, in
of different ages; two years,
months, eight months and
months; and they are now lay-
more. These canes are very
and show for themselves, that
can be, as is said, three tons
made per acre. This place
a passing notice, we enter
called the Lagoon from the
As the view bursts upon us,
three miles below Indian
it is beautiful. The Lagoon

is a fine sheet of water, from one to
two miles wide, and sixteen in
length; the water deep and clear is
crystal. The left bank is bordered
by a pine forest, the land on that
side only about three or four feet
above high water;—but on the
right or Western side, the lands
attain fully fifty feet in four hundred
yards back; and as one remarked,
reminded him of Baton Rouge. The
soil here is deep black, for a depth
of twenty inches, and then it is
mixed with mud; which is found
cropping out frequently.

This place derives its name from
an old ruin which we examined, it
is situated about one hundred yards
from the edge of the water; its
walls are forty inches thick, made
of large stones cemented together
with lime and mortar; it is on the
outside, forty feet long, by twenty
five wide; it has two apartments,
the front one about eighteen feet
square; the rear one eighteen by
twenty; it is divided by a wall forty
inches thick, and in this wall is an
arched doorway about seven feet
high, and from the holes above at
the spring of the arch on each side,
for the hinges to fit into; it evident-
ly once had a pair of massive fold-
ing doors; the interior was much
filled with rubbish, fallen from the
walls, which on the rear end were
still about fifteen feet high; on the
west side was the main entrance,
but whether arched or not we could
not tell, as the wall on this side
was not as high, as the doorway
had been; at the north west cor-
ner stand two stone, fourteen by
twenty inches square, deep in the
ground, and projecting above it
about five feet; this undoubtedly
was the gateway to the yard. Near-
ly on the north was a mound about
ten feet high, on the top of which
was growing a tree in appearance
something like our beech, four feet
in diameter, with huge spurs throw-
n out on each side to support it. We
could not find out that there was
any tradition about this church, ex-
cept that it is called "Indian
Church." The whole of the west-
ern portion, say two-thirds of the
colony, are said to consist princi-
pally of the finest Cahoon lands.

The lands on the Hondo, Blue Creek,
the upper forks of the Belize River,
Siboon, Deep, Golden, Middle, Rio
Grande, Moho and Terech all have
the same reputation.

In fact there will be found in
Honduras as great a proportion of
good lands as in any other country.
Mixed along with these good lands,
are lands covered with pine, called
pine ridges; these vary in their
quality from good tillable land, to
white sandy barrens.

On all the lands below the Belize;
so far as we could learn, good sweet
living water can be found. The wa-
ter of the Northern district is not
good for drinking except on the
river ridges.

Nearly all the streams, that have
the name of rivers, are navigable
for some distance from the sea.
The Hondo, fifty miles, New river
eighty miles, the Belize forty-five
miles, the others below Belize gene-
rally not over fifteen to twenty-five
miles, measured by the sinuosities,
and carrying you inland from half
to two-thirds their distances. Be-
lize river is a very beautiful stream
up as high as the Little Falls.

The Rio Grande and Deep river
are also entitled to the same desig-
nation, and in ascending the Golden
stream all our party were exceed-
ingly pleased with the to us singu-
lar appearance; as it were moving
along the water under the almost
continuous arch of the beautiful
evergreen Cahoon leaves, the fringe
like Bamboo, and the endless varie-
ty, to us unknown of tropical trees.

There are but few mountains in
the northern part of Honduras.
But we saw evidences here, that at
some period earth's internal fires
had broken through the restraints
above, and in their fury, had scat-
tered all around fragments of rock
of every size, leaving the cavities
for their lowest mouths, and in time
forming beautiful lakes of pure and
sweet water.

The middle and Southern portion
is more elevated, the mountains ap-
proach the coast not far below Bel-
ize, and above and below Manwatti
River within a few miles; in this
vicinity are found many caves, the
rivers sometimes making their way
under the hills and mountains. In
some of these caves are found the
rivers which are lost at the foot of
the mountains, the streams some-
times are for several hundred yards
open to your view. At Southern Storm
Creek the mountains are eleven
miles distant; at Deep River fully
twenty miles; between the Rio
Grande and Middle River they ap-
proach very near the coast.

The first ranges are mere hills
leaving deep rich valleys between,
and as you go westward they rise
higher, to the altitude of five thou-
sand feet. These high mountains
are as yet but little explored. Those
near the coast are invariably, of the
richest quality of earth, covered
with Cahoon, Mahogany, Santa Ma-
ria, Sappadillo, Cedar, Betan, Cotton
Wood &c, &c.

TO BE CONTINUED.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Correspondence between the President
and General Grant.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 17, '67.
Dear Sir—Before you issue in-
structions to carry into effect the
inclosed order I would be pleased
to hear any suggestions you may
deem necessary respecting the as-
signments to which the order refers.

Yours truly,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Secretary of War, ad interim

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 17, '67.
Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas is here-
by assigned to the command of the
Fifth Military District, created by
the act of Congress passed on the
2d day of March, 1867.

Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan is here-
by assigned to the command of the
Department of the Missouri.

Major Gen. Winfield S. Hancock
is hereby assigned to the command
of the Department of Cumberland.

The secretary of war ad interim
will give the necessary instructions
to carry this order into effect.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 17, 1867.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of
the United States:

Sir—I am in receipt of your order
of this date, directing the assign-
ment of Gen. G. H. Thomas to the
Fifth Military District, Gen. Sheri-
dan to the Department of the Mis-
souri, and Gen. Hancock to the de-
partment of the Cumberland. Also
your note of this date inclosing these
instructions, saying, "before you
issue instructions to carry into
effect the inclosed order, I would
be pleased to hear any suggestions
you may deem necessary respect-
ing the assignment to which the
order refers."

I am pleased to avail myself of
this invitation to urge, earnestly
urge, in the name of the patriotic
people who have sacrificed hundreds
of thousands of loyal lives and
thousands of millions of treasure to
preserve the integrity and union of
this country, that this order be not
insisted upon. It is unmistakably
the expressed wish of the country
that Gen. Sheridan should not be
removed from his present command.
This is a republic, where the will
of the people is the law of the land.
I beg that their voice may be heard.
General Sheridan has performed his
civil duties faithfully and intelli-
gently. His removal will only be
regarded as an effort to defeat the
laws of Congress. It will be inter-
preted by the unreconstructed ele-
ment in the South—those who did
all they could to break up this gov-
ernment by arms, and now wish to
be the only element consulted as to
the method of restoring order—as a
triumph. It will embolden them to
renewed opposition to the will of
the loyal masses, believing that
they have the executive with them.

The services of Gen. Thomas in
batting for the Union entitle him
to some consideration. He has re-
peatedly entered his protest against
being assigned to either of the five
military districts, and especially to
being assigned to relieve Gen. Sheri-
dan.

Gen. Hancock ought not to be re-
moved from where he is. His de-
partment is a complicated one,
which will take a new commander
some time to become acquainted
with. These are military reasons,
pecuniary reasons, and, above all,
patriotic reasons—why this order
should not be insisted on.

I beg to refer to a letter marked
"private," which I wrote to the Presi-
dent when first consulted on the
subject of the change in the war
department. It bears upon the

subject of this removal, and I had
hoped would have prevented it.
I have the honor to be, with great
respect, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General U. S. A.,
Secretary of War, ad interim.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 19, '67.

General—I have received your
communication of the 17th inst.,
and thank you for the promptness
with which you have submitted
your views respecting the assign-
ments directed in my order of that
date. When I stated in my unoffi-
cial communication of the 17th that
I would be pleased to hear any sug-
gestions you might deem necessary
upon the subject, it was not my in-
tention to ask from you a formal
report, but rather to make a verbal
statement of any reasons affecting
the public interests, which in your
opinion, would render the order in-
expedient. Inasmuch, however, as
you have embodied your sugges-
tions in a written communication,
it is proper that I should make some
reply. You earnestly urge that the
order be not insisted on, remarking
that it is unmistakably the expres-
sed wish of the country, that Gen.
Sheridan should not be removed
from his present command.

While I am cognizant of the
efforts that have been made to re-
tain General Sheridan in Command
of the Fifth Military District, I am
not aware that the question has
ever been submitted to the people
themselves for determination. It
certainly would be unjust to the
army to assume that in the opinion of
the nation, he alone is capable of
commanding the States of Louisiana
and Texas, and that were he, for
any cause, removed, no other gen-
eral in the military service of the
United States would be competent
to fill his place. General Thomas,
whom I have designated as his suc-
cessor, is well known to the country,
having won high and honorable
distinction in the field. He has
since, in the execution of the re-
sponsible duties of a department
command, exhibited great ability,
sound discretion and sterling patri-
otism. He has not failed, under the
most trying circumstances, to en-
force the laws, to preserve order,
to encourage the restoration of civil
authority and to promote as far as
possible a spirit of reconciliation.

His administration of the depart-
ment of the Cumberland will cer-
tainly compare most favorably with
that of General Sheridan in the
fifth military district. There affairs
appear to be in a disturbed con-
dition, and a bitter feeling of antag-
onism seems to have resulted from
General Sheridan's management.
He has rendered himself exceedingly
obnoxious by the manner in which
he has exercised even the powers
conferred by Congress and still
more so, by a resort to authority not
granted by law, nor necessary to
his faithful and efficient execution.
His rule, has, in fact, been one of
absolute tyranny, without reference
to the principles of our government,
or the nature of our free institu-
tions.

The state of affairs which has re-
sulted from the course he has pur-
sued, has seriously interfered with
a harmonious, satisfactory and
speedy execution of the acts of
Congress, and is alone sufficient to
justify a change. His removal,
therefore, cannot be regarded as an
effort to defeat the laws of Congress,
for the object is to facilitate their
execution through an officer who has
never failed to obey the statutes of
the land, and to exact within his
jurisdiction a like obedience from
others. It cannot be interpreted by
the unreconstructed element in the
South, those who did all they could
to break up this government by
arms; and now wish to be the only
element consulted as to the method
of restoring order as a triumph, for
as intelligent men they must know
that the mere change of military
commanders cannot alter the law,
and that General Thomas will be as
much bound by its requirements as
General Sheridan. It cannot em-
bolden them to renewed opposition
to the will of the loyal masses, be-
lieving that they have the executive
with them, for they are perfectly
familiar with the antecedents of the
President, and know that he has
not obstructed the faithful execution
of any act of Congress.

No one, as you are aware, has a
higher appreciation than myself of
the services of Gen. Thomas, and no
one would be less inclined to assign
him to a command not entirely to
his wishes. Knowing him as well
as I do, I cannot think that he will
hesitate for a moment to obey any
order having in view a complete
and speedy restoration of the Union,
in the preservation of which he has
rendered such important and valua-
ble services.

General Hancock, known to the
whole country as a gallant, able
and patriotic soldier, will, I have no
doubt, sustain his high reputation
in any position to which he may be
assigned. If, as you observe, the
department which he will have, is a
complicated one, I feel confident,
that under the guidance and instre-

tion of Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan
will soon become familiar with its
necessities, and will avail himself
of the opportunity afforded by these
troubles, for the display of his
energy, enterprise and daring, thor-
thly pertaining to officers in
command of military departments.

Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan will at
once turn over his present command
to the officer next in rank to himself
and proceeding without delay to
relieve Maj. Gen. Hancock of the
command of the department of the
Missouri.

Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas will
until further orders, remain in com-
mand of the department of the Cum-
berland. Very respectfully yours
ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Secretary of War ad interim

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 26, 1867.

Sir—In consequence of the un-
favorable condition of the health of
Major General George H. Thomas,
as reported to you in Surgeon Mas-
son's dispatch of the 21st inst., my
order dated August 17th, 1867, is
hereby modified so as to assign
Major General Winfield S. Hancock
to the command of the Fifth Military
District created by the act of Con-
gress, passed March 2d, 1866, and of
the military department compris-
ing the States of Louisiana and
Texas. On being relieved by Major
General P. H. Sheridan, Major Gen.
Hancock will proceed directly to
New Orleans, La., and assuming the
command to which he is hereby as-

signed, will, when necessary to a
necessities, and will avail himself
of the opportunity afforded by these
troubles, for the display of his
energy, enterprise and daring, thor-
thly pertaining to officers in
command of military departments.

In assuming that it is the expres-
ed wish of the people that General
Sheridan should not be removed
from his present command, you re-
mark that "this is a republic where
the will of the people is the law of
the land," and beg "that their voice
may be heard." This is indeed a
republic, based, however, upon a
written Constitution. That Consti-
tution is the combined and expres-
sed will of the people, and their voice
is law when reflected in the manner
which that instrument prescribes.
While one of its provisions makes
the President commander in chief of
the army and navy, another requir-
es that he shall take care that the
laws be faithfully executed.

Believing that a change in the
command of the fifth military dis-
trict is absolutely necessary for a
faithful execution of the laws, I
have issued the order which is the
subject of this correspondence, and
in thus exercising a power that in-
heres in the executive under the
Constitution as commander in chief
of the military and naval forces, I
am discharging a duty required of
me by the will of the nation as for-
mally declared in the supreme law
of the land.

By his oath the executive is
bound, to the best of his ability,
to preserve, protect and defend the
Constitution; and although in times
of great excitement it may be lost
to public view, it is his duty, with-
out regard to the consequences to
himself, to hold sacred, and to en-
force any and all of its provisions.
Any other course would lead to the
destruction of the republic, for the
Constitution once abolished, there
would be no Congress for the exer-
cise of legislative powers; no exe-
cutive to see that the laws are
faithfully executed; no judiciary to
afford to the citizen protection for
life, limb and property. Usurpation
would inevitably follow, and a des-
potism be fixed upon the people in
violation of their combined and ex-
pressed will.

In conclusion, I fail to perceive
any military, pecuniary, or patriotic
reasons why this order should not
be carried into effect. You will re-
member that, in the first instance, I
did not consider Gen. Sheridan the
most suitable for the command of
the fifth military district. Time has
strengthened my convictions upon
this point, and has led me to the
conclusion that patriotic considera-
tions demand that he should be
superceded by an officer who, while
he will faithfully execute the law,
will, at the same time, give more
general satisfaction to the whole
people, white and black, North and
South.

I am, general, very respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Secretary of War ad interim.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27th.—The
breach between the President and
Grant is widening. Grant is on
defiant grounds in opposition to
executive assignments. He protests
with some indignation against Han-
cock's removal from the department
of Missouri. Grant has not yet
promulgated instructions carrying
the President's orders into effect.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 26, 1867.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Edward R. S.
Canby is hereby assigned to the
command of the Second Military
District, created by an act of Con-
gress of March 2, 1867, and of the
Department of the South, embracing
the States of North and South Caro-
lina.

He will, as soon as practicable,
relieve Major General Daniel E.
Sickles, and on assuming the com-
mand to which he is hereby assigned
will, when necessary to a faithful
execution of the laws, exercise any
and all powers conferred by acts of
Congress upon district commanders
and any and all authority pertain-
ing to officers in command of mili-
tary departments. Maj. Gen. Dan'l E.
Sickles is hereby relieved from the
command of the second military
district. The secretary of war ad
interim will give the necessary in-
structions to carry this order into
effect.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 26, 1867.

Sir—In consequence of the un-
favorable condition of the health of
Major General George H. Thomas,
as reported to you in Surgeon Mas-
son's dispatch of the 21st inst., my
order dated August 17th, 1867, is
hereby modified so as to assign
Major General Winfield S. Hancock
to the command of the Fifth Military
District created by the act of Con-
gress, passed March 2d, 1866, and of
the military department compris-
ing the States of Louisiana and
Texas. On being relieved by Major
General P. H. Sheridan, Major Gen.
Hancock will proceed directly to
New Orleans, La., and assuming the
command to which he is hereby as-

signed, will, when necessary to a
necessities, and will avail himself
of the opportunity afforded by these
troubles, for the display of his
energy, enterprise and daring, thor-
thly pertaining to officers in
command of military departments.

Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan will at
once turn over his present command
to the officer next in rank to himself
and proceeding without delay to
relieve Maj. Gen. Hancock of the
command of the department of the
Missouri.

Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas will
until further orders, remain in com-
mand of the department of the Cum-
berland. Very respectfully yours
ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Secretary of War ad interim

Today's Tribune hugs Grant. The
Herald drops him, saying: "The po-
litical position assumed by Gen.
Grant shows our great soldier in
a new light. It is his first develop-
ment of political mistake. The reply
of the President has completely over-
turned him, outflanked him. Grant
does not understand the crisis. He
clings the Sheridan and forgets
principles."

It is believed that the difference
between the President and Grant is
irreconcilable.

It is stated that Grant, in a letter
to the President, declined directing
the order telegraphed to-night to be
executed, couching his refusal in
strong terms, virtually denying the
President's right to interfere in any
of the five military districts, and as-
serting that the entire control rests
with the general in chief, and there-
fore he is not at liberty to, and will
not, vest it in another. The letter
has not been made public, but the
above statement is reliable.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The
Radicals now admit that the Presi-
dent has the law on his side in the
controversy with Gen. Grant about
the removals of and instructions to
Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Sickles.

Such appears to be the conclusion
of General Grant himself, for he has
just promulgated General Order No.
81 in the precise language of the
President, August 26, and adds
thereto three sections in the follow-
ing language:

Second—In compliance with the
foregoing instructions of the Presi-
dent of the United States, Major
General P. H. Sheridan will, on re-
ceipt of this order, turn over his
present command to Brevet Major
General Charles Griffin, the officer
next in rank to himself, and proceed
without delay to Fort Leavenworth,
Mo., and will relieve Major General
Hancock in command of the Depart-
ment of Missouri.

Third—On being relieved by Maj.
Gen. Sheridan, Major Gen. Hancock
will proceed without delay to New
Orleans, Louisiana, and assume
command of the Fifth Military Dis-
trict and of the Department com-
posed of the States of Louisiana and
Texas.

Fourth—Major Gen. George H.
Thomas will continue in command
of the department of the Cumber-
land.

By command of Gen. Grant.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.
The Radicals are also in con-
sternation at the discovery that un-
der the reconstruction act Gen.
Grant has only supervisory control
over the removals from office by the
District Commanders, and that Gen.
Hancock has exclusive jurisdiction
and control over matters of regis-
tration, elections, etc.

MEMOR.—A lady was compli-
menting a clergyman on the fact
that she could always recollect and
reiterate more of the matter of his
sermon than of any other minister she
was in the habit of hearing. She
could not account for this, but she
thought the fact worthy of observa-
tion. The reverend gentleman re-
marked that he could explain the
cause. "I happened," he said, "to
make a particular point of classify-
ing my topics—it is a hobby of mine
to do so and therefore I never com-
pose a sermon without first settling
the relationship and order of my
arguments and illustrations. Suppose,
madam, that your servant was start-
ing for town, and you were obliged
hastily to instruct her about a few
domestic purchases, not having time
to write down the items; and
suppose you said, "Be sure to bring
some tea, and also some soup, and
coffee too," by the by; and some
powder blue; and don't forget a few
light cakes, and a little starch, and
some sugar; and I think of it soda"
—you would not be surprised if her
memory failed with regard to one
or two articles. But if your com-
mission ran thus: "Now, Mary, to-
morrow we are going to have some
friends to tea, therefore bring a
supply of tea and coffee, and sugar
and light cakes, and then the next
day, you know, is washing day, so
that we shall want soap and starch,
and soda; and powder blue; it is
most likely she would retain your
order as easily as you retain my
sermons."—*Satin's Irish Diamonds.*

The valuable deposits of tin
have been discovered in Missouri.

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Rev. W. H. Watkins, D.D.
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Rev. William P. Barton.

New Orleans:

---TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1867.

To SUBSCRIBERS.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

Bishop McTear.—By a private note from the Bishop, we learn that he will probably pass through New Orleans on or about the 20th of September, on his way to attend the Texas Conference. He will proceed to the Trinity Conference via Red River, and attend the Shreveport District Meeting, which will be held at Mansfield, Sept. 26th-29th. Bishop McTear certainly counts on being at the District Meeting at Mansfield. If there are any brethren in that section waiting for ordination, this visit of the Bishop will afford them a convenient opportunity of being ordained.

New Orleans Daily Mortuary Report.

Dr. Dirmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health, furnishes the following daily report of deaths in the city, beginning with Aug. 12th, at 6 A. M.:

| Date | Yellow Fever | Cholera | Other Diseases | Total |
|---------|--------------|---------|----------------|-------|
| Aug. 12 | 3 | 0 | 26 | 29 |
| " 13 | 5 | 1 | 27 | 33 |
| " 14 | 5 | 1 | 31 | 37 |
| " 15 | 2 | 1 | 22 | 25 |
| " 16 | 1 | 1 | 33 | 35 |
| " 17 | 5 | 2 | 20 | 27 |
| " 18 | 6 | 2 | 31 | 39 |
| " 19 | 12 | 0 | 22 | 34 |
| " 20 | 11 | 2 | 19 | 32 |
| " 21 | 10 | 0 | 17 | 27 |
| " 22 | 4 | 0 | 23 | 27 |
| " 23 | 7 | 1 | 19 | 27 |
| " 24 | 19 | 1 | 25 | 45 |
| " 25 | 14 | 1 | 17 | 32 |
| " 26 | 15 | 1 | 22 | 38 |
| " 27 | 14 | 0 | 17 | 31 |
| " 28 | 15 | 0 | 17 | 32 |
| " 29 | 20 | 0 | 27 | 47 |

THE FEVER AT NEW IBERIA.—The CRESCENT is again indebted to Mr. Tupper, President of the Attakapas Mail Transportation Company, for information from New Iberia. The following telegram was yesterday received from Mr. Schmidt, of the Howard Association. The virulence of the epidemic seems to be abating. It must, by this time, have attacked nearly every unacclimated person in New Iberia.

NEW IBERIA, Aug. 26.
To T. Tupper, Esq.:

Two new cases yesterday, and six to-day. Two deaths since Saturday evening. Will leave for New Orleans to-morrow. E. F. SCHMIDT, President Howard Association.

THE FEVER AT GALVESTON.—On the 21st there were nineteen burials from yellow fever at Galveston; on the 22d, sixteen. The prevailing opinion was that the worst point had been passed, and the number of new cases will diminish steadily under the influence of the cool Southern sea breeze which is now constantly blowing. But the papers warn the population against any relaxation of precaution on account of an apparent abatement of the epidemic. Fourteen patients were admitted at the Charity Hospital in Galveston on the 21st, but no deaths were announced that day. In fact, the telegraphic correspondent of the Houston Telegraph could learn of no new cases on the 23d.

The total deaths by yellow fever for the week ending August 15th were 147. Total for the season up to that time, 251.

FEVER AT CORPUS CHRISTI.—The following is a letter to correspondents of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION:

To Dale & Ashworth, Thos. Poole, W. W. Woodman, F. E. Hughes and others, Indianapolis.
Gentlemen.—Your kind notes have been received. We are grateful for your expressions of sympathy, and the material aid you send.

The cloud of death still hangs over our devoted city. Many of our best citizens have fallen. Two resident physicians, two resident druggists, eight merchants, five undertakers, our acting mayor, six reasons, are among the victims. Many families have been broken up. These facts will give you some idea of our present condition and suffering. All that the friends of humanity can do will be required to relieve the needy and prevent further suffering. Any funds sent to Gen. E. J. Davis Wm. Headen, R. Schurbert, or myself, will be thankfully received and faithfully applied.

J. P. SHERMAN,
President Howard Association.

THE SOUTH.

The summing up of the whole, so far as the observation of an ordinary traveler can reckon, is about this: the great majority of the people at the North are heartily with the Radicals. The M. E. Church is only radical and that continually. It presents an undivided front against the South; thinks conscientiously that Davis, Toombs, Mason and Slidell (if he can be caught) and a few others, ought to be hung for righteousness sake. That all the schools, and all the pulpits, and all the negroes ought to be handed over bodily to the control and possession of some godly, patriotic, denomination, whose record is without a blot; say like that of the M. E. Church. This church is no mean part of the government, because it is a large, united, thoroughly organized body, intense in its espousal and advocacy of any political policy, for it has embraced, and been persuaded of the things of Caesar as belonging to the things of God. That a church should not be political, that is patriotic, is regarded as the folly of minds weak or disloyal; a doctrine well enough in the mouth of a defeated man or church, but unworthy of those who have stood up to the government, whose prayers have been answered, and who now by an eye of faith see 'all the land below.'

"A land of corn, and wine, and oil," which they feel fully able to possess.

It's missionary zeal has received a new element, and teachers and missionaries now issue forth to the conquest of the South, with as much spirit as the Knights of the 12th century, went against the Turks and Mahometans. The missionaries generally get back home during the dog-days, to recruit and keep up the crusade by their blood-stirring narratives of fierce encounters with disarmed rebels, and "poor white trash," of indignities suffered from their unnatural brethren of the M. E. C. S., of multiplied thousands of church members, mostly black, gathered in; of whole churches in East Tennessee turned over from the power of Satan to the Kingdom of Light, of deserts in Georgia blooming, and of entire districts in South Carolina born in a day; this and much more, concluding usually with "Greenland's icy mountains" and a collection! The Missionary Secretary and members of the Missionary Board and Bishops, listen to all this with ingenious, grateful demeanor, though they must know that of all these sheaves probably not one has been reaped by their harvest men, but have merely been transferred by them from somebody else's barn to their own, with the protection of an attending company of soldiers. Of all these negroes or whites that are being gathered in, the probability is that there has not been a thousand added to the M. E. C. from the world. They have simply been persuaded over, in some instances bought over, and some driven over from folds in which by the Providence of God they had long time been folded and fed, into new enclosures guarded by shepherds holding swords. To sit in the office, or on the platform, or in the congregation, and by actions, looks and spirit ignore this real state of things while the agent is speaking, or off at work, is the highest achievement of ecclesiastical hypocrisy. It is doubtless very convenient to believe nothing in this connection but that which they wish to believe, but let them be certain of this one thing, that there is nothing hid that shall not be known.

The conquest of the Confederacy was not more certainly the objective point of the Northern Generals during the war, than the conquest and overthrow of the Southern Methodist church is now the aim of these God-fearing Bishops, Secretaries, missionaries, and agents of the M. E. Church. We simply state this as the general animus, there are doubtless some individual exceptions, but not many. The whole enterprise addresses the war-rage as well as the religious zeal that may still live in the veins of brethren.

It is a popular stirring theme, easy to set forth, places the speaker in immediate and powerful sympathy with his audience, and is a great advance upon the wearisome, statistical and dry spiritual resolutions of the old missionary platform, when the collection had to be reached like the digging of a well; whereas, this, like the wand of Moses, brings water at a mere touch from the hardest of rocks. It fills the treasury so easily, there must be some essence of true virtue in it; and so long as the rhino flows, they can well afford to neglect the few colored people of the North, and save those ninety and nine sheep in the wilderness of the South.

Politically, the situation gets no better for the South, nor will until the bones are picked. The Republican party have all the power, and all the government, and all the resources of the North, and one would suppose could afford to be composed and generous towards the South, because so impenetrably fortified in its numbers and victories. But it is, on the contrary, very sensitive easily disturbed; it acts as if fearing the least opposition, and starts up with threatening motions at the sound of the merest rumor, and for the time seems incapable of looking to anything beyond the line of its own immediate safety, or of heartily considering and legislating for the recovery and health of the whole country. The opposition of the President to the Republican policy has effected nothing but to intensify it. He has sustained his own views by no consistent well defined action. His patronage alone could have rescued the States of New York and Pennsylvania, for it amounted to many thousand votes; but he has expected politicians to work for him without reward, to help without being helped, a thing unreasonable and quite contrary to all the maxims of the olden times, and certainly not in accord with those of these days. He expects by virtue of a general abstract admiration for the Constitution, that all the people will at last come right,—*vox populi, vox dei*—a simplicity worthy of the days of Cincinnatus, when politics were a straightforward business like ploughing. He often says that he is from the people, and of the people and, as things now look, we fear that he will go back to the people before they come all right. He seems to lack decision; he does, and undoes, and half does: the quality which every one supposed him to have in excess, he has in a very slight degree—so much for the popular estimate of a public man. If "one can chase a thousand" by any natural talent, he may succeed; otherwise he will go down in December, under the unchecked power in the Legislative Department, of the Government. The policy of restoration, which the President advocated and adopted, we believe to have been safe for the North, beneficial to the South, and truly consistent with the avowed theory of the Constitution, by the prominent statesmen of the Eastern and Western States; during the whole history of the Government. Had it been continued, we should now have nearly recovered from the terrible events of the past war, the negro would have had all the freedom and prosperity he now has, and the passions engendered by the contention of brothers would have assuaged under the healing influences of peace. How much Mr. Johnson could have done that he has not done, it is difficult to say. It may be that from the first, he has been sitting on a wild horse without being able to touch the reins with his hand, or the stirrups with his feet. He may have waited, hoping that time would greatly allay the general irritation, and that reason and law would of themselves usurp their proper sway, for who can tell what may be in the future? He could not know, nor could any one untried, how long the mania of war continues to boil in the blood after the trumpet has announced that the victory is gained and the battle ended.

In the main the North seems to have lost nothing by the war. Trade is brisker, men who never expected to have more than a competence, have become wealthy by a single movement, in one night fortune has covered their scanty booths with a luxuriant broad-leaved vine, and if the rest of the world were on the verge of destruction, they are cool and happy. Bonds are plenty, they pay no tax, and in fact they bind nobody but those misfortunates who are yet to be born. Persons killed during the war were mainly foreigners who had been too short a time in the country to have any kin; so that even in that point of view, which is certainly the most distressing; they are not wholly without comfort. The receipts from the South the year after war, and during last year have kept up the commercial prosperity of the war period; all the proceeds of the cotton crops of these two years have swelled the general current of success. The tariff has been carried up as far as protection could lift it, and, indeed, as high as an iron-maker from Pennsylvania could reach while standing on the shoulders of a cotton manufacturer from Massachusetts. So that whatever disasters have ensued upon war to the country generally, there are thousands in the North who have derived from it, wealth and prosperity, and nothing else. What commercial revolutions may await this unnatural and inflated condition of the East, the West, and the North, we shall doubtless live long enough to see, but for the present, prosperity prevents the entire Northern people, both of the State and the Church, from realizing or sympathizing with us in our social, commercial, and political disasters.

NEGRO DIRECTORS.

The *Picayune* of Wednesday states that eight of the new Public School Board are colored. But we learn from good authority that there are ten colored, and that of the six directors in the 2d District, but one is white. To us this is a sufficient evidence that General Sheridan, affiliates with the extreme wing of the Radical Party. The philanthropist might find a sufficient refutation of the popular notion of American slavery, and of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in that, in the judgment of a highly educated Northern man free from all bias for the institution, eight negroes could be found, who had just been reared in the atmosphere and shade of slavery, sufficiently educated and refined to be put in the management of the Public schools of the city of New Orleans.

With all our disposition to accord to slavery its capacity for elevating African tribes by bringing them to civilized countries, and keeping them in contact with intelligent and Christian races of people, we are not prepared to admit any such advancement in the negro of the South as is, by this action, claimed for him. In the cities of Philadelphia or Boston, we doubt if the public could afford eight colored persons to direct their public schools. Something more than a sense of fitness has influenced this undue elevation of the negro over the white man. The intention of humiliating leading politicians and citizens of the South has been avowed by those controlling the government. But this Africanizing the public schools does not reach that class of persons, for they, for the most part, patronize private schools. It is the poor white man who is to be mainly affected by a policy which seeks to throw his children in immediate social connection with the children of the negro.

It remains to be seen whether the heat of party strife, or the violent passions roused by war, are stronger and deeper than the instincts which the Almighty has implanted in the white race, to protect its blood from flowing in darker channels and its form and countenance from debasing change. God having made white men and black men, has doubtless fixed a law in each to maintain that distinctness, as he has fixed laws in divine plants. The attempt to ignore and override the virtuous and wholesome prejudices of race and color, must eventually and powerfully react against

all who are parties to it. The sympathy for the slave, passes away with slavery. To take that slave and place him above his former master, not because he is capable, but as a symbol of triumph, must reflect only upon those who indulge in such ingenuous sentiments. The poor negro may eventually be the most unfortunate one of the three. But in the future, when all these martial passions shall have passed away from the hearts of the people North and the people South, their posterity will look at the whole world now does, in amazement upon white men who could so far forget what is due to themselves as to subject the children of their own blood kin to the control and guidance of the black race. We are with the hearty honest sentiment of all the common people North and South, that is, we are for the white man and for those who are for him: We claim to be a true financial of the black man, and are for the black man, when the black man is in his proper place, otherwise we are against him. He is ignorant, incapable of self-control, and is used, just as a wilderness of monkeys might be, by the party in power. He knows this, that he is in traces, and in the main he has behaved so far discreetly.

But the most serious result of this black Directorship remains to be considered. It will send many of the children of the poor white man into the streets. Where a man may travel a day without meeting a negro, as in New England, this measure would be a nullity; but here where you may meet a thousand blacks every day without traveling, it is a huge calamity. Vast numbers of these children will attend the Catholic public schools, and so far as the interest of that Church is concerned it will prove a god send. The Protestants of the North can digest no policy which will advance the interests of the Catholic Church throughout the Southern States a hundred fold.

Necessity is now laid upon our own Church to provide promptly and amply for the education of the large number of her children who have been virtually thrust away from the Schools which the white man is taxed largely to support.

REVIVAL NEWS.—Our readers will be greatly cheered by reading "News from the Churches."

New Advertisements.

Notice.—The commencement of the Session of Port Gibson College Academy is postponed to September 16.

The charge for Board and English Tuition has been reduced to \$70 per quarter. aug 31 3

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, practical and surgical Dentist, is back again, after an absence of two months, at his office, 109 Carondelet street.

JOHN C. BULL & Co., General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, No. 64 North Commercial street, St. Louis, Missouri.

We can heartily recommend this House to our friends throughout the South. Mr. B. we knew as a business man, true, and punctual, 25 years ago. He has been a friend of the Southern people in word and deed; of late aiding their destitute by generous contributions. Mr. B. has associated with him his two sons, who were in the Confederate service.

We take the liberty of requesting the House to act as our agents with all who may wish to subscribe for this paper, or to advertise in it.

BLACKMAN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, corner of Carondelet and Canal.

Mr. Blackman is personally experienced and a successful teacher in all that he proposes to teach, that is, penmanship, book-keeping, mathematics, languages, &c., all that is necessary to an accomplished commercial education. Mr. B. has been in this city and devoting himself exclusively to this business for years. He is aided by a corps of competent teachers. Sons of preachers, and crippled soldiers taught at half price.

BLACKWOOD FOR AUGUST, Containing Brownlow's Part VIII, The Era of George III, Life and Letters of Goy. Winthrop, The Eastern of Two Oculophobists, Lott, imilian, The Chiffonier, The it is. LEONARD SEOTT & Co. Fulton street, New York.

Good News FOR THE COTTON FENS.—Capt. Gross, of the just down from Bayou Sara, our river reporter that the all the way down are much at the appearance of the which they say is a great of the cotton worm. A Webster's dictionary gives of ichneumon as meaning "a of hymenopterous insects, (the bee, wasp, &c.) whose parasitic in other insects. distinguished by having the men attached to the hinder the thorax, just between of the hind legs, and often pedicel. These animals are destroyers of caterpillars, and other insects, as the (proper) is of the eggs and of the erocodile. Called also mon-thy."

The advent of this welcome is hailed with hearty pleasure the planters, who look to it as a saviour from the caterpillars; they are already increasing the titimutes of the crop wherever ichneumon has made its appearance. —Crescent.

A NEW TRADE.

Scientific research and investigation are constantly new substances to those recognized as possessing a title value. Within a few new textile has been a but a more recent discovery has practical results not only diate, but having an bearing upon various species of sponge (not the sponge of commerce, but a sponge heretofore considered less), which grows in quantities among the coral of the Bahama Islands and the coasts of Mexico and has been found to be exactly large variety of mechanical uses, and is destined to enter into domestic consumption in very shallow water, and requires no skill or labor production.

Although the peculiar of this vegetable growth is known until within a recent vessels are leaving New Boston regularly to obtain and the substance, as prepar machinery at the factory in Birmingham, Ct., is in demand for its supply. As a substitute curled hair, and feathers were becoming too expensive except the opulent class seems complete. Henceforth poor man can throw away of straw, and at a moderate provided himself with a rest as soft and luxurious as more favored with woolly goods. The newly discovered grows in a scraggly form the corals of the seashore gathered by the natives of the islands, and delivered dry at a price per pound, payable in chandise at the various deposit. A schooner belonging the New York Elastic Sponge facturing Company left this week on her fourth trip; and belonging to the American Sponge Company, of Boston, the same time,—the latter paying a royalty to the Each vessel brings from 80,000 to 100,000 lbs., compressed into by machinery. To render the stance merchantable, the first cess is to put it into what manufacturers call a "stiff" where it is cut, washed, and from calcareous matter and impurities. It is afterward through a series of rubber saturated with glycerine preserves its natural and is then seasoned in baled. A single inch will to twelve times its compressed Thus prepared, the sponge is from all forms of insect packs, is not liable to decay, much softer and more elastic other materials which it is fitted to displace—at least to an extent. One pound is equal equivalent to one and or two of either feathers or and its cost is comparatively For carriage upholstery, church-cushions, mattresses, sponge is already in extensive and is highly commended.

As a new commodity, employment for skill and starting new processes in mry, and especially as "afford all classes additional means of fort without a corresponding upon pecuniary resources, recovery thus announced no little commercial importance. N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Mrs. Elmina Randolph, of New Orleans. Mrs. Elmina Randolph, (born Spahn) died at Minneapolis, in the State of Minnesota, on the 14th of Aug., 1867. Sister Randolph was born in the valley of Blue Ridge, N. C., Sept. 15, 1815, and spent the earlier part of her life in that section. She was educated in her childhood, and lived a consistent member of the Methodist Church, until her death. She resided in this city for the last twenty years, and has left amongst the memory of an unblemished and useful Christian life. Sustaining to her, the relation of pastor for many years, we can attest the noble and consistent piety which marked her history. She was eminently domestic in her tastes, and her home was made a place of attractiveness and contentment to her husband and children. Home was her sphere, and her happiness; her virtues and graces shone. She was given to hospitality, and to good and charitable deeds. We never knew greater kindness, or greater unselfishness. The law of kindness was on her lips, and her hands were open to help the needy. She was distinguished for her piety of spirit, and for a meekness that never gave way under temptation. Her husband says she knew no fault in her; her friends and members of the Felicity street church, with whom she was associated for twenty years, will bear the same. She was an invalid the last two years, and finally a victim to pulmonary consumption. On the first of June, she left Minnesota, in company with her husband, hoping the change might afford at least temporary relief. She did not live to return. A long suffering, she endured with patience, and died tranquilly and peacefully. Her last words were, "The Lord has cared for me all the days of my life, will not forsake me now in my dying hour." A pious lady, who was with her in the closing days, "All who witnessed her sufferings and death were strengthened in their faith. There was no expression of joy, but a confidence that robbed death of its greatest horror to those who were by her side. She never wavered for a moment, and her faith unwavering to the last." So she died and died this exemplary African woman. Her children are up to mourn for her and to call blessed her friends lament her death, the church is bereaved. A beautiful life, a calm and triumphant death. She died in the land her works do follow her.

Rev. Zachariah Thompson.

Malachi Dubose writes Arkansas Post, under date of 31, 1867, "Rev. Zachariah Thompson, for many years a member of the Louisiana Conference, at De Witt, in this county, died, about three months ago, and was engaged in teaching, and was highly respected as a good and useful local preacher. He leaves a wife and several children."

Brother Thompson, as the writer of the above states, was for many years a member of the Louisiana Conference. He was, we believe, native of this State, and was admitted on trial in the Louisiana Conference at its first session in 1847. He was elected ordained Deacon and Elder in regular course, and was President of Lake Providence District in 1855. At the close of the year he located, and remained an efficient and useful local preacher until his death.

Since his location, now nearly five years ago, we have seldom seen him, but we remember him, as in the Conference, as a man of sweet spirit, full of kindness and brotherly love, and devoted to his work. We remember well a recent session of the Conference at which he reluctantly and announced his location. We assembled to receive our appointments, and he sat weeping overcome at the foot of the

altar. Whilst his relations to the Conference continued his was a blameless record, and since then his character has been without reproach.

Mrs. Sallie Lott Thomas.

NEW ORLEANS, August 28.

BRO. KEENER: I send you for publication an obituary notice of Mrs. Thomas. She was a cousin of my wife's—born in Madison county, Mississippi. Her death was certainly a most glorious and triumphant one. In a letter from my wife's mother, who was with her in her last moments on earth, she said—

"Aunt, do you not wish to send a message to cousin William? I will soon be with him." Her mother came near her in tears and grief, when she said, "Mother, dear, you ought not to weep and mourn for me, but rather rejoice at the goodness of God, who, for Jesus' sake, permits me at this moment to pass through the dark valley and shadow of death and fear no evil." Her death was happy. Truly, for her "to live was Christ, but to die was gain." Her parents and loved ones should rejoice and not mourn. May we live the life of the righteous, and may our last end be like hers.

Your friend, W. R. STUART.

Mrs. SALLIE LOTT THOMAS died at the residence of her father, Hon. W. B. Lott, in this county, on the morning of the 6th instant.

It is difficult to imagine circumstances that would make death entirely welcome to one's friends and relatives. Come as it will it is still repulsive and we shrink from it, and feel that an aching void is made that never can be filled. In the case of the death of this amiable lady, however, many circumstances met, calculated to reconcile her loved ones to her early demise. Almost incessantly, since her growth up to womanhood, has she been a sufferer from ill health, and at times her sufferings were extreme. She herself has been heard often to say that it were better to die than to live in such pain as she was subject to. Then death, which ended her sufferings, and translated her to that happy clime, where "Sickness and sorrow, pain and death, are felt and feared no more," was certainly welcome. But the manner in which she met her fate, more particularly enabled her friends to feel the truth of the Apostle's assertion: "Oh death, where is thy sting? Oh grave, where is thy victory?" Rarely is there exhibited such a complete triumph of Christianity over death, as was in her case. When informed that she could not last much longer, she replied, "Glory be to God, my house is set in order." She expressed herself as being perfectly happy and resigned, and that she was going where she would have no more pain. She asked to be moved on the gallery, that she might look upon the beautiful and happy world once more, and said that her expressions of joy and happiness were not enthusiasm, that never had her mind been more calm and collected. She often said that Jesus was with her, and that all was joy and perfect peace.

Mrs. Thomas was born and reared in this county; received most of her education from Mrs. Griffin, a private instructress, to whom she was tenderly attached, and to whom she was much indebted for her graceful deportment and cultivated mind. In February, 1862, she was married to Mr. Guston W. Thomas. The highly favored young couple, entered upon life with promises of happiness and success that fall to the lot of but few. Alas, that bodily affliction should have so seriously interfered with that happiness, and that untimely death should so soon have blasted it forever. She attached herself to the Methodist Church, soon after her marriage, and remained a consistent member till her death.

May her early death, her christian life, and more than all, her triumphant exit from earth, be blessed of heaven to the eternal gain of her bereaved friends.

C. G. ANDREWS.

REV. WILLIAM HOLMAN, of the Methodist Church, so long, extensively and favorably known in this city, says the Louisville Courier, died last Thursday, the 1st inst., at the residence of his brother, at Centerville, Ind., aged seventy-seven years. He was seriously ill for several weeks at his home in this city, and then recovered sufficiently to go to his brother's, hopeful for still greater improvement by the change, but he continued to decline till death occurred.

Father Holman joined the Kentucky Conference in this city fifty-one years ago, and for more than thirty years has been residing here. No minister of any denomination in this city has been so frequently, at the bedside of the sick and the dying as he, none so frequently visited

the poor and the lowly in the time of need and distress as he, and he deservedly occupies a high place in the esteem and affection of both the rich and the poor, who knew him well. But his work is finished, his pilgrimage is ended, and he rests in peace.—*Memphis Christ Adv.*

The schoolboy who is only studious and quiet when the teacher's eye is upon him, who will get the answers of his problems by the "key," or from another boy's slate, instead of working them out himself; who will break rules whenever he can do so without being punished, is laying a bad foundation on which to build his character.

MARRIED.

Married, Aug. 22d, By the Rev. L. M. Wilson, Rev. FRANK BRANDON, of the Montgomery Conference, to Miss. CARRIE WOODWARD, of Jacksonville Alabama.

OBITUARIES.

REV. THOS. M. LYNCH.

At the third Quarterly Meeting Conference for Socopaty Circuit, Montgomery Conference—held 29th June, 1867, the following resolutions reported by a Committee of the Conference, were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, An all wise Providence has seen fit to remove by death from our midst, our much loved brother Lynch; whereas, though a member of the Montgomery Conference, yet he was long and endearingly associated with the Socopaty Circuit and Quarterly Conference, while supernumerary, and contributed much to the increase of godliness among us, and to the spread of scriptural holiness throughout the bounds of the Circuit, both by his able and lucid exposition of the Scriptures, and his pious example; and whereas, he has left a large and interesting family, resident with us to mourn and feel his loss—

Resolved, Therefore, that while of his labors we have the highest appreciation, and for his name cherish the most grateful remembrance; yet, we bow with humble resignation to the will of Him who doeth all things well, knowing that the judge of all the earth will do right.

Resolved, That his bereaved companion, his fatherless children, and afflicted mother, have the sympathies and prayers of this Conference.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and also, that a copy be sent to the New Orleans Christian Advocate for publication.

Wm. A. EDWARDS, } Com
W. GARRETT, }
Thos. C. BRADY, }

Died, in Clark County, Ala., on the 21st of July, 1867, at the residence of her son, Daniel McLeod, Mrs. NANCY McLEOD, daughter of Malcom and Christian Cat, born, and relict of the late Neal McLeod, in the 76th year of her age. Sister McLeod was born in the State of North Carolina, Jan. 11th, 1791, was married in 1812, and moved to Alabama with her husband, in 1820. Coming into life soon after the revolutionary war, and living to the advanced age of 76 years, 6 months and 10 days, this mother in Israel saw many changes, both in Church and State. Having been brought up and educated by pious Presbyterian parents, she never knew the time, when she was not a member of the church. On locating in Alabama, there being no Presbyterian church convenient, she united with the Methodist, of which she remained a consistent member until her death. A husband and six children went before her to their reward in heaven, while one son, three daughters, and about one hundred grand and great grand children are left to mourn her loss. Sister M. had large experience in spiritual things, and beautifully adorned the doctrine of Christ, which comforted and sustained her through life and in death. The sickness of which she died, was of a few months duration, during which time, she suffered greatly, but endured it all with patience and Christian fortitude. As she approached the grave, her prospects seemed to brighten for heaven, and she expressed herself frequently as being ready and willing to depart, and be with Christ. Having strong faith in the Saviour during life, she left an abundant evidence behind, that she has gone to her Father's house, where faith is turned to sight, and prayer to praise.

A.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT MEETING.

A District Meeting for the Mobile District will be held in Franklin, Southern Methodist Church, in the city of Mobile, beginning on Friday, before the second Sunday in October, at 9 A. M., at which, all the traveling and local preachers, and all the official members of the church in the bounds of the District, are earnestly requested to attend. Ample accommodations will be provided by calling on Doctors Hamilton and Neely. Bishop Wightman will be in attendance.

THOMAS W. DORRAN, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

The District Conference for the Tuscaloosa District, will be held at Flat Woods, on Havana Circuit, commencing Thursday, 26th of September prox.

The Conference will be composed of all the traveling preachers and official members of the stations, circuits, and missions of the District.

The Introductory Sermon will be preached by Rev. J. C. Willis, of the Southern University, Thursday 11 o'clock A. M.

Bishop Wightman will preside.

J. L. CORREX, P. E.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Maury, at Fort Jesson, | Aug 31 and Sept 1 |
| Anacoco, at Holly Grove, | " 7 8 |
| Pleasant Hill, at Beulah, | " 14 15 |
| Mansfield, at Mansfield, | " 28 29 |
| Caddo, at Greewood, | Oct 5 6 |
| N. Rossier, at Walker's Chapel, | 12 13 |
| Shreveport, | " 19 20 |
| Isle Bower, | " 26 27 |
| Springville, at Springville, | Nov 2 3 |

District Meeting to be held at Mansfield, September 26, 27, 28.

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| Havana, | Sept 28 29 |
| New Bern and Oak Grove, | Oct 5 6 |
| Marion, | " 12 13 |
| Brush Creek, | " 19 20 |
| Scottsville and Carthage, | " 26 27 |
| Tuscaloosa, | Nov 2 3 |
| Entaw, | " 9 10 |
| Portland, | " 16 17 |
| Greensboro, | Nov 30 and Dec 1 |

J. L. COTTON, P. E.

OPELOUSAS DISTRICT.

The District Meeting appointed for 13th and 14th September, at New Iberia, is postponed for the present. Due notice will be given of the time, when it is proper to hold said meeting.

A. E. GOODWIN, P. E.

New Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Carondelet Street, | Aug 25 |
| Felicity Street, | Sept 1 |
| Morcan Street, | 8 |
| Jefferson City, | 15 |
| N. O. Cir. Quat. Can. Adv. | 16 |
| State office, at 5 P. M., | 16 |
| German Church, at Sarapara st., | 22 |
| German Quarterly Conference | 23 |
| Dryad street, | 23 |
| Baton Rouge, | 28, 29 |
| Thibodaux circuit, at Houma Oct 6 | 13 |
| Bayou Gros Teat at Plaquemine | 13 |

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Natchez District Convention.

Will be held in Woodville, Miss., from Thursday, 26th, (10 o'clock A. M.) to Sunday the 29th of September next.

We deem it unnecessary to republish subjects to be reported upon by pastors, stewards, S. S. superintendents, presidents and teachers of our colleges and schools, but would refer them to a publication in N. O. C. ADVOCATE, June 8th, 1867. After deliberation, the published place for addresses has been abandoned. There will be preaching at the usual hours, Saturday, P. M., and Sabbath day. We trust every official member on the District will be present the first day of the meeting, so as to serve on various committees, which will be needed. Respectfully,

JAS. A. GODFREY.

Vicksburg Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| North Warren, at Oak Ridge | Sept 1, 2 |
| Port Gibson, | 8, 9 |
| Fayette, at Bethel | 15, 16 |
| Burtonton, at Pisgah | 22, 23 |
| Cayuga, at Utica | 29, 30 |
| Warren, at Bethel | Oct 6, 7 |
| Rocky Springs | 13, 14 |
| Vicksburg | 20, 21 |

Pastors will be ready with full reports of statistics. Written reports of the condition of church property, Sabbath schools, etc., will be expected.

G. H. CLINTON, P. E.

Summerfield District Meeting.

A District Meeting for the Summerfield District will be held at Uniontown, commencing Thursday, the 12th Sept. The official members of the church within the bounds of the District, are all members of the District Meeting Conference, and are earnestly requested and expected to attend. Arrangements will be made to carry the members over the railroads at half price.

A. H. MITCHELL, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist.—La. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Delhi & Floyd Ct., at Midway, | July 29, 28 |
| Carroll, at Curtis's, | Aug 3, 4 |
| Oakley, at Beauf Prairie | 10, 11 |
| Ion, Little Creek Chapel | 24, 25 |
| Texas and Sicily, Sicily Island | Sept 7, 8 |
| Waterproof & St. Joseph, Waterproof | 14, 15 |

Also a District Meeting for Lake Providence District, to be held at Oakley Camp ground, to commence on the 27th Sept., at which all the traveling and local preachers, exhortors, district stewards, Sunday-school superintendents and class leaders, are respectfully requested to attend, and as many of the members of the church as possible.

W. G. MCGOUGH, P. E.

Homer District—Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Vernon Ct. at Vernon | Sept 7, 8 |
| Haynesville at Collingdale | 21, 22 |
| Farmerville at Alabama | 28, 29 |
| Homer at Forest Grove | Oct 5, 6 |
| Lake Bluff at Ringgold | 12, 13 |
| Sparta at Sparta | 19, 20 |
| Mt. Lebanon at Arcadia | 26, 27 |
| Lewisville | Nov 2, 3 |
| South Porter | 9, 10 |
| Mimlon | 16, 17 |

District Meeting at Forest Grove, seven miles east of Homer, commencing Friday, fourth of October. All traveling and local preachers, also all of the official members of the District are requested to attend.

JNO. A. MILLER, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Hazlehurst, | Sept 1, |
| Chrystal Springs, at Bethesda | 7, 8 |
| Scotland col'd cir., at Gallitia | 14, 15 |
| Meadville, at Beach Grove | 21, 22 |
| Dist Meeting Hazlehurst | 27, 28, 29 |
| Holmesville, at Holmesville | Oct 5, 6 |
| Bayou Pierre, at Rehoboth | 12, 13 |
| Pearl River, at Sertains | 19, 20 |
| Bayou Olitto, | 26, 27 |
| Wesson, at Beauregard | Nov 2, 3 |
| Brookhaven, | 9, 10 |
| Scotland, at Gallitia | 16, 17 |

The District Meeting will be held at Hazlehurst, Sept. 27, 28, 29.

G. W. MILLSAPS, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE.

AT AUBURN, ALA.

The Fall term of this Institution will open on the FIRST WEDNESDAY IN SEPTEMBER next, and close on the 20th December. Besides the regular course of studies for graduation, large facilities are afforded for instruction in the Commercial and Agricultural branches. Separate schools for these branches, in connection with the College, were authorized at the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. A student not wishing to take either the regular or partial literary course in the College, may confine himself to either of these Departments, and in a short time become qualified for business.

The Preparatory Department, with competent teachers, will be under the special supervision of the Faculty.

Tuition—Full Term in College, \$30 00
Contingent Fee, 5 00
Total, \$35 00
School—Full Term in Preparatory, \$15 00
Contingent Fee, 2 00
Total, \$17 00
Board in Private Families from \$15 to \$20 per month.
C. R. HARRIS, Secy of Board.

ADAMS & BLUNT.

COTTON FACTORS,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants
and Purchasing Agents,
No. 75 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
aug 21 ly

SOMERVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The undersigned will reopen this old and well established school on
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.

EXPENSES.

Tuition per Session of Twenty Weeks, \$30 00
Music, 25 00
Use of lastement, 25 00
Languages, each, 7 50
Incidental Fee, 10 00
Board, including everything except Bed Covering and Towels, per Month, 20 00
Board, exclusive of Lights and Washing, 16 00
aug 21

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

A College for Young Ladies with a Preparatory and a Primary School.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

A. J. Wright, A. M., President
Mrs. A. A. Wright, Principal
Mr. C. Scott Ricketts
Miss Ann M. Ross
Miss G. A. Murphy, Instructress in Vocal and Instrumental music.

OTHER INSTRUCTORS WILL BE ANNOUNCED.

This Institution was founded about 1830, and incorporated in 1834, and has a bright record of usefulness. It has been under the present direction four years. The course of study is a full one, and, upon its satisfactory completion, a diploma will be awarded.

The young pupils have the same instructors, and receive the same attention as their seniors. Exercises are continued throughout the course in Penmanship, Elocution, Orthography, the science of English Grammar, the Art of Composition, and Arithmetic.

The buildings are spacious, retired, well shaded, and well designed for Academic use. PORT GIBSON is noted for its beauty, salubrity, order and good society. Transportation from Grand Gulf will be by railroad in a few days.

SESSION COMMENCES SEPT. 16.

Boards are under special charge of the Lady Principal. Board and English Tuition, \$70 00 per quarter. For circulars and particulars apply to J. G. Humphreys, President Board of Trustees, Port Gibson, Miss.

EMORY & HENRY COLLEGE.

WASHINGTON CO., VA.

Our Fall session begins on the 15th of August next. Changes for session of five months, payable in currency and in advance, are as follows:

Tuition in collegiate course, \$30 00
Fuel, room rent and contingent fee, 10 00
Total, \$40 00
Board in Preparatory Department is \$5 00

Board can be had in private families at the College, for \$15 per month, if paid or satisfactorily arranged, monthly in advance. Those seeking collegiate advantages are invited to investigate ours. For additional information, Address, E. E. WILLY, Pres't, Emory P. O., Va.

PAUL J. CHRISTIAN.

GENERAL.

MERCANTILE AND STEAMBOAT STATIONER.

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

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NO. 38 CAMP ST.

All orders in my line promptly filled. July 13-67

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

(Open constantly, Day and Evening.)

Corner Camp and Common Streets, NEW ORLEANS.

Founded in 1832—Chartered by the Legislature of Louisiana, with Commercial, Agricultural, Mechanical and Literary Departments.

This College has, by its own merits and thorough, practical plan of education, outlived all the liberally endowed State or Political Colleges of this and the South-Western States. It is the oldest Commercial College in the United States.

Every student who gives proper attention to the instruction is qualified before graduating to keep any sort of books, it matters not what the business may be, and to the correspondence of any house. Students can attend the Commercial course, or the Literary or Agricultural (Course), or to Penmanship, Arithmetic or Book-keeping, or the English, French, Spanish, German, Latin or Greek Languages, Telegraphy, Photography, Penmanship, Book-keeping, or the higher Mathematics, etc., separately.

We have ample arrangements for one thousand students during the current year.

N. B.—Merchants, Planters, Lawyers, Steamboatmen, Builders, etc., can here learn to open, keep, and close their books correctly in a few days.

Benefits of Attending this College

1st. The student saves much time and money

as there are special Professors and Apartments for each branch and all things are taught and practiced as in business.

2d. Penmanship is taught as a Science, (and not by imitation) hence all can easily learn. We have one of the most distinguished penmen living, as Professor.

3d. Our Graduates are sought by business men and may be found as Principals, Book-keepers and Clerks, in a large portion of the Banks and Business Houses of this city and over the South. They receive \$1000, \$2000, or \$3000 per annum. This education is the best fortune parents can give their sons.

4th. The DIPLOMA of this College is a passport over the Commercial world.

5th. Young Gentlemen who have entirely neglected their studies, can here be qualified for business in a short time.

6th. This College will qualify young gentlemen to open similar Institutions in all Southern Cities, Mexico, Brazil, etc., if they come well recommended to us.

7th. Crippled soldiers and sons of clergymen will receive a liberal deduction made.

N. B.—Those who write for Book-keepers or Teachers should give full particulars. Those who send young students should put their money in the hands of their merchant or the President. The South must now educate practically or be forever the tooling vessel of the North.

Circulars and Catalogues sent to all who desire them.

Board—Students can board with the Professors and other good families at \$30 to \$35 per month.

Health—For seven years New Orleans has been as healthy as New York or Philadelphia.

COLLEGE OFFICE, ROOM NO. 8.

Terms—Payable in Advance.

Penmanship—Lessons not limited, \$25 00

Book-keeping—double and single entry—a perfect course, 50 00

Arithmetic—including all commercial calculations, 50 00

Lectures on Commercial Law, 20 00

(The above constitutes the Commercial Course.)

Stationery for Penmanship, 10 00

Diploma, for Master of Accounts, 10 00

English, French, Spanish, German, Latin, Greek—full Course, not limited, 100 00

A Life Ticket in all the Departments, 500 00

For any Language; for Drawing, per month, each, 20 00

Higher Mathematics—price depends on the extent of Course.

English Grammar, 50 00

N. B.—A student having paid for a Course in any branch as above, is entitled to a Life Ticket in that Department. He can attend such branches as he may desire. There are monthly graduating classes. Students can begin at any time.

Faculty—RUFUS DOLBEAR, President, Lecturer on Business Customs, Book-keeping, etc.

RUFUS L. DOLBEAR, Vice President, Lecturer on Commercial Business, Banking, Exchanges, Book-keeping, and duties of Employers.

Agricultural Department, Mechanical Department, Principal. The Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry—also on Political Economy and on Mechanics, etc., will begin in October next. Commercial Department, F. A. Moore, Edict, Lecturer on Commercial Law, etc.

Mathematical Department—GEORGE B. BRACKETT, Professor and Lecturer on Commercial Calculations and High Mathematics.

Book-keeping Department—B. GRIFFITH, and J. W. STEARNS, Professors and Lecturers on Book-keeping, etc.

English Department—REV. GEORGE W. STICKNEY, Professor and Lecturer on English literature, etc.

French Department—J. V. SERRUREAU, Professor.

Department for Penmanship—B. EUSTON, Professor and Lecturer on Business and Ornamental Penmanship.

Spanish Department—MANUEL MARINO, Professor.

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

From the Children's Hour.
OUR MOTHER.

Our mother's lost her youthfulness;
Her locks are turning grey;
And wrinkles take the place of smiles;
She's fading every day.
We gaze at her in sorrow now,
For though we've never been told,
We can but feel the sad truth,
Our mother's growing old.

Our mother's lost her youthfulness;
Her smiles are just as kind;
Her tones to us are soft as erst;
Where should we dearest find?
But, as we note the trembling tongue,
And mark the stooping form;
A sad voice whispers to our hearts,
Ye cannot keep her long.

From the Children's Hour.

CRUMBS TO THE BIRDS.

A bird appears a thoughtless thing,
He's ever living on the wing,
And keeps up such a carolling,
That little else to do but sing,
A man would guess had he.

No doubt he has his little cares,
And very hard he often fares,
The which so patiently he bears,
That, listening to those cheerful airs,
Who knows but what he may be

In want of his next meal of seeds?
I think for that his sweet song pleads;
If so, his pretty art succeeds,
I'll scatter here, among the weeds,
All the small crumbs I see.

From the Children's Hour.

The Tailor Bird.

What do the birds want with a tailor?—they don't wear clothes," said Addie Bea.

Her brother Josie was turning over the leaves of a book, and had just exclaimed,

"O dear! Here's a tailor bird."

Josie laughed a merry laugh at his sister's remark.

"Let me see," said Addie, and she leaned over her brother's shoulder to get a peep at the wonderful bird.

"He doesn't look much like a tailor. I don't see his shears and goose, nor his needle and thimble."

"He's a tailor, for all that," answered Josie, "and knows how to sew leaves together." He's at work now."

"What is he doing?"

"Making a nest."

"Oh that's it," said Addie, a new interest coming into her face. "How curious. Tell me all about it, won't you, Josie? Does he use a needle and thread?"

"He uses thread."

"Where does he get it?"

"Out in the fields. There are a great many plants from which you may strip long, tough fibres, or threads; and the tailor bird knows where to find them. When it wants to make a nest it selects a large leaf hanging to the end of a slender twig, and pierces a row of holes along each edge, using its bill just as a shoemaker uses his awl."

"Why not call it a shoemaker, then? Tailors don't work with awls," said Addie.

"It was the fancy of the man who first named it to call it a tailor bird, I suppose," replied Josie; "and I rather think it's the best name, even if it does use an awl; for the bird doesn't make shoes."

"Nor clothes either," returned Addie, laughing. "But no matter. Go on telling me how it works."

"Well, after it has pierced holes all along both edges of the leaf, it makes a great many of these holes, more than it has any use for, sometimes, this feathered tailor of the woods takes the thread it has stripped from a plant and begins passing it through these holes, drawing the edges of the leaf together, and working away until it has made a sack. Sometimes a single leaf is not large enough for the bird, and then it will take two leaves hanging side by side and sew them together; or cut a leaf from another twig and fasten it to the one at first taken."

"Indeed, but it's a smart little fellow," said Addie.

"As smart as it looks," replied Josie.

"And what does it do next?"

"It gathers soft, white down from the fields, and lines this nest which it has made with such singular skill. Here its eggs are laid and its young ones hatched."

"Are there any tailor birds in this country?" asked Addie.

"I never heard of any," replied her brother. "This bird lives in India, away off on the other side of the globe."

"I believe all the curious birds and animals are to be found in far-off countries," said Addie.

"So the people of India might say when told about our mocking bird, that can imitate the song of every other bird; or of the raft spider of England, or of the oven bird of South America."

"I didn't think of it in that way," returned Addie. "Things seem more curious when we first hear of them than they do afterwards."

"Just so. And no matter how wonderful a thing is, the sight of it does not surprise us if we've always known about it."

A learned philosopher being in his study, a little girl came in for some fire. The doctor said, "But you have nothing to take it in," and as he was going to get something, the girl taking some cold ashes in one hand, put the live coals on with the other. The astonished sage threw down his books, saying, "With all my learning, I have never thought of that expedient."

FARM AND GARDEN.

BONE-MANURE.—The English and Scotch farmers have for many years regarded bones as one of the first, if not the very first manure in point of importance. They use them in a great variety of forms, and in the growing of some of their crops, (turnips especially) consider them indispensable. Some idea of the great extent to which they are used, may be gleaned from the following facts: Almost every seaport of any consequence on the eastern coast of Great Britain, has one or more mills for the crushing of bones into a condition to be used for manure. The town of Hull stands foremost in the list, having, it is said, not fewer than from thirty to forty vessels in the docks at one time freighted with bones. In 1835 the quantity imported into Hull alone, was twenty-five thousand seven hundred tons. In 1837 the value of the bones imported into England was £254,600, equal to a million and a quarter of dollars. Since that time the importation have been doubled.

Some farmers allow six years as the period during which bones will act favorably on pasture lands; on grass lands, successively mown, four years; and the same length of time on arable land. Others again give them still longer periods, but all agree as a permanent fertilizer they commend themselves to the earnest attention of every farmer whose supply of farm-yard manure is not equal to the requirements of his land.

The principal element in the manurial action of bones is the phosphate of lime. This salt is scarce in soils, sparingly dispersed, and speedily exhausted; and yet it is indispensable to the vigorous growth of nearly all cultivated plants, and forms the principal stimulant to the vitality and power of several. Dr. Thompson asserts it to be a constant ingredient in plants, and a very conspicuous ingredient in the inorganic or ash part of not a few of the most valuable. According to the most eminent chemists, 30.3 per cent. of phosphate of lime is found in the ashes of the grain oats, 44.05 in wheat, 32.5 in barley, 6.2 in the ashes of the straw of wheat, etc. These larger proportions show how indispensable the phosphate of lime is to the health and growth of nearly all our most useful plants, and, consequently, how pervading an influence is exerted upon them by bone manure. It is asserted that turnips, potatoes and white clover are so powerfully affected by the presence of phosphate of lime in the soil, as to be mainly dependent upon it for their luxury and vigor.

Another of the values of bone manure, especially when applied in a crushed condition, is their extraordinary capacity for absorbing and retaining moisture. "It is frequently observed that when a vigorous plant upon a boned field is pulled up, it will bring up small pieces of bones with its roots; and when minutely examined, it will be seen to have grasped the little pieces and pervaded their cavities with its radical fibers, while these cavities will be seen to be clammy, or even copious with the liquid nourishment on which the spongyoles were feeding. The very contact with the radical fibers of young turnips obtain with bone manure, and which they cannot, with any of the ordinary methods of application of farm-yard dung, has been assigned by some farmers, as the reason of the paramount power over the turnip crop."

Eggs by Weight.—A dozen of eggs is a little more definite quantity than a dozen of potatoes, but still a very indefinite quantity. A dozen of eggs from little, scrawny, ill-kept chickens, sell for the same price as from large, well-kept fowls, while the difference between them is great as the disparity between the hens that laid them. Purchasers in the market take their chances for big and little, and each gets a fair average. But it is not so with producers, and here is where the injustice occurs. The man who raises choice fowls and keeps them in good condition, sells large, rich eggs, for the same price per dozen that is paid for others one-third smaller. This operates as a discouragement to raising good hens, and as a premium on poor ones.

A writer in the *Canada Farmer* insists that eggs should be sold by the pound, as well as meat and butter, and gives the difference in the average weight of a dozen of eggs from different breeds of fowls, as follows:

Common fowls..... 1 lb. 12 oz.
Spanish..... 1 1/2 12 1/2
Game..... 1 1/2 12 1/2
Gray Dorking and Bantam..... 1 1/2 12 1/2
Gray Dorking and Cuckoo..... 1 1/2 12 1/2

These are the difference in the average weight from different breeds. Should we compare the poorest specimens of the poorest breeds, with the best specimens of the best, we would find a difference of fully one-half, and yet all are sold at the same price. We buy and sell nothing at so loose an adjustment of quantity to price as eggs, except when we buy wood by the load. Even apples and peaches, when sold by number, have the price adjusted to the size. But big or little, an egg is an egg.—*Wisconsin Farmer.*

INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN HORTICULTURE.—There is no telling where horticultural ingenuity will stop, says *Galignani*. "A gardener of Gand, France, has, after many trials, succeeded in giving any kind of fruit the flavor he pleases, while it is still on the tree. Let us take an apple, for instance. He pricks it rather deeply in four or five places with a large needle, and then lets it dip for a while in a bowl containing a liquid possessing the taste he wishes to communicate. After a few seconds this liquid will have penetrated into the pulp; and, this operation being repeated two or three times, at intervals of eight or ten days, the apple is left to ripen on the tree, and will subsequently be found to have acquired the taste either of strawberry, raspberry, clove, etc., according to the liquid employed." We have long had an idea that by sinking a hole with an auger in the trunk of an apple-tree to the pith, while it is bearing its fruit, and filling the hole with chloroform or bromoform, either of which has a delicious fruity odor, or by some other means should these fail, the flavor of the whole crop of apples might be greatly improved.

BOAZ, THE FARMER.

Farming, rather than gardening in the ordinary sense of the word, is man's oldest occupation: in point of time, at least, claiming priority of all others. It may not be esteemed the most dignified one, nor may those engaged in it be generally found either the most enlightened or refined of men; still, instituted by Divine authority, and pursued by man in his primeval innocence, with the ordinances of marriage and the Sabbath-day, it is a vestige of Eden. Thus, though *rustic* and *boorish*, terms of reproach, be borrowed from country life, and the author of Ecclesiasticus held those engaged in its pursuits so cheap as to say, "Seek not counsel of him whose talk is of bullocks," the business of a farmer, as regards both its age and origin, is invested with a dignity that belongs to no other profession.

"The sacred plow
Employed the kings and fathers of mankind
In ancient times."

Besides, it is probable, not certain, that it is the one employment in which man had God for his teacher. The heathens themselves represent the gods as having taught him how to cultivate corn; and in this, as in many of their other legends, they have preserved a valuable fragment of ancient truth. While some trades are of very recent origin, photography for example, and while many have advanced to their present stage of perfection by slow steps, as spinning, from the simple distaff, still generally used in Brittany and occasionally in our remotest Highlands, to the complicated machines that whirl amid the dust and din of crowded factories, it is a remarkable fact that the cereal grasses, wheat, barley, and other grains which the farmer now cultivates, were cultivated four thousand years ago. Forming new fabrics; discovering new metals; learning how, as in ships, to make-iron swim—the sun, as in photographs, to paint portraits—the lightning, as in telegraphs, to carry messages—and fire and water, as in locomotives, to whirl us along the ground with the speed of an eagle's wing—man has, to use the words of Scripture, even in our own time, "found out many inventions." Yet he has not added one to the number of our cereals during the last four thousand years.

He appears in fact to have started on his career with a knowledge of these: a knowledge he could have obtained from none but God. He it was who taught him the arts of agriculture—what plants to cultivate, and how to cultivate them. There is that indeed in the nature of wheat, barley, and the other cereals, which goes almost to demonstrate that God specially created them for man's use, and originally committed them to his care. These plants are unique in two respects—first, unlike others, the fruits or roots of which we use for food, they are found wild nowhere on the face of the whole earth; and secondly, unlike others also, they cannot prolong their existence independent of man, without his care and culture.

For example, let a field which has been sown with wheat, barley, or

oats, be abandoned to the course of nature—and what happens? The following year a scanty crop, springing from the grain it shed, may rise in thin stalks on the uncultivated soil; but in a few summers more, every vestige of it has vanished: "nor left a wrack behind."

A more than curious, this is an important fact. It proves that those grains which form his main subsistence cannot maintain themselves without the hand and help of man; and proving that, it proves this also, that man started on his career a tiller of the ground—no such being as infidels in their hatred of the Bible represent him to have been—a naked savage, ignorant alike of arts and letters, little raised in intelligence above the wild animals in whose dens he sought a home, and of whose prey he sought a share. This fact in Natural History corroborates the testimony of Scripture; and shows us, in fields where every stalk stands up a living witness for the truth of the Bible, the revelations of God's word visibly written on the face of Nature. Waving with golden corn, and sounding with the songs of reapers, these fields carry the thoughtful mind back to the days when God first set man to till the ground; and suggestive of Eden, they prompt the wish that with its primeval employments more of its primeval innocence were found among our rural population.

The scene before me, as I write these words, suggests another view of the occupation in which Boaz, spent his days. Beyond the estuary of the Dee, over whose broad sands, flecked with the sails of shipping craft and fishing-boats, has rolled, lies, a few miles off, the winding shore of Wales—the land rising gently from the beach in corn and pasture fields to heights over which a picturesque range of mountains heaves itself up against the evening sky. Along that low shore lie scattered towns and villages, whose tall chimneys, dwarfing tower and steeple, pour out their smoke to pollute the air, and cast a murky veil on the smiling face of nature. These bespeak the trade they pursue who, leaving the husbandman to his cheerful labors on the green surface of the earth, penetrate its bowels to rob them of their hidden treasures—the mine of its coals, and the mountains of their metals. But these—valuable as they are, many hands as they employ, and much as they contribute to the influence and wealth of our country—are undergoing a process of exhaustion. Some think we shall reach their limit; and are already bewailing the prospect when, with fires quenched in ruined furnaces, and spindles rusting in silent mills, and ships rotting in unfrequented harbors, Britain shall bid a long farewell to all her greatness. But when mines are empty, and furnaces stand quenched and cold, and deep silence reigns in the caverns where the axe of the pitman sounded, the husbandman shall still plough the soil. His, the first man's, shall probably be the last man's employment. Continued throughout those millennial years when, with swords turned into ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks, "the whole earth is at rest, and is quiet," the arch angel's trumpet shall scare the peasant at the plough, or summon him from the harvest field. Fit emblem of the blessings of saving grace, the bounties of the soil are exhaustless. Husbandry will thus prove, as it is the oldest, the most permanent of all employments; and, since it produces the nation's food, and is according to many the true source of its wealth, there is none with which the public welfare is so extensively and intimately bound up.

The occupation which Boaz followed rises still higher in importance when we look at the multitudinous employments. Great as we are in commerce and manufactures—clothing nations with our fabrics, covering every sea with ships, and carrying the produce of our arts to every shore—the cultivation of the soil employs a larger number of hands than any other trade. And thus, if "the greatest happiness of the greatest number" be a sound and noble adage, the temporal, moral, and spiritual interests of our agricultural population should bulk very large in the eyes of Christian patriots. Now these interests turn to a great extent on the manner in which those who follow Boaz's occupation discharge their duties; and it is therefore a matter of thankfulness that in him the Book which instructs both kings and beggars, peers and peasants, how to live, sets before us a model farmer. Happy our country were all its farmers like him, and all their servants like his!—making rural innocence a reality; not merely a poet's dream, or the graceful ornament of a speech. Let us study this pattern.

THOMAS GUTHRIE.

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When was it established? 1820.
Who is its General Agent to whom no dependence on its business should be addressed? Rev. W. H. Baylies.

Where is the Society's field of labor? Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, south of 33rd parallel of North latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To propagate and supply (gratuitously where needed) the Word of the Holy Scriptures.

What are the resources and whence the title of the Society? From the annual contributions of its members. Collections of Churches within its field, collections at public meetings and universities. Appropriations of the various churches and of the State, and of the generous individuals, testamentary bequests, the annual donation in Books of the American Bible Society.

What is the Society's method of work? Cultivating its own local work in the city of New Orleans; then through Auxiliary Societies established or to be established by every Parish and County in the field, and employment by them of such means as will accomplish the object of the Society.

What are the terms of membership? The payment of \$50 at one time constitutes a life member.

The payment of \$150 at one time, constitutes a life Director.

The payment of \$1000 at one time, constitutes a life Patron.

The taking up of a collection by a church constitutes the Pastor an honorary member.

Having this briefly stated the main objects of the Society's work, income and expenditure, the Board of Directors for the current year, respectfully ask the aid of all members of the Society, and of all persons of religious or moral sympathies, to strengthen the hands of the Society, by donations, or reviving Auxiliaries, by donations and urging donations, by exploring and reporting the destitution of the Scriptures, by procuring or renewing memberships of all churches, and by establishing connections with the Society as the Lord has prospered them according to that Scripture which says "Lay out for yourselves treasures upon earth where moth and rust doth corrupt and where thieves do not break through and steal."

To ministers and professors of Christianity of every Orthodox Protestant Church, the Board of Directors, representing its body such within our bounds, appeals with confidence to aid the Society, by a prompt and generous contribution, and a cheerful membership of the Society to the blessing of Almighty God, for except the Lord build the house, they vainly build it, except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain.

Our last thought is the hearty wish of the Board of Directors, that the Society, by its untiring efforts, may be able to say, "The Word of the Lord is increasing, and the Kingdom of God is being established."

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NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The Commercial Year is drawing to a close, and the general market continues in the same inanimate condition we have had occasion to notice for several weeks past. Foreign Exchange has been extremely quiet, but with increased buoyancy in rates, while Domestic has ruled steady at previous quotations.

We have no improvement to notice in Freight. If any thing increased dullness has characterized the market, but without any decline in rates.

The weather has been rather cool for the season, with chilly North winds, by no means favorable to health. Another half week has elapsed and the yellow fever is not yet epidemic. If it were to cease now, no one would think of speaking of it as such. A week or two more will no doubt establish its character. In the meantime all physicians agree in describing it as unusually mild and manageable. The accounts from the interior are still conflicting and leave it doubtful to what extent the ravages of the worms have diminished the cotton crop.

COTTON.—We noticed in our last report that the market closed with increased firmness. There has been no material change since. On Saturday, with a light supply and the limits of buyers' orders being 3/8 to 1/2 lb below the pretensions of factors, there was hardly any movement, and the sales were confined to 250 bales, at about previous rates. On Monday the low views of buyers were confirmed by the accounts from Liverpool, but factors showed no disposition to give way, and although there was a tendency to greater weakness, yet the sales, which embraced 350 bales, indicated no quotable change. Yesterday the market was at a stand-still, the sales being of too inconsiderable a character to require particularizing.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 650 bales, taken mostly for the North.

The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 519 bales, against 645 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 126 bales.

The receipts at this port, since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas,) are 712,611 bales, against 716,007 bales the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 216,605 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 34,952 bales to Great Britain, of 20,083 to France, and an increase of 65,209 bales to other foreign ports.

We quote as follows:

| | Light. | Heavy. |
|---------------|----------|--------|
| Ordinary | 21 to 23 | |
| Good Ordinary | 24 to 26 | |
| Low Middling | 26 to 28 | |
| Middling | 28 to 30 | |

TOBACCO.—Since our last issue the market has exhibited even less animation. There has been a fair export demand, but under the combined influences of restricted supplies and enhanced views on the part of holders, the latter prompted by continued unfavorable accounts from the crop, buyers have found it impossible to execute their limited orders, and consequently have been compelled to retire from the market. In the absence of sales we repeat previous quotations as follows:

| | Light. | Heavy. |
|---------------|------------|------------|
| Low Leaf | 4 to 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 to 5 |
| Good do | 5 to 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 to 6 |
| Common Leaf | 6 to 7 | 7 to 8 |
| Medium | 8 to 10 | 10 to 12 |
| Full | 11 to 13 | 13 to 15 |
| Prime | 14 to 16 | 16 to 18 |
| Choice Select | 18 to 20 | 20 to 22 |

CATTLE MARKET.
JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday evening, August 27, 1867.
Western Beef, choice per lb net. 10 to 12
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net. 8 to 10
Texas Cattle Choice per head. 30 to 40
Texas Cattle 2d quality, per head. 25 to 30
Texas Cattle 3d quality, per head. 20 to 25
Hogs, per lb gross. 9 to 10
Sheep, 1st quality per head. 10 to 12
Sheep, 2d " " " " 8 to 10
Sheep, 3d " " " " 6 to 8
Milch Cows, choice per head. 80 to 100
Milch Cows, per head. 60 to 80
Texas Cows, with Calves. 8 to 10
Yearlings, per head. 7 to 8
Calves per head. 3 to 4

HORSE AND MULE MARKET.
Saddle and light harness Horses. \$200 to \$400
Heavy draft Horses. 175 to 300
Common do. 75 to 150
Mules, 1st quality, broke. 200 to 250
Do 2d do. 140 to 180
Do 3d do. 100 to 150
Mexican Mules. 40 to 90

Monetary.
Every department of the money market proper continues to exhibit the dullness reported for several weeks past. The banks, however, have but little difficulty in placing all their available funds, either in short business paper or loans on satisfactory collateral. In the open market we hear of occasional negotiations of mortgage paper at 10 to 12 per cent, per annum, lenders exacting as security productive city property and signatures which can be relied on for prompt payment. For less desirable paper 15 per cent is exacted.

City Treasury notes are now quoted at 12 to 14 for the large ones, and 3 to 4 for the small.

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Carefully collected and revised weekly.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

| ARTICLES. | FROM. | TO. |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Agricultural Implements. | | |
| Cotton and Sugar Hoses. | 4 75 | 22 00 |
| Yeast, Flour and Syrupers. | 5 50 | 10 50 |
| Cotton Scrapers. | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Calumet. | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Shavers. | 10 00 | 18 00 |
| Spades. | 11 00 | 20 00 |
| Axes. | 15 00 | 18 00 |
| Bagging, 1/2 yard. | | |
| East India. | 25 | 28 |
| Rule Rope, Kentucky, 7 lb. | 10 | 10 1/2 |
| Brass, 1/100 lbs. | 1 10 | 1 20 |
| Crackers. | 10 00 | 11 00 |
| Bricks, 1/2 lb. | 20 00 | 25 |
| English, Fire. | 45 00 | |
| Candles, 1/2 lb. | | |
| Sperm, N Bedford. | 42 | 43 |
| Tallow. | 20 | 21 |
| Adamantine. | 16 | 21 |
| Sugar. | 17 1/2 | 25 |
| Chocolate, No 1 per lb. | 35 | 38 |
| Sweet and Spiced. | 35 | 38 |
| Cider, Western 1/2 lb. | none | here |
| Northern. | none | here |
| Corn, Canned 1/2 ton. | 11 | 13 00 |
| Antirrhoe. | 11 | 13 00 |
| Western, 2 1/2 ton. | 25 | 28 |
| Coffee, Rio, 1/2 lb. | 35 | 38 |
| Havana. | 35 | 38 |
| Java. | 35 | 38 |
| St. Domingo. | 26 | |
| Cotton Seed. | | |
| Brass, 1/2 ton. | 9 00 | 14 00 |
| Hulled, 1/2 ton. | 35 | 40 |
| Copper, Braziers 1/2 lb. | 35 | 40 |
| Sheathing. | 35 | 40 |
| Copper Bolts. | 35 | 40 |
| Yellow Metal. | 35 | 40 |
| Cordage, Manila, 1/2 lb. | 25 | 28 |
| Turkey, American. | 25 | 28 |
| Russia. | 30 | |
| Corn Meal, 1/2 bbl. | 5 00 | 5 25 |
| Dyes, 1/2 lb. | | |
| Logwood, Campy. | 5 | 6 |
| St. Domingo. | 5 | 6 |
| Fusile, Campy. | 5 | 6 |
| Indigo, 1/2 lb. | 1 00 | 1 50 |
| Madder. | 18 | 20 |
| Eggs, 1/2 doz. Western. | 14 | 16 |
| Feathers, 1/2 lb. | 90 | 1 00 |
| Fish, Cod, 1/2 box. | 1 95 | 2 10 |
| Herring. | 75 | |
| Mackerel. | 20 00 | |
| No. 2. | 16 50 | |
| No. 3. | 16 50 | |
| Flaxseed, 1/2 lb. | 4 | |
| Flour, 1/2 bbl. | | |
| Superfine. | 8 00 | 9 25 |
| Extra. | 9 50 | 14 00 |
| Fine. | 10 | |
| Fruit, Prunes, 1/2 lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Figs, Drum. | 23 | |
| Dried Apples. | 4 | 6 |
| Currents, Zante. | 17 | 19 |
| Almonds, soft shell. | 34 | |
| Raisins, M R, 1/2 box. | 45 | |
| Layer. | 4 35 | |
| Len's Sicily 1/2 box. | 11 50 | |
| Malaga, 1/2 box. | | |
| Oranges, 1/2 1000. | | |
| Sicily 1/2 box. | 7 00 | |
| Glass, 1/2 box of 60 feet. | | |
| French, 8 x 12. | 3 50 | 4 25 |
| 10 x 12. | 4 00 | 4 50 |
| 12 x 18. | 6 00 | |
| Grain, 1/2 bushel. | | |
| Malt, Eastern. | 1 00 | 1 80 |
| Canada. | 1 00 | 2 00 |
| Oats. | 70 | |
| Corn, shelled 1/2 bushel. | 1 25 | |
| Beans, 1/2 bbl. | 14 00 | 16 00 |
| Hops, 1/2 lb. | 65 | 70 |
| Gunpowder, 1/2 keg. | 7 50 | 8 50 |
| Gunny Bags, 1/2 bag. | 20 00 | 22 00 |
| Hay, Western, 1/2 ton. | 29 00 | 30 00 |
| Northern. | none | here |
| Louisiana. | none | here |
| Hides, 1/2 lb. | | |
| Dry salted Mexican. | 17 | 19 |
| Wet salted, fully slaughtered. | 11 | 10 1/2 |
| Kip skins. | 11 | 11 1/2 |
| Dry country. | 15 | 15 1/2 |
| Pelts, 1/2 piece. | 10 | 15 |
| Iron, Pig 1/2 ton. | 45 00 | |
| Country, Bar 1/2 lb. | 64 | 74 |
| English, 1/2 lb. | 53 | 6 |
| Hoop, 1/2 lb. | 8 | 11 |
| Sheet. | 8 | 11 |
| Bolter. | 8 | 11 |
| Nail Rods. | 12 | 14 |
| Iron Cotton Ties. | 9 | 11 |
| Castings, American. | 74 | 8 |
| Line, Western 1/2 bbl. | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Shell Lime. | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Rockland, do. | 2 10 | |
| Cement. | 2 75 | 3 25 |
| Molasses, 1/2 gallon. | | |
| Louisiana. | 60 | 65 |
| Mexico. | 48 | 55 |
| Refinery, Reboiled. | | |
| Moss, 1/2 lb. | 34 | |
| Gray, Country. | 34 | |
| Black do. | 43 | 54 |
| Select, water rotted. | 43 | 54 |
| Ants, 1/2 lb. | 6 | 7 |
| Wrought, German. | 15 | 20 |
| English. | 18 | 20 |
| Naval Stores, 1/2 bbl. | | |
| Tar. | 4 00 | |
| Pitch. | 3 50 | 4 00 |
| Rosin A No. 1. | 3 75 | 4 00 |
| No. 2. | 3 50 | 4 00 |
| No. 3. | 3 25 | |
| Spirits Turp 1/2 gallon. | 47 | 48 |
| Varnish, bright. | 2 10 | 3 50 |
| Oils, 1/2 lb. | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| Coal Oil. | 45 | 48 |
| Cotton Seed, Crude. | 60 | 65 |
| Refined. | 85 | |
| Tanners' 1/2 gallon. | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Oil Cake, Linseed 1/2 ton. | 37 50 | |
| Cotton Seed. | none | here |
| Meat. | | |
| Provisions, 1/2 bbl. | | |
| Beef, Mess, Northern. | 23 00 | 24 00 |
| Western. | 23 00 | 24 00 |
| North half bbl. | 14 00 | |
| Dried, 1/2 lb. | 16 | |
| Pork, Mess. | 10 00 | 11 00 |
| Prime Mess. | 25 00 | 26 25 |
| Hug, round, 1/2 lb. | none | here |
| Bacon, Ham, 1/2 lb. | none | here |
| Do, canvassed. | 18 | 23 |
| Shoulders. | 18 | |
| Green Shoulders. | 14 | 12 |
| Lard, Prime, in tierces. | 14 1/2 | 12 |
| In kegs. | 14 1/2 | 12 |
| Fat, in tierces. | 23 | 32 |
| Butter, Western. | 23 | 32 |
| Eastern. | 18 | 22 |
| Cheese, American. | 12 | 18 |
| Potatoes, 1/2 bbl. | 2 25 | 7 00 |
| Onions. | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| Green Apples. | 10 | 11 1/2 |
| Rice, 1/2 lb. Louisiana. | 10 | 11 1/2 |
| India. | 9 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| Carolina. | 10 | 11 1/2 |
| Saltpeetre, refined, 1/2 lb. | 14 | 14 1/2 |
| Crude. | 13 | 15 |
| Sack. | | |
| Superfine, fine, warehouse. | 2 20 | 2 25 |
| Coarse, cargo. | 2 10 | 2 15 |
| from warehouse. | 2 10 | 2 15 |
| Turkey Island, 1/2 bbl. | 2 20 | 2 30 |
| Sugar, 1/2 lb. Western. | 8 | 10 |
| Northern. | 10 | 12 |
| Castle. | 8 | 10 |
| Sugar, Louisiana, 1/2 lb. | 14 | 16 |
| In the city. | 15 | 18 |
| Havana, White. | 15 | 18 1/2 |
| Yellow. | 13 | 14 1/2 |
| Brown. | 12 | 12 1/2 |
| Balers & Cutters. | 19 | 21 |
| Choice and Selections. | 17 | 19 |
| File Leaf. | 13 | 14 1/2 |
| Medium Leaf. | 8 | 11 1/2 |
| Full Leaf. | 8 | 11 1/2 |
| Common Leaf. | 11 | 13 1/2 |
| Good Refused. | 5 | 8 1/2 |
| Common Refused. | 4 | 5 |
| Turkey Cotton, 1/2 lb. | 60 | 80 |
| Wool, Washed, 1/2 lb. | 15 | 30 |
| Unwashed. | 10 | 30 |
| Louisiana, Native. | 15 | 30 |
| Texas, 1/2 lb. | 24 | |

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

| MONTHS. | SUNDAY. | MONDAY. | TUESDAY. | WEDNESDAY. | THURSDAY. | FRIDAY. | SATURDAY. |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| JAN. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| FEB. | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| MAR. | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| APR. | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| MAY. | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| JUN. | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| JULY. | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| AUG. | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| SEP. | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 1 | 2 |
| OCT. | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| NOV. | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| DEC. | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| JAN. | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| FEB. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
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| JUN. | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
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| NOV. | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| DEC. | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| JAN. | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 1 | 2 |
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| MAR. | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| APR. | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
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OFFICE—114 CAMP STREET.

Summer Evening Twilight.
BY GEORGE COOPER.
There are molding flames in the West;
There's a whistle or two from the fen;
There's a chirp, here and there, from a nest,
And the tremulous cry
Of a cricket near by;
Then a slumberous silence again.
And the lady's querulous song
Grows bolder in deepening shade;
And the tree-frog, of some hidden wrong,
Murmurs pleadingly down in the glade.
There are bats on their short wheeling flight,
And the money leaves dusky grow.
And the midges and sweetness of night,
When the fire-flies gleam
And they verily seem
To be stars in a fall of golden snow!

JOHN WESLEY.
NO. IV.

It is probable John Wesley preached more sermons than any other preacher. Whitfield, it is estimated, preached 18,000 sermons in four years; but Wesley, in a ministry of fifty-three years, preached 40,000 sermons. His invariable custom was to preach each day, and on extra occasions three, and sometimes five sermons in one day. Wesley's sermons were most judiciously selected and most judiciously delivered. His sermons on such occasions were necessarily hasty and crude, and did not exhibit the learning and abilities great in him. Many to imitate his flight, and unearthy fluttering made. All that was wise and worthy let emulate, but all that was hasty and excessive let us avoid.

These accounts of Wesley's labors may seem almost incredible, but we must remember that the climate of England is not at all arid, that portion of it in which Wesley for the most part labored, having a mean temperature of 49 to 52 degrees. The whole island is famed and blessed with breezes from the England proper is situated between 49 and 55 degrees north latitude. This is a tolerably high latitude, but the proximity of the Stream softens and moderates the temperature, so that its atmosphere is favorable to robustness of constitution and great mental and physical labor. In great section it must not be forgotten that Wesley possessed admirably powers of condensation, so he rarely preached more than one, and sometimes only fifteen sermons. It must be recollected, that it was one of Wesley's sermons, and one that he tried to enforce on all the preachers in connection with him, "not to preach long nor too loud." Although Wesley often preached to vast congregations, his voice was naturally so fine, his command of it so perfect, and his manner so calm and self-possessed, that he preached without exhaustion.

In his 43rd year Wesley married a respectable widow, a lady of independent fortune. Immediately after his marriage he transferred to his wife all the legal claim which the act of marriage had conferred on him, and refused to have control over her estate. It was also stipulated that he was to travel one mile, or preach one sermon less in the year before the marriage. This marriage was one of the most judicious steps of Wesley's whole life. Although a wise and an amiable married man, no one could have been more poorly fitted, or more unqualified for the duties of domestic life. His marriage, as it has been anticipated with domestic stipulations, was most happy. His wife tried in vain to domesticate him, by circumventing the area of his vast, varied and perpetual labors. Wesley may be said to have lived on the road, in the pulpit, or in the

study. Such a man, with such habits and far extending labors, had no business with a wife. When Mrs. Wesley found she could not change, could not confine her husband to domestic life, she became angry and outraged, and sought by various means to ruin his reputation; for example by reading garbled extracts of his letters to others; by writing fictitious letters and signing his name to them; and by raising slanderous reports. To all these malicious attacks Wesley paid not the slightest attention, although often urged to do so by his relatives and friends. He kept the even tenor of his way, and by the silent, but potent, argument of a good life convinced the world of his innocence. Wesley and his wife lived (it cannot be said, together) in this unhappy way for twenty years; though it is to be presumed it did not cost him any great unhappiness, as he was much from home, and too much engrossed with his vast and varied public cares to give much attention to the complaints and upbraidings of his wife. At the end of twenty years she left his house in utter despair of reducing him to domestic life. In noticing this event in his diary, he simply says, with a Caesar-like laconism, "I did not forsake her—I did not, dismiss her—I will not recall her."

Wesley's domestic infelicity is a remarkable example of the wisdom of that Providence that educates good out of evil circumstances. Had Wesley been happily married—had home been to him, what it ought to be to all, the sweetest, dearest, most desired spot on all the earth—he certainly would have been strongly tempted, even if he had not yielded, to linger about it. But home had no attractions for him, so he had no temptation to withhold himself for a day from his glorious toils. Had Wesley's home been a happy one, thousands possibly would never have heard the message of life from him; but domestic circumstances as he was, he went forth from house to house—from day to day and from year to year, preaching everywhere, and to all, the gospel of the grace of God. However unfortunate, then, Wesley's marriage may have been for his own happiness, Providence overruled it for the "furtherance of the gospel," and the salvation of many souls.

Wesley had a little income from some rented property, which was paid to him quarterly, and which he spent and gave away as fast as he received it. When Wesley was fifty years old he had never had so much as five hundred dollars at one time. In his fiftieth year it was thought he would soon die of consumption, and fearing something would be written about him which he could not approve, he wrote his own epitaph in these words, "Here lies the body of John Wesley, a brand plucked from the burning, who when his debts are paid will not leave behind him fifty pounds in the world." His motto in regard to financial affairs, and which he practically carried out, was—"make all you can, save all you can, and give all you can." In the course of sixty years, from his property and numerous publications, he made and gave away more than a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and to his eternal honor, he died poor at last, having given all away. He never indulged in the least ostentation or luxury. He was always scrupulously neat, but plain in his attire. Once the revenue officer sent to inquire of him why he had not

given in an account of his taxable plate; naturally enough thinking that one who was at the head of so large a connection, and who made so considerable a figure in the world, must certainly have considerable of so common a luxury; but Wesley informed him that he had none, unless four small teaspoons—two in London and two in Bristol—could be dignified with the appellation of plate, and that he should not buy any more while so many around him wanted bread.

W.
For the N. O. Christian Advocate.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BY REV. W. CHAMBERLIN.

TIMBER.
The variety is very great, but the lands are not so heavily timbered as our bottom lands; the large trees are not so plenty, and there is but little timber suitable for rails; some of them, however, split well, such as the cedar and Santa Maria. There is plenty of timber that would do admirably for fences, if sawed into boards and posts—the cotton wood, cedar, Santa Maria, mahogany, and the pine. Most of the fences we saw were made of long poles, called pine-cuts. They are about three inches in diameter, straight, and from ten to twenty feet long. A picket fence is sometimes made from the outer part of the cabbage, or royal palm, which is very hard and lasting. But the best fence that can be made is a hedge of the line of the orange. The best plan is to first build a pole fence, and just inside plant lines, cut in quarters, putting them a little below the surface and covering them with loose earth; and by the time your pole fence decays, say three years, you will have a well grown and secure hedge. There are many parts of Honduras where rock is easily obtained in sufficient quantity to build the stone fences so much used in New England. I conceive that a stone fence 30 inches high, with a line hedge close along inside of it, would be the very best that could be made in any country, and I doubt not that the Cherokee rose would do well. Then, there is the Pyramanthus, an excellent hedge-plant. Any of these placed just inside of a ditch two feet wide and two feet deep, would keep out any stock. There is plenty of good stone for all purposes, and lime can be made abundantly in many parts of the Colony.

CLEARING LANDS.

From the best information we could get about clearing land, it costs to cut down all the timber and cahoon, and get it ready to burn off, from \$4 to \$4½ per acre; the burning and fencing will cost perhaps half as much more.

Wages per month, for good hands, about nine dollars and rations. The ration is four pounds of mess pork and seven pounds of flour per week; plantains are substituted often for the flour, or a part flour and part plantains. The day's work is ten hours, which gives plenty of time to cook and rest.

There are two kinds of laborers, the Caribs and the Creoles—the Caribs are far the best. The following extract from Squier's Central America, p. 234, is certainly true in all respects we think from our observation.

"The Caribs are a peaceable, friendly, ingenious, and industrious people. They are noted for their fondness for dress. They cannot be called a handsome race, but are hardy and athletic. The difference in their color is remarkable, some being coal black, and others nearly as yellow as sand. They are scrupulously clean

and neat in their persons, and have great aptitude for acquiring languages, most of them being able to speak Carib, Spanish, and English; and some Creole-French and Mosquito. Industry and forethought are peculiar traits in Carib women, consequently they are soon surrounded with necessities and comforts. The men can hew and plant, hunt and fish, erect a comfortable house, build a good boat, make the sails, &c. Some are capital tailors, others good carpenters, and altogether there cannot be a more useful body of men."

The Caribs on southern Storm Creek, and at one or two other points on the coast of Honduras, are descendants of the natives of St. Vincent, carried by the British government to Ruatan in 1796.

SUGAR CANE.

Honduras is undoubtedly the very best portion of the world for the production of Sugar. The canes grow rapidly, are large, tall, very rich in saccharine matter, and but little labor is required in raising it. When once the land has been cleared and planted in cane, a great deal is accomplished; one or two weeding, and the cane so shades the ground that but little is required until it is ripe enough to cut and grind. The yield is said to be three tons per acre. The juice is so rich that it takes much less boiling than Louisiana cane-juice, and with care will produce a very superior quality of sugar.

COFFEE.

Most of the lands are suitable and will produce coffee. Not only on the rich cahoon lands, but on the lighter sandy soils, we saw fine luxuriant trees, well filled with the fruit. The berries come out immediately from the limbs, close together, and when full grown are about the size of cherries. As they ripen they turn red, and each berry contains what constitutes two grains of the coffee of commerce. This will form a profitable staple crop of this country.

RICE.

Does well here, and will also be one of the staples.

TOBACCO.

Of an excellent quality can be raised, said to be second to no other grown in any country, and will be found a source of great profit.

COTTON.

There is some Cotton raised, generally of the sea island variety; but it is an experiment yet to be tried, whether it will prove profitable or not.

FRUITS.

Of the Fruits it is not necessary to speak, as all know it is a fruit country. Large quantities will, in the future, be exported, such as bananas, plantains, pine apples, mangoes, limes, lemons, oranges, &c. Mr. Mathe is to give the Sherman a cargo from one of his places on her September return trip.

Strange as it may seem, when we know that it is 13 degrees south of New Orleans, the climate is milder than at the latter place. We were the whole of the month of July and ten days of August in the country, and have never suffered so little from heat at the same season of the year. The thermometer during that time invariably at 6 a. m., was 80 degrees, at noon 87, and at 6 p. m. 80, except when there was a shower during the night, then the thermometer would stand at 76 at 6 a. m. It is astonishing how equable we found it. The almost constant sea breeze reduces the temperature of the body so that you feel cooler than if the thermometer stood ten degrees lower without a breeze.

Such a thing as a "cold" or "catching cold" is not heard of. There is no doubt of its being a healthy climate, far more so than Louisiana or Mississippi. For persons of a consumptive tendency, from what I have heard of actual cases, it is certainly the country for invalids of that description to resort to.

One thing we all remarked was the almost total absence of the house-fly, especially in Belize. There are sometimes a few mosquitoes there and some sand flies, but we slept without a bar all the time we were in the city, though we had one at command. Of course there are plenty of mosquitoes, sand flies, and bottle flies in some parts, which are very troublesome and annoying, but along the coast, after the country is cleared up, the sea breeze will generally drive them away.

PASTURAGE.

As good as can be found anywhere, we saw in many places. About 25 miles up the Belize river, Burns has some 700 acres fine pasturage, grass green and luxuriant, and the cattle, horses, and sheep were as fat and thrifty as if on the pastures of Kentucky. At Boston, also, 3 miles from the river, we saw a fine pasture of nearly 300 acres, the cattle and horses in good order and fat. There is no doubt that the lands here can be brought into pasturage as quickly as in any other country. The Pine lands are naturally excellent pastures, and afford plenty of nourishment for all grazing purposes.

There were, as passengers on the Gen. Sherman, which left New Orleans on the 29th of June, 24 men, heads of families; and many of them represented, and wanted lands for several families each. Of this number 19 either remained, bought land, or were determined to return to Honduras as soon as they could. The other five were not so well pleased and will not probably return. Of those who bought lands were Messrs. Cassity & Henderson, of Red river, Mr. Bringham, of Alexandria, Mr. Hebert, of Bayou de Glaze, Mr. Lacy, of Opelousas, Mr. Bledsoe, of Natchez, and myself. Eight remained, and the others to the number of nineteen, intend to return there to settle. Others who went over before us, say they are pleased with the country.

TO BE CONCLUDED.

From the St. Louis Christian Advocate.

"NOTES OF A RAMBLER."

Under this heading Dr. Kavanaugh, of Soule College, Texas, is contributing a series of highly interesting articles, giving items of observation while a Superintendent of Missions in the North West. We extract:

The vast fields of wild rice, spoken of in my last number, mature in August and September, when the waters freeze up, and the rice is kept in a dry and perfect state through the winter and spring, and until the wild geese and ducks arrive from the South, when they find more delicious food prepared for them than they can consume. Fields that they have not sown, and vast stores of grain that they have reaped nor gathered into barns, all ready and awaiting their arrival; and to make it a more complete feast of delight, it is scattered around the margins of those pearly lakes in which they take their chief delight.

Here is the long talked of "Wild Goose Country." They gather here in great numbers early in the spring; make their arrangements for spending a pleasant summer in lonely retreats from the habitations of man; raise their young without molestation, and in the early fall they commence their tour South, at first by slow and gentle movements, before the young brood have been fairly fledged for the long journey. The young geese, when they first appear on the large rivers, are very fat, and when roasted before a camp fire,

with the proper seasonings, are about as good eating as any poor traveling missionary could ask for.

The duck tribe is far more numerous, both in kinds and numbers than any other of the feathered hosts that frequent these Elysian fields. They are killed in great numbers by the Indians, simply for their feathers, as the traders offer moderate price for them. Wild pigeons congregate in the same region where most is deficient in the countries south, and feed upon the rice and berries of this extensive region. All other game is very scarce, as the wild animals of the country are very closely hunted out by the Indians; and as for producing country, it grows more and more barren every year. There are but few other and beaver in the country. The marten, lynx, silver gray fox, muskrat, and small wolf, are the principal animals now found in this section, from which the fur trade is kept up. Further off to the west, over the great prairies, the buffalo, elk, and moose are found, with the common red deer. On two of my trips I met with elk on the Mississippi, and with the moose and black bear on the St. Louis river, but notwithstanding a great effort to get a shot at them, they all escaped, except an elk which stood far out in shallow water on a sand bar in the Mississippi, on a very bright, sunny day. I was descending the river in a canoe, with two other canoes of traders, in one of which old Mr. Akin was sitting. As soon as the elk was seen, Mr. Akin ordered his two canoes to fall back and let mine go forward to take the first fire; but in case I missed, three other guns were to fire at once. When the canoes were put in proper order, all hands laid flat in the canoes and let them float down the current until I chose to fire. The elk stood perfectly still, fighting off the mosquitoes, until we approached within fifty yards without attracting its attention. I did not wish to get nearer, and with a very deliberate aim, I fired away, and made a clear miss! The three other guns fired, and all missed. The elk stood for several seconds gazing at us without moving, and then raised its head, with enormous horns, and leisurely loped off to the shore in majestic beauty. Old man Akin was in a rage! Four good marksmen, all within fifty yards, and every one miss an enormously large elk, standing broadside, as still as a post! It was too bad! He was the more astonished because he had just seen me rise in my canoe and shoot a badger on shore, one hundred and fifty yards off, and shot him through the head. What could be the matter? Were we all bewitched? He came up by my side and demanded to know what all this meant? I remarked that "the sun was shining very bright from the westward, producing a mirage—an optical illusion—which carried the image of the objects on the water a foot or two higher than they really were; that we had all aimed at that refracted image, and had every one shot a foot or more too high."

"That may all be so, but I never saw as poor shooting in my life! Why, my son John (a half blood, who had just fired one of the guns,) never made as poor a shot before!"

The deer were very numerous that day along the river to get out of the way of the mosquitoes, and I determined to redeem my character as a hunter; so I went ahead and found a deer standing on a point on shore, and shot it. This let me off with old man Akin, especially as he had sent ashore and picked up the badger I shot, so we had a good feast in camp at night, and all was right again. Of the badger I did not partake.

Having organized the mission at Sandy Lake, and left it in charge of Spates and Johnson, I proceeded with Copway to Pon Du Lac, (head of the lake), on Lake Superior.

NEURALGIA. — A correspondent writes to us that having derived great benefit from a simple remedy for neuralgia, he thinks it ought to be made public. He says he has suffered for over twenty years from attacks of severe neuralgia in the legs, sometimes causing lameness. Medical treatment, change of air and other remedies being without effect, he tried a change of clothing, and wore very heavy, warm, red net woolen drawers, and this relieved him. Our correspondent stated his opinion to be, that a large amount of the neuralgia cases now so common might be relieved by extremely warm woolen clothing, and says that even the heaviest and most expensive silk will not answer. — Philadelphia Ledger.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SERIOUS BUT TRUE.

MR. EDITOR: There are but few duties more painful to perform than that of disclosing to the public our own liabilities and disabilities. But when necessity is upon us what else can we do?

Owing to the misfortunes attending our church enterprise at Milton, I take this as the "dernier resort" to appeal for help to save the Methodist church house in Milton, from being sold to pay its indebtedness.

In February last, I made an appeal, (by letter) to several of the brethren of the Montgomery Conference, stating to them the condition of affairs in Milton, and urging them for immediate help, promising them that if we could succeed in raising the money in Milton, we would refund it at the next annual Conference. But this appeal did not bring us a dollar of help. Then I undertook to raise money by a personal appeal to the citizens of Milton, and adjacent community—and after several days of wearied exertion and urgent appeal, succeeded in raising only one hundred and nine dollars, to meet a debt of five hundred dollars, leaving a balance of three hundred and ninety-one dollars.

A short time since, I was informed by one of the Trustees of the church, that if the money was not raised, the church house would be sold twelve months hence, to liquidate the debt. Then will have passed from our hands a strong hold upon this country and people, perhaps never to be regained.

Should this appeal meet the eye, touch the heart, and open the purse of any of the friends of Southern Methodism, in this section, they will confer a substantial benefit upon our struggling, but we fear, sinking cause in Milton, by sending the cash addressed to me, by "registered letter," at Milton, Fla., or by sending the cash by some of the brethren to our next Annual Conference, to be held at Opelika, Ala., Dec. 4th.

ANGUS DOWLING.

Milton, Fla., Aug. 26, 1867.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Where is the Bible Agent?— "Where Art Thou?"

MR. EDITOR: Can you or any of your correspondents tell what has become of, or what is the address of, Rev. Simon P. Richardson, who we understood was appointed Bible agent for this part of the country? We have been asked time again on this subject, but have been unable to give an answer. We have examined the different church papers, for months, for a communication from the "Agent, giving information as to where, and how, and when, Bibles could be procured, but can find none. Certainly, a matter of as much importance as this, ought to be kept very prominently before the public, as souls are famishing for the word of life.

Yours,

W. Westville, Ala., Aug. 21, 1867.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Clinton Female Seminary.

MR. EDITOR: In obedience to the order of Conference, we have, in part at least, attended the closing exercises of Clinton Female Seminary. This Seminary is located in Clinton, La., and conducted by Mrs. Wall and Mrs. DuBar, and is one of the oldest schools in this region, having been in successful operation for twenty-two years. Clinton is one of the most beautiful inland towns in the State, with a highly intelligent community, and good educational facilities. The examination in this school took place on the 24th and 25th of July. The most of the pupils in the primary classes stood a good examination, some of them evincing extraordinary progress in their studies for their age. The young ladies in the higher classes acquitted themselves well. Their examination satisfied all present, we believe, that they had energetically and industriously applied themselves, and that the teachers had been at their posts, and done their work well. The last day of the examination was devoted

to the graduating class. There were three regular graduates. This part of the examination was highly gratifying, and elicited the universal applause of the audience and examining committee. The examining committee was composed of gentlemen well qualified for the work, and we here introduce the substance of their report. "The prompt and intelligent answers of the young ladies to the searching questions put to them in the Elements of Criticism, the Evidences of Christianity, and Mental Philosophy, and the clear and lucid manner in which they demonstrated propositions in Geometry, elicited the unqualified commendation of the Committee. Such a result could only follow severe application upon the part of the young ladies, and unwearied devotion upon the part of the accomplished principals of the school. The committee cheerfully recommend to the Board of Trustees, that diplomas be conferred upon Miss Nannie Smith, Miss Melvina Davis, and Miss Lizzie Ellis.

JAMES S. TAYLOR,
A. P. PAYNE,
T. B. LYONS,
E. J. PULLIN,
J. M. KENNEDY.

The exercises closed in the Masonic Hall, on the night of the 26th, in the presence of a large and intelligent audience, with a brilliant concert, every part of which was performed well. At the close of this, diplomas were conferred upon the three regular graduates above mentioned, and the degree of Mistress of Instrumental Music and English Literature, conferred upon Miss Mattie Wall. To this class there was read an eloquent and touching address, by Mrs. Mary Wall, one of the principals of the Seminary. This school is commended to the public, as one in which young ladies may obtain a solid as well as ornamental education.

WM. B. HINKS,
JAMES L. FORSYTH.
Jackson, La., Aug. 19, 1867.

From Good Words.

SUMMER HOLIDAYS.

* * * * * Since the beginning of the sixteenth century, I suppose there was never a time when the intellect of Europe was agitated by so many fierce and conflicting influences as at the present moment, and there has certainly never been a time since then when men of active intelligence were so likely to be swept away by currents of speculation, without knowing either their original source or their direction and ultimate issue. Our popular literature is penetrated through and through with the principles of hostile philosophies and creeds. Mill and Hamilton, Comte and Hegel, the gross materialism of the *enfants perdus* of Positivism, and a vague, dreamy spiritualism—you come across them all, under the strangest disguises and in most unexpected places.

A keen clever man, without much time for systematic thought, is struck with an article in the columns of a newspaper or the pages of a review; he thinks over it at odd moments, talks about it at a friend's dinner-table, and gradually makes it his own. He does not inquire on what ultimate theory of the universe the speculations which have fascinated him must rest, or with what parts of that system of truth they are altogether irreconcilable. He is charmed by the beauty or ingenuity or grandeur of the new ideas, or they seem to solve difficulties which have troubled him, or to afford useful and available aids to an upright and noble life; and therefore, without inquiring where they came from, and what kind of a "character" they bear, and whether they have disreputable and vicious connections, he receives them at once. They have a pleasant look, a gracious manner, a musical voice, a dignified bearing, and he never dreams of suspecting them. But, once securely lodged, they soon gather their friends and confederates about them; the whole clan gradually assembles. The man finds that somehow—he does not know how—his whole way of looking at the world has been changed, or else he is living in a new universe. The "everlasting hills" themselves, with whose majestic outlines he was so familiar, have melted away, and the old constellations have vanished from the sky. The change may be for the better; perhaps he has parted only with delusions, and has risen into the region of realities; but such vast revolutions ought not to be the work of accident and chance.

Would it not be well for those who are conscious that they are intellectually alive, and that they are powerfully influenced by the speculations and controversies by which they are surrounded, to try and find out, during their summer holidays, to what quarter of the troubled ocean of human thought they are drifting? They resolutely believe, as yet, in the eternal and infinite difference between right and wrong: are they insensibly yielding to a philosophy in which that difference virtually disappears? They think that nothing could persuade them to abandon their faith in moral responsibility, and to contradict the clear testimony of consciousness to the freedom of the will; are they sure that the silent but inevitable development of theories by which they have been greatly charmed, will not necessitate the denial of both? Is their faith in a personal God quite safe? If the ideas which have come to us from books, from conversation, from sermons, from solitary meditation, are all true, they will be the better for being thoroughly organized, and considered in their mutual relations, their original grounds, and their final results. If they are false, if they are destructive of truths and laws to which our own consciousness and the history of the human race bear irresistible witness, the sooner they are expelled from the mind, the safer for ourselves and for all with whom we have anything to do.

The highest end of all to which protracted leisure can be applied remains to be illustrated. For a month, for six weeks, we cease to be merchants, or lawyers, manufacturers or tradesmen, preachers or physicians, and become men. We cast off the occupations and cares which limit and restrain the free action of our nature through the greater part of the year, and may, if we please, rise beyond the control of "things seen and temporal," and live for a time in untroubled and uninterrupted fellowship with "things unseen and eternal." Our summer holiday, or part of it, may be a kind of "spiritual retreat."

There are many people, no doubt, who only become more restless when they are obliged to be still. They cannot escape from their counting-houses, their banks, their conflicts with trades, unions, their legal troubles, except by violent physical exertion or the strongest stimulant which they can get, from travel in strange countries and sight-seeing in strange cities. Unless they are climbing mountains, or gliding over glaciers, or stirred by the pleasant excitements which come from listening to a foreign tongue and watching the unfamiliar manners of a foreign people, they might as well be at home. Every man must judge for himself, and find out how he can best get his brain quiet, and run the whole current of his thoughts out of its accustomed channel. But even those persons who would not be able to shake themselves free from their common cares, if they spent all their holiday in a quiet country inn, among the elms and oaks, and corn-fields of their own country, or in a lone farm-house among the silent hills, might be able to devote a few days or a week to tranquil religious thought when they have fairly got away from the steam and the stir and the tumult which followed them till they were five-hundred miles away from home.

It is to be feared that some Christian men return to their ordinary life with less devoutness and spiritual intensity than when they left it. While they were away, public worship was not regularly attended, private prayer was offered hurriedly, and Holy Scripture was read carelessly, or not at all. Their temper is better, and they are more kindly and generous, from the brief interruption of common duties; but their vision of God is none the clearer. They have not escaped from the entanglements which, even in their devotest moments, keep them among the lowest ranks of the hierarchy of worshippers around the eternal throne.

And yet, when they are hurried and pressed by the incessant claims of their profession or trade, they often sigh for days of solitary thought and unbroken communion with Christ. They sometimes think that if they could only contemplate more steadily and continuously the august and majestic realities of the invisible world, they might be able to live a nobler and more saintly life. They feel that "the mighty hopes which make us men" must be firmly grasped by sustained and undistracted thought, if they are to have power to subdue the inferior but vehement excitements by which day after day they are swept helplessly along. But they have no time or strength or stillness for lofty meditation. They wish they had. They envy the people who have more quietness and leisure, and, conscious of the difficulty of mastering the world while engaged in its conflicts and surrounded with its tumult, half suspect that ideal saintliness is possible only in monastic seclusion.

Why do not such men spend a few of the bright, calm hours of their yearly rest in that prolonged spiritual meditation, and in those acts of more intense devotion, in which they cannot engage at other times? Their feet are free to wander now along the remoter and less familiar paths of religious thought. The noise of the distant world of care and toil is hushed, and they listen to the voice of God. They have time for the steadfast contemplation of the burning splendors of the divine nature, and may catch the fervor and inspiration of cherubim and seraphim, who have nearest access to the infinite glory. They may invite by patient expectation, and by the penitent and humble confession of weakness, the baptism of the Holy Spirit and of fire. They may anticipate the final judgment. They may see afar off, the palaces of heaven, and the nations of the saved walking in white raiment and crowned with immortal honor and blessedness. They may find that even here, there is "fulness of joy" in the presence of God, and that the light of his countenance can surround the devout soul with celestial glory.

No Christian man need find it difficult to make this lofty use of his summer leisure. It is not the faculty for creating striking and original lines of thought that is necessary. We may all "wait upon God," and it is by waiting on Him, not by elaborating grand and splendid conceptions of Him, that we "renew" our "strength." If spiritual impulse and power were derived from the reflex action on the heart, of our own intellectual activity directed to the regions of divine truth, the measure of our religious earnestness would be determined by the vigor and brilliancy of our intellectual faculties, and persons unexercised in abstract thought would be placed at a grievous disadvantage. But the simplest truths, when they lead us direct to God, answer all the practical purposes of the most profound thoughts of theologians. A single parable of our Lord's, a well-known promise of mercy and strength, any one of the divine attributes considered in its most obvious aspects and revelations, is enough to open our whole nature to the tides of divine life and joy. The cry of the heart after God will surely be answered; and, allowing for the rare and abnormal conditions of the spiritual nature, the Christian man who longs to live and move and have his being in God, has only to separate himself for a time from the agitations and pursuits of his secular life, and he will find himself surrounded with the innumerable company of angels, and in the very presence of the Highest.

Would not the pleasures as well as the lasting profit of a summer holiday be almost infinitely augmented, if part of it at least were set apart and consecrated to this tranquil yet intense contemplation of God, and of the heaven where God dwells? There are some men, I am told, who, when they come home after a month's absence, seem to have forgotten everything about it except the bills they have paid, the dinners they have eaten, the wines they have drunk, and, if they have been abroad, the strange customs of the countries they have visited. There are others whose memory is enriched for all coming years. They can recall the stateliness and majesty of ancient cathedrals, the splendor of imperial palaces, the look of streets and houses which have become famous in the history of Europe, the awful grandeur and chaotic waste of mountains they have climbed, the dazzling glory of wonderful sunsets, the changing lights which have made river or lake look like a dream of fairy-land. Happier still are those who in addition to such memories as these, can recall how in mountain solitudes it seemed as if the heavens opened and they talked to God face to face; or how when alone by the sea-shore, mists and clouds which had surrounded them for years suddenly broke and melted away, and the divine goodness or the divine justice stood visibly revealed. Pleasant glens and lonely paths among the hills will henceforth have everlasting associations, and will be vividly recalled when the solid earth has melted with fervent heat; for when eternity comes we shall remember most distinctly and most gratefully, not the places where we accumulated our wealth, or won our transient social triumphs, but those where we came to the resolve to live a holier life; and received strength to do it.

Used wisely and earnestly, every successive summer holiday might leave us with larger and nobler thoughts of God, with a loftier ideal of character, with every devout affection more fervent, and every right purpose invigorated and confirmed. If to secure such results as these it is necessary to keep within the four seas instead of rushing hurriedly over Germany, Switzerland, and France, if it is necessary for those who are taking their holiday in England to leave some famous places in the neighborhood

unseen, and some customary excursions unaccomplished, will not the sacrifice receive abounding compensation? R. W. DALE.

HIGH CHURCH VESTMENTS.

The use or disuse of colored vestments is often treated by both sides as if it was the turning question between a true and a false Church; the signs to one party of the only Catholic worship, to the other of 'the workshops of Satan.' We venture to say that, with the exception of one aspect, on which we will dwell presently, there is not in the whole course of ecclesiastical usage a ceremonial practice more absolutely void of all theological significance. Look at the origin of these vestments. Both their supporters and their opponents regard them as sacerdotal garments, symbolical of what we know not what mysterious meanings. Even Milton spoke of them as borrowed from the Flamen's vestry and Aaron's wardrobe. What is the actual case? They have not the slightest tincture of Flamen or priest in their whole descent. They are the dresses of the Syrian peasant or the Roman gentleman, retained by the clergy, when they had been left off by the rest of society; just as the bishops long preserved the last relics of the flowing wigs of the time of Charles II, as the Blue-coat boys recall the common dress of children under Edward VI, as Quakers maintain the sober costume of the Commonwealth, as a clergyman's baude, which have been regarded as symbolical of the Cloven Tongues, of the two Testaments, of the two Tables of the Law, are but the remains of the turn-down collars of the time of James I. Their very names bear witness to the fact that there was originally no outward distinction whatever between clergy and laity. They thus strike, if they have any historical significance at all, at the root of the vast hierarchical system of which they are now made the badges and ornaments. The 'alb' is but the white shirt or tunic, still kept up in the white dress of the Pope, which used to be worn by every peasant next his skin, and in southern countries was often his only garment. A variety of it, introduced by the Emperors Commodus and Heliogabalus, with long sleeves, was, from the country whence they brought it, called the *Dalmatica*. The 'pall' is the pallium, the woolen cloak, generally the mark of philosophers, wrapped round the shirt like a plaid or shawl. The overcoat, in the days of the Roman Empire as in ours, was constantly changing its fashion and its name; and the slang designations by which it was known have been perpetuated in the ecclesiastical vocabulary and are now used with bated breath, as if speaking of things too sacred to be mentioned. One such overcoat was the *cape* or *cope*, also called *pluviale*, the 'waterproof.' Another was the *chasuble*, or *casula*, 'the little house,' as the Roman laborer called the smock frock in which he shut himself up when out at work in bad weather. Another was the *caramita*, or *caraca*, or *casaca*, 'the cassock,' brought by the Emperor who derived his own surname from it, when he introduced it from France. The 'surplice' is the barbarous garment, the 'over-fur,' (*superpellicium*), only used in the North, where it was drawn over the skins of beasts in which our German and Celtic ancestors were clothed. It was the common garb—the 'white coat' (*cotta candida*)—worn by the regular clergy not only in church, but in ordinary life. In the oldest Roman mosaic, that in the church of Sta. Pudenziana, of the fourth century, the Apostles are represented in the common classical costume of the age. No thought had entered the mind of the Church, even at that time, of investing even the most sacred personages with any other than ordinary dresses.

In like manner, when we pass from the first origin of these vestments to their retention by the Reformers of the English Church, although they had lost this primitive character, they were still merely kept up for decency or for comeliness. These reasons alone are advanced as the grounds for the use of the surplice, and the 'decent cope' in cathedrals is to be confined to the 'principal minister' of the chapter at the Communion. If it was extended further by custom, it was merely for the sake of additional splendor. So the Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster Abbey have at the coronations always worn copes, not to symbolize any particular office or part of the service, but to be in harmony with the general magnificence of the procession. So Archbishop Williams dressed up in copes, not merely the officiating ministers, but all the 'quiro men,' lay as well as clerical, in order to increase the pomp of the reception of the French ambassadors.

The bishops immediately before the Reformation wore copes not only in their episcopal ministrations, but in Parliament. The episcopal 'rocket' is simply 'a little coat' (*rocket*) worn by the bishops at that

time on all occasions, except when they went out hunting (*primus manibus*); and the satin 'chiton' the loose gown or scarf, 'the cymar' worn by ladies, or by sons of quality in riding.

If, by some unlucky chance, fashion of these red and green vestments should spread, there would be an obstacle, in principle, to their adoption by the most latitudinarian, the most Puritan of our divines. Nay, even in the High Church itself, we have seen how such badges change their meaning. The surplice, for which even ten years ago, clergymen were willing to endanger the peace of their parishes, is now by the representatives of the very same church denounced as 'a white frock-rag of Protestantism.' Now a change of feeling confined to upholders of ritualism. After the well known disturbance at St. George's in the East, an old man, was observed straining eyes to see what color was worn by the new clergyman, who emerged from the vestry last on his appearance in the preaching-gown, she burst into tears, and exclaimed, 'Thank it is black!' Had the same old creature lived to our days, might have been disposed, at the sight of the common surplice, to exclaim, 'Thank God, it is black!'

Therefore we repeat that legislation on these affairs ofinery, however necessary it may last become in order to clear up ambiguity of a law left by the erroneous framers in designed obscurity, will touch but a very small part of the matter. These garments, true, have been made symbols of doctrines and practices with which they have no connexion; but doctrines and the practices which main even if the garments are moved, just as the doctrines and practices might perish even if garments were retained.—*Edinburgh Review.*

WESTMINSTER GREAT CLOCK.—Impossible to overrate the value of a reliable knowledge of time in all great centers of industry; and yet, although times daily through London to parts of the country, from the people of London have (with exception) few clocks on which can implicitly rely. The clock in the Palace at Westminster, for although so costly a production, it turns out, as respects accuracy, to be perhaps the finest of the kind in the world. Telegraph communication with Greenwich for the purpose of enabling clock to report automatically every day to the Astronomical Observatory; the Greenwich record, fore, demonstrates the goodness of the machine. It is not allowed to deviate more than two seconds true time and we are told in the Astronomer-royal's report, "the rate of the clock may be ascertained to be much less than one second per week." While consider what is the duration of second of time, and that a huge machine is able to perform a week within that limit, we well marvel at the result, as it does the advance made in chronology. The clock, trying the various trains of work, is 15 1/2 feet long, and 1 1/2 inches wide; the pendulum, makes one vibration in two seconds, weighs between six and seven hundred weight; the dial, of there are four, and which are illuminated at night, are each in diameter, and it is a day for a man to wind the clock up, going and striking parts.—*Chronicle.*

SUBSTITUTE FOR RAILROAD.—The foreign paper says that the increasing dearth of crosses has led to a plan, now being tried, which the necessity of their use is avoided. The rails employ nine inches high (instead of the little narrow on the top, and three-fourths of an inch broad) the bottom than the ordinary twenty-four feet long and one hundred zoll-pounds each in weight. They are buried five inches in the ground, which is covered with a layer of earth, so that only the rail remains above ground. The rails are connected with the usual way, and the two ends of the tracks are fastened together by iron braces. It is claimed that construction is as safe as the use of cross-ties. Whether it is economical time alone will show.

The cathedral lately destroyed at Frankfurt was the most beautiful church edifice in Germany, of count of its historical associations. The German Emperors have been crowned in it for ages.

GOLD FISH.—The Hudson River has become so full of "gold fish" that fishermen take them by the load.

O. Christian Advocate.

REV. FIELDING BELL.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

BELL.—I am the bearer of the Louisiana Conference and will answer to his name. Dr. Fielding Bell died in on Wednesday evening, the at about 6 o'clock in the month year of his age, and of his ministry. Accord- your custom, you will doubt- to embalm his memory in- memoir, to be filed with Conference records, for the use committee. I submit the fol- dates and observations with

Dr. Bell was born June 19th, first year of this century, in County, Virginia. The first year of his age were spent under the direction of and in the association of his brothers and sisters. He was moved by an overpower- ing love, unknown to the family, without notice, and Baltimore. Assuming at age the entire control of it is a wonder that he was not swept away by a peculiarly strong current of an unsophisticated boy- ingness necessarily en- in a large strange city. Inspired by some noble and as if armed by some power against the conse- of a rash act, he at once himself to work, and chose employment the stone-cutting

In his application he de- a taste for the ornamental of the trade and made that a ally. He worked on the Washington Monument in Wash- ington City, and there, by his skill economy, earned and saved money to enter and complete course of studies in St. Mary's Maryland. He then accept- agency for a publishing and in the meantime applied to the study of medicine. In moved to and formally en- the practice of medicine Mo. In 1834 he married, and three daughters sur- their loss. In 1839, Floydsburg, Ky. Having the Methodist Episcopal several years previous, he for and received license to and lucrative profession

regular work of the minis- Kentucky Conference—in regard of the precarious awarded to a traveling To meet his current expen- at several intervals been to fall back upon the pro- teaching; this he could do auspices of the Confer- 1860, he transferred to the conference and settled in Natchez, where he has and a sister buried.

Louisiana Conference he with a new mission colored people in Concordia Here he labored from year until hostilities between the and south culminated in the organization of the planta- and only after the colored abandoned their homes, did to necessity and sought in engagements, to eke out a for his family. As soon as he closed, he turned to his fa- employment teaching, and re- from the Conference the ap- to Waterproof and St Though receiving but scanty and the promise of improve- weak indeed he continued with hope until the floods away. During the highest of the waters he visited and with his family, but evi- nautical, for his desire to be work was consuming. En- by increasing age and a se- attack of swamp fever through he had barely passed a year, he returned as soon as left bare the floor of his room, which was also his bed- and his church. Here he lived until prostrated by an- attack of that dreadful fever, making ascertaining his condi- his family. It was then

that the painful truth, so long con- cealed, leaked out; the aged ser- vant of God, a martyr of Christ, al- though pining for the presence of his family, had neither means to come himself nor to send for one of them. At the age of 67 years, hav- ing labored 27 years in the ministry, he was literally empty handed, and came within a few hours of dying unattended by one of those who lay so near to his aged and troubled heart. As it was, his daughter Minnie reached there in time to re- call the light to his eyes and hope to his heart. He came home with her to die in a few minutes after he reached here, without recognizing any one. On his venerable face lay a map of trouble; every feature, though in the repose of death, revealed the anxieties that broke him down. Ut- terly forgetful of himself, his heart yearned only for his wife and chil- dren, and because he saw want en- croaching every moment, in despite of his exertions, he sank exhausted of hope and of energy, exclaiming, "God will provide." Oh, can it be that this last hope he breathed will fail also? The church here took charge of his precious remains, he was borne to the church and in the presence of a deeply sympathizing congregation the funeral services were read. Brother Burgess a Cum- berland Presbyterian minister offer- ing prayer, the pastor of the church and Dr. Stratton of the Presby- terian Church, addressed the congre- gation, paying suitable tributes to the memory of Bro. Bell. The re- marks of Dr. Stratton were pecu- liarly affecting, honorable alike to him- self and to the dead. All was done in this way that could be done by the church and community to soothe the feelings of the bereaved and to give christian interment to the re- mains of our dear brother.

Pardon me for having written so much. I have repressed my feelings and limited my notes to those events which serve to connect his history after an ordinary pattern; but you can see at a glance that the char- acter of Dr. Bell was made up of extraordinary qualities, and if some one better acquainted with him than I am, does not make a proper sketch of his life, character and ser- vices, a labor of love, I shall re- serve to myself the privilege of do- ing so at some future time.

Yours in profoundest sympathy,
W. E. M. LINFIELD.
Natchez, Miss., Aug. 29th, 1867

THE MODEL WOMAN.

The analysis of human character is both a difficult and delicate task. When perfection is the standard, and the object is to exhibit such traits as may present to our lady readers a faultless model for their admiration and imitation, the diffi- culty is not diminished, and the delicacy is really enhanced. I yield to no man in my high appreciation of female character, and yet I enter with diffidence upon my self-imposed task.

Strength of character is the first great attribute of the model woman. By this, I do not mean that woman is to unsex herself, that she is mad- ly to leave the sphere for which God designed her, and to seek em- ployment and distinction in the walks designed alone for man. I wish never to see our Southern women claiming the right to vote, at- tending "Women's Rights Con- ventions" lecturing in public halls, seeking political distinction, and, with masculine energy, meeting man in public debate, either in the forum or on the hustings. I hope that, with all the Yankee notions imported to the "new South," this at least may be left to freeze or flourish in its own native home, beneath its bleak New England sky. Nor do I mean stubbornness—the peculiar disposition which distinguishes the mule. A mule is a very useful animal, but is not exactly my ideal of a perfect woman. A stubborn woman, who, when she sets her head to any thing will listen to no counsel, but goes forward blindly, right or wrong, is far from being the impersonation of all loveliness.

A woman of strong character retreats as gracefully, when neces- sary, as she advances vigorously in the cause of right. She possesses unyielding firmness, earnest de- cision, unflinching fidelity, invincible perseverance in the path of duty, heroic self-denial, unwavering at- tachment to the cause of right, truth, and virtue, and irresistible power to meet and overcome difficulties, to resist temptation, and to rise above

the fascinations of pleasure and the allurements of vice. Strength of character implies power to act when action is necessary, and power to say no when solicited to neglect duty or to violate principle. It is equally removed from fickleness on the one hand, and from stubborn- ness on the other. It is as remote from recklessness as it is free from timidity. It is beautifully illustra- ted in the conduct and language of Ruth to Naomi: "And Ruth said, Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee, for whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God. Where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried." Language more beautiful and appropriate could not have been interred to express a fixed determi- nation to go forward in the path of duty.

Grandly, sublimely did this virtue shine in the character of our South- ern women during the dark night of the revolution. It enabled them to bear solitude, to endure priva- tions, to give up luxuries, to surren- der wealth, and to yield their noble sons, their heroic husbands, their brave brothers, and venerable sires to the fierce storm of war. And now that defeat has come, and the noble banner is furled for ever; now that poverty and reproach, despot- ism and ruin, have followed the carnage of battle and the desola- tions of war; now that the strong arm of military power rules the South; and every real man speaks with bated breath, while he almost envies the thousands of brave dead that sleep in unmarked graves; now that we must leave to history to do justice to our cause, and to rescue from the infamy of treason the names of our dead patriots and our living heroes; now that all is lost except honor; how needful is strength of character to bear the terrible memories of the past, the accumulated horrors of the present, and the gloomy anticipations of the future!

Another attribute of the model woman is prudence. She governs her temper and rules her tongue. She takes no delight in gossiping, and never separates very friends. She kindles no destructive fires in the neighborhood, and spies no "street yarns." She does not whis- per in willing ears the faults of others, and she neither reveals secrets nor promotes quarrels. Her mission is not to disturb the peace of society, nor destroy the harmony of families, and when she goes abroad it is not to scatter fire- brands, arrows, and death. Pru- dence dwelleth upon her tongue, and seasoneth her speech. The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her, and her father hath no need to put a guard upon her lips. By prudent counsel, she stays the progress of strife, and allays the storm which folly has raised.

The young look to her for advice, and the aged take sweet counsel with her. The tongue of slander is silent in her presence, and the lips of falsehood are closed. By wise words and irreproachable conduct, she attracts the admiration of the wise and good, and puts to shame such as would seek to injure her good name.

The model woman is industrious. She eateth not the bread of idleness. A lazy woman is intolerable to man and a disgrace to her own sex. Her slatternly dress, her hair unkempt, her house in confusion, and her children in rags, all tell a tale of mingled sadness and disgust. But the industrious woman, with an eye quick to discover what is want- ed, and a hand active and ready to do whatever it findeth to do, is ever constant in attention to duty, looks well to the ways of her household, and meets with cheerfulness and energy the responsibilities and labors of life. Jesus says: "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." Labor is the great law of the moral world. Faith works, love labors, hope purifies, justice toils, and mercy moves on angel wings to bring blessings to man. Industry wards off disease, imparts the hue of health, is the best beautifier of form and countenance, gives courage to the heart, vivacity to the dwelling, and thought to the family. Often the industry of the wife and mother is not appreciated until the vacant seat, the no longer busy needle, and, above all, the wails of orphan children, tell of the sad, sad loss!

In these times of sadness and gloom, when the country is so im- poverished, when haggard want is retching upon thousands of poor, misplanning sufferers, when hundreds of noble countenances are pined by famine, and many, once in affluence, have been turned out to poverty and die of starvation, it well becomes our matrons and maidens to ply themselves with unlagging energy to the tasks of life.

Dr. K. H. RIVERS.

The French Geographical Society are about sending another exploring expedition to the Arctic regions for making scientific observations.

Washington Correspondence of the Boston Post.

A TALK WITH PRESIDENT JOHN- SON.

WHY HE SUPERSEDED STANTON AND HIS REASONS FOR REMOVING SHERIDAN.

In a pleasant conversation of some length with President Johnson, I remarked that he was charged with having removed Mr. Stanton in order to obstruct the execution of the Reconstruction acts of Congress.

He asked what Mr. Stanton had to do with the execution or non-ex- ecution of the acts? These acts cen- tered the power in the hands of Gen. Grant, and he had placed Grant over the War Department. He could not understand how the change could be construed in a purpose to defeat the proper execution of the recon- struction laws. The President further remarked that at one time General Grant strongly intimated that unless Mr. Stanton was removed he should be compelled to leave here, as he could be of no possible use in view of Mr. Stanton's over- bearing and dictatorial conduct. The President advised him to have a talk with the Secretary of War, and perhaps they would understand each other better. He agreed, how- ever, with the General, that Mr. Stanton ought to be removed, and he then inquired of Gen. Grant if he would take charge of the Department in the event of a change. The latter promptly expressed his entire wil- lingness to do so.

I then told him that the same charge was made against him for removing Gen. Sheridan, and that many supposed his purpose was to prevent a due execution of the law.

This he thought was quite as ab- surd as the other, as the law was the same whether Thomas or Sheri- dan was in command. What differ- ence could it make who executed the law? Could any one question the ability or the patriotism of Gen. Thomas?

I then asked why Gen. Sheridan was removed.

Mr. Johnson said there were two good causes, but only one had been considered; the first one was rather of a personal character, and had been overlooked. The telegram of the 23d of June, which was so dis- respectful to the Executive, had been claimed by Gen. Grant to be a pri- vate telegram to himself, and that no official notice of its existence had ever yet reached the President. But the second ground for the removal of Gen. Sheridan was the exercise of powers he did not possess, and the exercise of his legitimate powers in an arbitrary and offensive manner.

I asked if he would be kind en- ough to designate what acts he in- chined under the latter clause.

He said the removal of Governor Wells was entirely dualled for and unjustifiable. Governor Wells had placed at Gen. Sheridan's disposal the whole civil machinery of the State to aid him in the execution of the reconstruction acts. Nor had the latter ever indicated or pointed out a single act or word of the Gov- ernor which was calculated to em- barrass him in the proper execution of his duty. On the other hand, Gen. Sheridan had endeavored to execute the law as a partisan, and had adopted radicalism as the only true test of loyalty. His sole purpose seemed to be to secure negro su- premacy and degrade the whites, and for such conduct I deemed it my duty to relieve him from that com- mand.

I inquired if he did not think Gov- ernor Throckmorton had attempted to thwart the General in a proper execution of the law.

He answered emphatically, "No, sir; the records prove the reverse. The Governor of Texas also placed the whole civil machinery of his State at the disposal of the military power, and aided it in every way possible, except in the manufacture of a Radical minority of voters and in securing negro supremacy. This was Gov. Throckmorton's sinning, and for which he was arbitrarily re- moved by Gen. Sheridan."

I said to the President that his views as to the proper execution of the reconstruction acts were not clearly understood by the people, and that I would like to hear them.

He answered that he could answer them in a few words. He desired a fair registration of all qualified vot- ers, without regard to race or color. He did not wish to give any advan- tage to the white men, but much less was he disposed to make them the slaves of the negroes. Where the negroes had the majority, as in South Carolina, he wished them to exercise the power; where the white vote was in the majority, as in Texas, he desired that white ma- jority to control. He wanted only the law to be fairly executed, with equal chances to all. This was being denied them by Gen. Sheridan, and his manner and mode of acting was fast familiarizing the people with the tyranny of despotic gov- ernment.

I remarked that the public would not be able to understand why he struck down despotism in one depart- ment, and yet suffered it to continue in another.

He replied that other changes would be likely to follow very soon.

A proper investigation was now being made into the conduct of one or two other commanders who, it was charged, were playing the au- tocrat. The President expressed the greatest apprehension as to the future of our government, yet said he still relied on the good sense and patriotism of the people. In his speech in the United States Senate, in December, 1860, Mr. Johnson said he had denounced the party who would "break up the Government in order to preserve slavery; and he had also denounced those who would destroy the Government in order to abolish slavery. He was equally opposed to both extremes now, and his only wish was for a speedy re- turn of fraternal relations among the States.

ANNUAL REVIEW.

In compliance with annual custom, we submit to our readers the following review of the various markets of New Orleans, for the year which expires to-day.—Commercial Bulletin.

The cause for determining the 31st of August as the close of the commercial year, that it is about the middle of the interven- ing period between the completion of the receipts of our leading staple for the old year and the commencement of those of the new, is more than usually apparent at the present time. Our stock of Cotton is re- duced to a very low point, the receipts of old crop are extremely light, and the new may be regarded as having just made its appearance. During this interval between the two seasons, it is not unprofitable for us to glance back over the year that has just closed, mark the course of our trade—in a word, review the markets. We shall do so as briefly as possible. But before proceeding to the details of the leading articles which constitute our trade, a few reflections, suggested by the occasion, may not be irrelevant.

Our commerce must still be regarded as in a transition state. Slowly recovering from the effects of the war, trade has not yet returned to its old channels. Our re- cuperation, nevertheless, goes on steadily, though slowly. The increase of business from year to year affords abundant reason to hope for a continuous amelioration for years to come. We are not so sanguine as to hope that Cotton will ever again have the regal power it formerly possessed. Four and a half million crops have vanish- ed, perhaps never to reappear. But it should not be overlooked that it is as un- likely that prices should return to their old level. Hence the values realized from our actual yield may continue to exceed those of the large crops picked under the old regime. Independently of the staple, however, we have the prospect of a great increase in our trade from the surplus pro- ducts of the West, when its fertile prairies shall be cultivated by double their present population, and their exuberant harvests find a market or an outlet at this port. The populous Atlantic cities may increase, as they have increased, more rapidly than our own, but our progress must, neverthe- less, be sufficiently rapid to satisfy the aspirations of any reasonable mind.

This feeling of confidence in the future prevails among most of our business men. Even those who are despondent with regard to politics, regard the welfare of New Orleans as only a question of time, and expect that the period will eventually ar- rive when whatever is unsettled will be settled; when the relations of capital and labor will be equitably determined; when, seeking its level, capital will flow into New Orleans as the great Southern financial center; and when Agriculture, Manu- factures and Commerce will unite in augmen- ting our population and wealth. Were it not for this, rents might well be regarded as absurdly extravagant, and valuations of real estate as fictitious.

In comparing our receipts with last year's, we find a substantial increase in Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Corn, Cornmeal, Hay, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Bulk Meat, and some minor articles. Our exports have also been enlarged, but not to the same extent. The bulk of the supply of nearly every article of subsistence for man or beast has been required for home consumption. The country was, in fact, quite bare of many articles, and most planters had neglected the raising of corn, to devote their entire available force to what was supposed to be the more profitable culture of Cotton. They have now discovered their error in this particular, and whatever may be the yield of the staple, there are few of them who do not anticipate sufficient crops of Corn and Oats to make them independent of Western grown grain.

The increase of our trade—the recovery of that which had been diverted from us by the interior lines of railway commu- cation between the Northwest and the Northeast—the lessening of freights and port charges with this view—above all the cheapening and improvement of river trans- portation, have for years occupied the attention of the city press; but at no former period has more attention been devoted to the subject. The Cham- ber of Commerce, the Merchants' Ex- change, the new Commercial and Industrial Club, have all made it a prominent topic in their action and discussions, and the press has preceded them in commenting upon it. In at least one particular our former aspirations in this direction have been realized in the establishment of a large transportation line from St. Louis, which we have reason to believe has proved remunerative to its enterprising projectors. Perhaps before the lapse of another year we shall witness grain by these boats trans- ported in bulk, and transferred by elevators to sea-going vessels, thus reducing the charge of forwarding through this port to its minimum point. Many other topics relating to the improvement of our trade have attracted public attention, not, we hope, without practical results. Such, for example, as the removal of the obstructions at the passes, which have long been a serious injury to our commerce, was brought prominently before the River Con- vention at St. Louis, by delegates from our Merchants' Exchange, that it collected the earnest support of that body, whose influ- ence in Congress can hardly fail to accom- plish its purpose.

COTTON.—The following table gives the receipts at this port and the total crop for the past ten years:

| Year. | Receipts at N. O. | Total Crop. |
|----------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1857-58. | 1,678,616 | 3,113,962 |
| 1858-59. | 1,774,293 | 3,851,401 |
| 1859-60. | 2,255,448 | 4,675,870 |
| 1860-61. | 1,849,312 | 3,699,525 |
| 1861-62. | 33,880 | No record. |
| 1862-63. | 22,078 | |
| 1863-64. | 131,044 | |
| 1864-65. | 271,015 | |
| 1865-66. | 787,386 | Est'd 500,000 |
| 1866-67. | 780,496 | 1,600,000 |

The following table shows the prices of good ordinary and low middling at the commencement of each month, during the commercial year.

| 1866. | Good Ord. | Low Mid. |
|--------|------------------|------------------|
| Sept. | 29 to 31 | 33 to 34 |
| Oct. | 36 to 37 | 39 to 40 |
| Nov. | 33 1/2 to 34 1/2 | 35 1/2 to 36 1/2 |
| Dec. | 29 to 30 | 31 to 32 |
| Jan. | 29 1/2 to 30 1/2 | 31 to 32 1/2 |
| Feb. | 29 to 30 | 30 to 31 |
| March. | 27 1/2 to 28 1/2 | 29 to 30 |
| April. | 27 to 28 | 28 to 29 |
| May. | 23 to 24 | 26 to 27 |
| June. | 22 to 23 1/2 | 24 to 25 |
| July. | 20 1/2 to 21 | 22 1/2 to 23 1/2 |
| Aug. | 23 to 24 | 25 1/2 to 26 1/2 |
| Sept. | 22 to 23 | 24 to 25 |

SUGAR.—Prices have ruled during the year at from 9 to 14 1/2 c. for fair to fully fair.

The nominal quotation at the commen- cement of the year was 14 1/2 to 15 c., but the market was nearly bare, and nothing was done of any moment until the appear- ance of the new crop. The first receipts were on October 27, from the parish of St. John the Baptist, which was ten days ear- lier than in 1865. In November the receipts became more liberal, and the market fairly opened at 13 to 13 1/2 c. for fair to fully fair, but as supplies increased, soon declined to 9 1/2 c. for fair, and 10 1/2 c. for fully fair. In December prices stiffened, recovering about 1/2 c. of the previous de- cline, after which there was no material change up to the close of the month, when fair was quoted at 9 to 9 1/2 c., and fully fair at 10 1/2 to 10 3/4 c. The movement in January was the most active of the year. The receipts were liberal, but under a brim- demand for the West, prices advanced during the first fortnight 1/2 to 3/4 c., and subsequently, under the expectation of a material falling off in the supplies, 2 to 2 1/2 c.; fair commanding 12 1/2 to 13 c., and fully fair 13 1/2 c. The bulk of the crop was now in. Prices advanced 1/2 to 3/4 c., but soon receded to their previous position. The business season may be regarded as having expired in February. A moderate jobbing business was done in March, April and May, most of the time at previous rates, but at rather easier prices towards the close, fair to fully fair ruling at 12 1/2 to 13. During the past three months the business has been confined to retail trans- actions.

The Annual Statement of Mr. Cham- pier gives the following as the crops for the thirteen years ending 1861-2. We add the only accessible statistics since:

| 1849-50. | 1850-1. | 1851-2. | 1852-3. | 1853-4. | 1854-5. | 1855-6. | 1856-7. | 1857-8. | 1858-9. | 1859-60. | 1860-1. | 1861-2. | 1862-3. | 1863-4. | 1864-5. | 1865-6. | 1866-7. |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 247,923 | 211,303 | 236,540 | 321,937 | 449,329 | 346,626 | 231,497 | 73,976 | 279,697 | 362,296 | 321,840 | 223,753 | 459,410 | 87,227 | 75,401 | 9,806 | 17,895 | 39,000 |

STOCK.—The receipts of stock from Sept. 1st 1866, to Aug. 31st 1867, were: Western Beesves.....2,933 Texas.....64,326 Hogs.....21,973 Sheep.....50,785 Milch Cows.....1,639 Calves and Yearlings.....39,275

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR IN THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 31st AUGUST.

ARTICLES. 1866-67. 1865-66. 1864-65.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Apples.....bbls. | 86334 | 69332 | 67426 |
| Bacon, salt cks., &c. | 35688 | 18243 | 45012 |
| Bacon—bbls. & bcs. | 5231 | 2289 | 5082 |
| Bacon Hams—bbls. | 25263 | 14307 | 37316 |
| Bacon in bulk—bbls. | 37900 | 17740 | 39600 |
| Bacon—pieces..... | 6847 | 3542 | 21427 |
| Beef—cans..... | 25103 | 49240 | 124238 |
| Beef.....bbls. | 3285 | 6312 | 8389 |
| Butter.....kegs—32720 | 16990 | 38345 | |
| Butter.....bbls. | 373 | 610 | 1500 |
| Butter.....sacks. | 27163 | 19474 | 27437 |
| Beef.....bbls. & tes. | 3398 | 6288 | 44268 |
| Beef, dried.....bbls. | 3750 | 4300 | 93728 |
| Cattle.....bales. | 780490 | 787860 | 2255448 |
| Cotton Seed, sacks—177332 | 94172 | | |
| Corn in ears.....bbls. | 230 | 27299 | 36002 |
| Corn, shelled, sacks. | 270925 | 209176 | 172959 |
| Cheese.....boxes. | 63067 | 55273 | 110465 |
| Candles.....bbls. | 71737 | 64210 | 110465 |
| Coal, western, bbls. | 3123510 | 1239515 | 2900000 |
| Flax Seed, bbls. | 15566 | 148 | 70 |
| Flaxseed.....bbls. | 54 | 10 | 11327 |
| Flour.....bbls. | 322125 | 99333 | 974540 |
| Feathers.....bags | 405 | 141 | 925 |
| Glassware.....boxes—14435 | 5240 | 68879 | |
| Hemp.....bales—1220 | 856 | 4882 | |
| Hops.....bbls. | 106975 | 7490 | 163368 |
| Iron.....bales | 41546 | 129131 | 152639 |
| Iron, Pig.....tons. | 3060 | 1963 | 643 |
| Leather.....bundles—7036 | 6229 | 6115 | |
| Lard.....tes & bbls—32377 | 21272 | 63740 | |
| Lard.....kegs—3738 | 27012 | 90659 | |
| Lime, western, bbls. | 26997 | 20325 | 33143 |
| Lead.....bbls. | 504 | 370 | 8095 |
| Lead bar.....kegs. | 2514 | 183 | 1653 |
| Molasses.....bbls. | 57474 | 27403 | 31340 |
| Oats.....bbls. & sacks | 576537 | 621432 | 638559 |
| Onions.....bbls. | 26630 | 35315 | 24048 |
| Oil, Lard.....bbls. | 348 | 1283 | 333 |
| Potatoes.....bbls. | 221742 | 255718 | 27658 |
| Pork.....tes & bbls. | 150119 | 75647 | 216223 |
| Pork.....hides. | 11038 | 716 | 874 |
| Pork in bulk.....bbls. | 918330 | 271140 | 280380 |
| Packing Yarns..... | 126 | 465 | 5748 |
| Rice.....sacks. | 24011 | 20575 | |
| Rosin.....bbls. | 6403 | 18711 | |
| Skim, Deer.....pcks. | 114 | 98 | 1542 |
| Shot.....kegs. | 1993 | 2286 | 4012 |
| Sugar.....bbls. | 38214 | 17885 | 193185 |
| Sugar.....bbls. | 757 | 919 | 48 |
| Soap.....boxes—26089 | 5121 | 12327 | |
| Staples.....M. | 3115 | 1598 | 7000 |
| Staves.....M. | 2750 | 2510 | 10478 |
| Tallow.....bbls. | 338 | 418 | 1855 |
| Tallow, leaf, hides. | 2107 | 1512 | 6085 |
| Tolacoe, chew-bks. | 30330 | 38111 | 14842 |
| Twine.....bundles. | 2401 | 1541 | 2500 |
| Wheat.....sacks. | 565 | 630 | 15116 |
| Wool.....bags | 2919 | 3063 | |

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New Orleans:
SATURDAY, SEPT. 7, 1867.

To SUBSCRIBERS.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, JACKSON, LA.
On the FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, the Fall term of this Institution commences. The number of its graduates, filling important trusts and places in every parish of our State, is sufficient alone to commend it to all who wish their sons to be educated for honorable distinction; and careful citizenship in Louisiana. A young man while availing himself of the advantages of attending upon the instructions of its able Faculty, will have also the opportunity of making the acquaintance of the sons of many influential citizens of the State. To one who expects to make Louisiana his home, this is an important consideration. We have had occasion to observe in more than one instance, that public men were greatly indebted for success to the fact of having been taught in schools at home, in association with those who came afterward to be the substantial men of their native State; and on the other hand, we have seen those who had been sent away from home, and educated at Harvard, Yale, or elsewhere, fail as public men for want of these home surroundings, sympathies, and acquaintances. The cost of tuition and boarding are as reasonable at Jackson, as in any part of the South-west. The Faculty is composed of gentlemen well known, and favorably, as educators; and the President, the Rev. Dr. Watkins, is a worthy successor of the able and accomplished gentlemen, who, as Presidents, have from the beginning of its history given character to this College.

"THE ADVANCE," is the title of a religious newspaper, just published in Chicago—No. 25 Lombard block, price \$2 50 per annum. This is a Western "Independent" representing the same sort of people and interests in the West, that were represented by that paper in the East. It is to be the spokesman of the "Churches of the Interior," who inherit and prize the faith and polity of the Pilgrim Fathers. "It represents," in the language of the Editor, "the onward spirit of true religion, and the peculiar genius of Christianity in its Protestant and Puritan development." In a word, to carry Plymouth Rock principles Westward, and to plant "free churches of an ecclesiastical democracy" Southward, is the work which this Journal marks out for itself. It is well for our Southern people to read what the North really designs toward the South, as set forth in their intense Radical Puritan organs; and they cannot find, possibly, a more decidedly pronounced medium than the "Advance."

The tax paid by the city of New Orleans to the State of Louisiana, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1867, amounts to \$901,017 25.

COLORED DIRECTORS.

The action of the City Council which placed ten negroes in the Board of Public School Directors has met with a temporary check. The ordinance, it seems, though declared "carried," lacked one vote of the requisite two-thirds majority of the Aldermen, and was not signed by the presiding officer. Upon this and other grounds the present Board of Directors applied to one of the City Judges for a writ of *quo warranto*. This was granted and served upon the mixed Board. The whole was speedily referred to Gen. Sheridan, but he refused to assume the responsibility of extricating his bungling Aldermen from their own irregular legislation. Possibly the General has taken a second look at the situation, and was willing to afford all concerned an opportunity of reflecting upon the full significance of an act which places thousands of white school children under the control and guidance of black men. In the 2d District, of the six Directors but one is white. That any such madness as this will find apology even among the most decided of the Republican party in the North we do not believe. The great mass of the people there—the working people—both native, German, and Irish, do not sympathize with the negro to the exclusion of the white man, and they are far, very far, from having their children forced into association, or close contact with those of the black man. Common sense, and the deepest instincts of our nature suggest that it is for the good of both races that the lines of social separateness be kept as distinct as Nature has drawn them. No one but a weak friend, or a very decided enemy of the black man, could counsel any other policy. So long as the colored man affects only that position in society which he is able to fill, he will be cheerfully recognized as worthy of all respect; he will be treated justly, generously, and with the consideration due to his sphere: but when he allows himself to be used as a cat's paw by designing men, he may pull the chesnuts out of the fire, but will most assuredly be burned. No true friend of the negro can desire to see him put in authority over white men. He is, and must continue to be, the laboring man of the South, because he is not fitted either by talents, education, or enterprise, for any thing higher. To be placed where the public opinion of the world cannot sympathize with him, but rather revolts at the sight of him, can contribute only to his confusion and final complete overthrow. He may well ask to be delivered from men who seek his services while they compass his ruin.

No one can, or does, object to the organization of Public Schools for the children of colored people. This is not only right, but necessary for the good of the whole community both white and black. And we believe if the colored people were let alone, they would have good sense enough to see that separate schools are better for them than any other, and that nothing can come of forcing them upon the white schools, but a great deal of bad blood, of which they alone will be the ultimate victims.

It is evident that this attempt to Africanize the whole country by Africanizing the South politically and socially, already attracts the attention of the masses throughout the States of the North. They begin to ask, "whereunto will this thing grow"? Whatever may be the sins of the South, or the desire to punish her, they have no mind to inflict humiliation upon themselves by giving to the negro the control of the Senate of the United States; which, in effect, will be done if the ten Southern States are registered for the negro, and another State carved out of Tex-

as, and Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland all, upon the plea of giving them a republican government, be put on the Brown-low status. They are willing in regard to the colored man, to go as far as Gov. Helm, of Kentucky, but no farther. He says:

"We should treat them humanely and kindly, and strive to better their condition and make them useful citizens. They must understand, however, that the white man will rule Kentucky. We are not yet sunk so low as to be governed by the negro."

They begin to see that with negroes at the wheel, there is every prospect of an irretrievable disaster: In the language of the editor of the *Round Table*:

"It is as well that we should be borne on swiftly to the struggle that is to save us from the abyss—that American men should be driven from the polls to make room for slaves by birth or slaves by nature; that every unseemly thing should be exalted, and every provision of nature distorted; that the utter intolerableness of it all should appear beyond possibility of concealment; so that, seeing the foulness of this bastard democracy, we may extricate ourselves from its current, and save ourselves and our country from the wreck."

THE YELLOW FEVER.

By the Mortuary Report it will be seen that this scourge is on the increase. We advise our friends not to come to the city—too many unacclimated persons are here already. The weather continues wet, and the alternation of hot suns and cool nights develop the disease. Believing that yellow fever is always communicated by person or thing, that it moves in the direction of travel and not against it, we caution all strangers against unnecessary exposure; do not attend funerals; do not go out in the heat of the day, or stand about in the night air; do not sleep in a draught of air, or with insufficient bed clothing; eat temperately, and avoid all dissipation and late hours. Do not take any "preventatives," or quack medicines; do not call in anybody when by going a step farther, you can have an experienced physician. Do not procure any but the best nurse—to save a little money. Remember that yellow fever is a critical disease from its incipency until some time after its cure, critical every moment; therefore it is foolish to be governed by one's own notions of it, from reading, and from comparison with former attacks of fever, when the knowledge of those who know it is barely sufficient to watch and to control its symptoms. Do not occupy a room in a warehouse where no fire can be kindled, or ordinary appliances can be had for the comfort and successful treatment of a patient. Thousands of young men have lost their lives in this city, by sleeping alone up stairs in store-houses, or where there were no conveniences for good nursing, and a prompt and early application of remedies. Above all, go to Church, read the Word of God, fulfil your vows to Him, repent heartily of your sins, pray for faith in the Saviour, and do not put off sending for the minister until your disease almost precludes the messenger, or mercy from your bedside.

Dr. Dirmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health, furnishes the following daily report of deaths in the city, beginning with Aug. 12th, at 6 A. M.:

| Date | Yellow Fever. | Cholera. | Other Diseases. | Total. |
|-------------|---------------|----------|-----------------|--------|
| Aug. 12.... | 5 | 0 | 26 | 31 |
| " 13.... | 2 | 1 | 27 | 30 |
| " 14.... | 5 | 1 | 31 | 37 |
| " 15.... | 1 | 1 | 22 | 24 |
| " 16.... | 1 | 1 | 33 | 35 |
| " 17.... | 6 | 2 | 31 | 39 |
| " 18.... | 12 | 0 | 22 | 34 |
| " 19.... | 11 | 2 | 19 | 32 |
| " 20.... | 10 | 0 | 13 | 23 |
| " 21.... | 7 | 0 | 23 | 30 |
| " 22.... | 19 | 1 | 19 | 39 |
| " 23.... | 14 | 1 | 17 | 32 |
| " 24.... | 15 | 1 | 22 | 38 |
| " 25.... | 16 | 0 | 22 | 38 |
| " 26.... | 20 | 0 | 17 | 37 |
| " 27.... | 26 | 0 | 25 | 51 |
| " 28.... | 26 | 1 | 19 | 46 |
| " 29.... | 17 | 0 | 18 | 35 |
| " 30.... | 26 | 1 | 22 | 49 |
| Sept. 1.... | 25 | 0 | 18 | 43 |
| " 2.... | 30 | 0 | 28 | 58 |
| " 3.... | 26 | 0 | 18 | 44 |
| " 4.... | 44 | 0 | 22 | 66 |

THE JACKSON METHODIST, We congratulate the "Jackson Methodist" on the accession to its editorial corps of the Rev. A. B. Fly, formerly of the Louisiana Conference. Brother Fly has won much reputation in the fields of Theological controversy. He steps boldly upon the arena, and announces his course and cause in the future columns of the "Methodist."

"The Methodist will advocate mainly that system of doctrines embodied in the articles of religion of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, but will not hesitate to dissent, when, in our opinion, the cause of truth demands it. We are not tied to any creed, or form, any farther than creeds and forms are sustained by the 'Book.' If our views should differ in some respects from the views of our brethren, we shall, in the spirit of Christian candor, give the reasons that have led to our conclusions, and will not be offended by a fair and impartial criticism of our views. With the motto inscribed, *The Bible alone is the religion of the Methodist*, we hopefully throw our banner to the breeze."

PROCLAMATION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, By the Constitution of the United States, the executive power is vested in a President of the United States of America, who is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President to the best of his ability, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and is by the same instrument made commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and is required to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and

Whereas, By the same Constitution it is provided that said Constitution and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, and judges in every State shall be bound thereby; and

Whereas, In and by the same Constitution the judicial power of the United States is vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish, and the aforesaid judicial power is declared to extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States and the treaties which shall be made under their authority; and

Whereas, All officers, civil and military, are bound by oath that they will support and defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and

Whereas, All officers of the army and navy of the United States, in accepting their commissions under the laws of Congress and the rules and articles of war, incur an obligation to observe, obey and follow such directions as they shall, from time to time, receive from the President, or the general or other superior officer set over them according to the rules and discipline of war; and

Whereas, It is provided by law that whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the government of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President of the United States, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within any State or territory, the executive in that case is authorized and required, to secure their faithful execution, by the employment of the land and naval forces; and

Whereas, Impediments and obstructions, serious in their character, have been recently interposed in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, hindering and preventing, for a time, a proper enforcement there, of the laws of the United States, and of the judgments and decrees of a lawful court thereof in disregard of the command of the President of the United States; and

Whereas, Reasonable and well founded apprehensions exist, that such ill advised and unlawful proceedings may be again attempted there or elsewhere,

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby warn all persons against obstructing or hindering in any way whatever, the faithful execution of the Constitution and the laws, and I so solemnly enjoin and command all officers of the government, civil and military, to render due submission and obedience to said laws, and to the judgments and decrees of the courts of the United States, and to give all the aid in their power necessary to the prompt enforcement and execution of said laws, decrees, judgments and processes. And I do hereby enjoin upon the officers of the army and navy to assist and sustain the courts, and other civil authorities of the United States in a faithful administration of the laws thereof, and the judgments, decrees,

mandates, and processes of the courts of the United States, and I call upon all good and well-disposed citizens of the United States to remember that upon the said Constitution and laws, and upon the judgments, decrees and processes of the courts, made in accordance with the same, depend the protection of the lives, liberty, property and happiness of the people, and I exhort them, every where, to testify their devotion to their country, their pride in its prosperity and greatness, and their determination to uphold its free institutions, by a hearty co-operation, in the efforts of the government to sustain the authority of the law, to maintain the supremacy of the federal constitution and to preserve unimpaired the integrity of the National Union.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents and sign the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington the third day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

The present critical condition of the Government can be understood by reading the above proclamation and the following extracts from the *Tribune* and the *N. York Times*. It seems as if the issue were about to take place between the President on the one side, and Gen. Grant on the other as the representative of the Radicals.

The *New York Tribune* says: "The President must stand and fight. We have been advancing and retreating long enough. Too many white flags have been exchanged. The President means war. War be it, then, and God speed the right!"

The *Times* says of the President: "He stands revealed an enemy not less of Congress and its laws than of the country and its peace. Wantonly, treacherously, with no conceivable hope of success, impelled only by reckless malignity and an insane ambition, he has reopened the quarrel in a shape which renders his fate and the duty of the governing party perfectly clear. As between the executive and the people represented by Congress, there will now be neither the giving nor the taking of quarter. Mr. Johnson has unsheathed the sword of a disturber and a usurper, and there can be no further parley with him."

That this estimate of the case is not exaggerated is proved by the antagonism that exists between the claims of the President and the duties and responsibilities of the general. Admitting that the former yet possesses the power of removing the district commanders, it is plain that there his authority ends. Over all else the general in chief is supreme. Being clothed by the law with the power of revising, revoking or confirming the doings of the district commanders, he holds in his hands the means of counteracting much of the mischief to be apprehended from the President's removals. It is possible for him to impose an absolute check upon those whom Mr. Johnson may send to execute his, and by the firmness and vigilance of control to make them instruments of carrying out the law."

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, September. — The grand encampment of the National Union Johnson Men meets to-night. The call is by advertisement.

A four-column letter from Sickles to Grant will be published to-morrow. It is dated August 17th. Sickles communicates to Grant the Wilmington difficulty, saying,

I caused the commanding officer to be informed that on the receipt of the report he has been ordered to make in relation to the pending cases, he will receive further instructions, and that meanwhile he will not permit the order or decree of any court to be enforced in violation of existing military orders.

To this Grant replies, "Your dispatch of this date received, follow the course of action as indicated by you as right, and consider my dispatch of 13th as entirely withdrawn."

The document gives no hint of the purport of Grant's dispatch of the 13th.

A report is current that a sharp colloquy took place yesterday between Grant and the President, but is groundless.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4. — The election is progressing quietly. The Democratic vote will be larger than for some years. At 3 o'clock Haight was ahead in the city.

Philips, Republican, is probably beaten in the First District. The Republicans consider the other Congressmen safe.

VIENNA, Sept. 5. — It is reported that Baron Beust will sell the Austrian church property and pay the accumulated national debt.

MADRID, Sept. 5. — The Government has ordered the return of the Spanish fleet from the Pacific.

YELLOW FEVER TREATMENT.

We publish the following communication from Mr. Nettle with pure, and add, to our certain knowledge, he has been as successful stated, in the treatment of yellow fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28, '67.

Mr. Editor: I have several times intended to give you in as much space as possible, the never failing method which for twenty years I have used with unfailing success in yellow fever. If you think give it a corner of your paper, throw it by, just as to you may be it best. Though rather late in season, it might reach some of the country places soon enough to be a blessing to many. I sent it to Jackson, in '53. A gentleman came me a year after, at Bethel, meeting, and asked me if I sent prescription to the Jackson people, and said, that of 61 cases treated accordingly 59 got well, the two were too far gone before he attended to. I cannot now remember the number that I have treated in way with unvaried success, and find it yields very readily this year. I have no doubt but that those who never seen yellow fever, and who without fear act strictly in accordance with this, they could not fail and yet scores are dying daily.

The first symptoms are pain in the head—back—Sick at the stomach, generally—preceded with slight chill.

Give a hot mustard, foot-bath a tub or water bucket, sit on a draw a blanket closely over whole body, rub the legs and with the same water, drink Elder-bloom tea, while in the bath main in the bath until a free perspiration takes place, (perhaps or 30 minutes,) cover closely with two blankets. Take the table-spoonfuls of castor oil, sufficient for three or four operations. A thick folded ice-cloth to be on the forehead. Having two of these cloths, place one in a tub with a lump of ice on it, (with water) and exchange them every five minutes during the early of the fever. This faithfully applied, prevents a disordered stomach or delirium. They can eat just drink ice lemonade with cream tar and tamarinds, in it. Give foot-bath in a water bucket every two or three hours, fifteen minutes each time. Heat three or quarts of the first bath water, a tumbler of vinegar, a handful salt. The patient will lay on back in bed, draw up his feet, place them in the bucket, draw the blankets over all. Particular attention should be had to the especially, when the perspiration seems to dry, or a rush of blood to the head. This draws the blood from the head, and relieves stomach from sickness and nausea. A cup of hot Elder-bloom, six, and eight hours after the Should there be any difficulty making water, give a wine of three or four times a day of the made of the inner bark of the tree. In good weather let there one window open in the room, close it on any change. If on second or third day, there be a nausea, or burning sensation to stomach apply a poultice of flour with thirty or forty drops of um, repeat every three or four hours until relieved, take four spoonfuls of corn meal beef tea on the fourth day, (or whatever), fifth day change diet and bed, and get up for a short if it be good weather. Any that has never seen yellow fever before, if they will faithfully this out in every particular, certain of success; let this be ment be continued until the be brought down to sixty-sixty.

CHANGE OF TIME OF GEORGIA CONFERENCES.—Many of the preachers have urged me to change the time the Conferences. The reasons controlling. You will please announce the following:

North Georgia, November 27.

Florida, December 6.

South Georgia, December 11.

Aug. 23, 1867. G. F. P.

MARRIED.

August 31st, at the Carondelet street Methodist Church, in this city, by Rev. Robert J. Harp, Rev. LEWIS A. REED, of the Louisiana Conference, to Mrs. ROXANA MADDOX, of New Orleans.

OBITUARIES.

ELISA HEADEN, wife of Matthew Headen, died of yellow fever, in Corpus Christi, Texas, Aug 13, 1867.

Her son writing to his father, who had been to New York, says: "Mother stated calmly that she 'trusted fully in Jesus,' that she felt comfortable and happy, and was prepared to die. She quoted Rock of Ages, and asked me to read the 14th chapter of St. John. She left the message for you. When I asked her, 'can I tell you your trust in Jesus?' 'Yes,' she replied, and after a while added, 'and I do.'"

Died, Aug. 15th, 15 minutes to three o'clock P. M., at Blanton, near Greenville, Miss. Dr. SAMUEL THEOBALD, in his seventy-seventh year. He was born in Georgetown, Ky., Dec. 22d, 1790. During the war of 1812-15, he served valiantly as a soldier on the staff of Colonel Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky.

Soon after his return from the army, he married the daughter of Elisha Warfield, of Lexington, Ky., who left him three children, all of whom are now dead.

June 27th, 1841, he was married at Frankfort, Ky., to Mrs. Harriet B. Blanton, of Greenville, Miss. Before the last marriage he had not embraced religion. He had been raised under Baptist influence, but had not connected himself with the church, trusting that a life of external morality would save him. His last wife being a member of the Methodist Church, he was influenced by her to join the same church, which he did just one year after their marriage; at the same time professing a full faith in Christ for the remission of his sins. From this time, he was always an active member of the church, serving it as class-leader, steward, or in any capacity that duty called him to do. His walk private, and public, always illustrated his profession, and a very large number in acquaintances in several of the Southern States, will bear witness that for twenty-five years of various conflict, his Christian character was without reproach.

Two children of his first marriage, who lived to be grown, a son and a daughter, followed him into the church, and preceded him to heaven. His son's death was one of unusually bright triumph. During several years past, while the infirmities and helplessness of age pressed upon him, he displayed the virtue of Christian patience in an eminent degree, frequently calling forth the remark that he never murmured at anything.

A gradual decline of strength, has for some time, been preparing his friends to expect his death; but it came sooner than was expected. Without having appeared to be worse than usual, about one o'clock, his breathing became suddenly quicker and harder; and after two hours of apparent unconsciousness and no suffering, he passed away. His faith in Christ was always strong, and did not waver at the last. We look to his life—his life of faith for assurance that he is saved.

His friends will mourn for his death; but we know that he was a sheaf, ready for garner, and this will blunt the poignancy of grief.

W. W. DRAKE.
Aug. 18, 1867, Greenville, Miss.

Died, at Houston, Texas, on the 9th of August, of cholera, my oldest sister, Mrs. JULIA BARTELLA SLEDGE, wife of Dr. J. M. Sledge, aged about 44 years.—Our parents were Methodists before their marriage, and their home the home of the ministers, so that we were reared in the church, and from our earliest memory were surrounded by influences favorable to piety and salvation. In her sixteenth year, my sister professed faith in Christ, and became a communicant of our church, in which she lived; in Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Texas. Her husband writes me, she died "happy, and perfectly resigned."

She was my schoolmate and the companion of my childish plays and joys. She was a gentle and pleasant sister, her cheerful and hopeful smile shines upon the pages of memory, and will forever. She was devoted to books, and read much. She possessed fine colloquial power, and was most agreeable company. She had many sorrows, all her children preceded her to heaven, whether she has gone to join them, and our sainted parents.

The good wife, the pleasant sister, and earnest Christian, has gone to reap and realize in heaven the fruit of her hopes.

JOSEPH B. WALKER.
Christian Advocates will please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The commencement of the Session of Port Gibson COLLEGIATE ACADEMY is postponed to September 16. The charge for Board and English Tuition has been reduced to \$70 per quarter.

CAMP MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a CAMP MEETING will be held near Whitworth, Hoskins & Co's Steam Saw Mill, at Pin Oak Flag Station, on the Jackson and New Orleans Railroad, two miles North of Brookhaven, commencing on Thursday before the fifth Sabbath in September.

Everybody is invited to attend, and to bring their own provisions, and erect their own tents. All ministers of the Gospel attending, will be provided for during their stay—others will make their arrangements beforehand for their own accommodation.

Wood, water, and lot for horses, convenient and free.

Applications for permission to build and keep boarding tents will be made to the Committee of Arrangements.

Families and others from New Orleans, Jackson, and intermediate towns on the Railroad, and from neighborhoods contiguous to the Camping Ground, would do well to write or send agents beforehand, that arrangements may be made for their accommodation.

The trains will stop at the Ground for the accommodation of persons attending. Lumber for building purposes convenient.

Colored people will be greeted to as usual.

For further information, apply to L. R. REDDING, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements, or any of the undersigned:

Wm. G. MALSAPE, P. Elder, Brookhaven District;
B. JONES, Pastor, Wesson and Beauregard;
A. B. NICHOLSON, Pastor, Bayou Pierre Circuit;

H. J. HARRIS, Pastor, Hazlehurst Circuit;

THOS. NIXON, " Crystal Springs "

PETER E. GREENE, Pastor, Bogue Chitto Circuit;

GEO. F. THOMPSON, Pastor, pro tem, Jackson;

L. R. REDDING, Pastor, Brookhaven;

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

L. R. REDDING, T. G. DICKER, M. J. WHITWORTH, JAS. A. HOSKINS.

Jackson Methodist, New Orleans Advocate, Crystal Springs News and Copiahian, please copy four times.

Ample preparations will be made to accommodate all editors who may honor them with their presence.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

E. Shore & Fish River, at Donnelly's Sept 13

Citronelle, at Citronelle 21 22

Whistler, at Whistler 28 29

Pascagoula and Bay shore, Salem Camp Ground 19 20

Ocean Springs, at Red Hill 26 27

St Stephens & State Line, Pine Grove Nov 2 3

Waynesboro, at Waynesboro 9 10

Mobile, at St. Paul's 17

" St. Francis street 21

" Franklin street Dec 1

The preachers in charge are requested, to be prepared with a duplicate copy of the statistics of their charge, to be furnished the Presiding Elder, according to requirements of the Discipline.—See ch 2, sec 4, par 9 page 67.

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

A District Meeting for the Mobile District will be held in Franklin, Southern Methodist Church, in the city of Mobile, beginning on Friday, before the second Sunday in October, at 9 A. M., at which, all the traveling and local preachers, and all the official members of the church in the bounds of the District, are earnestly requested to attend. Ample accommodations will be provided by calling on Doctors Hamilton Neely. Bishop Wightman will be in attendance.

THOMAS W. DORMAN, P. E.

Homer District—Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Vernon Ct., at Vernon Sept 7 8

Haynesville at Collyette 21 22

Farmerville at Alabama 28 29

Homer at Forest Grove Oct 5 6

Lake Bisteneau at Ringold 12 13

Sparta at Sparta 19 20

Mt. Lebanon at Arcadia 26 27

Leviville Nov 2 3

South Bossier 9 10

Minden 16 17

District Meeting at Forest Grove, seven miles east of Homer, commencing Friday, fourth of October. All traveling and local preachers, also all of the official members of the District are requested to attend.

JNO. A. MILLER, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist—Miss Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Hazlehurst, Sept 1 2

Chrystal Springs, at Bethesda 7 8

Scotland col'd cir., at Gallatia 14 15

Meadville, at Beach Grove 21 22

Dist Meeting Hazlehurst 27 28, 29

Holmesville, at Holmesville Oct 5 6

Bayou Pierre, at Roboboth 12 13

Pearl River, at Sertains 19 20

Bayou Chitto, 26, 27

Wesson, at Beauregard Nov 2 3

Brookhaven, 9, 10

Scotland, at Gallatia 16, 17

The District Meeting will be held at Hazlehurst, Sept. 27, 28, 29.

G. W. MILLSAPE, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

The District Conference for the Tuscaloosa District, will be held at Flat Woods, on Havana Circuit, commencing Thursday, 26th of September prox.

The Conference will be composed of all the traveling preachers and official members of the stations, circuits, and missions of the District.

The Introductory Sermon will be preached by Rev. J. C. Wills, of the Southern University, Thursday 11 o'clock A. M.

Bishop Wightman will preside.

J. L. COTTEN, P. E.

Shreveport Dist—Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Many, at Fort Jessup, Aug 31 and Sept 1

Annecoo, at Holly Grove, " 7 8

Pleasant Hill, at Benlah, " 14 15

Mansfield, at Mansfield, " 28 29

Caddo, at Greenwood, Oct 5 6

N. Rossier, at Walker's Chapel, 12 13

Shreveport, " 19 20

Belle Bower, " 26 27

Spring'le, at Spring'le Nov 2 3

District Meeting to be held at Mansfield, September 26, 27, 28.

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Javanna Sept 28 29

New Berne and Oak Grove Oct 6 7

Marion " 12 13

Brish Creek " 19 20

Scottsville and Carthage 26 27

Tuscaloosa Nov 2 3

Eutaw " 9 10

Forkland " 16 17

Greensboro Nov 30 and Dec 1

J. L. COTTEN, P. E.

OPELOUSAS DISTRICT.

The District Meeting, appointed for 13th and 14th September, at New Iberia, is postponed for the present. Due notice will be given of the time, when it is proper to hold said meeting.

A. E. GOODWYN, P. E.

New Orleans Dist—Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Carondelet Street, Aug 25,

Felicity Street, Sept 1,

Moreau Street, 8,

Jefferson City, 15,

N. O. Cir., Quar. Coun. Advocate office, at 5 P. M., 16,

Ger'n Church's, at Sarapuru st. 22,

German Quarterly Conference Dryades street, 23,

Baton Rouge, 28, 29

Thibodaux circuit, at Houma Oct 6,

Bayou Gros Tete at Plaquemine - 13

J. U. KEENER, P. E.

Natchez District Convention.

Will be held in Woodville, Miss., from Thursday, 26th, (10 o'clock A. M.) to Sunday the 29th of September next.

We deem it unnecessary to republish subjects to be reported upon by pastors, stewards, S. S. superintendents, presidents and teachers of our colleges and schools, but would refer them to a publication in N. O. C. ADVOCATE, June 8th, 1867. After deliberation, the published plan for addresses has been abandoned. There will be preaching at the usual hours, Saturday, P. M., and Sabbath day. We trust every official member on the District will be present the first day of the meeting, so as to serve on various committees, which will be needed. Respectfully,

JAS. A. GODFREY.

Vicksburg Dist—Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

North Warren, at Oak Ridge Sept 1, 2

Port Gibson 8 9

Payette, at Bethel 15 16

Barkton, at Bethel 22 23

Cayuga, at Ulica 29 30

Raymond Oct. 6 7

Warren, at Bethel 13 14

Rocky Springs 20 21

Vicksburg 27 28

Pastors will be ready with full reports of Statistics. Written reports of the condition of church property, Sabbath schools, etc., will be expected.

G. H. CLINTON, P. E.

Summerfield District Meeting.

A District Meeting for the Summerfield District will be held at Uniontown, commencing Thursday, the 12th Sept. The official members of the church within the bounds of the district, are all members of the District Meeting Conference, and are earnestly requested and expected to attend. Arrangements will be made to carry the members over the railroads at half price.

A. H. MITCHELL, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist—La. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Delhi & Floyd Ct., at Midway, July 29, 28

Carroll, at Cartiss's, Aug 3, 4

Oakley, at Bonif Prahle 10 11

Ion, Little Creek Chapel, 24 25

Tensas and Sicily, Sicily Island Sept 7, 8

Waterproof & St. Joseph, Waterproof 14 15

Also a District Meeting for Lake Providence District, to be held at Oakley Camp ground, to commence on the 27th Sept., at which all the traveling and local preachers, exhortors, district stewards, Sunday-school superintendents and class leaders, are respectfully requested to attend, and as many of the members of the church as possible.

WM. G. MCGAUGHY, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOMAS MURRAY.

BUILDER.

Corner Rampart and Erato Streets, NEW ORLEANS.

Orders left at Box 119, Mechanic's Exchange, will be attended to. sept 7-11

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one with my Patent Stencil Tools. I prepare samples free. Beware of imitations. My circulars will explain.

Address A. J. FULLMAN, Springfield, Vt. sept 7-11

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.

The fifth session of this school will begin Sept 30, 1867, under the Presidency of Rev W. L. HUNNELL, A. M., who will be assisted by an able corps of teachers. The course of study is large and comprehensive—equal to that of any similar institution in the Union. The location is pleasant and healthy. The moral and religious advantages are fine. Tuition, for five months, in the English branches, from \$15 to \$25. Music on Piano \$25; use of Instrument, \$5. Board, fuel, and bedding, \$18 per month. Lights and washing, extra. When young ladies furnish sheets, towels, and blankets, board will be less. Incidental fee, \$2 50; Languages \$5 to \$7 50, each.

For further particulars, address the President, or Rev H. H. Montgomery.

Pres't. Board Trustees. Sharon, Miss. sent 6-3m

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE.

AT AUBURN, ALA.

The Fall term of this Institution will open on the FIRST WEDNESDAY IN SEPTEMBER next, and close on the 20th December. Besides the regular course of studies for graduation, large facilities are afforded for instruction in the Commercial and Agricultural branches. Separate schools for these branches, in connection with the College, were authorized at the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. A student not wishing to take either the regular or a special literary course in the College, may confine himself to either of these Departments, and in a short time become qualified for business.

The Preparatory Department, with competent teachers, will be under the special supervision of the Faculty.

Tuition—Fall Term in College, \$20 00

Contingent Fee, " " 10 00

Tuition—Fall Term in Preparatory School, \$15 to \$20 00

Contingent Fee, " " 2 00

Board in Private Families from \$15 to \$20 per month. CHARGE FOR BOARD.

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SOMERVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The undersigned will reopen this old and well established school on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.

EXPENSES.

Tuition per Session of Twenty Weeks, \$50 00

Music, 25 00

Use of Instrument, 7 50

Languages, each, 10 00

Incidental Fee, 2 50

Board, including everything except Bed Covering and Towels, per Month, 20 00

Board, exclusive of Lights and Washing, 18 00

aug 24 R. H. RIVERS.

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

A College for Young Ladies with a Preparatory and a Primary School.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

A. J. Wright, A. M., President

Mrs. A. A. Wright, Principal

Miss C. Scott, Nickels

Miss Anna M. Hove

Miss C. A. Murphy, Instructors in Vocal and Instrumental music.

OTHER INSTRUCTORS WILL BE ANNOUNCED.

This Institution was founded about 1850, and incorporated in 1854, and has a bright record of usefulness. It has been under the present direction four years. The course of study is a full one, and upon its satisfactory completion, a diploma will be awarded.

The younger pupils have the same instructors, and receive the same attention as their seniors. Exercises are continued throughout the course, in Penmanship, Elocution, Orthography, the science of English Grammar, the Art of Composition, and Arithmetic.

The buildings are spacious, retired, well shaded, and well designed for Academic uses. PORT GIBSON is noted for its beauty, salubrity, order and good society. Transportation from Grand Gulf will be by railroad in a few days.

SESSION COMMENCES SEPT. 16. CHARGE FOR BOARD.

Boarders are under special charge of the Lady Principal. Board and English Tuition, \$70 00 per quarter. For circulars and particulars apply to

A. J. WRIGHT, J. C. Humphreys, President Board of Trustees, Port Gibson, Miss. aug 24

EMORY & HENRY COLLEGE.

WASHINGTON, CO., VA.

Our Fall session begins on the 15th of August next. Charges for session of five months, payable in currency and in advance, are as follows

WITHOUT THE CHILDREN.

The Meadow Lark's Nest.

A WEEK.—The division of time into weeks of seven days was quite general among the ancient nations, and was one of the earliest divisions known. The people of India, the Assyrians, the Egyptians, the Hebrews, the Phœnicians, the Arabs, and many other nations, had this seven-day division. The Chinese, as well as all the Mongolian races, had a five-day division. The ancient Mexicans, also, had the five-day division. The Greeks divided their month into decades, or periods of ten days. The Egyptians divided the month into decades, after they commenced to reckon time by the sun instead of the moon. The Ro-

FARM AND GARDEN.

From the American Agriculturist.
Cultivating Orchards

leaves every year? We have no doubt of it. The apple crop may be made as sure as the root crops. We once plowed up beneath an old apple tree that had an inveterate habit of bearing only every other year, and planted with potatoes, manuring liberally. We had a full crop of apples the second year, and shall always think the manure and the cultivation made the change. Horticulturists who make a specialty of apples, and manure every year, succeed in getting crops every season, with very rare exceptions.—David Lyman, Esq., of Middlefield, Conn., stated, at a recent meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, that he cultivated his orchards, and got crops every year. They were not always full crops, but were enough to pay for the trouble. Judging from the appearance of his orchards, which we visited a few years since in the apple season, we think that a very modest statement. We have rarely seen so fine a show of apples, even at the county fairs, as could have been gathered from his trees. The secret of his success is cultivation and manure, and a reasonable watch against the encroachments of insects. The plowing late in the fall as well as in the spring, he thinks a great safeguard against their depredations. Multitudes of the chrysalides are unearthed and destroyed. If this was attended to, and the windfalls picked up and fed to the pigs, we think there would be little damage from the attacks of insects. The apple is so fine a fruit, and so easily kept, it is so much both food and luxury, that no pains should be spared to keep our orchards in the best condition. We are tired of seeing a

From Hardwicke's Science Gossip
THE ROSE.

allowed to stand quiet all night.—
The attar is always made early in
the season when the nights are cool.
In the morning a little film of attar
has risen to the surface of the rose-
water. This is skimmed off with a
feather, and placed in a bottle.—
When obtained only three or four
days it is of a pale greenish hue,
but in a few weeks' time it subsides
into a pale yellow color. It requires
the produce of 1,000 rose-trees to
obtain a tolah, or 180 grains of
attar. The attar obtained in the
Indian bazaars is always adulterated,
and not even the richest native will
give the price for pure attar which

From the N. O. Crescent.

The Cotton Worm

Twelve days ago I saw worms and webs enough in about four acres of cotton, to have produced, in the next generation, a sufficient number to eat fifty acres. Yesterday it would have required a very close hunt to find a worm or chrysalis on the same place or near it. I have caused a strict watch to be kept for the fly. Very few have been seen. The extermination seems to have been pretty complete. I do not consider any fields in danger from worms originating there. In the field of a near neighbor, where no effort was made to destroy them, enough worms are now on hand,

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AT
BATON ROUGE.

TERMS: Board and Tuition per session. \$500.
PAYMENTS. — \$200 in advance--balance 1st

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AND PAINTED IRON BANDS,
For sale at the same place.

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AND CATARRH.**
Their causes and means of immediate relief
and speedy cure sent free for 10 cents.

References: Rev. [Dr. Keener, Dr. Walker,
Linus Parker, R. J. Harp.

One package, \$1 00 Postage 6 cts
Six packages, 5 00 " 27

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Is constantly in session under able Professors.
It was founded in 1832, and is chartered by
State. Its former students may be found
Principals or Book-keepers in nearly every
of the old homes of this city and over the Western
States. A large number of gentlemen can attend
the COMMERCIAL COLLEGE; or Book-keeping
Teamanship, Mathematics, English, French
Spanish, separately. A business education, the
enables one to earn \$1000, \$2000, or \$3,000 a
month, is the best fortune parents can give their
sons. A DIPLOMA from this College is re-
quired in all Commerce and Communities. Large
and Gentlemen are invited to call.
ample arrangements for KNOX students. We have
sent year. Liberal arrangements made for
 Clergymen or their sons and crippled students.
Catalogues sent to all who desire them.
nov 17 1v RUFUS DOLBEAR,

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Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of articles peculiar to our business, and through our agents in the North and East, can fill promptly, and at a small advance above manufacturer's prices, all orders for articles in our line not usually kept in this market.
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both for Agricultural and Mechanical purposes, at prices that will warrant their purchase.
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oct2017 . NEW ORLEANS.

SOUTH - WESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY

Where is it located? Its Depository and Bible-House is at its own building, No. 147 Camp street, New Orleans.

When was it established? 1850.

Who is its President?

Who is its General Agent to whom correspondence on its business should be addressed? Rev W H Bayliss.

Where is the Society's field of labor? All Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, south of the 33rd parallel of North latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To explain and supply (gratis) where needed) the distribution of the Holy Scriptures.

What are the resources and means of the

What are the resources and whence the income of the Society? From the annual contributions of its members. Collections of Churches within its field, collections at public meetings and anniversaries. Appropriations of the surplus funds of its auxiliaries, the donations of

What is the Society's method of work? By cultivating its own local work in the city and district of New Orleans, through its own

The payment of \$30 at one time constitutes a life member.

The payment of \$150 at one time, constitutes a life Director.

The payment of \$1000 at one time, constitutes a life Patron.

The payment of \$3 annually, constitutes a member.

Having thus briefly stated the main features of the Society's work, income and expenditure, the Board of Directors for the current year confidently ask the aid of all lovers of the Faith, whether professors of religion or not:

strengthen the lauds of the S. W. B. S. by founding or reviving Auxiliaries, by donating and urging donations, by exploring, and repairing the destitution of the Scriptures, by commencing or renewing memberships of all grades and by establishing connections with the Society as the Lord has prospered them according to

that Scripture which says "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth where moth and rust doth corrupt and where thieves break through and steal, but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal." To ministers and professing Christians of every Orthodox Protestant Church.

the Board of Directors, representing in its body all such within our bounds, appeals with confidence to aid them by judicious effort, a prompt performance of duty and a prayerful commendation of the Society to the blessing of Almighty God for exempt the Lord build the Jerusalem before

For except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it, except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain.
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GROCERS.
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
\$9.....Magazine Street.....8
Keep constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of
GROCERIES, PRODUCE, ETC.
Particular attention will be paid to the filling OF PLANTATION AND FAMILY ORDERS.
Our friends would do well to call and examine our GOODS and cheap PRICES, before going elsewhere.
Feb 16 66

CHAS. H. CHURCHILL,
HARDWARE AND GUNS.
DIRECT IMPORTERS,
We have in stock, and are constantly receiving some choice patterns of English and American Table and Pocket Cutlery, to which we invite the attention particularly of country House, and Vices and Bellows, Scales, manufactured by the Novelty Iron Works; Files, English and American.
COTTON and WOOL CARDS, NOVA SCOTIA SPINNING STONES, PLOWS.
Hall & Speer's Peacock Plows, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Hall & Speer's Cast Valley Plows, Nos. 1 & 2; KING CAR (wood mould board) Plows.
GUNS: NAILS, HOLLOW WARE, TIN WARE, AXES, OF Patterns and brands. All the above is offered for sale at the lowest market quotations.
Orders may be sent by Express, or by Mail, to TAYLOR & CHURCHILL, 41 Magazine Street, New Orleans, or to the same address, by the present senior member of the firm, in 1862.

W. H. HENNING & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
95 and 97, CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Offers to Families, Planters and Traders a full stock of Fancy and

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have no improvement to notice in the general movement of the market since our last. Operations in nearly every branch of trade have been confined to the limited volume usual at this season of the year, and prices of the leading articles of our trade show but few variations.

Foreign Exchange has been in limited supply, but owing to an easier Gold market, rates have hardly been maintained. Domestic is steady, with a moderate business at previous rates.

We have no material change to notice in Freights. There is very little offering—mostly a limited amount of Cotton and Flour for Boston and New York. Rates are without any notable variation.

The weather has been seasonable, with about the usual mid summer temperature during the day, relieved by heavy showers on Monday and yesterday. The nights have been cool, with chilly Northeast winds, which have been always regarded as unfavorable to health. In our issue of last Wednesday we mentioned that another week had elapsed without the yellow fever becoming epidemic, but we regret to note now that it has since assumed that character, and that there has been a considerable increase in the mortality as well as in the number of cases under treatment. The faculty report the disease as of a mild type, and not often fatal, excepting where patients are neglected or imprudent. The accounts from the interior, with regard to the crops, are still conflicting. On the whole, however, they are more encouraging.

The River has fallen 1 foot since our last report, and is now 11 feet 6 inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—Although there has been a very limited supply offering, yet the advantage has been on the side of buyers, without, however, any notable decline. On Saturday, in the anticipation of a further decline, buyers stood aloof, and the business was confined to 100 bales, taken to complete pending orders, at about previous rates. On Monday there was rather more movement, but, as the enquiry was mostly on the part of buyers, who offered 1-2c to 1c less than the asking rates of factors, the sales were again on a moderate scale, not exceeding 475 bales, while the prices paid indicated increased weakness and irregularity. Tuesday, owing to the causes which had previously restricted operations, but especially to the wide difference between the views of buyers and sellers, only 100 bales changed hands, while prices ruled still more in favor of buyers.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 675 bales, taken mostly for the North.

The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 365 bales, against 519 during the corresponding period last week, showing an decrease of 154 bales.

We quote as follows:

| | |
|---------------|----------|
| Low | to |
| Ordinary | 19 to 21 |
| Good Ordinary | 22 to 23 |
| Low Middling | 24 to 25 |
| Middling | 27 to 28 |

TOBACCO.—There has been but little change in this market since our last review. The stock is light but the assortment is good, and with still further accounts of a discouraging tenor concerning the prospects of the growing crop, holders are much firmer in their rates. We now quote as follows:

| | |
|------------------|----------|
| Light | Heavy |
| Superior refused | 34 to 44 |
| Common refused | 44 to 54 |
| Prime | 54 to 64 |
| Prime and choice | 64 to 74 |
| Common Leaf | 74 to 84 |
| Medium | 84 to 94 |
| Good | 11 to 12 |
| Prime | 13 to 14 |
| Choice Select | 15 to 16 |

Cattle Market.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Western Beef, choice per lb. | to |
| Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb. | to |
| Prime Cattle Choice per head | to |
| Prime Cattle 2d qual, per head | to |
| Prime Cattle 3d qual, per head | to |
| Sheep, 1st quality per head | to |
| Sheep, 2d | to |
| Sheep, 3d | to |
| Sheep, 4th | to |
| Sheep, 5th | to |
| Sheep, 6th | to |
| Sheep, 7th | to |
| Sheep, 8th | to |
| Sheep, 9th | to |
| Sheep, 10th | to |
| Sheep, 11th | to |
| Sheep, 12th | to |
| Sheep, 13th | to |
| Sheep, 14th | to |
| Sheep, 15th | to |
| Sheep, 16th | to |
| Sheep, 17th | to |
| Sheep, 18th | to |
| Sheep, 19th | to |
| Sheep, 20th | to |

HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Medium and light harness Horses | \$200 to \$400 |
| Heavy draft Horses | 175 to 300 |
| Common do | 75 to 180 |
| Mules, 1st quality, broke | 200 to 220 |
| Do 2d do | 140 to 160 |
| Do 1st do unbroke | 150 to 180 |
| Do 2d do do | 75 to 120 |
| Mexican Mules | 40 to 90 |

Monetary.

The money market proper continues to exhibit the dullness reported for several weeks past. The banks, however, have but little difficulty in placing all their available funds, either in short business paper or loans on satisfactory collaterals. Mortgage paper is occasionally negotiated at 10 to 12 and 15 per cent, per annum the lenders generally requiring as security productive city property and signatures which can be relied on for prompt payment.

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

| ARTICLES | FROM | TO |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Agricultural Implements. | | |
| Cotton and Sugar Plows | 4 75 | 22 00 |
| Yost's Plows and Scrapers | 9 50 | 10 50 |
| Cotton Scrapers | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Sweeps | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Churns | 10 00 | 13 00 |
| Shovels | 10 00 | 18 00 |
| Spades | 11 00 | 20 00 |
| Axes | 15 00 | 18 00 |
| Bagging, per yard: | | |
| Kentucky | 26 | 28 |
| India | 26 | 28 |
| Bat's Rope, Kentucky, per lb. | 10 | 10 1/2 |
| Brass, per 100 lbs. | 1 10 | 1 20 |
| Bread, per 100 lbs. | 10 00 | 10 60 |
| Crackers | 11 00 | 11 60 |
| Bricks, Lake, per M. | 20 00 | 25 |
| English Fire | 55 00 | 65 00 |
| Candles, per lb. | | |
| Sperm, N Bedford | 42 | 43 |
| Tallow | 20 | 20 |
| Adamantine | 16 | 21 |
| Star | 18 1/2 | 25 |
| Chocolate, No 1 per lb | 50 | 62 |
| Sweet and Spiced | 35 | 67 |
| Cider, Western per bbl | none | here |
| Northern | none | here |
| Coal, Cannel per ton | | |
| Anthracite per ton | 11 | 13 00 |
| Western, per barrel | 55 | 60 |
| Coffee, Rio, per lb. | 23 | 26 1/2 |
| Havana | 35 | 38 |
| Java | 30 | 35 |
| St. Domingo | 26 | |
| Cotton Seed: | | |
| Long, per ton | 9 00 | 14 00 |
| Thilled, per bushel | 38 | 40 |
| Copper, Braziers, per lb. | 38 | 40 |
| Sheathing | 38 | 40 |
| Copper Boils | 38 | 40 |
| Yellow Metal | 30 | 32 |
| Cardage, Manila, per lb. | 23 | 24 |
| Thread, American | 21 | 21 |
| Lucas | 30 | 35 |
| Corn Meal, per bbl | 5 00 | 5 25 |
| Dyes, per lb. | | |
| Logwood, Campy | 5 | 5 |
| St. Domingo | 3 | 6 |
| Fast, Tampico | 5 | 5 |
| Indigo, per lb. | 1 00 | 1 60 |
| Madder | 18 | 20 |
| Eggs, per doz. Western | 90 | 100 |
| Feathers, per lb. | 90 | 100 |
| Fish, Cod, per box | 1 35 | 2 10 |
| Herrings | 75 | 75 |
| Mackerel, No 1, per bbl | 21 00 | 20 00 |
| No 2 | 16 50 | 16 50 |
| Flaxseed, per bbl | | |
| Superfine | 8 50 | 12 50 |
| Extra | 9 00 | 12 50 |
| Phosphate | 4 | 4 |
| Fruit, Prunes, per lb. | | |
| Figs, Drum | 18 | 20 |
| Currants, Zante | 17 | 19 |
| Almonds, soft shell | 34 | 34 |
| Raisins, M B, per box | 4 15 | 4 15 |
| Lem's Sicily, per box | 4 50 | 4 50 |
| Malaga, per box | 11 50 | 11 50 |
| Oranges, La, per 1000 | 7 00 | 7 00 |
| Sicily, per box | 7 00 | 7 00 |
| Glass, per box of 50 feet: | | |
| French, 8 x 10 | 3 50 | 4 25 |
| 10 x 12 | 4 00 | 4 50 |
| 12 x 18 | 6 00 | 6 00 |
| Grain, per bushel: | | |
| Malt, Western | 1 00 | 1 80 |
| Canada | 1 90 | 2 00 |
| Shell Lime | 4 | 4 |
| Corn, shelled, per bushel | 1 25 | 1 25 |
| Beans, per bbl | 14 00 | 16 00 |
| Hops, per lb. | 65 | 70 |
| Gunpowder, per keg | 7 50 | 8 50 |
| Gunny Bags, per bag | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| Hemp, Western, per ton | 27 00 | 28 00 |
| Northern | none | here |
| Louisiana | none | here |
| Hides, per lb. | | |
| Dry salted Mexican | 17 | 19 |
| Wet salted, city slaughter | 10 | 10 1/2 |
| Slip Skins | 11 | 11 1/2 |
| Dry Cattle | 16 | 17 1/2 |
| Pelts, per piece | 10 | 11 1/2 |
| Iron, Pig, per ton | | |
| Country, Bar, per lb. | 45 00 | 45 00 |
| English, per lb. | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Hoop, per lb. | 8 | 11 |
| Sheet | 8 | 11 |
| Boiler | 8 | 11 |
| Nail Rods | 12 | 14 |
| Iron Cotton Ties | 9 | 11 |
| Castings, American | 7 1/2 | 8 |
| Lime, Western per bbl | | |
| Shell Lime | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Rockland, &c. | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Cement | 2 50 | 2 85 |
| Molasses, per gallon: | | |
| Louisiana | 50 | 60 |
| Mexico | 50 | 60 |
| Refinery, Reboiled | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 |
| Moss, per lb. | | |
| Gray, Country | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 |
| Black do. | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| Select, water rotted | 6 | 7 |
| Nails, Am. 4 & 8d, per lb. | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 |
| Wrought, English | 15 | 20 |
| Naval Stores, per bbl: | | |
| Tar | 4 00 | 50 |
| Pitch | 3 50 | 4 00 |
| Rosin A No. 1 | 3 75 | 4 00 |
| No. 2 | 3 50 | 3 50 |
| Spirits Turp, per gallon | 3 00 | 50 |
| Varnish, bright | 2 00 | 3 50 |
| Oil, Lard per gallon | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| Coal Oil | 58 | 60 |
| In cases | 64 | 66 |
| Cotton seed, Crude | 54 | 60 |
| Refined | 1 05 | 1 05 |
| Tanners' per gallon | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Oil Cake, Linseed per ton | 37 50 | 37 50 |
| Cotton Seed | none | here |
| Produce, per bbl: | | |
| Beef, Mess, Northern | 23 00 | 24 00 |
| Western | 23 00 | 24 00 |
| North half bbl. | 17 50 | 17 50 |
| Dried, per lb. | 16 | 16 |
| Tongues per doz. | 10 00 | 11 00 |
| Pork, Mess | 26 25 | 26 50 |
| Prime Mess | 26 25 | 26 50 |
| Hog, round, per lb. | none | here |
| Bacon, Hums, per lb. | 18 | 23 1/2 |
| Do, canvassed | 18 | 23 1/2 |
| Sides | 18 | 18 |
| Shoulders | 14 | 14 |
| Green Shoulders | 14 | 14 |
| Lard, Prime, in tierces | 14 | 14 |
| Do, in kegs | 14 | 14 |
| Fat, in tierces | 14 | 14 |
| Butter, Northern | 23 | 34 1/2 |
| Do, Western | 18 | 22 |
| Cheese, American | 8 | 18 |
| Potatoes, per bbl | 2 00 | 4 75 |
| Onions | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| Green Apples | 2 50 | 5 00 |
| Rice, per lb. Louisiana | 9 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| Carolina | 10 | 10 1/2 |
| Crude | 13 | 15 |
| Salt, per sack: | | |
| Liverpool, fine, warehouse | 2 30 | 2 40 |
| Do, coarse, cargo | 2 25 | 2 45 |
| Do, 2d do | 2 10 | 2 10 |
| Do, 1st do | 2 20 | 2 30 |
| Do, 2d do | 2 20 | 2 30 |
| Turkey Island, per bushel | 80 | 80 |
| Soap, 3/4 lb. Western | 8 | 10 |
| Northern | 10 | 12 |
| Southern | 8 | 10 |
| Castile | 14 | 16 |
| Sugar, Louisiana, per lb: | | |
| In the city | 15 | 18 |
| Havana, White | 15 | 16 1/2 |
| Yellow | 13 | 14 1/2 |
| Do, Brown | 12 | 13 1/2 |
| Tobacco, in hds, per lb. | 12 | 12 1/2 |
| Balers & Cutters | 19 | 21 |
| Chairs and Selections | 16 | 20 |
| Flax Leaf | 13 1/2 | 17 1/2 |
| Medium Leaf | 8 | 11 |
| Fair Leaf | 11 | 13 1/2 |
| Common Leaf | 6 1/2 | 9 |
| God Refused | 4 | 4 |
| Common Refused | 4 | 4 |
| Trunks, Cotton, per lb. | 60 | 80 |
| Hulling | 19 | 27 |
| Wool, Washed, per lb. | 27 | 30 |
| Burly | 10 | 12 |
| Louisiana, Native | 10 | 12 |
| Texas, per lb. Merino | 24 | 24 |

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

| MONTHS | SUNDAY | MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY | SATURDAY |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| JAN. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| FEB. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| MAR. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| APR. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| MAY | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| JUNE | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| JULY | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| AUG. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| SEPT. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| OCT. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| NOV. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| DEC. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, VA.

The next session of this Institution commences on the 19th September, 1867. As evidence of her success as an educator of young men, she points to her graduates all over the South. No location surpasses this in point of health. The town of Boynton and surrounding country has but one physician, and he is but half employed. In addition to the schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Modern Languages, we have also a school of Commercial Science, in which are taught the branches of a business education. Young men attend at schools they wish, and get a showing for whatever they accomplish. It is our intention hereafter, to fill up our vacations with a special session, so that young men can review any studies they wish, but more particularly to teach English grammar, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Penmanship, and Commercial Law. Thus, our students can take the Literary and Scientific course during the session, and get a practical instruction in business during the vacations. The Special Session in vacation covers the heated term in the South when business is over, and young men already engaged in business can come here to perfect their knowledge of Commercial Science, and return to the South in time to resume business.

Expenses for ten months, including meals, use of furniture, (averaged,) fuel, lights, wash, bag, matriculation and contingent fee, tuition in three schools, so as to occupy the student's whole time—\$300, one-half payable at the commencement of each term.

A daily line of hacks, Sundays excepted, runs from Roanoke station (Richmond & Danville Railroad) to Boynton. Send for circulars.

Randolph, Macon College, Boynton, Mecklenburg Co., Va., July 20, '67.

THOS. C. JOHNSON, President.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, GREENSBORO, ALA.

FACULTY.

Bishop W. M. Wightman, D. D., LL. D.

Rev. E. Wadsworth, A. M., D. D.

O. A. M.

Rev. J. C. Willis, A. M.

Rev. T. Lupton, A. M.

The next session of this institution will begin on the first Wednesday in October next. Instruction will be given in the Schools of Ancient and Modern Languages, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Biblical Literature.

The Preparatory School will be under the direct supervision of the Faculty.

The Session is divided into two terms.

Tuition in University per term.....\$40 00

Incidental fee.....5 00

Tuition in Preparatory school per term \$30 to \$35

Contingent fee.....\$2 50

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, \$20 to \$25 per month. All dues invariably in advance.

July 27th O. F. CASEY, Sec. Faculty.

WOODVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

WOODVILLE, MISSISSIPPI.

Will begin its THIRD ANNUAL SESSION on Wednesday, September 25th, 1867, and close it on the First Wednesday in July, 1868.

CHARGES PER HALF SESSION.

BOARD.....\$150

TUITION IN PRIMARY GRADE.....30

" MIDDLE GRADE.....40

" COLLEGIATE GRADE.....50

MUSIC with use of Piano.....45

ORNAIENTALS AT FAIR PRICES.

For particulars send for Circular to W. T. J. SULLIVAN, Principal.

July 20

THE BRANCH OF THE SOUTH-ERN METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE, at 112 Camp Street, is ready to fill orders for the latest revised edition of the Discipline, with the paragraphs relating to Lay Representation.

24 mo. mulla 60c.

Sent by mail for 20 cents additional.

Prices for other qualities of binding, not changed.

Also a duodecimo Edition of the Discipline with large margins for the convenience of those who wish to make notes.

Roan \$1 50

" Gilt 2 00

Turkey Morocco 3 00

Sent by mail for 20 cents additional.

Also just received,

THE SUNDAY SERVICE,

ordered by the late General Conference.

Sheet \$1 25

Rope 1 50

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Turkey Morocco 3 00

S. S. Bells (single) \$4 25 per doz.

" (Double) 6 50

Sent by mail for 20 cents additional.

July 13 R. J. HARR, Agt.

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GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS.

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CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1867.

\$3.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET

SUNSET.

When the Summer night come down,
With silent step o'er hill and lea;
The sunset clouds were all aflame,
And all aflame the rosy sea!

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with which to buy books. To accommodate this large class, he wrote as laconically as possible, sacrificing literary pride, and the ornaments of composition, to brevity, plainness, and cheapness.

Wesley was not fond of controversy in private or public discussion, and always avoided it whenever truth and duty would allow him to do so with honor. He seemed far more anxious to raise up a highly moral and spiritual people, who should be zealous of good works, than a people learned in all the nice discriminations of orthodoxy, and skilled in technicalities of theological controversy. He was eminently a utilitarian. Usefulness with him was the great aim to which he made all other considerations subservient.

A more industrious and methodical worker never lived. He said of himself, "I am never in a hurry, but always busy." He lived as regular as the laws of nature, and moved in his orbit of public and private duties with the steadiness of a planet. He ascertained by a series of experiments with an alarm clock the precise amount of sleep necessary for his health and labors, which he found to be seven hours. The great naturalist, Alexander von Humboldt, found that he could get along on four hours sleep. This is a point in the laws of health which each man must determine for himself. For more than fifty years Wesley retired precisely at nine o'clock, p. m., and rose at four a. m. He says that for half a century he does not remember having laid in bed five minutes awake. Truly he was a most successful sleeper—few men ever achieved so much in that direction. No business, however important, no company, however agreeable or interesting, could induce him to violate his habit of retiring at nine and rising at four. Wherever he went arrangements were always made to accommodate his habits. He was out of bed, and in some way usefully employed seventeen hours out of the twenty-four. When not traveling, he always secured to himself ten hours of privacy, which he employed with pen or books. His labors were immense and varied. He maintained a widely extended correspondence with all sorts of people, and on a vast variety of subjects. In his correspondence he acquired the happy art of talking on paper, which may be regarded as the perfection of letter writing.

In social life Wesley was the delight of every circle he visited. His vast and richly varied stores of knowledge—the large fund of anecdote and stirring incident which his extensive travels and large intercourse with all phases of society had furnished him, and the grace with which he narrated these pleasant things, made him one of the most delightful and desirable of companions. It would be natural to suppose that his many cares, anxieties and responsibilities would have thrown a shade of seriousness, if not of depression, over his spirits; this was not the case; he was never low-spirited, but always buoyant with hope. Several circumstances conspired to this happy result—his remarkable health—his constant and, to him, delightful employment—above all, perhaps, his abiding confidence in the perfect wisdom and goodness of that Providence to whom he submitted and committed his labors, his life, and his immortal hopes.

Wesley was one of the greatest of travelers. For fifty years he averaged 4,500 miles per annum,

most of it on horseback. This, considering he lived before the age of steam, was a great work—250,000 miles; enough to belt the globe ten times. On the smooth roads of England, whether on horseback or on wheels, he learned to read with nearly as much facility as in his study. I have seen a picture representing his mode of traveling, when on wheels, over the smooth roads. He had a desk before him, on which he laid his books and papers, and as he rode along, noted down with his pencil what he particularly wished to remember.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BY REV. W. CHAMBERLIN.

The lands are mostly in the hands of private owners, having been granted by the crown. The British Honduras Company have two and a half millions of acres, Young, Toledo & Co. have a million acres. There are tracts of ten to twenty thousand acres frequently in private hands. All these lands are about to be thrown upon the market. The Government has yet some lands to dispose of to settlers. On Blue Creek, the eastern branch of the Hondo, the Government has about sixty-two thousand acres, which she offers to actual settlers in lots of three hundred and twenty acres, free, reserving the other half of the section.

GOVERNMENT.
The government of Honduras is composed of a Lieut. Governor—at present, J. Gardner Austin—a Colonial Secretary, appointed by the Crown, and an Assembly of twenty-one—three of whom are appointed by the Lieut. Governor, and eighteen elected by the citizens. The Episcopal Church here is a portion of the diocese of Jamaica. Other churches have their share of worshippers; and full freedom of opinion seems to exist without strife.

LAND TITLES.
The question has often been asked, "from whom comes the title to the lands?" The lands, many of them, were grants made by the Crown; at first only for the purpose of cutting valuable timber. During the time Judge Temple resided in Belize and presided over the courts, there seems to have been some doubt; but after his return to England he drew up an Act having reference to these grants. This act was styled "The lands title bill," and called upon all who had received grants from the Crown, to present their titles to the Court, which should judge whether they had grants of land, or only grants to cut wood. Those which were found to be good and valid grants for land were admitted to record, and thereby confirmed; the others rejected. This law was passed by the Assembly and approved by the Crown, and thereby became the law of the land. Therefore any one purchasing land, can, by applying to the records of the Court at Belize, ascertain whether the title to any land he may wish to purchase is good or not. Deeds are not given by the seller, only receipts for the payment of the purchase money; and the title is transferred on the records to the name of the purchaser. The Recorder's Certificate, showing all the different transfers, from the grant down, is given the purchaser in place of a deed.

In giving the names of those who purchased lands, I did not mention the name of Mr. W. A. Love, of Noxabee county, Mississippi, who purchased 12,000 acres

on the N. W. fork of Monkey river; and I have since been told that Ex-Gov. Pierce and Mr. Hatch have now about eighty families nearly ready to start to occupy lands between the Molo and Rio Grande. These lands I saw, and can say there are none better anywhere. It is my opinion that at least ten thousand persons will find homes in British Honduras during the coming year. And why not? It is easier of access than Brazil, or any other country to which emigrants are now looking; it has the same language, laws, religion, and a climate superior to our own. Industry can accomplish more in support of man than where one-third of the year is cut off by frosts.

I have studied the matter well, and have made up my mind to try it. I have secured for my friends about 27,000 acres of good lands, which can be had at a low price and upon reasonable terms. Those who cannot suit themselves better elsewhere in the Colony, I invite to come and see me at South Stand Creek. We have there three and three-eighths of a mile fronting on a beautiful sea coast as can be found, with a deeper harbor than Belize, good anchorage, and a noted watering place for shipping. It is fifty miles from the nearest point where goods and supplies are sold, and I confidently predict that in a few years it will be a place of note.

From the Southern Christian Advocate.
LETTER FROM CHINA.

Mr. Editor: The Advocate has been coming quite regularly since November last, only two numbers having miscarried.

It is certainly an excellent paper, ably edited and well executed, and coming, as it does, from a section of country with which, as also with many of its contributors, I have more or less acquaintance, its bi-monthly visits have hearty welcome, and afford us incalculable pleasure.

The "news from the churches" contained in the several numbers recently to hand, is encouraging and refreshing in the extreme. I rejoice to see you are enjoying, at least, the liberty of the blessed gospel, and that great revivals, with numerous conversions and accessions to the church, distinguish and reward your efforts.

What a contrast between this and our native land, between this people and our people. As Goshen and Israel to Egypt and the Egyptians, so is Christianity to this heathenism. Our hearts are filled with loathing and disgust, and every sense is offended by the iniquity of this degenerate race, which has gods innumerable yet without the true God, affects all piety yet is most impious, believes in all spirits yet is destitute of the one Spirit, and as if ignorant of all sin, righteousness and judgment, greedily and with impunity violates every law of nature and every precept of their ancient sages.

I fear it will be many a day yet before the word of the Lord shall have free course and be glorified among this people. However, that will be determined perhaps as much by the attitude and action of the churches at home, as by any disposition of the people to the contrary. We are not without encouragement in our labors, yet I think any great measure of success, that is, approximating anything like the apparent and expressed expectations of the church, is simply impossible, and would partake more of the character of a miracle than of legitimate labor to accomplish that result.

I would like for the church to examine her title to such expectations. What has she done to guarantee them? It strikes me, that the heart and soul of the church has never been fully interested and engaged in the prosecution and success of the China Mission. It has always been a work of doubtful issue and propriety on the part of many. Faith in any

enterprise is important to its success, but in one like this doubly so, and where there is no faith, there will be no prayer, no effort, and no blessing. Purge the church of unbelief, roll upon her the burden of the great commission, and let her assume an attitude of earnest supplication and activity for the success of her cause among the heathen, and then, and not till then, will she be prepared to realize her expectations.

Notwithstanding I am identified with the China Mission and expect to live and die in its prosecution, I would not undertake to give it preference in the minds of the church over the domestic missions which are as needy and deserving, and should be its first concern. I could not subscribe to that ostentatious charity which would seek abroad that which lieth at its own door, yet I do feel anxious and zealous for the success of the work which the church has begun here, and would have her evince her faith in its ultimate triumph by suitable efforts to sustain and enlarge it.

There are only two families of us here now and they are debarred the privilege of entire devotion to the mission work on account of its embarrassment and debt. Bro. L. has the interpretership to the Municipal Council in the English settlement and is only able to preach on the Sabbath, while I have charge of the Imperial Government School, which occupies my time from nine to twelve o'clock each day, except Sabbath. However, my engagement with the school does not affect my regular labors to any great extent, and even if it did, I have hopes that the ultimate effect of my connection therewith will more than repay the cause of the Mission for the interruption which it at present causes. I serve regular appointments in the city chapel as usual, and every other Sabbath preach in the chapel outside the city and visit the out-stations located some sixteen and twenty miles from Shanghai.

We have two day schools in successful operation under Christian teachers, whom we have determined to instruct with a view to becoming evangelists. Had we sufficient means, we might engage several others of our young men in a similar manner. I hope the church will enlarge its subscriptions to the cause of Foreign Missions, with a view to enabling the Board to make suitable appropriations for the proper maintenance of this efficient adjunct of our work.

The native church is in a prosperous and healthy state, and there has been unusual interest manifested recently on the part of outsiders. Last quarter I baptized the infant daughter of our native assistant Wong, at Nan Tsiang, and also admitted an adult on probation.

On the 13th of this month, Sabbath before last, in Shanghai, I admitted four adults to a probationary relation, and last Sabbath another. We have now on probation ten persons, whom we hope soon, from present indications, to have the pleasure of receiving into church-fellowship. There are still others who are favorably impressed, but who hesitate to enter a relation which severs them from all that is dear in "old custom" and exposes them to every evil and threat which parents and friends can conceive or denounce.

The Chinese believe that *vox populi is vox dei*; and so powerful is the influence of popular opinion, that nearly all those who do not at all believe in idolatry or its rites, most generally have to submit—especially in matters pertaining to ancestral worship—and follow for the sake of peace the prescribed customs. It is by no means an easy transition for a Chinaman to become a Christian. There is no country perhaps, where there is so much to be given up and so much to be dreaded from such a step. Last December I baptized a young man about 27 years old, who has had unusual trial of his faith and sincerity. His uncle was a man of property, and as he was childless, or at least had no son, he had intimated his intention to adopt this young man and make him heir of his property, his object being to provide in him and through his descendants some one to minister the ancestral rites. On hearing that the young man had determined to join the church, he at once repealed his intention and ejected him from the heirship. In his own family, he was frequently subjected to taunts and jeers, and called the despoiler of his parents and ancestors, and told there was no place in heaven for such a wretch; and on the occasion of the annual worship in behalf of his mother, who died several years since, they thought they would overcome his purpose and prevail on him to abandon the church, but all in vain. And further: the family had some property in the city, the annual rent of which was divided between them, this young man sharing a part. This they refused him and finally made him an outcast and an unwelcome guest even in his own house. I saw him frequently during these trials, and can bear witness to the equanimity with which he bore all these things, and of the steadfastness of purpose with which he clung to the hopes and promises of the Gospel. God grant us many more of like precious faith. Amen. Yours truly,
YOUNG J. ALLEN.
Shanghai, May 23, 1867.

From the Vicksburg Times, August 18:
A Very Melancholy Affair.
On Tuesday evening last, a very gay party of young ladies and gentlemen, some from this city, the remainder residing in the vicinity of that place, were assembled at the residence of Mrs. A. L. Hebron, the respected widow of the late Col. John Hebron, near Bovina, in this county. The evening passed off most pleasantly, and the usual amusement of dancing as mingled with music, conversation, and the promenade beneath a moon of dazzling splendor.

Within the brief space of time that has elapsed since those glad young spirits parted Wednesday morning, seven have uttered their last "good night," and have passed beyond the river of death; twelve others are still ill, and some of them, we regret to say, are quivering between life and death; tottering on the very brink of the grave. Among those who have already perished, we note the names of Miss Rebecca Hebron, Miss Ellen Tribble, Mr. James Billingslea, Wm. Tribble, Hal. Wilkins, Thorton Shreshly and Allen Anter. Those now ill are Miss Mollie Dowling, of this city, Miss Victoria Batchelor and Miss Viola Brabston, of the Bovina neighborhood, and Messrs. Joseph and Alex. Johnston, brothers, Granville, Hicks, Andrew and Henry Bolles, brothers; A. C. Brooks, Capt. J. M. Batchelor, Henry Brabston and William Hunter.

All the parties were similarly affected and each had, we learn, strong symptoms of cholera; but we understand that the medical gentlemen in attendance concur in the opinion that the guests at the party were poisoned, possibly by having some poisonous substance administered in some portion of the food. This opinion is strengthened by the report that such guests as did not participate in the lighter refreshments of the evening—cakes, ices and confections—have experienced no inconvenience. We trust the affair may be thoroughly investigated to the end, that if so horrible a crime as poisoning a large party of innocent young ladies and gentlemen has been committed, the guilty perpetrators of the atrocity may be brought to condign punishment.

In addition to the names of those we have mentioned, we learn that five servants have died from the same cause, and with the same general symptoms, and it is a suspicious fact that each of those servants accompanied some of the guests in the capacity of personal attendants. So far as we learn, none of the servants employed in the house of Mrs. Hebron, the esteemed lady hostess, have suffered in any way. As a matter of course there are many rumors in regard to this mysterious and melancholy affliction, but at present we forbear to mention them.

NOT AMENABLE TO CIVIL AUTHORITY.
Mr. Shepherd, son of Col. Shepherd, who was killed by Capt. Morris Schaff, filed an affidavit before Coroner Delchamps, charging Schaff with the murder of his father. The Coroner referred the matter to Gen. Shepherd, who decided that under existing orders, officers and soldiers of the United States army are not amenable to civil process.—*Mobile Times*, 11th.

From the Sunday Magazine.

DRAWN UNTO DEATH.

Several miles above Niagara, the majestic river begins to flow quicker, without any marked change, in the first instance, on its appearance. As the stream approaches nearer the precipice it roars and leaps and foams, proclaiming in a voice of thunder to all concerned the coming crisis; but the flow becomes rapid before the Rapids, in tortuous tumult, declare its velocity. While the surface of the water is still smooth and blue, it begins to draw. Woe to the boat's crew that are caught unawares by that silent power! The stream grasps and holds its victims like the gravitation of the spheres.

When a solitary man in a tiny skiff is surprised by this terrible destroyer, oars and sail are of no avail. In spite of frantic efforts, and frantic cries, he is "drawn unto death and ready to be slain." Suppose in such a case one were at hand with the means of deliverance at command, in the form of a steamer accustomed safely to cross or ascend the current—suppose, one were at hand, with power to save, and yet declined to use it. He who should in such a case mind his own business, and permit his brother to perish, would be counted a monster among his kind. The wide world would ring with execration of his cruelty.

David the King gives clear judgment against the rapacious magnate who crushed right under might, and entertained his own guest on his poor neighbor's only lamb. We have many Davids: would that we had a Nathan, with the prophetic power and the prophet-courage, to transfix the whole crowd of transgressors with the old ethereal spear, "Thou art the man."

What were the most effective destroyers of men in the kingdom and time of Solomon, I know not; but in our day and our land the chief enemy of the people is their own intemperance. The vast volume of strong drink is the deceitful Niagara that "draws" the multitude towards death. The fact is obvious and indisputable. I would fain arrest the reader's attention on it for a few moments in the light of God's law: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

In many forms this plague-spot spreads. Perhaps the aspect of it that most deeply wounds an intelligent Christian patriot is the wretchedness which it entails on thousands of little children whose parents should, and but for strong drink, could, maintain them in comfort. With our laws as they now stand, we are well-nigh helpless in presence of the master evil which is sapping the foundations of society before our eyes. The children are naked and hungry; they are not trained at school, but left to the chance influences of the street. They suffer for their parents' sin; and we suffer eventually through the idleness and crimes of adults whose childhood has been irrevocably marred. Yet we are afraid to interfere. If we should simply adopt these children and supply all their wants, we might thereby be setting a premium upon vice. Society as yet has not manifested the wisdom to discover or the courage to apply an effective remedy for this consumption of the commonwealth.

Looking now to the wretched inebriates themselves, we find features in their case fitted to cause dismay, if not absolute despair. The appetite grows slowly, secretly; but ere the patient is well aware of his danger, he is reduced to a state of slavery. He cannot, or, if you prefer another form of expression, he will not, resist. Be it physical or mental, something made up of both, the result is the same—the victim is sucked down towards the gulf like a boat on the Rapids of Niagara. These victims are "drawn unto death" all around us, not in tens or hundreds, but in thousands and tens of thousands.

The condition of these diseased inebriates was given on my heart as with a pen of iron, long ago, by one of the earliest experiences of my ministry. A rumor reached me regarding a gentleman of middle age, that he was suspected of a tendency to indulge in drink. He was a man of liberal education, vigorous intellect, ample means, and abundant charity. He was my friend and benefactor. I was afraid to speak to him on the subject, but I was more afraid to be silent. I feared man much; but in that case at least I feared God more. I went to his house; obtained an interview with him alone; proceeded to wind round and round the bush with many fables to get the subject gently introduced. At last, observing my drift, he said, "I see what you are aiming at; but your tenderness is quite unnecessary; you may speak plainly. I am a drunkard. I shall live a drunkard, and die a drunkard." In the course of our subsequent conversation, he said, "If there are degrees of depth in the place of retribution, the worst will be mine, for I know the right and

do the wrong." I do not detail the horrid progress; but in the end he kept his word—he died a drunkard—died of drunkenness. I have known many, in all classes of society, similarly grasped and similarly drawn unto death. The cases are so numerous that, like many drops of water, they constitute a great overflowing steam, that courses over the land and down the generations—a river of death.

In presence of this destroyer, what should be the attitude of a Christian philanthropist? Am I my brother's keeper in the arrangements of our common Father, and do I keep my brother, in point of fact, as God commands me?

Various attitudes are assumed by various persons and classes in regard to the ravages of intemperance.

First of all, some busy themselves in pushing their neighbors into the stream, or at least cheer them on when they enter it of their own accord. In the passage in Proverbs xxiv, which has suggested this paper, there is no reproof addressed to this class of transgressors: "If thou forbear to deliver them that are drawn unto death, and those that are ready to be slain; if thou sayest, Behold, we knew it not; doth not he that pondereth the heart consider it? and he that keepeth thy soul, doth not he know it? and shall not he render to every man according to his work?" The silence of the Scripture regarding their crime is a much more severe condemnation. Like the omission of parricide from the calendar of crimes to which punishments were attached in a celebrated system of jurisprudence, the deed which is not condemned is condemned the most. It is assumed as a thing unspeakable, inconceivable: the prescription of punishment begins with the one that lies beneath it, on the assumption that the higher degree of guilt being so enormous, it may be expected that in a well-regulated commonwealth, a specimen of it will never emerge. In this verse of Scripture at least, those who should in malice or levity hold the cup to the lip of the drunkard, and press it upon his appetite, are not reprov'd and condemned. Leaving these, if any such there should be, without even a warning, it sounds an alarm in the ears of another class, less hardened and less positive in their wickedness.

It is addressed not to the Gaius of the human family, who shed their brother's blood; but to those who are what Cain falsely represented himself to be, indifferent to the fate of a brother, when by other influences he is drawn unto death. The sin here reprov'd is not the sin of taking another's life away, but the cognate sin of not doing your utmost to save another's life when you see it in danger. It is in this respect precisely parallel to the normal fact in the moral teaching of the Lord Jesus, that a man is condemned at God's judgment seat not merely for the positive evil that he may commit, but for even neglecting to employ the talents and opportunities which he enjoys.

What a multitude are these negative offenders! how deep is their guilt, how disastrous its consequences! The question, then, is not—Did you push the drunkard over the precipice into the pit in which he lies? The question is—Did you "forbear to deliver" them that are drawn unto death? It is this question that needs to be brought home to the consciences of Christians. For my own part I have long lived under the conviction that the disciples of Christ in our land, and in our day, sinfully and shamefully neglect their duty in this respect. Men are too cool on the subject. It is wrong to be calm and cool when our brother is perishing. There should be keenness, there should be passion here. We should do well to be angry in such a cause. If every one who hopes in Christ were adequately aroused, and wisely employed in this work, we might soon see a great change in the condition of society. There is as much of soundness yet in the body as might suffice to heal all the unsound parts, if we were awake and astir. It is the dead indifference that ruins us. It is precisely this indifference that the Word of the Lord condemns. The men of Solomon's day were not accused of directly compassing the death of their neighbors; the complaint which the Creator and Judge brings against them is that they sat still and allowed their neighbors to be slain. "If thou sayest, Behold, we knew it not; doth not he that pondereth the heart consider it? and he that keepeth thy soul, doth not he know it? And shall not he render to every man according to his works?"

As to methods, there is room for variety of opinion and diversity of action. I would not demand uniformity in the crusade against the infidel. If I could see a levy in mass of the Christian community, I could bear a very large measure of freedom in the action of the several corps. The main thing needed is a determination in every true man's heart, to do something, each in his

place and according to his abilities—something corresponding in effort and energy to the power of the adversary, and the damage he is doing to our country and our King.

Very frequently a strong dash of the ludicrous is thrown into the look and gait and action, of a drunken man. This feature is important. It insensibly leads to lightness in the contemplation of the whole affair. When one is induced to laugh at any fact, he is not likely to take it seriously to heart. It seems as if the Author of Evil had obtained power to throw an air of levity over the scene, that he may not be disturbed in his deeds of murder. We should not be caught in this snare; we should not be thrown off our guard by this device. Granted that on the surface the scene is often laughable, it is certain that beneath it is written all over, Lamentation and woe. Check the mirth if it is suddenly excited; let the mirth be drowned under an instant flood of tears. Let deep compassion for a fallen brother, and strong indignation against his destroyer, and reverence for the creature and the law of God, combine to drive off all levity, as wind drives smoke away. The attitude of the ancient prophet, who wept day and night for the slain of his people, becomes us better than mirth or indifference, in view of the ravages of intemperance.

If a foreign enemy should invade our shores, you might, without risk of mistake, undertake to tell the subject under discussion in every group of two or three that might be seen laying their heads together at a distance in the street. Every man as he met his neighbor would eagerly get or give the latest intelligence of the advance or retreat of the loathed or dreaded enemy. Why should not each man keenly question his fellow for news regarding the greatest destroyer of the population. Why should not every heart burn with desire to repel his advance? Why should not every hand wield some weapon against the common foe? This kind goeth not out by an idle wish, or a fudging fault with the methods of other men. A passionate determination to exterminate the plague must pervade the sound portion of the population. The fiery cross must be carried round ere the tide of this invasion be turned back.

A few years ago a sloop laden with coals was beached on the shore of the Solway, near Wigton, on the Scottish coast, in order that her cargo might be carted away during ebb tide. While the vessel lay high and dry on the sand, some men were sent in beneath her to effect some necessary repairs. While the work was going on, some person outside observed the hull heeling slowly over to one side, and gave the alarm to the workmen. All escaped but one. The ship in leaning over caught his limbs before he had time to creep out, and locked them fast between the hull and the sand. The man lived and spoke, and took counsel with his neighbors, but remained pinioned to the spot. All hands went to work. They tried first by lightening the ship of her cargo, but this method proved too slow; they tried by digging in the sand, but this method also failed; they tried by attaching hawsers to the ship's mast, and setting a great number of men to pull, but their united efforts failed to heel her over to the other side. The men were not able to liberate their comrade. In their abortive efforts a precious hour—the precious hour, for there was but one—had been lost, and now the tide of the Solway came rushing in like a race-horse. All that were free fled before it, and left their imprisoned companion to his fate. The sea soon slackened the grip of the ship's side, and set the captive free; but before it lifted off his burden it had quenched his life. The water drowned him, and then let him go. Deliverance came too late, and his lifeless body was washed up in the surf.

Calamities greater in extent frequently occur among our seamen, but I do not remember one that was so excruciating in its nature, and cut so keenly into the people's heart. The living man saw the tide approaching, but could not get out of its way; felt the water wetting his hair—felt it cold, covering his brow, and yet must needs lie still—lay still till it stifled him; and this with the whole town turned out on the beach, spectators. I suppose there was no dry eye in Wigton during that awful hour. I suppose there were few who slept deeply on the following night. It is right that man should be shaken in the depths of his being by witnessing a brother so miserably perishing.

We must not deceive ourselves. We see multitudes caught as fast between their own appetites and the fiery flood which these appetites feed on—caught and held till a tide, mightier than that of the Solway, comes up with its awful rescue. They cannot wrench themselves away. It is better in such a case to lose a limb, and save the life; but, alas! neither the man who perished in the waters of the Sol-

way, nor the men who perish by drink, have strength, even though they had the will, to tear off the limb in order to save the life. Where physical disease and moral depravity clasp and close in upon each other, the soul is overlaid and quenched between. Although the prisoner were willing to part with the right arm, he cannot get it severed. It holds him till the tide rise, and he dies.

With an earnestness equal to that displayed by the neighbors at Wigton, and with a skill superior, we might save our brother. We could, if we would. By the power of love in all the earlier stages, and by the power of law, if the madness proceed to extremities, the community should arise in its might, and rescue the man from himself.

WILLIAM ARNOT.

From the Southern Review.

The North and the South.

The contest between the North and the South is, indeed, older than the Constitution. Two conflicts between them arose under the old Articles of Confederation. One related to the territory of Virginia, and the other to the navigation of the Mississippi. In the great and protracted quarrel of the two sections, the question of territory was, in fact, the apple of discord which disturbed their Union, which incessantly agitated the ocean-bound Republic from shore. No question, then, could possibly be more interesting to one, who may desire to trace that terrible quarrel to its sources, or comprehend the real nature of its causes. The two great contests above mentioned are, in a most especial manner, worthy of our consideration; because they exhibit the struggle for power between the North and the South in all its naked simplicity, unmixed with the question of slavery, which, by the great majority of writers on the 'American Conflict,' is absurdly considered as the sole cause of the wild distraction of the 'Model Republic.' The history of this pre-constitutional period throws, indeed, a marvellous light on all the periods, and struggles, and convulsions, which have followed it; and yet, strange to say, it seems to have been totally neglected by most of those who have ventured to grapple with the vast and complicated problem respecting the origin of the late war. If we would either begin at the beginning of the great quarrel in question, or clearly comprehend its principles and causes, we should examine the pre-constitutional period of the united Sections, and study the two great struggles by which they were then and there agitated.

The territory of Virginia, previous to the formation of the new Union, was sufficient to support a vast empire within its own limits. With such possessions, it would, perhaps, have been impossible to form a new Union with the other States; so great was their jealousy, even at that early period, of 'the mother of States and of Statesmen.' This difficulty was removed by an act on the part of Virginia, which is without a parallel in the history of America, if not in the history of the world. She not only conveyed to the United States all her territory north-west of the Ohio River, but, by the ordinance of 1787, she forever dedicated it to the non-slaveholding power of the North. Out of the territory thus ceded, the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Dacotah, have been carved, and admitted into the Union; by which the balance of power was permanently and heavily settled in favor of the North. These States, as every one knows, were lately engaged with the North, in a fierce and relentless war against Virginia. The North has never ceased to admire and eulogize, in magnificent terms, this great act of generous self-sacrifice, of voluntary dismemberment, for the sake of the Union, on the part of Virginia; and if the North had only imitated her example, either in deed or in spirit, the order, harmony, peace, and glory of the New World would still have been preserved. But it is more easy to admire than to imitate such deeds.

This territory had been ceded by Virginia to the United States as early as 1783. In 1784, a Committee of Congress reported a proposition to divide the territory thus ceded into ten States, and to admit each State into the Union as soon as its population should become equal to that of the least State already in the Confederation; a measure designed to augment the relative power of the North. The South voted with Virginia to cede her north-western territory to the Union; but she resisted the design to make as many as ten States out of that territory. Thus, in the very first struggle between the two sections, the North manifested her lust of empire, her hallowed desire of unchecked dominion; while the South aimed to preserve her independence in the Union. Thus presenting, in its pure unmixed form, the type of every

succeeding contest for power between them.

Nor is this all. In ceding to the Union the territory north-west of the Ohio, and in dedicating it to the Northern power by forbidding the existence of slavery therein, the South insisted on two stipulations. First, that not more than five States should ever be made out of said territory; and, secondly, that all fugitive slaves, whether found in the territory or in States afterwards made out of it, should be surrendered to their owners. It was upon these two express stipulations, or terms of agreement, that the vast territory in question was ceded to the United States, by Virginia and the other Southern States. Both were inserted in the great compact or ordinance of 1787, and both were disregarded by the North.

Seven States, instead of five,—the largest number allowed by the ordinance of '87,—were carved out of the territory ceded by Virginia, and admitted into the Union. Congress, as we have already said, designed to make ten States out of that territory, or exactly twice as many as the maximum number prescribed by the solemn compact of cession. 'The United States,' says Rufus King, of Massachusetts, 'are now admitted to be proprietors of the country north-west of the Ohio. Congress, by one of their ordinances, have impolitically laid it out into ten States, and have made it a fundamental article of compact with those who may become settlers, that as soon as the number in any one State shall equal that of the smallest of the thirteen original States, it may claim admission into the Union. Delaware does not contain, it is computed, more than thirty-five thousand souls; and for obvious reasons will not increase much more for a considerable time. It is possible, then, that if this plan be persisted in by Congress, ten new votes may be added, (to the Northern scale), without a greater addition of inhabitants than are represented by the single vote of Pennsylvania.* Such was the sense of justice and equality in the boasted halcyon days of the great 'Model Republic!' Even if there had been no compact forbidding the formation of more than five States out of said territory, such haste in the erection of ten minimum States therefrom, with the design to admit them into the Union as soon as possible, evinced an inordinate and unblushing desire to destroy the equilibrium of power between the two sections, and place the supreme control of the whole country in the hands of the North. In vain was that provision inserted in the ordinance of 1787. In vain was precisely the same clause introduced into the compact of the Constitution in the same year. Both obligations were equally despised and trampled under foot by Northern States.

It has been alleged, that the laws in question were designed, not to defeat the obligation to surrender fugitives from service, but solely and exclusively to protect the free blacks of the North. But a pretext so flimsy, a gloss so transparent, a sham so hypocritical and hollow, deceived no one. The very persons who offered it, knew it to be utterly unfounded and false. It merely aggravated the wrong it was intended to veil from vulgar eyes. It is bad enough to be robbed of one's constitutional rights; but to justify the robbery on such grounds, is to add insult to injury, and to render the sense of injustice and wrong all the more keen and intolerable.

It has also been said, that the agreement respecting fugitive slaves was immoral, and, consequently, not binding in the forum of conscience. If so, then it should have been treated like all other immoral compacts; that is, it should have been regarded as utterly null and void, and set aside *in toto*. But it was far more agreeable to the peculiar genius of our Northern masters to hold the compact null and void in so far as it protected the South, and sacred in so far as it benefited the North. That part of the compact they repudiated, and this they enforced at the point of the bayonet. Nay, the very men who were foremost in denouncing and repudiating one side of the compact, were fiercest in the enforcement of the other side by fire and sword, by devastation and measureless ruin. Is it not true, then, that when the South entered into the compact of the Constitution, as well as into that other 'sacred compact' of 1787, she made 'an agreement with hell and a covenant with death?' It has certainly proved so to her.

Massachusetts, says John Quincy Adams, 'was a colony of conscience.' It has produced conscience of all sorts, sizes, and complexions. Some hard and rigid as cast iron; others soft and flexible as India rubber. But the most wonderful variety of all is, the class of consciences which are soft and rigid, or hard and flexible, by turns, or as occasion may require. One conscience of this description, for example, takes

an oath to support the Constitution, and then, in the face of heaven and earth, denounces the Constitution as 'a compact at war with the law of nature written on the heart and consciences of freemen.* A second, rendered equally flexible by the love of office, swears to support the Constitution; and yet wages an incessant and furious war against its compromises as 'infamously corrupt bargains.† A third, in the same oath; but it does so 'with mental reservation.‡ Now, would it not be just as well to enter a compact with the Old Serpent at once, as with a colony of such consciences? Instead of being like good, honest consciences, erect as sunbeams, are they not as slippery as eels, or snakes, in a barrel of soft soap? Who can hold them? Of all the creeping and crawling things that ever proceeded from the great 'colony of conscience,' this vile progeny of the 'false worm,' seems to have been the most successful and the most highly honored. Nothing can impede their onward and their upward course. They just wriggle, and wriggle, and twist themselves through all the filthy avenues and disgusting alleys of party politics into highest places of honor and profit; and, once clothed with a little brief authority, they show themselves as malignant in the possession, as they had been grovelling and mean in the pursuit, of power.

*Mr. Seward. †Mr. Sumner. ‡Mr. Chase.

An Important Question.

ARE THE NEGROES OF THE SOUTH TO CONTROL THE LEGISLATION OF THE COUNTRY?

The great question—"are the negroes of the South to control the legislation of the country?" should determine the action of the whites of the North at the ensuing elections. In its connection with the other issue of the Radical disunionists, to extend suffrage to negroes of the North, by act of Congress, over-riding State legislation, the Radicals must go to the wall, if the canvass against them be tolerably conducted. The Southern States, as things are going, under the imperious rescripts of the military satraps, in fraud of the rights of whites to register under the law, Congress, will be a unit of negro ascendancy. So being, the representatives of said States, negro and whites, will very easily, in connection with the representatives of the Northern States of the New England stamp of politics, overbear in the councils of the nation the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, etc. Thus the present stamp reconstruction is of deepest interest to the latter. They should prefer white ascendancy in the South; but they are now powerless to effect the object. They can only act on the defensive, and seek by an overwhelming condemnation at the polls within their own borders to inaugurate a public expression in the North that shall overbear and destroy the mischievous effect, prospectively, that is menaced by united negro representation of the South in Congress and the electoral college.

This should be the idea that Democrats and Conservatives should tender to the negro party in the North. Speakers and pressmen should "cease not day nor night" in expatiating upon it, until the last bay is fought in the behalf of the people against congressional usurpation, military despotism, and negro ascendancy. In a word, are negroes acting as they do, in a solid body under the lead of white demagogues to rule this country, or the mass of the white population?—*National Intelligencer*.

AN O'ER TRUE TALE.—In a recent speech at St. Paul, Minnesota, Geo. H. Pendleton gave the following startling array of figures:

AMOUNT OF TAXES COLLECTED LAST YEAR.

| | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| In the United States | \$580,000,000 |
| In Great Britain | 480,000,000 |
| In France | 370,000,000 |

THE TAX BASIS OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| In the U. States | \$16,000,000,000 |
| In Great Britain | 36,000,000,000 |
| In France | 40,000,000,000 |

England and France have no local taxes, while the United States, in addition to the above, have State, county, and municipal taxes amounting to nearly \$250,000,000.

From a comparison of the above figures it will be seen that while French despotism collects 97 cents on every hundred dollars, and English aristocracy \$1.33, our Radical "best government the world ever saw," collects \$5.18! On each twenty dollars we unfortunately hold, Uncle Sam levies an annual tax of one dollar! This is indeed a great country—for taxes.

The New York Herald, in an editorial on the "development of the political struggle," says it goes "deeper than the skin," and demands that the "foundations of our Government rest upon educated brains."

*Madison papers, p. 1033.

A HYMN IN DISTRESS.

BY JAMES AYIN BARTLEY.

My God, my God are great and strong,
The billows compass me,
The yast, unbounded tumult sweeps
On a tempestuous sea.

No rescue greets my straining eyes,
No faintly flickering star
Shines in these night-enveloped skies,
With cheerful beam afar.

Low roar the dork, remorseless deeps,
And louder thunders roll,
The vast, unbounded tumult sweeps
From trembling pole to pole.

My God! I sink, even now I die,
Depleted and powerless worm,
Unless thou leave the upper sky,
And still the dreadful storm.

O Jesus, God, my God, to save,
Nor let me perish now,
And on thy face my heart shall grave
In lasting, grateful vow!

District Meeting of M. E. Church.

The Union Springs District Meeting

at Montgomery Conference, con-

vened at Pine Level, Montgomery

county, Ala., July 18, 1867. There

were no Bishops present the meet-

ing was presided over by Rev. J. B.

Cottrell, P. E., J. W. Shores was

secretary and N. B. Horne

moderator.

Including the Presiding Elder

there were thirteen pastors present,

thirty local preachers and forty-five

members; in all seventy-three mem-

bers.

Reports were presented from all

pastoral charges except one,

giving statistics and showing the

state of the Church and Sunday

Schools.

Committees were raised on the

following subjects, viz: The state

of the Church, Church Extensions,

Sunday Schools, Missions, Parson-

ages, Finance, Education, the Bible

Cause and Religious Literature.

The following resolution, offered

by Col. R. H. Powell, was referred to

the Committee on Church Extension,

to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on

Church Extension be instructed to

consider, and embody in their report

the question of such modification of

the labors of the Presiding Elders,

as will secure to the Church the

benefits of their supervision, and

yet exempt them from the useless

and exhaustive travel which the

present plan imposes upon them.

The following Report embodies

the most important action of this

meeting:

ON CHURCH EXTENSION.

The committee, through J. W.

Shores, expressed themselves as

being convinced that it is the imper-

ative duty of the Church to so ex-

tend its labors and operations as to

occupy all the territory within the

bounds of the District, and thus

place the Gospel within the reach

of all the people; that to effectually

establish and build up the Church

at every point, and in every com-

munity, preaching on the Sabbath

is necessary. That it is the interest

of the Church that the circuits be

reduced to not more than four ap-

pointments whenever it is at all

practicable, because the people can

thereby have pastoral attention and

oversight, which is, evidently, a felt

necessity; and where two churches,

or even one, in the country, having

a considerable membership, and a

large congregation wish to become

a station, their request be granted,

as well as that of the town or vil-

lage; if they be able to support a

pastor, and it will not too seriously

interfere with other Churches to be

thus set off. That the reduction of

the size of circuits is important, if

it be necessary to employ local

preachers to serve some of the

charges, or to make appropriations

from the missionary fund to help

maintain them, until they become

self-sustaining.

That the request to make Green-

ville a station, to form a new circuit

of parts of Brundidge, Elba and Alt

circuits, and a new circuit of

part of Union circuit, be considered

by the Quarterly Conference of these

charges, and their action submitted

to the Bishop at the next session of

our annual conference.

In regard to the resolution refer-

red to them relative to the modifi-

cation of the work of the Presiding

Elders, the committee, in view of

the extent of the territory, recom-

mend the Bishop, at the next ses-

sion of our annual conference, to

divide this district into two. They

and represent them in the Bishop's
council in making the appointments.
Thus the territory of districts might
be diminished, the exhaustive travel
and much expense dispensed with,
and all the ends of the Presiding
Elder's office at the same time be
met. And by transferring the li-

censing of men to preach from the
quarterly to the district conference,
the interest of the latter would be
increased, and the entrance of men
into the work of ministry much bet-

ter guarded than it is now.
The committee recommend the
employment of a missionary to travel
through the District, to organize
churches in the destitute sections;

to act as colporteur in the distribu-

tion of books, and in establishing
Sabbath Schools. The P. E. to
engage a local preacher, if a member

of the conference cannot be spared.
Assessments for the Conference
and Bishops' fund, in Union Springs

District, made by the Committee on
Finance.

| | Conf. Collec. | Bishops' |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------|
| Union Springs | \$100 00 | 40 00 |
| Union Circuit | 100 00 | 30 00 |
| Ramer | 50 00 | 15 00 |
| Rockey Mount | 50 00 | 15 00 |
| Troy and Orion | 50 00 | 15 00 |
| South Butler | 25 00 | 10 00 |
| Elba | 25 00 | 10 00 |
| Greenville, Ft. Deposit | 100 00 | 30 00 |
| Greenville Circuit | 25 00 | 10 00 |
| Brundidge | 75 00 | 20 00 |
| Millville | 25 00 | 10 00 |
| Mt. Ida | 25 00 | 10 00 |

Two Methodist Churches.

The following is a short clear

statement of the true attitude of

the two branches of the Methodist

Church North, and South toward

each other, from the Morristown,

Pa., Gazette. We commend its pe-

rusal to all who wish to refresh

their memories, or verify their posi-

tions:

The Methodist Episcopal Church
in the United States, was divided
in 1844 by the consent of the Gen-

eral Conference, which was the law
making power of the Church, and
under a written contract or plan of

separation, carefully prepared and
passed by an almost unanimous vote
of that body.

The division had nothing of the
nature of secession in it, but was
simply organizing the Church under

two general conferences, instead of
one, and dividing by a geographical
line, designated and agreed upon in

the plan. When that division took
place by consent and arrangement
of the law making power of the

Church, as it certainly did, the Church
South of that line was then, and is to-
day the original Methodist Episcopal

Church in the States South, and the
Church North of that line, is the
Methodist Episcopal Church in the

States North, and in the very na-
ture of the case, the Church North
of that line, is as much a "sectional"

Church as that in the South.
After the division it was necessary
that there should be some distinc-

tion in the name of the two
Churches, and the Church South of
the line, added the word *South* to

the name to make that distinction,
and to prevent confusion. It means
the Methodist Episcopal Church, in

the States South, and never was in-
tended to mean anything else. Now
that this is the original Methodist

Church in these States, no man in
his senses will deny, I presume—
All the working machinery of that

Church that was put in motion in
this southern country, in the early
settlements continues unimpaired

to this day—the records of Annual
and Quarterly conferences dating
back to the first meetings that were

organized.
The Church north of the line of
division, retained the name that the

whole Church had before the divi-

sion, but does the name make the
northern division the "mother
Church" or the "old Church," as

some would try to make us believe?
I think not, for the very facts in the
case show that it is not so. There

would be just as much truth and
reason in the Methodist Church in
the North claiming to be the "moth-

er Church," as that in the North, for
we are the original Church here,
just as they are there. One can no

more be the "mother" of the other,
according to the facts in the case,
than one twin sister can be the

mother of the other.

South, has existed in Tennessee and
every other Southern State, from the
very earliest settlement of the
country, and is of course, the origi-

nal Methodist Church of these States;
and how any man, on leaving this
Church and joining the Northern

division which has come and organ-
ized since the war can believe
and feel that he is going back into

the "old" or "mother Church" is a
strange thing to me.

That the above is a correct view
of the separation of the Church in
1844, and of the present relations of

the two branches is proven by the
plan of separation itself, and by the
able and just decision of the Su-

preme Court of the United States,
on the property question, in this
case, as well as by the additional

fact, that all of the northern Bishops
as well as the southern, observed,
and were governed in their appoint-

ments, for 20 years, by the plan of
separation.

POLITICAL NEWS.
A General Amnesty.
PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF
THE UNITED STATES.

The following proclamation was
issued by the President, on Satur-

day morning last:

Whereas, In the month of July,
A. D. 1861, the two houses of Con-

gress, with extraordinary unanimity,
solemnly declared that the war then
existing was not waged on the part

of the Government in any spirit of
oppression, nor for any purpose of
conquest or subjugation nor pur-

pose of overthrowing or interfering
with the rights or established insti-

tutions of the States, but to defend
and maintain the supremacy of the
Constitution and to preserve the

Union with all the dignity, equality
and rights of the several States un-

impaired, and that as soon as these
objects should be accomplished, the
war ought to cease; and

Whereas, The President of the
United States did, on the twenty-

ninth day of May, A. D. 1865, issue
a further proclamation with the
same objects before mentioned, and

to the end that the authority of the
Government of the United States
might be restored, and that peace

and order and freedom might be es-

tablished; and the President did,
by the last mentioned proclamation,
proclaim and did declare that he

thereby granted to all persons who
had directly or indirectly participat-

ed in the then existing rebellion, ex-

cept as therein excepted, amnesty
and pardon, with restoration of all

rights of property except as to
slaves, and except in certain cases
where legal proceedings had been

instituted—but upon condition that
such persons should take and sub-

scribe an oath therein prescribed,
which oath should be registered for
permanent preservation; and

Whereas, In and by the said last
mentioned proclamation of the
27th day of May, A. D. 1865, four-

teen extensive classes of persons
therein specially described, were al-

together excepted and excluded from
the benefits thereof; and

Whereas, The President of the
United States did, on the 2d day of

April, A. D. 1866, issue a proclama-

tion declaring that the insurrection
was at an end, and was thenceforth
to be so regarded; and

Whereas, There now exists no

organized armed resistance of mis-

guided citizens or others to the au-

thority of the United States in the

States of Georgia, South Carolina,

Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee,

Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mis-

issippi, Florida and Texas, and the

laws can be sustained and enforced

therein by the proper civil authori-

ties, State or Federal, and the people

of said States are well and loyally

disposed, and have conformed, or if

permitted to do so, will conform, in

their legislation, to the condition of

affairs growing out of the amend-

ment to the Constitution of the

United States prohibiting slavery

within the limits and jurisdiction of

the United States; and

Whereas, There no longer exists

any reasonable ground to apprehend

within the States which were in-

volved in the late rebellion, any re-

newal thereof, or any unlawful re-

sistance by the people of said States

to the Constitution and laws of the

United States; and

Whereas, large standing armies,

military occupation, martial law,

military tribunals, and the suspen-

sion of the privilege of the writ of

habeas corpus and the right of trial

by jury, are in time of peace dan-

gerous to public liberty, incompati-

ble with the individual rights of the

citizen, contrary to the genius and

spirit of our free institutions, and

exhaustive of the national resources,

and ought not, therefore, to be sus-

tained or allowed, except in cases

of actual necessity for repelling in-

vasion, or suppressing insurrection

or rebellion; and

Whereas, A retaliatory or vindic-

tive policy, attended by unnecessary

disqualification, pains, penalties,

confiscation and disfranchisements,

now as always, could only tend to

hinder reconciliation among the

people, and national restoration,

while it must seriously embarrass

and obstruct and repress popular en-

ergies, and national industry and en-

terprise; and

Whereas, For these reasons it is

now deemed essential to the public

welfare, and to the more perfect re-

stitution of constitutional law and

order, that the said last mentioned

Proclamation so as aforesaid issued,

on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865,

should be modified, and that the full

and beneficial pardon conceded

thereby should be opened and fur-

ther extended to a large number of

the persons who by its aforesaid

exceptions have been hitherto ex-

cluded from Executive clemency;

Now, therefore, he it known that

I, Andrew Johnson, President of the

United States, do hereby proclaim

and declare that the full pardon

described in the said proclamation

of the twenty-ninth day of May,

Anno Domini, 1865, shall henceforth

be opened and extended to all per-

sons who, directly or indirectly, par-

ticipated in the late rebellion

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1867.

To SUBSCRIBERS.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

NEW BOOKS.

The WESTERN HARP, a Collection of Social and Revival Hymns: third Edition. St. Louis, P. M. Pinckard, 73 and 80 Pine street, 1867.

This is a book of holy songs after the style, and looking much like "Sacred Melodies": excellent for revival meetings. It has the common defect of all such, it has not in it "the old ship of Zion." Why not? What do publishers mean by professing to supply Methodist songs, and leave out the most popular and characteristic one of all. Price 75 cts. for sale by Rev. R. J. Harp, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

The American Agriculturist, comes to us laden with its usual rich freight. It is certainly the best paper of the kind we have seen. It spares no expense, is full of interesting facts, and is afforded at the very low price of \$1.50. Publishers; Orange, Judd, & Co., 41 Park Row, New York.

New Orleans Daily Mortuary Report.

Dr. Dirmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health, furnishes the following daily report of deaths in the city, beginning with Aug. 12th, at 6 A. M.:

| Date | Yellow Fever | Cholera | Other Diseases | Total |
|---------|--------------|---------|----------------|-------|
| Aug. 12 | 2 | 0 | 26 | 28 |
| 13 | 5 | 1 | 27 | 33 |
| 14 | 5 | 1 | 31 | 37 |
| 15 | 2 | 1 | 23 | 25 |
| 16 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 24 |
| 17 | 5 | 2 | 20 | 27 |
| 18 | 6 | 3 | 31 | 40 |
| 19 | 12 | 0 | 22 | 34 |
| 20 | 11 | 2 | 19 | 32 |
| 21 | 10 | 0 | 13 | 23 |
| 22 | 4 | 0 | 23 | 27 |
| 23 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 21 |
| 24 | 19 | 1 | 29 | 49 |
| 25 | 14 | 1 | 17 | 32 |
| 26 | 15 | 1 | 22 | 38 |
| 27 | 14 | 0 | 22 | 36 |
| 28 | 15 | 0 | 17 | 32 |
| 29 | 20 | 0 | 27 | 47 |
| 30 | 26 | 0 | 25 | 51 |
| 31 | 22 | 1 | 19 | 42 |
| Sept. 1 | 17 | 0 | 18 | 35 |
| 2 | 30 | 1 | 22 | 53 |
| 3 | 25 | 0 | 29 | 54 |
| 4 | 26 | 0 | 16 | 42 |
| 5 | 44 | 0 | 22 | 66 |
| 6 | 30 | 0 | 24 | 54 |
| 7 | 43 | 0 | 23 | 66 |
| 8 | 49 | 0 | 17 | 66 |
| 9 | 51 | 1 | 26 | 78 |
| 10 | 42 | 0 | 18 | 60 |
| 11 | 67 | 1 | 18 | 86 |
| 12 | 61 | 1 | 27 | 89 |

THE FEVER IN THE ARMY AND NAVY. We are indebted to Gen. Hartuff for the following list of deaths occurring up to date, from yellow fever in the army and navy, so far as the incomplete record in the assistant adjutant general's office goes.

| Date | Died in Quarters | In Hospital | In Navy |
|-------------|------------------|-------------|---------|
| July | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| August | 3 | 27 | 0 |
| September 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| " 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| " 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| " 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| " 7 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| " 8 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| " 9 | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| " 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

CALVERTON, Sept. 11.—Rev. J. P. Perham, president of the Howard association, died at Corpus Christi on the 20th of August.

Dr. Samuel Adams, assistant surgeon U. S. A., died on the 9th inst. Also, Dr. Grant and son, of this city.

Total deaths from yellow fever on the 9th, 32. Ten cases from the revenue cutter Delaware were admitted to the city hospital today.

The fever has made its appearance at LaGrange, Brumham, and other interior towns.

At Lavaca there were several deaths during last week; but there are comparatively few new cases.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The Proclamation of the President declaring the Constitution to be the Law of the Land, and the Declaration of a General Amnesty are highly significant, if we can only find out what they mean. Who can tell us? Do either of them, or both of them, mean that the Constitution—and not the Military Bill, is the law henceforth to be observed in the South; or, are we to understand that the Military status of the South is to remain, and also the Constitution? These to our mind are the incompatibles: a reconstruction bill depriving States of Representation, disfranchising their citizens, removing their Governors and Judges, and placing every civilian's life in the hands of a Military Commander; and, on the other hand, an asserted and recognized Constitution which secures to these very States, and to every man in them, the rights which have been thus invaded. Are these Southern States under the Constitution; or, under Military Rule; are they still States, or Conquered Territories? If the proclamation means anything, it means restoration—from a condition in which the bayonet determines the law to that condition of things which existed before the War. We wait to see what it means.

As for Amnesty, we thought once that the word, or the thing, had been well defined, we complied with its solemn conditions, and were prepared to receive its benefits. But citizenship was not one of them; then over and above that Amnesty, there came an Appendix, a Surplus of Reconstruction and pardon, requiring additional oaths, deeper, more searching, and more thoroughly purging the rebel conscience. We have seen quiet, inoffensive, peace-seeking men who told us they had also taken this additional step, and with honest intent; but that so far from realizing any benefits in themselves therefrom, "they rather grew worse." They were too fast, because by waiting a little longer, they might at the same time have taken a third dose of clemency in the shape of a Supplementary, Extraordinary, Reconstruction oath, and suffered probably no additional nausea. Now, after all this straining and gulping, the Registrars set down these very persons as "doubtful," and then scratch them off as only fit to be disfranchised.

In this condition of affairs, there now comes forth the beneficent announcement of another full Amnesty, fresh and complete. What will it do for those whose names have been scratched off by the Military Judges of Election?—will it give any man a vote that has been arbitrarily debarred that right? That is the question. If the President means anything he means everything for the South: and we wait with solicitude to see with what sustained authority he formally announces to us a full pardon, and forgetfulness of the past. Hitherto, we confess, Mr. Johnson seems to have been engaged in a huge child's play, in his reconstruction policy. He has done everything with two motions, the one directly opposite to the other: his measures have sounded well, but signified nothing. Hesitancy is stamped upon the face of the documents themselves. The next thirty days will determine him to be a man of uncommon sagacity, strength of will, and activity, or demonstrate him to be the victim of an utter misconception of his own resources. There remains to him now no middle course, he is in positive, plain, open conflict with the Congress, a Congress which assumes to be the judge of the constitutionality of its own laws. As the Supreme Court has declared itself not the determiner of the powers of the other two Departments of the Government, the Executive is left to decide for himself the constitutional limits of his action. His views do not accord with those of the Legislative Department. Who, what shall decide between them? It is to be hoped that the people of the South will not be victims of this conflict.

THE SOUTHERN REVIEW.

The July number of this Quarterly, is the first which we have received as an exchange. It is published in Baltimore. Albert Taylor Bledsoe, and Wm. Brown, are editors and proprietors. It is "intended to supply the need of an organ for Southern men of letters, and of a high class of periodical literature for Southern readers." "We desire," say the Editors, "this Review to represent the South, not as a party, but as a people. Politics, however, in the highest sense of the word—as gathered from the teachings of history and philosophy, will not be excluded from its pages. The causes and consequences of the late war, and the various questions to which it has given rise, will from time to time be temperately discussed; not with the view of awakening acrimony or vindictive feeling, but of drawing profit from the experience of the past."

The subject of Education will form a prominent topic in the pages of THE SOUTHERN REVIEW. The Southern people are awake, to the fact that we can no longer trust the mental and moral training to teachers and books imported from abroad. It is our desire to bring before them what the most judicious of our own thinkers and scholars have thought in this matter, together with all the more interesting questions of the day, pertaining to literature, art, science, or philosophy, will, as occasion serves, be treated in our pages.

The present is the third number of Vol. II. Its contents are, Ireland and her Miseries—The Atlantic Cable—John Stuart Mill, and Dr. Leiber on Liberty—The Maid—Picaresco Romances—Xantippe and Socrates—Causes of Sectional Discontent—Davis and Lee—Book Notices. It is only necessary to peruse one number of this Review, to be satisfied that the South has at last found a tongue which can speak, and which will make itself heard, both in this country, and in Europe. No publication or periodical of the North, that we have access to, or of England, indicates any higher ideal of periodical literature. To those acquainted with Mr. Bledsoe in his "Theodicy," or his work on "Liberty," it is enough to say, that his peculiar power of reasoning, and of lucid statement runs through, and gives expression to this Quarterly. His logical grasp reminds us in its firmness, more of an iron instrument than of a mental process. No writer in the department of philosophy, moral, or mental, can surpass him in the application of an ascertained truth. His exposure of fallacy and inconsistency in an opponent is unrelenting and remorseless.

This Review is the power which, more than any other, will meet those writers that from every press in the North send forth, partial and false contributions to make the future History of the War of the States. The defence of the principles of Southern legislation, and action, can be more effectively secured and reach farther in a work of this kind than in the more ponderous and set form of a regular History. Southern statements will go out accompanied and strengthened by Southern thought and learning. It will not merely be the opinion and word of the Southern historian, but of the philosopher as well of the man of science, which will command the respect and belief of the world. For once the Lion is to be the Sculptor. These gentlemen at the North have for a long time had it their own way; what with their teeming dailies, their false histories, and their illustrated weeklies, they feel to have all the conscience and all the heroism that remains to fallen man. Let us wait awhile; it is barely possible that it can be shown to them that they have despaired too soon and too seriously of finding truth or virtue outside of themselves.

We give in this week's paper a specimen of this able work in the article "North and South" which we commend to our readers. We will gladly forward to this Review the name of any one who may wish to

subscribe for it: price five dollars, in advance; office of publication, No. 6 St. Paul street, Baltimore: address Wm. Hand Browne.

THE TWO SAMARITANS.

One of the Methodist Clergymen of this city, was called last week to visit a young man who was dying with the yellow fever. He was lying in part of a tenement occupied by a man and his wife, who were praying over the sick youth with touching solicitude. They were evidently poor, living in a reduced way, up stairs. Upon leaving the sick bed the minister was detained for a moment on the gallery of the house by rain. There he learned from an Irish woman on the same landing that the youth was not a son of the two tenants but only a friend; that they had nursed him with wonderful care, and had parted with everything they had to purchase medicine and comforts for him. On the lower gallery an old man, a Norwegian, spoke of the upstairs tenants, that he had never seen greater kindness, that they had pawned everything they had for the sick man. Upon learning this, Mr. H. went back to the sick room and handed the lady five dollars, which she would receive only as a loan and because "they had not a dollar left," and as her husband had been sick and had "not earned one hundred dollars in many months." On his next visit the minister found the youth dead, and suggested that they had better give the city authorities notice, that the corpse might be buried. The man replied, with earnestness, that he could not bear the idea of letting his friend be buried in the Potter's field, that it was his dear friend who had been with him during all the Virginia Campaign, that though in time of war he could see his comrades buried any where, with scarcely a shovel full of earth to cover them, that now he could not bear the thought of his friend being "buried like a dog," and he added that if there was any possible way to borrow enough money to give him a decent burial that he and his wife would go out to service until the amount was paid back. The preacher made the arrangement for the youths' having a decent burial: still insisting that they will pay it back.

Thank God that there are two such people as this man and woman still living in the world!

REV. JESSE P. PERHAM.

The "Corpus Christi Advertiser" announces the death of this excellent and most useful minister. He was chairman of a Society for aiding the sick of Corpus Christi; died of yellow fever. The spread of this terrible scourge throughout that part of Texas is most heart-rending. We heard yesterday a letter read which detailed the death of four persons, mutual friends, all within few days of each other. Our earliest ministerial life is associated in memory with the preaching of Brother Perham. He filled several important appointments in the Alabama Conference and contributed much to the establishment and spread of Methodism in the Canebrake. He was a man of active mind, vigorous and sensible in everything he undertook; a most practical and successful preacher. The last time he was in the City he preached in Felicita Street, and was evidently a workman that "needed not to be ashamed." He has been a useful man everywhere. For seven years he has been local: he was a practical mechanic and labored for several years as such in Prattville. He aided largely, by public speeches, in interesting the people of Alabama in their Railroads. Late-ly he has been engaged in a stock farm in the neighborhood of Corpus Christi, still preaching heartily and frequently, at protracted meetings and delighting in the work of the Master. His power of illustration was of a high order, his elocution pleasing, the treatment of his subject forcible, original, and contemplated immediate effect. He ought probably to have remained in the itinerancy always: but was, may be, the best judge of the line

indicated for him by the Spirit, as he lived, and died a highly useful man. His good every-day sense and cheerfulness made him an agreeable companion. We hope that some one will furnish us with a detailed statement of his latest hours.

PREMIUM OFFERED.

The General Conference of 1858 adopted the following Report of the Committee on Books and Periodicals:

The Committee on Books and Periodicals report that they have reconsidered the resolutions of C. D. Oliver and G. W. Carter, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Book Editor be requested to prepare or cause to be prepared a Catechism or Compendium of the History, Polity, Doctrines, and Ordinances of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which shall be submitted to the Bishops for approval, and, when approved, it shall be published by the Book Agent, as soon as convenient. Respectfully,
J. B. McFERRIN, Chairman.
May 29 1858.

Circumstances prevented the publication of the work in question before the war, and the General Conference of 1866 adopted the Report on Sunday-schools in which occurs the following item:

3. That the General Conference sanctions the publication of a regular progressive series of catechisms, graduated to the several stages of the learners, from comparative infancy up to the highest classes in our Sabbath-school, setting forth, in compact form, the facts, history, and doctrines of the Scripture; and, in the more advanced numbers of the series, giving especial prominence to the distinctive doctrines of Wesleyan theology, according to our best and most authoritative standards, sustained by direct scriptural proofs, the series closing with a separate number, defining and explaining the leading features of the government, usages, and economy of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and the Conference hereby appoints Thomas O. Summers a committee to prepare such a series of catechisms, at the earliest practicable period, authorising the aforesaid committee to offer a premium of such a sum as may be agreed upon, to be paid out of the sales of Sunday-school books, for the best series or any one of the series, so as to secure the highest standard of attainable excellence in the series; which catechisms, thus prepared, after receiving the sanction and approval of our Bishops, shall be published and recommended to the careful study of our Sunday-school scholars, and the children of the Church generally.

We have published in several numbers, and also in a bound volume, eight "catechisms," graduated to the several stages of the learners," as called for in the report, and hope they will be introduced into all our Sunday-schools. We now offer a premium of two hundred dollars for the best MS. catechism "defining and explaining the leading features of the government, usages, and economy, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South." The MS. will be put to press as soon as approved by the Bishops, and the premium will be paid over by the Agent out of the first profits secured by the sale of the work. This Catechism of the History, Government, and Usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, we suggest, should be about the size of the Wesleyan Catechism, No. 2; or No. 3. We desire that all the MSS. be forwarded to us by the first of April, 1868. A. H. REDFORD,
THOS. O. SUMMERS.

REV. JAMES HAMILTON, D. D.—Our readers will be glad to learn that all the most violent symptoms connected with Dr. Hamilton's complaint (paralysis of the brain) have abated, although he still remains in a state of great weakness—He has left Eltham for Godalming, and it is to be hoped that from change of air and repose he will derive all that benefit which his many friends ardently desire. A meeting of the congregation of Regent square Church, summoned at the request of the Session, was held on Monday evening, the 16th of July, when it was unanimously resolved to take steps to secure the services of a colleague (subject to the approval of the Presbytery,) in the pastoral oversight of the congregation.

The telegraphic cable was completed to Havana on the 11th inst., and dispatches are now forwarded to all points of the island.

NEWS FROM THE ORIGIN.

BROOKHAVEN, Miss., Sept. 23.
Mr. Editor: It gives me pleasure to be able to communicate through your paper, the intelligence, that we have a pleasant revival of religion in Brookhaven. I have just of meeting, protracted twenty days and nights, resulting in accession of eighteen members to the church, and more than doubling the number of communicants. Many back-sliders were reclaimed, and the membership, but few exceptions, was blessed. Altogether, it was the most profitable meetings I witnessed. Methodism holds a head in Brookhaven, and the bright promise of glorious development in the future. Brethren Jones and A. B. Nicholson, came during the first two weeks. Bro. Andrews, of Canton, stars to their crowns of glory by their faithful and earnest ministrations in our midst. We give the glory.
L. R. REDDING, Pastor.

Mr. Editor: We had a revival few weeks ago, at Union Church, Jackson Circuit, Mobile Conference, an account of which, perhaps not fail to interest your numerous readers. The meeting commenced on Friday morning, and as the congregation was small, ministers invited did not which seemed to depress, (but discourage,) both pastor and people. At the close of the service, Bro. A. C. Ramsay, arrived, and by his assistance that of other brethren who Monday, we continued the until the following Wednesday. During these few days, the house of God was crowded with an attentive audience. The singing, (mostly done by visiting men,) was earnest, practical, pointed. The awakening influence of the spirit of God attended administration of the word, were convicted, mourners came and ten joined the church. It is a large, flourishing church, containing about one hundred members. In fact, most of the people in the community are Christians. Saturday and Sabbath, after close of the meeting, was the occasion of our third Quarterly conference. Bro. J. W. Ruck, Elder, was with us, and preached with great power and acceptance. After a stirring and impressive sermon, on Sunday, he administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to almost a hundred persons. It was an impressive scene. There were fathers and mothers in strong men, in the prime of the strength of manhood, men and young women, little boys and girls; all together, at the sacramental partaking of the emblems, suffering and death of the God. It has never been the of the writer to witness many sacramental occasions as the above described.

Aug 28, 67.

NATCHEZ, Aug. 27.

Mr. Editor: We have just a profitable meeting of two continuance, the church has been quickened and strengthened by the several old, and the acquisition of a number of new members.

Fifteen persons publicly affirmed the doctrine of forgiveness of heart. The meeting at was unusually solemn, and matter of course, deeply affected. We may resume in a few as a desire has been expressed to continue the services. The railroad convention met their business and adjourned meantime. Natchez proposed off in the line of progress interest is taken in the road. It is not unlikely that few years, Natchez will be the true Southern terminus of the shortest, shortest, and therefore expeditions route to New York.

News Items.

The letter of Robt. Ould, Confederate Commissioner of Exchange, addressed to Major General E. A. Hitchcock, United States Exchange Agent, which appeared in our telegraphic columns on Sunday, should at once and forever set at rest the absurdly extravagant stories, which for two years and more have been bruited about the world, of deliberate and barbarous cruelty to Union soldiers while prisoners in the hands of the rebels. This letter demonstrates in an undeniable manner that the Confederate authorities cannot be held responsible for the sufferings of Union soldiers—that while they knew how terrible were their trials, the leading officials lamented the fact, and strove to ameliorate the condition of the poor fellows by permitting their own government to assume the care of them. In January, 1864, it is here shown, that the Federal Government was solicited to send surgeons to administer to the wants, and "take charge of the health and comfort of the inmates of rebel prisons, with authority to distribute any and all contributions of money, clothing, food, and medicines; and with power to make official reports to Washington of their own acts, and upon all matters relating to the welfare of prisoners. Why was this generous offer not accepted? Why were the defenders of the Union permitted to linger in misery and want—to suffer unto death—when the door was thus flung wide open for relief to enter?—N. O. Times.

Philadelphia is said to be the greatest manufacturing city in the United States. Her operatives number 96,683, and their annual earnings amount to \$135,969,767.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

| FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS. | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Lexington, at Lexington | Sept 14 15 |
| Greenwood, at Greenwood | 21 22 |
| Carrollton, at Carrollton | 28 29 |
| Emory, at Emory | Oct 5 6 |
| Holmes, at Durham | 12 13 |
| Richland, at Richland | 19 20 |
| Black Hawk, at Black Hawk | 26 27 |
| Mount Olivet, at Dover | Nov 2 3 |
| Yazoo, at Midway | 9 10 |
| Yazoo City Station | 16 17 |

| APPOINTMENTS BY THE WAY. | |
|---|--|
| Sweetwater, Sept 18 at 11 o'clock A. M. | |
| Acona 18 at 7 " P. M. | |
| Black Hawk 19 at 7 " | |
| Carrollton 27 at 7 " | |
| Valden Oct 3 at 7 " | |
| Durham 11 at 7 " | |
| Benton Nov 1 at 7 " | |

At these appointments marked with a star, I will lecture on Temperance.

J. M. FEAR, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist.—La. Conference.

| FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS. | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Carroll Circuit, at Oak Grove | Oct 12 13 |
| Delhi Ct., at Floyd | 19 20 |
| Ioa Circuit, Little Creek | 26 27 |
| Tensas and Sicily Island, at Tensas | |
| Chapel | Nov 9 10 |
| Waterproof & St. Joseph, Waterproof | 23 24 |

The District Meeting is postponed from the 27th September to the fourth day of October, at which time there will be a Camp Meeting, at Oakley Campground. Any of the preachers from Louisiana or Mississippi Conferences are cordially invited to attend.

Wm. G. McGAVIN, P. E.

DeKalb Circuit—Mobile Conference.

Mr. Editor: Please announce there will be a Camp Meeting, commencing on Friday before the fifth Sabbath in September, at Linwood Church, in the South-west part of Kemper county, 18 miles from Marion Station, M. & O. R. R. Bishop Wightman, and Ministers are all invited.

Jas. M. GANN, P. E.

Columbus District—Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS: There will be a District Meeting for Columbus District, Mobile Conference, at Union Chapel, Pickens County, Ala., 8 miles east of Pickensville, and 6 miles north of Bridgeville.

All the members of Quarterly Conferences in the District are members, and are earnestly invited to attend. There will be sermons delivered on subjects, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, by Rev. A. S. Andrews, T. P. Crymes, and W. C. Hearn.

Members will come prepared to deliberate and report upon the various subjects of interest, usual at such meetings:

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Pickensville and Carrollton | Sept 21 22 |
| Bridgeville | 28 29 |
| Columbus Station | Oct 5 6 |
| Columbus Circuit | 12 13 |
| Corksville | 19 20 |
| Brooksville | 26 27 |
| Trinity | Nov 9 10 |
| Crawfordville | 24 25 |
| Green | Dec 7 8 |

W. MURRAY, P. E.

Greenville Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS. On account of the great and protracted overflow of the past season, the second and third rounds on this District, were served irregularly—having to take them as I could. It being impossible to get members to attend, there can be no official District Meeting held, and the duties of that meeting will have to be performed by the Quarterly Conferences separately.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Greenville S. M. | Sept 7 8 |
| Princeton or Leota S. M. | 14 15 |
| Cloverhill S. M. | 21 22 |
| Union Chapel, D. C., S. M. | 28 29 |
| Upper Deer Creek, S. M. | Oct 5 6 |
| Boyd's store (Tallahatchie river) S. M. | 12 13 |
| Roebuck S. M. | 19 20 |
| Jadiah Meeting Q. M. | 26 27 |
| Lake Lee S. M. | Nov 2 3 |
| Greenville Q. M. | 9 10 |

The preachers in charge are requested to have all their reports, statistics, etc., as required by the Discipline, written and ready for their respective Quarterly Conferences, as this may not be supplied afterwards.

Jas. MACLENNAN, P. E.

NOTICE.—The commencement of the Session of PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY is postponed to September 16. The charge for Board and English Education has been reduced to \$70 per quarter.

aug. 31st

Tuscaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

The District Conference for the Tuscaloosa District, will be held at Flat Woods, on Havana Circuit, commencing Thursday, 26th of September prox.

The Conference will be composed of all the traveling preachers and official members of the stations, circuits, and missions of the District.

The Introductory Sermon will be preached by Rev. J. C. Wills, of the Southern University, Thursday 11 o'clock A. M.

Bishop Wightman will preside.

J. L. COTTEN, P. E.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

| FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS. | |
|--|---------|
| Many, at Fort Jessup, Aug. 31 and Sept 1 | |
| Anacoco, at Holy Grove, | 7 8 |
| Pleasant Hill, at Beulah, | 14 15 |
| Manfield, at Manfield, | 21 22 |
| Caddo, at Greenwood, | Oct 5 6 |
| N. Rossier, at Walker's Chapel, | 12 13 |
| Shreveport | 19 20 |
| Belle Bower | 26 27 |
| Springville, at Springville | Nov 2 3 |

DISTRICT MEETING to be held at Manfield, September 26, 27, 28.

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

New Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Carondelet Street | Aug 25, |
| Felicity Street | Sept 1, |
| Moreau Street | 8, |
| Jefferson City | 15, |
| N. O. Cir., Quar. Con. Advocate office, at 5 P. M. | 16, |
| Ger's Church's, at Saraputa st. | 22, |
| German Quarterly Conference Dryad's street | 23, |
| Baton Rouge | 28, 29 |
| Thibodaux circuit, at Houma | Oct 6, |
| Bayou Gros Tete at Plaquemine | 13 |

J. U. KERNER, P. E.

Natchez District Convention.

Will be held in Woodville, Miss., from Thursday, 26th, (10 o'clock A. M.) to Sunday the 29th of September next. We deem it unnecessary to republish subjects to be reported upon by pastors, stewards, S. S. superintendents, presidents and teachers of our colleges and schools, but would refer them to a publication in N. O. C. ADVOCATE, June 8th, 1867. After deliberation, the published plan for addresses has been abandoned. There will be preaching at the usual hours, Saturday, P. M., and Sabbath day. We trust every official member on the District will be present the first day of the meeting, so as to serve on various committees, which will be needed. Respectfully,

Jas. A. GODFREY.

Vicksburg Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| North Warren, at Oak Ridge | Sept 1, 2 |
| Port Gibson | 8, 9 |
| Fayette, at Bethel | 15, 16 |
| Burtonton, at Plagah | 22, 23 |
| Cayuga, at Union | 29, 30 |
| Raymond | Oct 6, 7 |
| Warren, at Bethel | 13, 14 |
| Rocky Springs | 20, 21 |
| Vicksburg | 27, 28 |

Pastors will be ready with full reports of Statistics. Written reports of the condition of church property, Sabbath schools, etc., will be expected.

G. H. CLINTON, P. E.

Summerfield District Meeting.

A District Meeting for the Summerfield District will be held at Uniontown, commencing Thursday, the 12th Sept. The official members of the church within the bounds of the district, are all members of the District Meeting Conference, and are earnestly requested and expected to attend. Arrangements will be made to carry the members over the railroads at half price.

A. H. MITCHELL, P. E.

CAMP MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a CAMP MEETING will be held near Whitworth, Hoskins & Co's Steam Saw Mill, at Pin Oak Flag Station, on the Jackson and New Orleans Railroad, two miles North of Brookhaven, commencing on Thursday before the fifth Sabbath in September.

Everybody is invited to attend, and to bring their own provisions, and erect their own tents. All ministers of the Gospel attending, will be provided for during their stay—others will make their arrangements beforehand for their own accommodation. Wood, water, and lot for horses, convenient and free.

Applications for permission to build and keep boarding tents will be made to the Committee of Arrangements. Families and others from New Orleans, Jackson, and intermediate towns on the Railroad, and from neighborhoods contiguous to the Campground, would do well to write or send agents beforehand, that arrangements may be made for their accommodation.

The trains will stop at the Ground for the accommodation of persons attending. Lumber for building purposes convenient.

Colored people will be preached to as usual.

For further information, apply to L. R. REDDING, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements, or any of the undersigned: Wm. G. MILLSAPS, P. Elder, Brookhaven District;

B. JONES, Pastor, Wesson and Beauregard;

A. B. NICHOLSON, Pastor, Bayou Pierre Circuit;

H. J. HARRIS, Pastor, Hazlehurst Circuit;

THOS. NIXON, " Crystal Springs " Circuit;

PETER E. GREENE, Pastor, Bogue Chitto Circuit;

Geo. F. THOMPSON, Pastor, pro tem, Jackson;

L. R. REDDING, Pastor, Brookhaven;

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

L. R. REDDING, T. G. DECKLE,

M. J. WHITWORTH, JAS. A. HOSKINS.

Jackson Methodist, New Orleans Advocate, Crystal Springs News and Cephan,

please copy four times.

Ample preparations will be made to accommodate all editors who may honor them with their presence.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| E. Shore & Fish River, at Donnelly's | Sept 14 13 |
| Citronelle, at Citronelle | 21 22 |
| Whitler, at Whitler | 28 29 |
| Pascagoula and Bay shore, Salem Camp | |
| Ground | Oct 19 20 |
| Ocean Springs, at Red Hill | 26 27 |
| St Stephens & State Line, Pine Grove | Nov 2 3 |
| Waynesboro, at Waynesboro | 9 10 |
| Mobile, at St. Paul's | 17 |
| " St. Francis street | 24 |
| " Franklin street | Dec 1 |

The preachers in charge are requested to be prepared with a duplicate copy of the statistics of their charge, to be furnished the Presiding Elder, according to requirements of the Discipline—See ch. 2, sec. 6, par. 9 page 67.

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

A District Meeting for the Mobile District will be held in Franklin Street Methodist Church, in the city of Mobile, beginning on Friday, before the second Sunday in October, at 9 A. M., at which all the traveling and local preachers, and all the official members of the church in the bounds of the District, are earnestly requested to attend. Ample accommodations will be provided by calling on Doctors Hamilton and Neely. Bishop Wightman will be in attendance.

THOMAS W. DORMAN, P. E.

Homer District—Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Vernon Ct., at Vernon | Sept 7, 8 |
| Havenville at Oolypaete | 21, 22 |
| Farmerville at Alabama | 28, 29 |
| Homer at Forest Grove | Oct 5, 6 |
| Lake Bistecoa at Riagold | 12, 13 |
| Sparta at Sparta | 19, 20 |
| Mt. Lebanon at Arcadia | 26, 27 |
| Lewisville | Nov 2, 3 |
| South Bossier | 9, 10 |
| Madison | 16, 17 |

District Meeting at Forest Grove, seven miles east of Homer, commencing Friday, fourth of October. All traveling and local preachers, also all of the official members of the District are requested to attend.

JNO. A. MILLER, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Hazlehurst | Sept 1, |
| Chrystal Springs, at Bethesda | 7, 8 |
| Scotland col'd cir., at Gallatia | 14, 15 |
| Meadville, at Beach Grove | 21, 22 |
| Dist Meeting Hazlehurst | 27, 28, 29 |
| Holmesville, at Holmesville | Oct 5, 6 |
| Bayou Pierre, at Rehoboth | 12, 13 |
| Pearl River, at Sertains | 19, 20 |
| Bayou Chitto | 26, 27 |
| Wesson, at Beauregard | Nov 2, 3 |
| Brookhaven | 9, 10 |
| Scotland, at Gallatia | 16, 17 |

The District Meeting will be held at Hazlehurst, Sept. 27, 28, 29.

G. W. MILLSAPS, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

| FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS. | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Havana | Sept 28 29 |
| New Bern and Oak Grove | Oct 5 6 |
| Merion | " 12 13 |
| Brush Creek | " 19 20 |
| Scottville and Carthage | " 26 27 |
| Tuscaloosa | Nov 2 3 |
| Butaw | " 9 10 |
| Torkland | " 16 17 |
| Greensboro | Nov 30 and Dec 1 |

J. L. COTTEN, P. E.

OPELOUSAS DISTRICT.

The District Meeting appointed for 13th and 14th September, at New Iberia, is postponed for the present. Due notice will be given of the time, when it is proper to hold said meeting.

A. E. GOODWIN, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOMAS MURRAY,

BUILDER.

Corner Rampart and Erato Streets,

NEW ORLEANS.

Orders left at Box 119, Mechanic's Exchange, will be attended to.

\$10 A DAY MADE BY ANY one with my Patent Stencil Tools. I prepare samples free. Beware of infringers. My address will explain.

Address A. J. FULLMAN, Springfield, Vt.

Sept 7-4

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.

The fiftieth session of this school will begin Sept. 30, 1867, under the Presidency of Rev W. L. Hannicut, A. M., who will be assisted by an able corps of teachers. The course of study is large and comprehensive—equal to that of any similar Institution in the Union. The location is pleasant and healthy. The moral and religious advantages are fine. Tuition, for five months, in the English branches, from \$15 to \$25. Music on Piano \$2; use of Instrument, \$5. Board, fuel, and bedding, \$18 per month. Lights and washing, extra. When young ladies furnish sheets, towels, and blankets, board will be less. Incidentals, \$2 50; Languages \$5 to \$7 50, each.

For further particulars, address the President, or Rev H. H. Montgomery.

Pres't. Board Trustees.

Sharon, Miss.

Sept 6-3m

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE.

AT AUBURN, ALA.

The Fall term of this Institution will open on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in SEPTEMBER next, and close on the 20th December. Besides the regular course of studies for graduation, large facilities are afforded for instruction in the Commercial and Agricultural branches. Separate schools for these branches, in connection with the College, were authorized at the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. A student not wishing to take either the regular or a partial literary course in the College, may continue himself for either of these Departments, and in a short time become qualified for business.

The Preparatory Department, with competent teachers, will under the special supervision of the Faculty.

Tuition—Fall Term in College.....\$30 00

Contingent Fee.....5 00

Tuition—Fall Term in Preparatory.....10 00

School.....15 to \$20 00

Contingent Fee.....2 00

Board in Private Families from \$15 to \$20 per month.

C. HAINFORD, Sec'y of Board;

aug 31-2m

JOHN G. PARHAM, OF NEW ORLEANS, BEVERLY BLUNT, OF HINDS CO., MISS.

PARHAM & BLUNT,

COTTON FACTORS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants and Purchasing Agents.

No. 75 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

aug 24 1y

SOMERVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The undersigned will re-open this old and well established school on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.

EXPENSES.

Tuition per Session of Twenty Weeks.....\$30 00

Music.....25 00

Use of Instrument.....7 50

Languages, each.....10 00

Incidental Fee.....2 50

Board, including everything except Bed, Covering and Towels, per Month.....20 00

Board, exclusive of Lights and Washing 16 00

aug 24

R. H. RIVERS.

EMORY & HENRY COLLEGE,

WASHINGTON CO., VA.

Our Fall session begins on the 15th of August next. Charges for session of 15 months, payable in currency and in advance, are as follows:

Tuition in collegiate course.....\$30 00

Fuel, room rent and contingent fee, 10 00

Tuition in Preparatory Department is \$5 less.

Board can be had in private families at the College, for \$13 per month, if paid or satisfactorily arranged, monthly in advance. Those seeking collegiate advantages are invited to investigate ours. For additional information,

Address, E. E. WILEY, Pres't.

Emory P. O., Va.

je 29

READVILLE SEMINARY.

Baton Rouge, La.,

Will open its next Session, Tuesday Oct. 1st, 1867. It is very desirable that the pupils be present at that time, and enter at once their regular classes. Parents will please notice this, and be as punctual as possible, in bringing their daughters.

aug 17-6w MRS. MARY W. READ, Principal.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS.

<

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

From the Little Corporal.

THE LOST ARROW.

ST. MARY A. T. HUMPHREY.

Up on the roof the carpenter
Walked with a steady tread;
Climbing away from the moss-grown eaves
The long deposit of blackened leaves,
From many a summer dead.

A gray-haired man was the carpenter;
He had fashioned the beams of oak,
And framed the joists and the rafters strong,
With many a catch of merry song
Thrown in to his chisel's stroke.

But a score of years had stormed and shone
On the homestead walls since then,
And we, who gathered his shining chips,
Or hung on the carpenter's kindly lips,
Have grown to be women and men.

Upon the roof he gathered the leaves,
And mumbled the robin's call;
But the mocking note on a sudden died—
A thrilling voice through the silence cried—
And we looked to see him fall.

We looked, but his feet were firmly set,
And we rushed our needless fears;
He held a wand with a barb of lead,
And, "Willie's arrow!" was all he said;
We heard through a rain of tears.

Down in the graveyard, over the hill,
We knew how the sunlight shone
On a marble slab with a name and date,
Where, summer and winter, early and late,
Our soldier was sleeping alone.

But out of the shadowy land of the past,
Came the wraith of a long-gone day;
And we saw a fearful face once more
Peep under its curls through the open door,
And we heard our mother say,

"Why grieve for the arrow, my darling, so much?
You can make another as good."
"O, it is not the arrow that makes me cry,
But the robin I killed with it never can fly,
And never can sing in the wood!"

He sat on the topmost branch of the elm,
With his red breast all bright in the sun;
O, mother, I thought that how hard I might try,
I never could bid him, so near to the sky,
Do you think that God minds what I've done?"

O brave heart and gentle! O soldier beloved!
God minds what thy young hands have done!
In the battle of Lookout, so near to the sky,
'Twas translation, not death, for your country
to die!

Sleep sweetly, O brother and son!

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were read before the Franklin street Methodist Episcopal Sabbath School, in open school, on Sunday morning, September 1st, 1867; and on motion were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, it has pleased the Great Disposer of human events, in his wire and inscrutable Providence, to remove from among us by sudden death, Mrs. MARTHA O. BIGGOOD, so long and actively associated with this Sabbath School, first as a Pupil, and then as Teacher and Superintendent—therefore,

Resolved, by the Franklin street Sabbath School, that while we bow submissively to an inscrutable Providence, we mourn in the death of Mrs. Biggood, the loss of an estimable lady friend, and one of the most devoted friends and teachers of the School.

Resolved, that we tender the bereaved and stricken family an assurance of our sincere sympathy, and an interest in our prayers, that God may comfort them in their affliction and sanctify it to their good.

Resolved, that we tender the same sympathy and prayers to the family of the parents of the deceased.

Resolved, that a copy of these Resolutions be furnished to both of those families, and that they be recorded in the Secretary's book.

It was also resolved that a copy of these Resolutions be published in one of the city papers, and also in the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THOMAS STRANG, Secy.

Mobile, Sept. 1st, 1867.

From the Little Corporal.

MITTIE'S "CHARM."

"Auntie, haven't you a few old buttons that you don't want?" said my little friend Mittie, one day, as I took up my work basket to rearrange its contents.

Mittie, my pet kitten, had appropriated it to herself for a play house, that morning, and sad confusion she had made with the spools and balls and tating.

"What will my little girl do with odd buttons?" said I. "If they are for dolly's new cloak, you want them all alike."

"O, but they're not for that. I want them for a charm."

"What kind of a charm? Such as the ladies wear on their watch chains?"

"O dear, no!" laughed Mittie. "Don't you know what charms are, auntie? Why, all the girls at school are making them. They string together all the pretty, odd buttons

they can find, until they have enough to go round the neck; and then, whenever they feel cross and want to say angry words, they count over every one of the buttons before they speak, and by that time the naughty feelings have pretty much gone away."

Before Mittie's explanation was ended, the contents of the button bag were emptied into her dainty white apron.

"Oh! oh! oh!" cried the delighted child; and presently her eager fingers had picked out all the brightest and oddest of the odd collection.

"I guess the girls'll think I'm rich," she said, as she stowed the buttons away in her little pocket. "I've most as many as Susie Brown. She has lots of 'em, 'cause her papa keeps store; and sometimes she gives a few to other girls; but most of 'em, if they get a pretty button, are so choice of it, they'll hardly let anybody else set eyes on it."

"And how about the boys? Do they wear them, too? Or are they so good they have no need of them?"

Mittie clapped her hands and laughed. "Just think how a boy would look, with a string of red and yellow buttons round his neck!"

"Poor little boys! how can they help saying naughty words, if they can't wear 'charms'!"

Mittie looked puzzled. "There's Tom Jones," she said, thoughtfully; "I think he ought to wear one, for he says awful words, sometimes. I wonder if it wouldn't do just as well for him to count the buttons on his coat? He ought to do something."

"Come, Mittie," called her mother; and then Mittie's lips went up to mine and her little arms gave me a loving hug.

"Thank you, ever and ever so much, auntie! when my charm is done, I'll bring it for you to see."

Not many days after, there was a knock at my door, and in walked Mittie's cousin, Will, a bright little fellow, just Mittie's age.

"Auntie, haven't you some pretty buttons to give away?" he asked.

"What have the boys found out that they, too, need charms?" I asked.

"No, ma'am; the other boys don't wear 'em, but if Mittie has one, I want one too."

Will seemed to think his Cousin Mittie was very near perfection, and that whatever Mittie did, he must do likewise.

"Besides, auntie"—and Will hesitated and twirled the tassel of his cap.

"Besides what?" I said, encouragingly.

"Why, sometimes, auntie, I get mad as hops at some of the boys, and before I think I say something wicked; and I thought, perhaps, if I had a charm to count, I might be able to cure myself."

"I know a better 'charm' than a string of buttons," and as I stroked the brown hair from his forehead, I wondered if the dear Christ's hand had yet laid its blessing there.

"Do you, auntie? Tell me what it is," he said, eagerly.

"The 'charm' of Him who was once a boy like you; who knows how all little boys are tempted; how hard it is for them to be good; and who, in the schoolroom and on the playground, at all times and in all places, stands ready to help them if they will only seek His help."

A softened look came into Will's bright eyes, and his arm stole quickly round my neck.

"Yes, I know, auntie; but I can't always think to ask Him. May be the buttons will help me to remember."

And when he had kissed me, and gone away, I felt—wondering if there were not some old Christians in need of a "charm" to help them "remember."—*Alta Grant.*

HIGH HEELS.—There is danger in the absurd high heels worn by our fashionable women. They cause the weight of the body to be thrown forward on the toes, and wedge them still more tightly into the front of the shoe. Nature has made the heel broad, so as to afford a firm basis of support; but the present style demands a small heel, which gives but an insecure foundation, and throws a great strain on the ankle joint when the foot is placed on an irregular surface; while the free play of the joint is prevented by the boot being tightly laced around it. The effect of this constriction in causing the wasting of the leg, may be seen in those countrymen who wear tightly laced boots of this character.

In thy zeal against the sins of others, be mindful of thy own exceeding sinfulness; call to remembrance thy great offences, which, though they be unfeignedly repented of, give thee to understand what cause thou hast to be meek, humble and patient towards all men.

Remember, that as God approveth not alms of any other work, without charity, so neither charity itself without discretion.

FARM AND GARDEN.

From the American Agriculturist.

Raspberries and Black Caps.

The great trouble, with the cultivation of the common raspberries, even when they pass the winter safely by being protected or otherwise, is that the manner of growth is not understood. In private gardens we frequently see the raspberry bed a dense thicket, with new canes struggling with the old ones, and all in an uninviting and unfruitful condition. The majority of private growers do not seem to be aware that the stems of the raspberry are biennial, i. e., they grow one year and bear fruit the next, and then die. With some of the varieties called ever-bearing, the young growth flowers and fruits in the autumn of the same year. When a raspberry cane of the ordinary kind has fruited, it is no longer of any use, and should be cut out. The large cultivators usually leave the pruning out of the old canes until the time to cover them, but it is much better to remove them as soon as fruiting is over, to allow the new growth a plenty of room. Those who plant raspberries this spring, and wish the best results, should cut the old canes back to a few inches, leaving just enough to serve as a convenient handle in planting, and look to the new growth of this year to produce fruit the next. If the canes be left their full length at transplanting, a poor crop of fruit may be had the first season, at the risk of the future good of the plants. The plants are set four feet apart each way for the more moderate growers, and the taller kinds five or six feet apart. The varieties are numerous, and every year brings additions to the list. Along the Hudson River the Antwerp is the great market berry. In Southern New Jersey, the Philadelphia is the profitable market fruit, and at the West, the Purple Cape enjoys great popularity. Choice sorts for garden culture are: Brinckle's Orange, Franconia, Clark, (said to be hardy), Fastolf, and French.

The Black Caps, of which there are now many named varieties, are becoming very popular. Though not to be compared in flavor of fruit with the others, they have many good qualities. They are hardy, very productive, and throw up no suckers. They are propagated by rooting from the tops of the pendant branches. Of this class the Doolittle's Improved, is, perhaps, the best known, and doubtless many others, including native seedlings, are just as good.

SCIENTIFIC.

A New Cement and Building Material

In a communication to the French Academy of Sciences, M. Sorel describes a new cement, being a basic hydrated oxychloride of magnesium. It is obtained by slacking magnesia with a solution of chloride of magnesium in a more or less concentrated state. The denser the solution the harder it becomes on drying. This magnesium cement is the whitest and hardest of all those known to this day, and it can be molded like plaster, in which case the cast acquires the hardness of marble. It will take any color, and has been used by the inventor for mosaics, imitations of ivory, billiard balls, etc. The new cement possesses the agglutinative property in the highest degree, so that solid masses may be made with it at a very low cost by mixing it up on a large scale with substances of little value. One part of magnesia may be incorporated with upwards of twenty parts of sand, limestone, and other inert substances, so as to form hard blocks; while lime and other cements will hardly admit of the incorporation of two or three times their weight of extraneous matter.

By means of these artificial blocks, buildings may easily be carried on in places where materials for the purpose are scarce. All that is required is simply to convey a quantity of magnesia and chloride of magnesium to the spot, if their be none to be had there, and then to mix them up with sand, pebbles, or any other matter of the kind close at hand; blocks can be made of any shape, and imitating hewn stone. This magnesium cement may be obtained at a very low cost, especially if the magnesia be extracted from the mother ley of salt works, either by M. Balard's process, whereby magnesia and hydrochloric acid are obtained at the same time, or else by decomposing the ley, which always contains a large proportion of chloride of magnesium, by means of quick lime, which by double decomposition yields magnesia and chloride of lime containing a certain quantity of chloride of magnesium, and which, with the addition of various other cheap substances may be used for whitewashing.—*Sci. Am.*

There are over 20,000 acres of land in Alabama planted in sweet potatoes this year, which will produce 800,000 bushels.

From the Nashville Christian Advocate.

TIPLING.

We fear that not a few professing Christians are in the habit of tampering with ardent spirits, under the plea that a little will do them good—their stomachs need it—and the like. By indulgences of this sort they acquire a taste for liquor, which soon becomes a strong appetite that imperiously demands gratification. In this way, before they are aware of it, they become regular tippers, sots, drunkards. It is sometime before they get under the table or into the gutter—perhaps their social connections keep them from that degradation—but they are drunkards nevertheless. There are many respectable men, and Christians, too, who have switched off on that downward grade—their return to a course of sobriety is exceedingly doubtful. We warn our readers, especially our young friends, from these indulgences. If you need stimuli do not use those of the dissoluble sort, when any others can be substituted; and if you have contracted the habit for strong drink, die of colic or any things else rather than resort to so perilous a remedy. The habit of tipping is formed by repeatedly taking a little something for some real or imaginary disorder; and when the habit is formed it is next to impossible to break it. It is so in every thing, but especially so in this particular. There is a suggestive sonnet which shows the power of habit:

Habit at first is but a silken thread,
Fine as the light-winged gossamer that sways
In the warm sunbeams of a summer's day;
A shallow streamlet rippling o'er its bed;
A tiny sapling, ere its roots are spread;
A yet unbared thorn upon the spray;
A lion's whelp that hath not scented prey;
A little smiling child obedient led.
Beware! That thread may bind thee as a chain;
That streamlet gather to a fatal sea;
That sapling spread into a gnarled tree;
That thorn, grown hard, may wound and give thee pain;
That playful whelp his murderous fangs reveal;
That child, a giant, crush thee 'neath his heel.

THACKERAY ON DANCING PARTIES.—"The system of evening parties is a false and absurd one. Ladies may frequent them professionally with an eye to a husband, but a man is a fool who takes a wife out of such assemblies, having no other means of judging of the object of his choice. You are not the same person in your white cravat and satin slip as you are in your morning-dress. A man is not the same in his tight coat and feverish glazed pumps, and stiff white waistcoat, as he is in his green, double-breasted frock, his old black ditto, or his woollen jacket. And a man is doubly a fool who is in the habit of frequenting evening parties, unless he is forced thither in search of a lady to whom he is attached, or unless he is compelled to go by his wife. A man who loves dancing may be set down to be a fool; and the fashion is greatly going out with the increasing good sense of the age. Do not say that he who lives at home, or frequents clubs in lieu of balls is a brute, and has not a proper respect for the female sex; on the contrary, he may respect it most sincerely. He feels that a woman appears to most advantage not among those whom she cannot care about, but among those whom she loves. He thinks her beautiful when she is at home making tea for her old father. He believes her to be charming when she is singing a simple song at her piano, but not when she is screaming at an evening party. He thinks by far the most valuable part of her is her heart; and a kind simple heart, my dear, shines in conversation better than the best of wit. He admires her best in her intercourse with her family and her friends, and detests the miserable, twaddling slipshod that he is obliged to hear from and utter to her in the course of a ball; and avoids and despises such meetings."

GOOD TEMPER.—Wordsworth.

There's not a cheaper thing on earth,
Nor yet one half so dear;
'Tis worth more than distinguished birth,
Or thousands gained a year.
It lends the joy a new delight,
'Tis virtue's firmest shield,
And adds more beauty to the night
Than all the stars may yield.

A charm to banish grief away,
To snatch the brew from cure;
Turns tears to smiles, makes dulness joy,
Spreads gladness everywhere;
And yet 'tis cheap as summer dew
That gems the lily's breast;
A talisman for love's true
As ever man possessed.

What may this wondrous spirit be,
With power unheard before—
This charm, this bright divinity?
'Tis temper! nothing more!
Good temper! 'tis the choicest gift
That woman's hand can bring,
And can the poorest peasant find
To bless unknown to kings.

He that giveth to the poor, lendeth unto the Lord; there is more rhetoric in that one sentence than in a library of sermons.

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

A College for Young Ladies with a Preparatory and a Primary School.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

A. J. Wright, A. M. President
Mrs. A. A. Wright, Principal
Mr. R. Scott Ricketts
Miss Anna M. Rosa
Miss C. A. Murphy, Instructress in Vocal and Instrumental music.

Other instructors will be announced.
This Institution was founded about 1830, and incorporated in 1834, and has a bright record of usefulness. It has been under the present direction four years. The course of study is a full one, and upon its satisfactory completion, a diploma will be awarded.

The younger pupils have the same instructors, and receive the same attention as their seniors. Exercises are continued throughout the course, in Penmanship, Elocution, Orthography, the science of English Grammar, the Art of Composition, and Arithmetic.

The buildings are spacious, retired, well situated, and well designed for Academic uses. PORT GIBSON is noted for its beauty, salubrity, order and good society. Transportation from Grand Gulf will be by railroad in a few days.

SESSION COMMENCES SEPT. 16.

Readers are under special charge of the Lady Principal. Board and English tuition, \$70 00 per quarter. For circulars and particulars apply to
A. J. WRIGHT,
D. G. Humphreys, President Board of Trustees,
Port Gibson, Miss., Aug 24

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AT BATON ROUGE.

TENTH SESSION.
The exercises of the school will be resumed on Wednesday, October 24, 1867.
The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first-rate education:
Patrician care is bestowed on the moral and social culture of the pupils.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito-bar and all marked distinctly with his own name—also a satchel for dirty clothes.

It is urgently requested that Students be prompt in their attendance. A few days absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

TERMS: Board and Tuition per session, \$360.
PAYMENTS: \$200 in advance—balance 1st March.
Tuition of Day-Scholars, per session, \$75 00 payable—one half in advance—balance 1st March.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the School demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.
No expense is spared to secure as Teachers, gentlemen of the highest character and ability.
W. H. N. MAGRUDER,
Baton Rouge, La., June 1867. Aug 3-4m

THE "ARROW" TIE.

AND PAINTED IRON BANDS.

For sale at the lowest prices, by
H. T. BARTLETT & R. W. RAYNE,
General Agents, No. 42 Carondelet street.

The above popular fastening is the best now in use for haling Cotton. They are approved by the Insurance Companies of this city, and are used at the Cotton Presses in New Orleans, Memphis, Mobile, Galveston, Savannah, and by Planters everywhere with success and approbation.

N. B.—Said ARROW TIES are on sale by dealers in New Orleans, and everywhere throughout all the Cotton growing States, at the lowest prices.
je 22-67-6m

A TREATISE ON DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

Their causes and means of immediate relief and speedy cure sent free for 10 cents.
DR. T. H. STILWELL,
aug 24-1m Williamsburg, Kings Co. N. Y.

MRS. DYER'S BOARDING HOUSE.

This is situated on Camp street, the first door above St. Patrick's Cathedral, No. 174.
References: Rev. Dr. Keener, Dr. Walker, Ljouis Parker, R. J. Harp.
je 9 6m

It is an unfailing remedy in all cases of Neuralgia, Facialis, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than two or three pills.
No other form of Neuralgia or Nervous Disease has failed to yield to this wonderful remedial agent.

Even the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general nervous derangement, of many years standing,—affecting the entire system, is cured in a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost, always affording the most astonishing relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure.

It contains no drugs or other materials in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can always be used with perfect safety.

It has long been in constant use by many of our most eminent physicians, who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval.
Sent by mail on receipt of price, and postage.

One package, \$1 00 Postage 6 cts
Six packages, 5 00 " 27
Twelve packages, 9 00 " 43

It is sold by all wholesale and retail dealers in drugs and medicines throughout the United States, and by
Turner & Co., Sole Proprietors,
je 22 129 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

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(In the Spacious and Elegant
It is constantly in session under
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Principals or Book-keepers in a
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Dealers in
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Keep constantly on hand a large
of articles peculiar to our business,
our agents in the North and East, can-
ly, and at a small advance above man-
prices, all orders for articles in our
ally kept in this market.
The great change in our labor mar-
tates a corresponding change in the
and we have prepared complete
the labor improved.

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both for Agricultural and Manu-
at prices that will warrant their
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any kind of work done at their
their prices.

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COOKING AND HEATING
Of all kinds, sole Agents for the
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25 Peters, formerly

SOUTH-WESTERN BIBLE

Where is it located? Its Depo-
sitory is in its own building, No.
street, New Orleans.
When was it established? 1850.
Who is its General Agent to re-
spondence on its business should be
Rev. W. H. Dayless.

What is the Society's field of
operation? Louisiana, and all the
33rd parallel of North latitude.
What is the object of the Society
and supply (gratuitously where pos-
sible) of the Holy Scriptures.

What are the resources and who
composes the Society? From the
ambitions of its members. Collec-
es within its field, collections at pa-
and universities. Appropriations
plunder of individuals, testamentary
the general donation in Books of
Bible Society.

What is the Society's method of
cultivating its own local work in
district of New Orleans; then
Societies established or to be
of the Society, and County in the
employment of the Society, and
complete the object of the Society.

What are the terms of membership?
The payment of \$50 at one time
life member.
The payment of \$150 at one time
a life Director.

The payment of \$1000 at one time
a life Patron.
The payment of \$3 annually, a
member.

The taking up of a collection
constitutes the honor an honorary
member. Having thus briefly stated
of the Society's work, income and
of the Board of Directors for the
idently ask the aid of all
whether professors of religion
strengthen the hands of the
founding, or reviving, and
urging donations, by exploit-
ing the destitution of the Scrip-
ture, or renewing membership
by establishing connections with
ty as the Lord has prospered them
that Scripture which says "Let not
selves treasures upon earth where
rust doth corrupt, and where the-
reth corrupt, and where thieves
break through and steal." To mis-
Christians of every Orthodox Pro-
the Board of Directors, representing
such within our bounds, appeals
to aid them by judicious effort.
a formance of duty and a prayerful
of the Society, which says "Let not
except the Lord build the house,
valu that build it, except the Lord
the watchman waketh but in vain.

Our last thought is the hearty
Reformation. No forbidding a
hammering with the text: "re-
spondent: God's Word: Christ's
Spirit's Word: Free: Free: Free."

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OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET

SOLDIERS OF THE CROSS.

They tell us of the Paladins, the knights of feudal times,
Whoathed their tempered sabres in the light
Of Asia's climes;
Who smote the Saracen, or cleft the turban
Of the Moslem;
Who, in their Maker's sight they wrought a pleasing work.

And standard was a cross of red, upon a
Ground of white,
Which, in the glow of flame and snow these
Warriors loved to fight;
And though their life-blood stained the plain,
They counted it no loss,
To die the martyr-death as "Soldiers of the Cross."

And champions of Christendom, they longed to
Measure swords,
With Saladin, and all his Pay-
sant hosts;
And when the trumpet of battle gave the signal
For the fray,
They rushed on a countless foe as "twere a
single day."

And days of steel-clad chivalry, of belted men
And spurred,
Were numbered as a wreath of snow by austral
Breathings stirred;
And when the last of men-at-arms, and yet so
valiant, fell;
We purer fame who bear their names as
"Soldiers of the Cross."

And loins are girt with truthfulness, their
Breasts are armed with right,
And the helm and faith's broad shield secure
Them in the fight;
And while with sandals of peace their feet
Are safely shod,
With iron clasps they ever grasp the Spirit
Word of God.

And they, too, have a banner proud to cheer
Them to the strife,
They charge beneath its glorious folds to serve
The Prince of Life;
And, borne upon a field of white, a cross of ruby
Stains,
The white ground cries, "No righteous is" the
Cross, "He once was slain!"

And when the "Immanuel" they never knew
Defeat,
Upon the banners of sin their dauntless leg-
ions pour,
And sweep the thunderous ocean surf upon a
Shelving shore.

And then, let knight and armor bright rest in
Their dust and rust,
And men are marching in the armies of the
Just;
That tattered chivalry we've nothing left
But dress,
And Hell go down before these "Soldiers
Of the Cross."

X. O. Christian Advocate.
JOHN WESLEY.
NO. VI.

Wesley lived to bury nearly all
his contemporaries and early
adversaries, but he lived to see a nu-
merous ministry and membership
raised up to snatch the standard,
and fell from hands palsied by
sland and death, and vigorously and
heroically bear it on. He lived
over three hundred and thirteen
years, and seventy-
thousand members in England,
and in America, one hundred and
fifty-eight ministers and fifty-
thousand six hundred and
one members.

His wonderful activity and re-
markable health continued up to
the last year of his life. Nine
months before he died, he preached
in London, the last sermon he ever
preached, from this text—"Seek
the Lord while he may be
found, and call ye upon him while
he is near." His last sickness was
short, and as all who knew him
and anticipated from his life of
holiness and glorious. During
his last illness he repeated many
passages of Holy Writ, and senti-
ments from verses of holy song,
expressive of his resignation, faith,
and triumphant hope. A day or
two before his death he exclaimed,
with a heart overflowing with joy
and gratitude—

"I praise my Maker while I've breath,
And when my voice is lost in death,
Prayer shall employ my nobler powers;
My days of praise shall not be past;
While life and thought and being last,
Or immortality endures."

And when he breathed his last he
exclaimed—"The best of all, God
with us." Thus in his eighty-
fourth year, and in the sixty-fifth
of his ministry, in a calm and un-
clouded sky, this great and good
man went down in smiles,
and left an unfading radiance to
illuminate and mark his path to im-
mortality.

We remarked in the first of this
series of articles, that no doubt
Wesley had his frailties, in com-
mon with all mankind, but candor
compels us to say that he had as
few as almost any of those illus-
trious names that shine on the best
and brightest page of history. The
very brightness of the sun
gives a conspicuousness to its
spots, which, if the sun were less
resplendent, would be far less ob-
servable. So of the eminent men
who stand far above the level of
common life—their traits, bright
or dark, are placed in clearer
light and stronger relief than
those of the mass unknown to
fame.

Wesley has not escaped the fate
that has in all time befallen the
eminently great or good. Such
men, from the necessity of the
case, must shock the narrow pre-
judices of many, and excite the
envy of those smaller luminaries
who are eclipsed by their superior
brightness. Immaculate goodness
and wisdom manifested in the flesh
did not escape the epithets of slan-
derous and scurrilous tongues.

Wesley has been charged with en-
thusiasm and fanaticism. We de-
mand the proof. He was one of
the calmest of men. The great
Robert Hall said the wonder a-
bout Wesley was—that he moved
others all around him, and yet
was ever calm and unmoved him-
self. He stood like a pilot at the
wheel calm and unmoved amid all
the war and commotion of con-
tending elements. If it be enthu-
siasm to wish to enlighten the ig-
norant, to guide the wandering,
and to save the perishing, then
Wesley was enthusiastic. If to
pray, to write, to preach, and give
for fifty years to promote the
praise of God and the good of
men, especially such unhappy men
as were despised, neglected, and
scorned by others, he enthusiastic,
may the Giver of all good inspire
millions with more of it, until all
the Lord's people are prophets.

Wesley has been charged with
a love of power, and that his aim
was to raise up an independent
sect that should be called after his
name. If it be meant by this
charge to say that he loved power
for the mere love of its exercise,
we are bold to say that there is
nothing in his history to sustain
the allegation.

There cannot, indeed, be any
dangerous exercise of power in a
mere voluntary and moral associa-
tion. No one can be seriously op-
pressed—they enter the associa-
tion by their own election, and re-
tire from it at pleasure. Wesley
could inflict no pains or penalties.
Besides, and this should be con-
clusive—there is no instance on
record of the exercise of arbitrar-
y power, or power abused.

It does not appear that at the
outset of his career, as an itiner-
ant that Wesley had any idea of
organizing a distinct branch of the
Church. His object was to spread
Scriptural holiness over the land.
Had the clergy of the Established
Church co-operated with him, tak-
ing him by the hand, and opened
their churches to him, there would
have been a great revival in the
Church of England, and through
her, throughout all England. Wesley
would have organized no
distinct church. The clergy, how-
ever, with a very few honorable
exceptions, did none of these
things. They shut their doors and
barred their communion tables a-
gainst him and those brought to
Christ by his ministry. They rid-
iculed him in the most scurrilous
manner, encouraged mobs to insult
and maltreat his person; wrote a

busive articles and circulated them
to defame his honorable name.

Such were the causes that com-
pelled Wesley, either to abandon a
career of usefulness that God was
most eminently honoring, or else
organize a distinct Church. This
result has been lamented by writ-
ers in the Episcopal Church as a
great calamity. With the light of
history before me, I am not able
to see it as a calamity. With all
due deference to such writers, we
think it an illustrious example of
God's way of making the wrath of
man to praise Him. It has been
happy for the religious and immor-
tal interests of millions, that the de-
velopment of Christianity known
as Methodism has received a dis-
tinct and organic existence. We
are free to say, (and if at all hon-
est, must think so, or we would
not remain where by choice we
have long been) that Methodism,
in its ecclesiastical peculiarities,
is a much more efficient organiza-
tion, and adapted to a much more
extended measure of good than
the Protestant Episcopal Church
in the United States, or the Epis-
copal Church as established by
law in England.

CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.

From the Southern Review.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

It is a great mistake to suppose,
as some do, that this class or de-
scription of consciences, is a recent
phenomenon in the history of Ameri-
can politics. It has, in fact, ex-
isted from the first landing of the Pil-
grim Fathers at Plymouth Rock to
the present day. It dealt with the
Articles of Confederation made by
and between four of the New Eng-
land Colonies in 1643, precisely as
it afterwards did with the ordi-
nance of 1787 and the compact of
the Constitution of the same year.
But never, perhaps, did it reveal its
odious character more clearly, than
in its serpentine policy respecting
the navigation of the Mississippi
and in the sectional storm raised by
this policy in 1786-7. The nature
of that contest is well stated by Mr.
Grayson. "I look upon this," said
he, "as a contest for empire. . . .
The Southern States are deeply in-
terested in this subject. If the
Mississippi be shut up, emigration
will be stopped entirely. There
will be no new States formed on
the Western waters. This govern-
ment will be a government of seven
States. The contest of the Missis-
sippi involves this great natural con-
test, that is, whether one part of
the continent shall govern the
other. The Northern States have
the majority, and will endeavor to
retain it. This is therefore a con-
test, for dominion, for empire! This
language was used in the
Ratifying Convention of Virginia,
in regard to the disposition of the
North, as evinced by its past acts,
to weaken and cripple the growth
of the South, by ceding to Spain
the exclusive right to navigate the
Mississippi. By excluding the
Southern and Western people from
that navigation, their growth and
the formation of Western States
would have been impeded, and
political power retained by the North.

The North, always fearing lest
power should pass from its hands,
determined to cede to Spain the
navigation of the Mississippi.
Hence, before the new Union was
formed, seven Northern States, de-
liberately and in solid phalanx, vot-
ed to exclude the citizens of the
United States from the use of that
great river; than which it is scarce-
ly possible to conceive a more vi-
olent assault of one part of the Con-
federacy upon the rights and inter-
ests of another. It is no wonder
that this should have produced, as
it did, a most violent sectional con-
troversy which shook the Union to
its foundations, before the Constitu-
tion of the late United States was
formed, or had even been conceived.
The six Southern States remained
faithfully opposed to the seven
Northern States in regard to the
transfer of that great and indispen-
sable right. Resolutions from the
Southern States were addressed to
their representatives in Congress:
instructing them to resist this
scheme of sectional aggrandizement,
which consisted in the design to
cripple and impoverish its weaker
rival. The House of Delegates, of
Virginia, adopted the following re-

solutions on the 29th November,
1786:—

Resolved, That the common right
of navigating the river Mississippi,
and of communicating with other na-
tions through that channel, ought
to be considered as the bountiful
gift of Nature to the United States,
as proprietors of the territories wa-
tered by the said river and its east-
ern branches, and as moreover se-
cured to them by the late Revolu-
tion.

Resolved, That the Confederacy,
having been formed on the broad
basis of equal right in every part
thereof to the protection and guar-
dianship of the whole, a sacrifice of
the rights of any one part to the
supposed or real interest of another
part, would be a flagrant violation
of justice, a direct contravention of
the end for which the Federal Gov-
ernment was instituted, and an
alarming innovation on the system
of the Union.

Resolved, therefore, That the dele-
gates representing this State in
Congress, ought to be instructed,
in the most decided terms, to oppose
any attempt that may be made in
Congress to barter or surrender to
any nation whatever, the right of
the United States to the free and
common use of the river Mississippi;
and to protest against the same as
a dishonorable departure from that
comprehensive and benevolent pol-
icy which constitutes the vital prin-
ciple of the Confederacy; as provo-
king the just resentments and re-
proaches of our Western brethren,
whose essential rights and interests
would be thereby sacrificed and sold;
as destroying that confidence in the
wisdom, justice and liberality of the
Federal Councils, which is so neces-
sary, at this crisis, to a proper en-
largement of their authority; and,
finally, as tending to undermine our
repose, our prosperity, and the
Union itself; and that the said dele-
gates ought to be further instructed
to urge the proper negotiations
with Spain, for obtaining her con-
currence in such regulations touch-
ing the mutual and common use of
the said river, as may secure the
permanent harmony and affection of
the two nations."

Henry and Grayson were in the
House of Delegates, when these
spirited Resolutions were adopted,
and, being familiar with the polit-
ical transactions of the day, lost all
confidence in the fairness and jus-
tice of a Northern majority in con-
sequence of the manner in which it
had dealt with the Mississippi ques-
tion. In reference to this question,
Mr. Madison writes from Congress
to Jefferson at Paris, March 19th,
1781: "I have already made known
to you the light in which the sub-
ject was taken up by Virginia. Mr.
Henry's disgust exceeds all meas-
ure, and I am not singular in ascrib-
ing his refusal to attend the Con-
vention [of 1787] to the policy of
keeping himself free to combat or
expose the result of it, according to
the result of the Mississippi busi-
ness, among other circumstances." Mr.
Henry not only refused to at-
tend the Convention of 1787, to
which he had been appointed a dele-
gate, but, in the Ratifying Conven-
tion of Virginia, he became the
most determined opponent of the
proposed Constitution; because he
deemed it little short of madness to
confide the rights and interests of
the South to a Northern majority,
armed with the formidable powers
of the new government. And was
he not right? Did not his expe-
rience of the past justify his fears
for the future?

But there is a still darker feature
in this Mississippi business. As no
Southern State would unite with
the North to cede the exclusive
navigation of the Mississippi to
Spain, so, by the Articles of Con-
federation, they were deprived of
the power to make the transfer.
Two-thirds of the States were nec-
essary for that purpose. "But North-
ern Statesmen," as Barbours says,
"true to their national instincts,
were nothing dismayed by constitu-
tional obstacles. They sought to
obtain that object by a fraudulent
device unparalleled for its immorality
in the history of American legis-
lation. The plan was this: To ob-
tain from Congress instructions to
the Secretary of State, Mr. Jay, to
negotiate a treaty with Spain, upon
the basis that the claims of the En-
lited States to the Mississippi should
not be conceded, and then to have
that part of the instructions which
concerned the condition revoked,
which they contended might be done
by a simple vote of the majority in
Congress; which was composed of
Northern men? That is, they could
not directly deprive the South, and
the West of the use of the Missis-
sippi by the vote of a majority, nor
by less than two-thirds of the States;

but then they could do precisely
the same thing indirectly by a bare
majority of one State! They only
had to authorize a treaty to be made
declaring that the use of the Miss-
issippi should not be ceded away,
and then, by the vote of a bare ma-
jority, repeal that part of the in-
structions; and the Secretary might
then barter away the very right
which two-thirds of the States had
expressly declared should not be
conceded! Is not such a trick un-
surpassed, even in the history of
Yankee legislation?

Such a statement would indeed
seem incredible, if it were not sup-
ported by the testimony of Mr.
Madison, and by the action of Con-
gress itself. Mr. Madison, in writ-
ing from Congress to Mr. Jefferson
at Paris, says "the Spanish project
sleeps. A perusal of the attempt
of seven States to make a new
treaty, by repealing an essential
condition of the old, satisfied me
that Jay's caution (he does not say
his conscience) would revolt at so
irregular a proceeding. That is to
say, the indirect attempt of seven
States to make a treaty, under a
Constitution which expressly de-
clared that no treaty should be
made by less than nine States! and
that, too, by simply overruling the
authority which it had required
nine States to give!"

But the scheme, so cleverly con-
trived, says the author above quoted,
"miscarried in its execution; for
when the proposition was made
in Congress to repeal that part of
the Secretary's instruction which
related to the Mississippi, and the
Northern Members impudently con-
tended that it lay within the power
of a mere majority, it raised so
great a tempest that the conspi-
rators were frightened from their pur-
pose. There is no doubt that, had
they possessed the hardihood to
have acted upon their plans, it
would have produced a violent dis-
solution of the Union between the
two sections. Mr. Madison ascribes
the failure of this most extraordi-
nary project to the same cause, or
rather he supposed its failure would
result from that cause. In the let-
ter just quoted, he says: "A late
accidental conversation with Gar-
doqui proved to me that the negoti-
ation is arrested. It may appear
strange that a member of Congress
should be indebted to a foreign min-
ister for such information; yet such
is the footing on which the inter-
ference of party (i. e. of sectional
strife) has put the matter, that it
rests wholly with Jay how far he
will communicate with Congress, as
well as how far he will negotiate
with Gardoqui. But it appears
that the intended sacrifice of the
Mississippi will not be made; the
consequences of the intention and
the attempt are likely to be very
serious." No wonder that the mere
intention and attempt, on the part
of seven States, to perpetrate a vi-
olation of the Articles of Confedera-
tion by a trick so flagitious, so ont-
rageous, and so mean, should have
been attended with very serious
consequences. The execution of it
would, no doubt, have instantly
dissolved the Union between the
two great sections, even then jar-
ring and warring in their diverse
courses, and in their struggle for
power; the one to maintain its in-
dependence, and the other its ascen-
dancy. How futile, then, the mis-
erable attempt to bind them together
forever by a new written compact
and the official oaths of faithless
demagogues!

Under his authority to negotiate
a treaty with Spain, upon the ba-
sis that the claims of the United
States should not be conceded, Mr.
Jay proceeded, as it appears, to
concede these very claims. This
point is settled by the proceed-
ings of Congress, as disclosed in the
letter of Mr. Madison to Jefferson,
bearing date April 23, 1787, in
which he says: "This Spanish ne-
gotiation is in a very ticklish situ-
ation. You have been already ap-
prised of the votes of seven States
last fall, for ceding the Mississippi
for a term of years. From sundry
circumstances it was inferred, that
Jay was proceeding under the
usurped authority. A late instruc-
tion to him to lay the state of the
negotiation before Congress, has dis-
covered that he has adjusted with
Gardoqui an article for suspending
the use of the Mississippi by the
citizens of the United States."

The above letters of Mr. Madison
had not been published when, in
1788, the Convention of Virginia
met to ratify or to reject the new
Constitution of the United States.
Otherwise they must have been
lions in his path. As it was, his
extreme desire to establish "a more
perfect Union" between the States,
and especially between the sections,

led him to put the best possible face
on the ugly features of this Missis-
sippi business, and to smooth down
the angry passions it had so natu-
rally excited in the Southern mind.
"The seven Northern States," said
Mr. Henry in that Convention, "are
determined to give up the Missis-
sippi." Mr. Madison replied, that it
was the design to cede it for only
thirty-five years, at the expiration
of which time Spain would, it was
believed, willingly restore it to the
United States. "Is it imagined,"
rejoined Henry, "that Spain will,
after a peaceable possession of thirty-
five years, give it up to you again?
Can credulity itself hope that the
Spaniards, who wish to have it
for that period, desire to clear the
river for you? What is it they
wish? To clear the river? For
whom? America saw the time
when she had the reputation of
common sense at least!"

PASSING AWAY.

Beautiful and bright are the morn-
ings which come to the young, and
hours of gladness follow, and thus
for successive years, until at length
a day comes, the rising of whose
sun was as bright as any that ever
preceded it, and yet, before its close,
an incident has occurred, almost un-
looked for as a gleam of lightning
in a cloudless sky. The unexpected
erease has been for the first time
noticed in the hitherto polished
forehead so faultlessly smooth, and
the unwelcome conviction flits
across the mind that youth is "pass-
ing away." A while later, and the
cords and veins begin to stand out
on the back of the hand, and we
instinctively draw it in, as if afraid
our friend might also notice that we
were "passing away."

Next, the hateful crow-foot dis-
figure the corners of the eyes; we
walk around an obstacle rather than
clear it at a bound; we let down the
bars rather than scale the fence; we
are not so hot for argument as we
once were; we rather sit in silence
than contend; we become less im-
compromising in our opinions; our
assertions are less dogmatic; our
inveectives less sweeping; we be-
come more considerate; more dis-
posed to "make allowances" for the
faults and foibles, and the crimes of
others, as if growing more in unison
with the sentiment:

"That mercy to another show
That mercy show to me!"

and as if we felt that to the "judg-
ment" we were "passing away." Then
again a tooth or two has fallen
out, and we instinctively take a
seat at the window, when about to
read the morning paper; we look
more for facts less for opinions; men's
characters are measured by their
profession; we are more anxious to
learn what men do than what they
say; and we consider what is in the
heart of greater importance than
what is in the head. In all our
judgments we are more deliberate
as we become more sensible that
there is less ability and less time
to correct mistakes, for that we are
"passing away."

The streets are now less full, and
so are the churches, of the "friends
of our old days; of whom in the
whirl of business we have regretful
thoughts, and feel of some one more
distinctly remembered, "O, how I
would like to see him again," or, as
to some other one, known to be
living, we determine we will write a
letter and talk of old times; and
make a thousand inquiries about
mutual classmates and friends; but
in another hour business engage-
ments crowd in, the letter is never
written; and the next we hear—"he
is dead." Then comes the feeling,
with an overwhelming force, that
we also are "passing away!" And
so we are, dear reader, but let it
our care, that while the physical
man is letting go its hold on this
mortal life, the spiritual shall grow
stronger day by day, rising above
the fogs and shackles of the mortal
frame preparatory to being dis-
engaged from it altogether; and at
the instant of its complete disen-
tanglement, the vision "the sub-
stance of things hoped for" so long
breaks in upon the ravished sight,
and we have "passed away"—to
Heaven!—Hall's Journal of Health.

Methodism in France and Swit-
zerland is on the increase. The
increase includes five local preach-
ers, 208 members, eight Sunday
Schools, fifty-three teachers, 434
scholars, and about 600 hearers,
the whole average of persons attend-
ing the ministry being 10,000. This
encouraging progress is due to
pastors which have broken out in
most of the circuits. The sixteenth
Conference of the Methodist Church
in the two countries was recently
held in Lausanne.

Montgomery District Meeting.

Mr. KERR.—This meeting was organized on Friday the 6th Sept., in Auburn. The introductory sermon, having been preached on Thursday night, by Rev. O. R. Blue.

Bishops Andrew and Wightman, presided alternately. The meeting was not so full as anticipated, in consequence of excessive rains. Every appointment in the District was represented. The usual committees were appointed. They met their responsibilities faithfully. The Presiding Elder and Pastors of the several stations and circuits, made full reports of their work, touching the general points, all of which were very encouraging. Congregations have increased in numbers, anxious to hear preaching—revivals at various points. The convictions were deep and striking—the membership greatly revived—many conversions, social meetings well attended, family religion on the increase, local ministry active—finances hopeful—a greatly increased interest in schools—the educational interests received the full attention of the meeting. The committee on education brought forward in several reports, the important interest of Tuskegee F. College and East A. College, showing clearly that they are entitled to the support and patronage of the church and country. Both are in session, under the management of able, efficient, and trustworthy faculties. The District meeting endorsed them fully by unanimous resolutions. A relief association, for the benefit of E. A. College was organized. A plan similar to Bishop Pierce's for Emory was adopted. Bro. D. Browder was elected President, G. C. Dillard Secretary, and M. Hurt Treasurer of the association.

The meeting resolved to raise the sum of \$300 to be used, in the education of one young man, for the ministry. The beneficiary to be selected from the district, by a committee of Pastors.

The discussions on the various reports and resolutions, were in fine taste and spirit. Several entertaining and instructive addresses were delivered before the meeting. The exercises of Saturday night were highly interesting, the occasion being an anniversary celebration of Auburn S. School. Bishop's Andrew, Wightman, and Elder Scott of Ga. preached during the meeting. One local deacon was ordained on Sunday, by Bishop Wightman. Rev. Jas. F. Dowdell, Bros. David Clifton, B. F. Howard, and William Lowther were elected lay representatives to the Annual Conference. Bros. John Lerearengen and Dr. R. Howard, Alternates. The meeting was pleasant, and highly instructive. All acknowledged increased favorable impressions of District meetings. The hospitality and Christian kindness on the part of the citizens of Auburn, was highly appreciated by the members of the meeting—for all which a vote of thanks was unanimously adopted. I send you the resolution adopted, and report of the Committee on "the support of the ministry," for publication.

W. LOWTHER, Sec'y.

[We insert an extract from the report of the committee on the Support of the Ministry. The whole report covers some thirteen pages.]

Many fail to discharge this duty because they do not make it a matter of individual conscience. When the claim is presented, covetousness instinctively flies to some selfish standard whereby to settle the question. Hence we so often hear men inquiring what others, richer than themselves, are paying, with the design of falling below them. They never ask what those pay, who are poorer than themselves, lest they should be ashamed of their own figures. How many ask "what is my proportion?" That is, we must equalize the burden by dividing it equally between all the membership. We have \$500 to raise from 100 members. That, say they, can be easily raised if each member will pay five dollars, and we are willing to stand our proportion. How few ever stand out

in their proper responsible individuality, and ask, "what ought I to pay?" "How much do I owe the Lord?" If every man would take this duty to the bar of his individual conscience, and forgetting everybody else, settle it there, we should often see what Paul witnessed in the churches of Macedonia, but what few have ever seen in these days, "praying us with much entreaty that we would receive the gift."

Another prominent cause of failure in this duty is, the want of rule or system. Men give from impulse, or from the pressure of public opinion, or according to the urgency of the Stewards, but rarely from any fixed rule or uniform system. Hence the irregular, spasmodic condition of all our church finances. The business of paying money for all religious purposes deserves to be conducted on sound business principles, and other things being equal, the man of order and system not only secures as much success as others, but he enjoys far more quietness and satisfaction.

The great rule laid down by the Apostle Paul in 1 Cor. xvi-2, is of universal and perpetual obligation, not only as the dictate of a sound mind, but because it comes to us with the authority of an inspired truth. Hear it; "Upon the first day of the week, let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him." Whatever difficulties may arise in the practical outworking of this direction, there can be no doubt of its obligation. Its spirit requires that we have a rule, that our contributions be rigidly proportional, "according as God hath prospered us," and that we make frequent settlements, no doubt with a view of laying aside from all risks of business, the Lord's per-centage of our gains.

He who rattles upon a system to regulate his giving, fights one great battle with selfishness, and but one. He who lives without system suffers from the conflict between conscience and covetousness over every demand that meets him.

But not unfrequently the burden of failure to meet the wants of the ministry lies at the door of those whose special duty it is, to see that those wants are met. I mean of course, the financial agents of the church and ministry, the stewards. If these are negligent of their duty, few churches will pay through other channels. If these are timid they will utterly fail to break through the indifference and selfishness, and covetousness that so thickly encrust many of the professed followers of a self-denying Saviour.

But far worse than these two faults combined is the curse of penuriousness in a steward. For whether right or wrong, many take the stewards as standards; and if penurious men, they not only come short in duty themselves, but they inevitably cause others to "withhold more than is meet."

If the principles herein set forth be correct, and if the causes assigned be the true grounds of failure, it remains that, the remedy for this acknowledged evil is:

That, the Church get light upon the duty itself, clear scriptural light; that measures be devised to remove the ignorance, and correct the improper views that so many hold; that we get the individual conscience enlisted; and then, that we pay by some rule that will at least approximate uniformity in its operation.

That, the stewards begin early in the year, and balance accounts at least quarterly; that they be examples of earnest perseverance in well-doing; that they be bold, as men acting under a divine warrant should be.

So shall we secure the blessing of Him who charged his people of old with robbery for withholding the tithes divinely ordained for the support of his priests, and who will curse the people that starve his ministers, by withholding from them that living which He has ordained.

The committee have been greatly encouraged by the reports from the several circuits and stations. We hope that light is dawning, that the people are being awakened to their

duty in this regard, and, that all the pecuniary obligations of the church will be fully met.

In conclusion, the committee recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution, as the presentation of a plan, which, so far as the observation and energies of the committee have extended, has been found the most efficient, and successful in providing for the support of the ministry, and expenses of the church.

Resolved, That this District Meeting recommend that, as early in the year as practicable, the Stewards of the respective stations and circuits, ascertain and assess the amount necessary to support the ministry and defray the other expenses of the church; that the next succeeding church meeting appoint a committee, who shall assess to each member his proportion of said amount according to his ability to pay, and that such assessment be handed to the Stewards to collect and disburse; and that, this amount be divided into, at least quarterly payments, and all collections and payments be made accordingly, so that, at the end of each quarter all the financial business of that quarter be closed.

DAVID CLOFTON, Chairman.
MOTLEY, FREEMAN, SNEAD, McKENZIE, Committee.

Resolved, That the report of Committee on Support of Ministry, be published in our Conference Organ, and be read in every church in the districts, by one of our Stewards.

ARCOLA District Meeting—Miss. Conference.

First District Meeting at Day's Church, St. Helena Parish, La. Arcola District, on the 24th August, 1867.

Meeting opened by reading of the Scriptures, singing, and prayer.

The reports from the different Circuits show a tolerable good state, no particular revivals, but in some places a growing interest in the cause of Christ.

The reports of Sunday-schools show considerable improvement, with increasing interest.

The reports of the finances of the district is backward, owing to the situation of the country and the fear of the destruction of the cotton crop, and the plan heretofore of paying at the close of the year. On motion the Stewards were advised to collect quarterly if possible, which is thought will work well.

The church literature is not circulated to any extent in the district on account of the defection in mail facilities, but with these improved there will be a large circulation.

The delegates to the Annual Conference at Natchez, Miss. Nov. 27th, 1867, are as follows:

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-------|
| E. L. Tarrar, L. P. | W. H. Hearty | Alt'n |
| E. D. Bennett | J. B. Goddard | |
| W. A. Tamer | E. W. Flowers | |
| John Powers | John Deaham | |

Minutes read and approved.

Adjourned.

JOS. NICHOLSON, President.

J. E. JACKERS, Secretary.

From the Southern Christian Advocate.

Comparative View of Methodism for Sixty Years.

BY DR. L. PIERCE.

There is no question of so much vital importance, to Wesleyan Methodism in America, as this one: Has Methodism, as a type of practical Christianity, fallen off in this type, or gained strength in the last sixty years? For on this ground alone, can Methodism, as a type of Christianity, be fairly tried. Well, I answer unequivocally, we have fallen off—fearfully fallen off. I prove this from the following facts:

In early times, I do not remember a single case of neglect of duty, in regard to Church relations. All felt bound to go right to work. And all did so. To take up daily their cross and follow Christ, was the motto of every man and woman, known to me, in all these pristine times of Methodism. Every body knew, that it was useless to try to smuggle into the Methodist Church, on any other foundation, than the General Rules. These were regarded then, as they really are, as the organic laws of Methodist fraternity. No one was conceived of as a Methodist, until he had freely and fully pitched his tent within these Wesleyan precincts. All were on hand always, when Church order and discipline required it.

Family worship was so universal, that I never knew a case where the head of a family ever presumed to

live in the Church, and live without family prayer. Female heads of families generally kept up family prayer. Indeed, the General Rules then made the observance of family prayer a condition of membership, as they did every other prescribed duty of Christian life.

And then the preachers kept the Church pure. And members were all taught to feel, that the Church was the jewel of ministerial care. And then the numerical value of a member was not estimated at all. No one paid anything as an evidence of Methodism or of piety. So that all estimates of the value of a member were made upon the basis of moral character, and of co-operation in the duties, considered not merely as pertinent to a Methodist, but as absolutely indispensable to a Methodist. There might have been some pretenders to Methodism, in those days, who dissembled for some carnal purpose, but my belief is they were few and far between. The truth is, no man was suffered to remain in the Methodist Church, and trample on its General Rules of Christian communion and spiritual holiness. The Methodist Church was a sanctuary.

The question of any falling off in the practical piety of the Methodist Church is therefore reduced to the simple question of fact, whether a Church, when considered as a Church, can be considered as pious, when perhaps a majority of its members live in the habitual neglect of most of the duties of Church fraternity, and also of the duty of family worship, as when those relations and duties were conscientiously and universally discharged? If it cannot, then the question is answered against us. I affirm this to be the difference between Methodists now and Methodists in the first half of my ministry.

There is a great deal of piety, in the Church even now, for which, let us give thanks and sing. But I make a great difference between the fact of piety in a Church, and a pious Church. It is in this that the odds is so much against us. The time has been within my days when the Methodist Church was a pious Church, and was so accredited. It is not so accredited now. Still we have credit for many pious and noble Christian members.

Before passing away from this momentous question, I state the following proposition as a true one: If a Church does not accumulate in moral working power, as it accumulates in numbers, wealth and learning, the signs of decline are already in it and upon it. Such growth is like obesity in men. While it increases in bulk, it decreases in strength. When I entered on my itinerancy in 1805, our numerical strength was about one hundred thousand, and it is my belief, that this hundred thousand held more prayer meetings, prayed more public prayers for the spread of religion, than is being done now by over five hundred thousand private members in the Church, South. I also affirm, that in those days of simple working Methodists, I never—to the best of my recollection—heard a member of the Church, coaxing up excuses to keep from attending these here-and-there prayer meetings. In those days, it was constantly occurring, that religion broke into some unexpected house away off, and immediately our warm-souled people would establish a prayer meeting there, and draw in the neighbors from the regions beyond; and, forthwith, there was laid the foundation of another Church.

And this they did, not merely as the circuit rider might have hoped; but they did it, because they had first given their own selves unto the Lord, and unto us—that is to the ministers of the Church, by the will of God. These Christian men did this, because they were constrained by the love of Christ. They did it because of the sacred sympathy this religion gave them, in the Saviour's dying love for souls. They did it, as a free will offering. But now every Bishop and Elder in the Church cannot get the same method of Church extension re-inaugurated, either by appointment or by urgent entreaty. The reason is, because the religion capable to sustain such work, is not now in the Church. It is folly for you, my brethren, to hoodwink yourselves on this point. It is not among us, as once it was. To try to persuade yourselves up to that point, is a dangerous tampering, both with sight and conscience. Our true duty is to ascertain the cause of this regular influx of moral evil among us, and of this fearful drainage of our once spiritual communion with God. This done, and the proper preventive used, and Methodism will again become the great moral power in the world. Let it drift on, and it will become a religious marsh, enticing many to settle about it—as the marsh will abound with flowers—but its distillations will be a slow, religious poison.

The question now is, to what cause as original and principal shall

we charge this falling off from primitive Methodist Christian consistency. There is in my opinion but one original inlet of evil into any Church that ever stood upon as broad a foundation of moral discipline as the Wesleyan Methodist Church did in its organization and so long as its organic rules were regarded by its members and enforced by its pastors. This original cause of decline in such a Church is the failure of discipline. It is in all cases true, that the law is not made for the righteous. Discipline in the Church would only be a thing of story if it were not for the disobedient. But when these arise, discipline is the only safeguard of the Church—and the sooner it is apprehended to, the better it will be for both parties—the Church and the offender. All the history of the Church will prove that in this case it is eminently true, that delay is dangerous. At least we may declare it so. Our history and the observation of our aged ministers prove this fact clearly, that preaching against worldly excesses is utterly unavailing. No good is ever done until the issue of membership is made upon the law of membership. And then, it is wonderful how few ever madly fly off.

I assume therefore, that whatever we have lost, in the way of moral and spiritual Church character and power, we have lost by failure in the exercise of discipline, at the right time and in the right way. No Church, organized upon such principles and godly policies as our Church was, can ever materially fail or run down except in one way, and that is by the neglect of its pastors to keep up its strong enclosure of moral discipline. It is grievous to me to make the charge, but I do make it. The preachers holding the pastoral office, even if they are blameless as to entrance of evil into the Church—which they hardly ever are, because the shakiness seen in their administration rather invites to loose living—are always blameable in the cases of its continuance, unless it is unknown to them. It is not worth while to plead—the case will not sustain a defence. The preacher in charge is the guilty agent in all these cases of neglected discipline. He need not say a word about his fears, and especially about his belief, that his Church will not stand up to him. He is the traitor himself. He either feels himself unable to conduct the case understandingly, which is the fact to a fearful extent, and leads to shuffling, or else the pastor himself is at heart opposed to disciplining the members for such small indulgences. It is even now said, that we have some of these illustrious tinkers on Methodist policy. If so, I sincerely hope they will be seized with a strong Brazilian appetite, and satiate it with a speedy realization.

But to the point. I say, there is not a Methodist Church in Georgia that will interfere with you in the exercise of discipline, against any disorderly walking member, if you proceed right against the case; and if there are any amongst us, who really feel distrustful of their own capacity to take care of the Church in its law, as well as in its gospel, I earnestly advise and entreat every one of them to get out if the way.

Little as we may think of it, it is an act of more awful daring to come into command on this precious Old Ship of Zion, without proper skill in her management, than it would be to attempt to steer a vessel, freighted with human passengers, round Cape Hatteras, with an acknowledged ignorance in nautical matters.

I will be fair in my dealing. I think it very certain, God calls many to entreat others to do their duty, who were never called to make them do their duty, by force of law. And I will now say, that we have done ourselves both harm and discredit for years past in trying to make preachers and pastors of men God only called to exhort. And so now are we injuring Christ's Church from year to year, by a hopeless effort to make every man a pastor, whom we have concluded God has called to preach—thus ignoring, as a practical question, the fact that while God seems to call all who are to be engaged in the perfecting of the saints, as in one common mass, yet are they called to the exercise of different functions. We have almost been guilty of the body, and of the blood of the Church, in our strange indifference to the pastoral office and duties. And we must look into this ministerial function, at our next Annual Conferences. And if I shall be true, either by confession or by proof, that we have on hand a lot of preachers, so utterly unpractical that they are afraid to undertake to put the Church back upon its primitive practical basis—in as far as a pure spiritual godliness is demanded—let them be retired, or used as mere helpers in the work. They may belong, in the order of God, to the work of evangelists, or even of teachers; but it is pastors we need now, and we must have them. And they must act at once, or our glorious old Church is swamped.

All fear of difficulty in enforcing discipline may be dismissed, as there is no one whose opposition will oppose you in the enforcement of discipline if you do it with head upon what you are doing. Don't go into the work, you know what you are doing. There is no need of any Church-meetings wisely given in the chapter on the members, will keep you on ground.

There was a time, when kept the preacher advised that walked disorderly and not be reproved, and the forthwith settled. The this prompt notice of offense been a source of great mischief our Church. Preachers have still with conviction that al disorder was here and festering into gangrene Church, but as no one complaint—these old faithful nels being all out of service made no effort to bring persons to account until these irregularities, which first were mere accidents, by this policy, a sort of evil in the Church, and it was ing hoped by the offenders these worldly pleasures were pretty much to the will of our bers. I say, this desiderata the Church, can be filled upon legitimate use of Church-meetings It is your place, my dear brethren, to demand a report standing of your Church men. And if there be any reports of der or of disobedience to the and orders of the Church, your committee of three to into the truth or falsehood report, and proceed accordingly and many of these frolicsome people will come to order, another case of it will ever Those that intend to do please will not join a Church discipline disallows these living and whose faithful enforce that discipline.

I tell you, my brethren, the pastors are the original cause the Church defection and Nothing but discipline ere of internal corruption began after that corruption began in from external worldly To expect to preach it out more than a subterfuge for negligence. Discipline is Church's reliance. And it is in our hands; and if the suffers for want of discipline are both the prime and the causes in the mischief. else can exercise discipline your field but yourself will not. You cut off this stream from the Church, own accord. No one ever you to do it. Neither can one make you do it. I tell as far as the Church is either suffering or dying for want of line, it is no indolent pastors are at the bottom of it. do our duty, in this important or we will scatter the sheep.

This has been my opinion time; but not having been myself for many years, I feel my brethren might judge me ly. But now again I am a I can—not only continue truly say—we pastors. I that if I leave my charge in der, it is not chargeable upon lyan Methodism as an element of it, neither upon discipline of the Church, ted to me for the present Methodism intact—but it is able upon me, as a negligent I tell you, the Church—Church—is ready for re looking for it, longing for the Church. All these irregular novators are not of the Church or were of it. Methodism owned them—never will own They are a class of foreigners must come in or get out line is our test oath. Bring to it at once. You are the trustee of Methodism as it is. You can preserve it, ruption if will. No one within your charge, while the key. You must do it, the blame and the shame of ing it. Woo be to the who hold the office and let rot among the flock, and official effort to dispel it interference.

The Protestants in Egypt ed largely by the faithful missionaries of the Unitarian Church, are severe persecution from the Patriarch, who avows his to crush Protestantism. had the Christians bastinadoed and excommunicated, read Protestant Books, attended schools, or have anything to them, and has burnt many books. It is to be hoped Viceroy of Egypt, who has fore granted many favors missionaries, but who, it is authorized these cruel present may, during his present Western Europe, learn a religious liberty and toleration

From the Saturday Review.

FOOLISH VIRGINS.

The heroines of the London season—the fillies, we mean, who have been entered for the great matrimonial stakes, and have been mentioned in the betting—have, by this time, exchanged the fast pleasures of the town for the rapid pastimes of the country. We do not, of course, concern ourselves with those poor simple girls who only repeat the lives and morals of old-fashioned English homes, and who are too respectable and too modest to be pointed at as the girls of the season. We speak of the fast sisterhood only. After three months of egregious dissipation they enter daily upon the next stage of their regular yearly alternations. Three months of headlong folly are succeeded by three months of deadly *ennui*. Action and reaction are always equal. The pains and weariness of moral exuberance arise in nice proportion to the passion of the debauch. It is a dismal hour when we look on the withered leaves of last night's garland. The lovely and unlovely beings who are now living depressed days far from Belgrave and the Row have, it is true, but joyless orgies to look back upon. Their pleasures gave, but a pinchbeck joviality after all, were but a thin lacker spread over mercenary cares and heart-aching jealousies—not the jealousies of passion, but the nipping vulgar vexation with which a shopkeeper trembles lest a customer should go to his rival over the way. Still there was excitement—the excitement of outdoing a rival in shamelessness of apparel, in reckless abandon of manner, in the unblinking tolerance of impudent speech, in all the other elements of ignoble casino-emulation. Above all, there was the tickling excitement of knowing that all this was in some sort clandestine; that, ostensibly, and on the surface, things looked as if they were all exhibiting human nature at its stateliest, most dignified and most refined pitch. The consciousness that the thin surface only conceals some of the worst elements of character in full force and activity must give a pleasantly stinging sensation to an acutely cynical woman. However, this is all over for a time. For a time the half-dressed young Maenads of the season will be found clothed and in their right minds. And what sort of a right mind is it? We know the kind of preparation which they have had for the business of the season, for—flirting, husband-hunting, waiting, dressing so as to escape the regulations of the police, and the rest. For this their training has been perfect. But wise men agree that education should comprehend training for all the parts of life equally—for pleasure not less than for business, for hours of relaxation as well as for hours of strain and pressure, for leisure just as much as for active occupation. Education is supposed to arm us at every point. Nobody in this world was ever perfectly educated. Everybody has at least one side on which he is weak, one quarter where temptations are either not irresistible, or else are not recognized as alluring to what is wrong. But we all know that training, though never perfect, can make the difference between a decently right and happy life and a bad, corrupt half-life, or no life. What does training do for the nimble-footed young beauties of the London ball-room? It makes them nimble-footed, we admit. And what else?

The root-idea of the training of girls of the uppermost class in this country is perhaps the most absolutely shameless that ever existed anywhere out of Circassia or Georgia. It puts clean out of sight the notion that women are rational beings as well as animals, or that they are destined to be the companions of men, who are, or ought to be, also something more than animals. It takes mind into account only as an occasionally useful accident of body. The mind ought to be developed a little, and in such a way as to make the body more piquant and attractive. Like the candle inside a Chinese lantern, it may serve to light up and show to advantage the pretty devices outside. But the outside is the important thing, and the inside only incidentally. Insipidity of mind is perhaps a trifle objectionable, because there are a few young men of property, who dislike insipidity, and who, therefore, might be lost from the toils in consequence. It is a crocheted and eccentricity in a man to want a wife with a bright mind, but since there are such persons, it is just as well to pay a slight attention to the

mind in odd moments when one is not engaged upon the more urgent business of the body. You don't know what may happen, and it is possible that the most eligible part of a season may dislike the idea of taking a female idiot to wife. Still, it would be absurd to change the entire system of upbringing for our girls merely because here and there a man has a distaste for a fool.

The majority of men are incapable of gauging power of intellect and fineness of character. But the veriest blockhead and simpleton who ever lounged in a doorway or lipped in Pall Mall can tell a fine woman when he sees her, and is probably able to find pleasure and hope in the spectacle. It is these blockheads and simpletons who this set the mode. They fix the standard of fashionable female education. Education, or the astounding modern conception of it, means preparation of girls for the marriage market. If a girl does not get well married, it were better for her and for her mother also if she had never been born, or had been cast with a millstone round her neck into the sea. Whom she marries—whether a man old enough to be her father, whether a pattern of imbecility, whether a man of a notoriously debauched character—this matters not a jot. Only let him have money. This being the conception of marriage, and marriage being the aim of all sagacious upbringing, as most men unhappily are more sure to take on their animal than on their rational side, it is perfectly natural that you should strive to bring up a worthy family of attractive young animals. If the idea which, even at its best, would be so deplorably imperfect, were rationally carried out, still it would not be so absolutely pestilent and debasing as it is. Physical education, rightly practised, is a fine and indispensable process in right living. If the system had for its end the rearing of really robust and healthy creatures, it would mean something. On the contrary, however, anybody who makes a tour through fashionable rooms in the season may see that, in a vast quantity of cases, the heroines of the night are just as sorry off in bodily stamina as they are for intellectual ideas and interests.

Here we again encounter the fundamental blunder, that it is only the outside about which we need concern ourselves. Let a woman be well dressed (or judiciously undressed), have bright eyes, a whitish skin, rounded outlines, and that suffices. All this a wise English mother will certainly secure, just as a wise Chinese woman will take care to have tiny feet, plucked eyebrows, and black finger-nails. If you go into a nursery you will see the process already at work. The little girl, who would fain exercise her young limbs by manifold sprawlings and rushings hither and thither, and single combats with her brethren, is tricked out in ribbons and gay frocks, and bid sit still in solemn decorum. With every year of her growth this principle of attention to outside trickeries and fineries is more rigidly pursued. Less and less every year are the nerves and muscles, the restless activities of arms and legs, exercised and made to purvey new vigor to the life. The blood is allowed to grow stagnant. The life of the woman, even as a mere animal, becomes poor and morbid and artificial. By dint of much attention and many devices, the outside of the body is maintained comely in the eyes of people whose notions of comeliness are thoroughly artificial and sophisticated. But how can there be any health with high eating, little exercise, above all with the mind left absolutely vacant of all interests? The Belgravian mother does not even understand the miserable trade she has chosen. She is as poor a physical trainer as she is poor morally and intellectually.

The truth is that in a human being, even from the physical point of view, it is rather a dangerous thing to ignore the intellect and the emotions. Nature resents being ignored. If you do not cultivate her, she will assuredly avenge herself. If you do not get wheat out of your piece of ground, she will abundantly give you tares. And there can be no other rule expressly invented for the benefit of fashionable young women. Their moral nature, if nobody ever taught them to keep an eager eye upon it, is soon overgrown, either with flaunting poison plants, or at best with dull gray moss. The parent dreams that the daughter's mind is all

swept and garnished. Lo, there are seven or any other number of devils that have entered in and taken possession, more or less permanent. The human creature who has never been taught to take an interest in what is right and wholesome will, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, take an interest in what is wrong and unwholesome. You cannot keep minds in a state of vacuum. A girl, like anybody else, will obey the bent of the character which has been given, either by the education of design or the more usual education of mere accidental experience. Everything depends, in the ordinary course of things, upon the general view of the aims and objects of life which you succeed, deliberately or by hazard, in creating. A girl is not taught that marriage has grave moral and rational purposes, itself being no more than a means. On the contrary, it is always figured in her eyes as an end, and as an end scarcely at all connected with a moral and rational companionship. It is, she fancies, the gate to some sort of paradise, whose mysterious joys are not to be analyzed. She forgets that there are no such swift-coming spontaneous paradises in this world, where the future can never be any more than the child of the present, indelibly stamped with every feature and line of its parent. This castle-building, however, is harmless. If it does not strengthen, still it does not absolutely impoverish or corrupt characters. Of some castle-building, one cannot say so much. Character is assuredly corrupted by avaricious dreams of marriage as a road to material opulence and luxury. There is, indeed, no end to the depraved broodings which may come to an empty and undirected mind. If the emotions and the intellect are not tended and trained, they will run to an evil and evil-propagating seed. Rooted and incurable frivolity is the best that can come of it; corruption is the worst.

People madly suppose that going to church, or giving an occasional blanket to a sick old woman, will suffice to implant a worthy conception of the aims of life. At this moment, some mothers are perhaps believing that the dull virtue of the country will in a few days redress the balance which had been too much discomposed by the rush and whirl of the town. As if one strong set of silly interests and emotions could be effaced at will by simple change of scene, without substitution of new interests and emotions. Excess of frivolous excitement is not repaired or undone by excess of mere blankness and nothingness. The earnestness of the virtue of the village girl is as noxious as the whirl of the mercenary and little virtues of the season. Teach young women from their childhood upwards that marriage is their single career, and it is inevitable that they should look upon every hour which is not spent in promoting this sublime end and aim as so much subtracted from life. Penetrated with unwholesome excitement in one part of their existence, they are penetrated with killing *ennui* in the next. If mothers would only add to their account of marriage as the end of a woman's existence—which may be right or it may not—a definition of marriage as an association with a reasonable and reflective being, they would speedily effect a revolution in the present miserable system. To the business of finding a husband a young lady would then add the not less important business of making herself a rational person, instead of a more or less tastefully decorated doll with a passion for a great deal of money. She might awaken to the fact, which would at first startle her very much no doubt, that there is a great portion of a universe outside her own circle and her own mind.

This simple discovery would of itself effect a revolution that might transform her from being an insipid idiot into a tolerably rational being. As it is, the universe to her is only a collection of rich bachelors in search of wives, and of odious rivals who are contending with her for one or more of these too wary prizes. All high social aims, like broad humanizing ways of surveying life, are unknown to her, or else appear in her eyes as the worship of Mumbo Jumbo appears in the eyes of a philosopher. She thinks of nothing except her private affairs. She is indifferent to politics, to literature, in a word, to anything that requires thought. She reads novels of a kind, because novels are all about love, and love had once

something to do with marriage, her own peculiar and absorbing business. Beyond this her mind does not stir. Any more positively gross state one cannot imagine. There are women who are by accident more degraded physically. *Mutatis mutandis*, there are none more degraded, morally and intellectually, than those whose minds are constantly bent upon marriage at all costs, and with anybody, however decrepit, however silly, and however evil, who can make a settlement.

From the Southern Review.

THE PROUD HIDALGO—Pleasures of Romanos.

As I was thus wandering from door to door, and thinking that charity had flown to the skies, I met an esquire who was walking the streets in handsome attire, well combed, and his gait and carriage grave and imposing. I looked at him and he at me: "Boy," said he, "are you looking for a master?" Yes, señor, I replied. "Follow me, then," he said. "Heaven is bountiful to you in sending you to me." I followed him at once, giving thanks in my heart, for he seemed the very master I was in search of. It was in the morning when I met him, and he made me follow him through a great part of the city. We passed the places where they sell bread and other provisions, and I was every moment expecting that he would load me with some of them, as it was the time when people usually provide for the day's wants; but he passed all these things with a steady pace. In this way he kept on until the clock struck eleven, when he entered the principal church, with me behind him, and heard mass with great apparent devotion. When the service was over, he left the church and turned at a rapid pace down a lower street. I was delighted to see that he had no occasion to look for provisions, concluding that my new master was a man who laid in supplies by the quantity, that our dinner was all ready, and that he was now hastening to it with an appetite as sharp as my own. By this time the clock struck one, and we reached a house before which my master stopped, and, throwing the skirt of his cloak over his left shoulder, he drew a key from his sleeve and opened the door. The entrance was dark and gloomy, but within were a small court and tolerable rooms. We entered one of these, and he took off his cloak, and having satisfied himself that my hands were clean, we shook and folded it, he then laid it upon a bench, having first carefully blown off all the dust. Next, taking a seat upon the same bench, he questioned me very minutely as to whence I came, and what brought me to Toledo, which I answered more at length than was quite agreeable to me, as I thought it rather time for setting the table and putting on the dinner, than for going in to such particulars. When I had given him a full account of myself, he remained silent awhile, and my heart began to sink within me, for it was now about two o'clock, and he gave no sign of appetite. It struck me, besides, that I heard no sound of any living creature in the whole house, nor was there to be seen chair, dresser, shelf, table, nor chest—in a word, it was like a place bewitched. Presently he said to me, "Have you had anything to eat?" No, señor, I replied, for it was not yet eight o'clock when I met your worship. "Although it was early, I had already breakfasted," he said, "and when I have once eaten, I touch no more until night; so do without as well as you can, and by-and-by we will have supper." To this he added some truly philosophical reflections on the beauty of temperance and the brutishness of gluttony. "When I heard this," continues Lazaro, "I leaned myself against the door-post, and drew from my bosom some pieces of bread which I had remaining of what I had begged. When my master saw this, he said: 'Come here, boy; what are you eating?' I drew near him and showed the bread: he took one piece, the best and biggest of three that I had, and said: 'Pon my life, this seems to be good bread.' Is it good? I asked. 'Faith, it is,' said he. 'Where did you get it?' Was it made by clean hands?' That is more than I know, I answered. 'It is most savoury bread, indeed,' said he, and commenced to devour his piece as ravenously as I did the others.

Their sleeping accommodations were on a par with this sumptuous repast, and in the morning, as soon as it was light, we arose, and my master began to clean and dust hose and doublet, coat and cloak, and then dressed himself leisurely and much to his satisfaction. I gave him water for washing, he combed himself and put on his belt with his sword, saying: "If you only knew what a piece of stuff this is! I would not sell it for a mark of gold. Of all the blades Antonio ever

made, none take such an edge as this." He then drew it from the scabbard, and trying the edge, said: "I will undertake to shear through a pack of wool with it." He next buckled his belt, hung a rosary of large beads to it, and went out, walking with an erect body and a stately pace, sometimes carrying the skirt of his cloak over his shoulder and sometimes under his arm, and placing his right hand upon his hip, so that any one who had not known him, would have supposed him a near kinsman of the Count of Arcos, or, at the very least, his chamberlain. Blessed be Heaven, I said to myself, that when it gives the disease, it also bestows the remedy! Who, seeing this master of mine, so well contented with himself, would not suppose that he supped well last night, slept in a good bed, and, early as it is, has had a plentiful breakfast already? Who would believe that this stately gentleman ate nothing all day yesterday but the crust of bread that his servant had carried in his bosom a day and a night? How many such are scattered about the world, who, for the sake of that wretched thing they call their honor, endure miseries that they would not suffer for the welfare of their souls!

Lazaro, left in charge of the empty house, is compelled by hunger to go out and beg some broken victuals. In the evening his master returns, stately and serene as ever, and reports that he has already dined. "I took my seat at the end of the bench," says Lazaro, "and taking out my scraps and crusts, began to eat, stealthily watching my unlucky master, who never took his eyes from my jacket-skirt which I was using for a plate. My Heaven have compassion on me as I had on him, for I knew what he was suffering, having often endured the like myself. I was in doubt whether I should ask him to join me, for as he had said that he had already dined, I was afraid he would not accept my invitation. My doubts were soon put to rest, for coming to my side, he said: 'I assure you, Lazaro, that I never saw a man eat with so much grace as you do, and no one can see you eat without getting an appetite, though he had none before.' Not a doubt of it, I thought, and added aloud: 'Señor, good bread make a good workman. This bread is of the finest quality, and this cow's heel so well cooked and seasoned, that no one can resist its flavor. 'Cow's heel is it?' said he. 'To my palate that is the greatest daintiness in the world, and no pleasant half so relishing.' Please you to try it then, said I, handing him one, with three or four of the whitest pieces of bread. He seated himself at my side, and began to eat with avidity, gnawing every bone closer than any hound. Presently he said: 'With good sauce, this is a matchless dish.' Of all sauces, I said to myself, you are eating it with the best. 'Upon my word,' he added, 'I relish it as much as if I had not eaten a mouthful to day.' I could safely take my oath of that, I thought.

In this way we spent eight or ten days, that sinner going every morning to parade the streets with the same grave and dignified carriage, leaving me, his poor jackal, to provide for him.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON DIVORCE.—At the recent Episcopal Diocesan Convention in Chicago, the following action was taken with reference to marriage and divorce:

Rev. Clinton Locke, of the committee on that part of the Bishop's address concerning marriage and divorce, submitted a report completely in accordance with the views set forth in the address of the Bishop, and recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the deputies representing this diocese in the next General Convention be instructed to procure by general canon law, with suitable qualifications, a prohibition of the use of the marriage service of the Church in cases where either party contemplating marriage shall have been previously divorced by the civil law, on grounds other than that of adultery; and also procure a rule of duty to be followed by clergymen whose services are thus applied for in ascertaining the facts bearing upon such prohibition.

The report was concurred in and the resolution adopted:

Dr. Henry C. Shaw, in an article in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, on "Foreign Bodies in the Ear," says that in his experience he has taken from the ear beans, cotton, slate-pencils, peas, maggots, cockroaches, beads, glass, crockery, shells, paper, pins, ivory, teeth of combs, stones and seeds.

A GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO THE ROMANISTS.—A magnificent Roman Catholic Cathedral is going up on Fifth Avenue, New York. It is to cost 15,000 people, and will cost over a million of dollars. It is built on real estate leased by the city to the Romanists for ninety-nine years, at the rate of one dollar a year!!

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1867.

To SUBSCRIBERS.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

BISHOP McTYMIRE: The Bishop is expected here this week on his way to the East Texas Conference. His many friends wait to give him a hearty welcome. We hope that he will so arrange it as to spend a Sabbath with us. He has had the yellow fever.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.—This Methodist College is entitled to the patronage of our people because, in addition to many other excellent points, it has been in constant and successful working order for many years. The severe test of time has been applied to it, and to-day the College shows at its fiftieth session as much vigor as at any previous part of its history. It is located in a fertile and healthy region of Mississippi—seven miles east of Canton. The Rev. W. L. C. Hunnicutt, A. M., presides over it, and is aided by a corps of able Professors. See advertisement for terms.

SARAH D. LENZ.

We are sorry to announce that the wife of Bro. Lenz, the Preacher appointed to the Sarapar Street German Church, died on yesterday of the yellow fever. She was sick one week. Bro. L. and his wife arrived here from Baltimore three weeks ago. This is one of many heart-rending incidents which mark the progress of the present Epidemic. A more extended notice of this excellent Christian lady will be given hereafter.

New Orleans Daily Mortuary Report.

Dr. Dirmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health, furnishes the following daily report of deaths in the city, beginning with Aug. 12th, at 6 A. M.:

| Date | Yellow Fever. | Cholera. | Other Diseases. | Total. |
|---------|---------------|----------|-----------------|--------|
| Aug. 12 | 2 | 0 | 26 | 28 |
| 13 | 5 | 1 | 27 | 33 |
| 14 | 6 | 1 | 31 | 37 |
| 15 | 2 | 1 | 22 | 25 |
| 16 | 1 | 1 | 33 | 35 |
| 17 | 5 | 2 | 20 | 27 |
| 18 | 6 | 2 | 31 | 39 |
| 19 | 12 | 0 | 22 | 34 |
| 20 | 11 | 2 | 19 | 32 |
| 21 | 10 | 0 | 23 | 33 |
| 22 | 4 | 0 | 23 | 27 |
| 23 | 7 | 1 | 19 | 27 |
| 24 | 19 | 1 | 29 | 49 |
| 25 | 14 | 1 | 17 | 32 |
| 26 | 15 | 1 | 22 | 38 |
| 27 | 14 | 0 | 22 | 36 |
| 28 | 15 | 0 | 22 | 37 |
| 29 | 20 | 0 | 27 | 47 |
| 30 | 26 | 0 | 25 | 51 |
| 31 | 22 | 1 | 19 | 42 |
| Sept. 1 | 17 | 0 | 18 | 35 |
| 2 | 39 | 1 | 22 | 62 |
| 3 | 25 | 0 | 29 | 54 |
| 4 | 26 | 0 | 16 | 42 |
| 5 | 44 | 0 | 23 | 67 |
| 6 | 30 | 0 | 24 | 54 |
| 7 | 43 | 0 | 23 | 66 |
| 8 | 49 | 0 | 17 | 66 |
| 9 | 51 | 1 | 26 | 78 |
| 10 | 42 | 0 | 18 | 60 |
| 11 | 67 | 1 | 18 | 86 |
| 12 | 61 | 1 | 27 | 89 |
| 13 | 43 | 0 | 21 | 64 |
| 14 | 41 | 0 | 25 | 66 |
| 15 | 52 | 0 | 27 | 79 |
| 16 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 80 |
| 17 | 68 | 0 | 34 | 102 |
| 18 | 46 | 0 | 24 | 70 |
| 19 | 55 | 0 | 37 | 92 |

The lady who gave Mr. Spurgeon £20,000 to erect an orphanage has since ordered her plate to be sold for the same object; and Mr. Spurgeon asserts that the donor has thereby "set an example to all believers who have surplus and unsold gold and silver which ought to be put to a better use than lying wrapped up in a box."

YELLOW FEVER.

This dread disease is creeping over Southern Texas. In addition to Galveston, Houston, Lavaca, and Corpus Christi, it is fatal in Hempstead, Navasota, Milican, Bryan, Chappell Hill, Brenham, Lagrange, Huntsville and Alleyton. The Charitable Association of Houston is extending all the aid in their power to these towns. They require money, physicians and nurses to send them. Col. O'Connell, commander of the post at Houston, and family are all sick of the prevailing epidemic—all promise to recover.

Incidents of the most touching kind transpire daily in this city, and mark the track of the Destroyer. Youths who have been raised here, and children born here, are among its victims. In some instances, the parents and larger children of a family have died, while the younger ones have lived only to find shelter in an orphan asylum, or in the family of some kind stranger. Maybe in two short weeks a happy home has been made forever desolate. Only sons, the sole support of widowed mothers, have in one mysterious hour passed away, and carried with them into the grave every pleasure and hope of life. Holy men and women, whose influence and presence the world could ill afford to lose, have gone with their sweet light to the land that is afar off where the King sits, while we are left in tears and darkness. Our Sunday Schools have yielded their tribute to the swelling stream, but thank God, from its dark bosom, strong words in tones of peaceful triumph have been spoken by them—for out of their mouths He hath "ordained praise."

The changeable character of Yellow Fever is one of its most fearful characteristics; Each epidemic differing quite essentially from previous types of the same disease; therefore, requiring different treatment. This year congestion of the brain is in many cases its disposition, while in others, there is a decided typhoid tendency. Previous to 1853 to have been born here was a sufficient guarantee of escape. Not so now: consequently a very large number of children have been sick with it. Parents who have whole families yet unacclimated await with indescribable solicitude its approach.

One never becomes reconciled to a disease which can be avoided as certainly as we may avoid encountering a tiger or a lion. To be out of the infected region, or to go out of it, in time, is to escape it. This is not the case so much with cholera or with most other diseases; they may be contracted anywhere. To think that a friend might have gone away from death but did not, adds greatly to the grief of the bereaved. With many, alas! it was not possible to go away, their poverty became the shadow of death, and deprived them of all escape.

The boundless charity of New Orleans can only be known in a season of epidemic. In no place are the wants of the poor and sick so readily and freely met. Not with money merely, but with such nursing and watchful attention as no spot, we suppose, in the world can surpass. To justly appreciate the extent of this true kindness, one must pass through an ordeal like the present. May the Lord remember this kindness in that day! The visitation of ten days sickness will oftentimes strip a family of its last cent; by the funeral expenses in burying one or two of its members—the arrest of all income—a slow recovery—or may be the father himself is taken away. How many calls and blessed opportunities are here offered those who have any means to do good, to invest in a heavenly way hundreds, or, if they desire, thousands of dollars! Never does money seem more precious for what is its true value than among those who have escaped from the very jaws of death with life only. "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." James i. 27.

The Howard Association and kindred societies provide during sickness; but when that terminates they do not either bury, or relieve the sometimes severe result of abject want. Their offices are properly limited to the sick room. The wide field of human distress, cannot be wholly occupied by one organization, nor should be. Neither was it intended by the Father of Mercies that our care for the orphan should be farmed out, and be discharged by orphan asylums. We need the orphan and widow fully as much as they do us. We need them at our table, and in our homes, for they are the representatives of the Saviour. We need them to break down our selfishness, to arrest our fast growing covetousness, to keep open the avenues of the soul, to soften our hearts, to remind us of the possible future of our own hearths, to keep the fountains of our own tears from drying up; our children need them that they may not grow hard and ignorant of the strong claims of a common humanity, and a common salvation, and of their duty to Him who has said "in as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these ye have done it unto me." One orphan sitting at our table will do more for us and ours in the sight of God, than the angel can that sits at the gate of Paradise.

MIXED SCHOOLS.

The Board of School Directors still lives. The Council first elected a new Board consisting in part of 10 negroes: that being irregular in legislative form failed. Next it reelected the city ordinance which appointed the Board: this will probably be found to be beyond their jurisdiction, as these schools are part of the State System of Public Schools which exists independently of the will of the Council. The question is now before the Court.

Every man who is opposed to the social Africanization of the South is interested in the decided stand of this Board against the fanatical politicians who, to please negroes and hold office, are ready to debase themselves and their children. We do not doubt that this firmness will prevent the destruction of the Public School System, at least until help can be had from the commanding General.

It has ascertained the condition of all the colored schools now opened in the city. An elaborate report from them and their teachers demonstrates that it is not the wish of the negroes themselves that their children should be taught in the same rooms with white children. The exception to this wish comes from the saffron-colored people, that is, "negroes who are not white."

Miss Clarkson, (white) teacher of a Bureau Colored School:

Thinks that it would be unwise to mix colored and white children in the same schools. In her opinion the colored people themselves do not desire it. Many of the parents of the children attending her school requested her when it was rumored that the public schools would be thrown open to all, to confine her school exclusively for colored children, saying that they did not wish their children to go to school with white children, and assuring her of a continuance of their patronage, and that they would endeavor to pay the tuition fee heretofore charged. Is of the opinion, formed from her intercourse with the parents of her pupils, that none of the colored people except those actively engaged in politics, and those so near white that they are unwilling to associate exclusively with colored persons and thereby acknowledge their race, desire their children to be mixed with whites in the same schools. Is also of the opinion that the said mixture would be to the disadvantage of both races.

Miss North, formerly an assistant teacher in Live Oak School, now teaching colored school on Craps street, advises separate schools for colored children. Says colored parents generally desire it.

Mr. J. H. Collins, Principal of a Bureau School has consulted generally on the subject, with parents of his pupils, and finds them rejoiced to learn that it is proposed to establish public schools for their children. They all desire separate schools. When it was announced among them that the public schools would, on re-opening, be thrown open to all, and the schools under the bureau consequently closed, a petition signed by upwards of three hundred parents, was presented to him requesting him to continue his school, and assuring him of a continuance of their patronage; and that they would try to pay him a salary than have their children go to mixed schools.

Mr. Collins, from his experience as a teacher of colored youth, and from his intercourse with their parents, does not think it advisable to mix white and colored

children in the same school; and is confident that the colored people generally, outside of politicians and very light mulattoes, do not themselves desire it. Mr. Collins is a Northern man.

Mrs. Williams, (colored) teaches forty children under supervision of the Bureau. Mrs. W. thinks that white and colored children should not mix in the same school—has noticed "distinction made in her school even between the light-colored and black."

Mr. Francis Cote teaches 95 day pupils, and 20 night, (boys and girls). Mr. Cote says that when he started this school, it was mixed—there was no distinction on account of color—he had fifty pupils, about half being white and half black. He could not keep up this plan, the pupils were always fighting and cursing each other. He then kept them in separate rooms, and although they were not dismissed at the same time, yet they fought each other so he could not continue his school in this manner. He is of opinion that it is impossible to keep up a school if pupils are mixed. He thinks it is better to keep them separate. He would not teach both colors in the same school. The whites who attended his school were mostly children of Frenchmen, few Italians. He pays \$50 rent. The premises are large enough to accommodate 150 pupils.

This testimony is but a part of the whole, but is quite sufficient to show who it is that wishes mixed schools.

No one can attribute the proposed policy of mixing black and white children together in Public Schools to an exuberant flow of benevolence in the present council, no more than the appointment of five or six colored men to be city aldermen of New Orleans, indicated statesmanship in General Sheridan. These acts must be classed with the election by the said Aldermen of the ten negroes to be city School Directors, and three negroes to be Assistant Recorders. They are all parts of the same Radical Policy, which, if unchecked will place the whole Government, North and South, in the hands of a large mass of stupid Southern negroes, and a small number of unprincipled white men. No matter how the elections go at the North, if they carry ten States, can that overcome the certain and unchangeable vote of the mass of Radical voters who will send from the South twenty Senators to the U. S. Senate?

Judge Therman, of Ohio, in a recent speech, states the truth, but does not seem to see that the North lies as much at the mercy of the negro vote as the South. He says: "What is this proposition of negro suffrage? It is nothing more or less than this, to subordinate ten States of this Union to the absolute control of the negro race, for, as far as I have seen, in every State in the South, under this registration device, there have been more negroes registered than white men. The white men are disfranchised, and the negroes are set to rule over them, and therefore, this is a proposition to surrender on-church of this Republic that is the work of the white man's hands and the white man's brain. This country that was discovered by white men, built up by white men, whose civilization is the work of white men, whose holy religion has been propagated by white men, that this white race shall all at once surrender its inheritance for less than a mass of potage, and put over it 700,000 of the most ignorant of the human race; isn't that simply a monstrous proposition; and this a race that never in recorded annals has maintained a civilized government? Civilized governments were found on this continent when it was first discovered; everywhere there have been civilized governments among men; but never in the world's history was there a civilized government of the negro race. I defy any man to point me out one. The only attempt that we have is at Hayti, for I don't speak of this little colony of Liberia, which is extremely small compared with the governments of the world. What has Hayti been? An island filled with anarchy and despotism; an island in which even the blacks and mulattoes cannot live peacefully together, and therefore the blacks have one end and the mulattoes the other. Look at Jamaica, look at Trinidad, look at any place where the experiment has been tried, and what has it been but a miserable failure? No advance in civilization, no increase in wealth; and shall we shut our eyes to all experience? But the white race, that always governed, is asked, all at once, to lay aside its manhood, lay down intellect, and that mission which God Almighty gave us, and surrender it to this negro race that never, anywhere, has proved capable of self-government. It is simply the most monstrous proposition that ever was made in the world, and when you couple that with the fact when they seek to put the white down, it not only becomes monstrous, but the most criminal proposition that ever a set of rulers made to any people."

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—Edwin Booth has made another application for the remains of his brother, pleading earnestly that his mother, being very aged, craves the dead body, that she may inter it, before she dies, near that of his distinguished father, who is buried near this city. The request was denied.

ATHENS OF EGEE HOMO AGAIN.—The London Spectator announces, "by authority," that the authorship of Egge Homo belongs to Mr. Seeley, Professor of Latin in the London University, and son of Mr. Seeley, the Low Church publisher of Fleet street, himself also an author of some celebrity.

Very truly, J. E. BRADLEY,
Bayou Mallet, St. Landry Parish, La., Sept. 5, 1867.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

We have received by last Steamer several letters from Belize, for publication, but as they are but a repetition of the articles recently published, we do not insert them. A private note from Dr. D. W. Foster, gives the following postal item:

"All over a three cent stamp put on a letter directed to Belize, is thrown away—better inclose a green back 25 cents, as the party receiving the letter has to pay 8 cents specie on it here, and then 8 cents more for the answer sent."

Sometimes letters are received covered over with U. S. P. stamps—but nothing to pay for answer.

My family are well, my own health has been excellent.

Rev. R. B. Duval writes under date of 7th September.

We are very pleasantly situated in Belize, in a rented house, at very small expense, enjoying the fish, fruits, and vegetables of this favored region, and waiting till a little steamboat shall be completed to take us up to our mountain home.

This is the cleanest city I ever saw, and by far the most pleasant in summer, owing to the refreshing breezes. There is more regard for the Sabbath than I ever saw. Nothing can be sold on Sunday, but medicine and milk, unless it is secretly done. Even the bakeries are strictly closed as well as the market-house. It must be remarkable for honesty also, for clothes are hung out in open lots all night, and houses are often left with only a string to fasten the outer door, and no one seems to fear a theft.

We hope soon to be at the site of the projected city of Richmond, and to be prepared to take up in the steamboat, such emigrants as may wish to go, and to have houses for them on their arrival.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

Little Rock Conference. A letter from A. R. Winfield, 4th instant, says: "We are in the midst of great revivals. The Lord is doing great things for us, whereof we are truly glad. * * * Crops are fine, health good, in Camden and the surrounding country—registration of whites will carry the State."

TUSKEGEE CIRCUIT: "Revival at 5 churches on Tuskegee Circuit, — Montgomery Conference—about 90 conversions so far, and the fire spreading—men of all ages brought in. Family prayer revived. Particulars hereafter. Bishop Wightman preached for us two days this week, and refreshed us much."

Yours, B. B. Ross.

DEAR ADVOCATE: Permit me to say a thing or two about the progress of Zion in these waste places, since our last Conference.

In spite of the great scarcity of funds, and the total destruction of the present cotton crop, with a portion of the corn, yet our people have done something and something very great, under all the circumstances.

Our first subscription for a church and school fell through: but another was started, and put through at a 240 rate.

Last week the building was raised; and competent workmen are pushing it on to completion. It is two stories high, and all frame. The lower story will be used for a church and a first class school. This room is 12 feet high, 24 broad by 36 long. The upper story will be set apart for a "Masonic Hall," having the same dimensions, except its height, which is 9 feet.

We have a professional teacher already on the ground, who is a member of our church: and who is well known, not only as a true Christian gentleman, but as a most thorough teacher, and who does nothing else but teach—"a man of one work."

We have also organized a church and Sabbath School. Our society numbers already twenty-five or thirty members, with good hope of further increase.

P. S. I should have said in its proper place, that the house is built upon a four acre lot, donated by Mr. John Blum, for that purpose; and that as soon as we can we will put up a church building.

Very truly, J. E. BRADLEY,
Bayou Mallet, St. Landry Parish, La., Sept. 5, 1867.

POLITICAL NEWS.

How THE REGISTRY IS PURGED.—The mandatory reconstruction act authorizes registrars to strike from the registry list whoever they think is not, under the law, entitled to the elective franchise. The disqualifications of the act are those of having filled certain public positions before the war, and, having been such positions, participating in the war. To what extent ostracism has been carried on under this authority will only be known, perhaps, hereafter. The following, however, convey an idea of the arbitrary manner in which the authority is exercised. Mr. Croley, to whom the act is addressed, served in the Confederate army and with distinguished gallantry, but never held a public office under the government of the United States or any State or municipal government until the struggle had closed, when he received appointment on the police force, was lately required by the chief police that those under him should exhibit their registration certificates. Are those entitled to certificates to be deprived of to afford an excuse for removing them?

"FOURTH DISTRICT REGISTRATION OFFICE, September the 16th, 1867."
"Mr. John Croley."
"Sir.—Your name having been entered in this office as a qualified voter, and having obtained a certificate as such, contrary to the law governing such cases, you are hereby required to return said certificate to this office in person on or before the 18th inst., or show just cause why the same shall not be canceled, in default of which your name will be struck from the list of voters."
Respectfully,
"JOHN L. DAVIS,
Chairman Board of Registrars."

"By the death of Gen. Griffin Galveston, Brevet Major-General Joseph A. Mower comes in as commander of the Fifth District. On the 18th he issued the following order, against "Grand Army" meetings, and other gatherings of armed negroes.

Honors. Dist. of General Orders No. 11.]
It having come to the knowledge of the Brevet Major-General commanding, that in various parts of this State the assembling of armed men for political, or other purposes is of frequent occurrence, and the well disposed citizens are often subjected to annoyance from persons posted as sentinels or pickets, it is hereby ordered that such practices, and all other tending to disorder and violence must be at once discontinued. Commanders of posts, detachments, stations, within this command, arrest and retain until further orders, all armed men found posted as sentinels, pickets, or videttes, or tending to be on guard duty for purpose, or by any authority, duly authorized by law.

By order of Brevet Major-General JOSEPH A. MOWER,
NATHANIEL BURMAN,
Second Lieut., 37th Inf., Act'g Asst. Adj.

The result of the Maine election is inspiring to the radical party. Forty-five State representatives have been elected against fifteen last year. After years of hesitation, this party finally abandoned old issues, goes before the country upon following points, which we summed up in the N. O. Times.

1. The fearful increasing provident taxation of the country which is threatening to sap the foundation of our prosperity, exhaust the vitality of the country.

2. The gross inequality of the present system that taxes the poor twenty millions a year, to keep a system of banking which is a monopoly for the benefit of capitalists.

3. The further inequality of greenbacks a legal tender among the people, and of them with the difference in value between greenbacks and gold, in order to pay certain favored creditors in that more valuable metal.

4. The impolicy and degradation of the white races of the country by the attempt to admit the African race to a political and social equality.

5. The dangerous usurpation of Congress in attempting to make sovereign States under the guidance of committees of that body with a view to the reorganization of the Government in conformity with Congressional plans.

6. The establishment of an absolute and audacious military despotism in time of profound peace over twelve millions of freemen.

7. The deliberate surrender of eight millions of enlightened freemen to the control and domination of four millions of negroes emerged from slavery.

The shrewd people of Ohio unwilling to be governed by

in the State, but are quite to have negroes who live a life of government. The negroes from Louisiana and Mississippi will be much in the U. S. Senate and from Ohio and Indiana. The Radical State Executive at Columbus has issued a circular, in which negroes are given up as a direct issue, and the voter appointed by the party on the canvass, on the part of the matter of indifference, voted for or not, as the voter pleases, without a party standing.

The Enquirer says: "We have addressed a large meeting in Cleveland, September 18th, in his judgment, the Government had ever existed to-day as when it was struck at the life of the

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We are happy to announce that Col. George W. Carter, who has been prostrated for a long time with yellow fever, and who was at one time in a very precarious situation, is now recovering. We hope in a short time to see him out in the busy world, sound in health and prospering. —Houston Telegraph.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., at the residence of Mrs. A. A. Dirker, by Rev. Robt. J. Harp, Mr. John H. Holmes to Miss George Dirker, all of New Orleans.

At the residence of the bride's mother, on the evening of the 5th of September, by the Rev. W. B. Dennis, Mr. Greenbury to Miss Hattie Burnett, all of Concho county, Ala.

OBITUARIES.

CHRISTIAN AUGUSTUS FISCHER, was born March 31st, 1843, died of the prevailing epidemic, September 12th, 1867, in the city of New Orleans. In the very moment of emerging from gloom, when grasping temporal success, while life was in its mantling blush, he passed away, loved and mourned by all who knew him. He possessed a mind of more than ordinary vigor and applied himself with great energy in his chosen pursuit. By integrity and industry he secured not only the respect but the warm affection of his employer. He was ambitious, but ambitious for his mother. Next to the Saviour, she evidently was the great thought that mastered his being. For her, he spent his strength, strained his aching sight, and wearied the night watches with patient toil. When utterly prostrate and unable to utter full sentences, he would turn his sunken eyes which "told the love he could not speak" and say with trembling tenderness "dear mother."

In 1862, he volunteered in the army of the South, fought her battles, endured her hardships and submitted to her misfortunes without bringing upon her reproach, or suffering a blemish upon the Christian character with which he entered her service. As a comrade he was generous and sympathetic, ever willing to share his crust and blanket with his fellows. Like an angel of mercy, he hovered round the pallet of the sick, bathing the fevered brow or tempting the transient appetite with delicacies, his greater strength had gathered from afar. He was reared in the Sabbath School and early entered his Master's service. As a soldier of the cross, he kept his armor bright, and stood with sleepless vigilance his round of duty until God required the guard and dismissed the weary sentry to his rest. But one of his family survives him and she his widowed mother, lone and desolate. May God bless her afflicted hearth. —CHAS. F. EVANS.

REV. R. W. LAMBUTH.

Obituary resolutions of the Quarterly Conference of Clinton Circuit, Mississippi Conference, held at Liberty Church, Hinds County, Miss., the 17th August, 1867.

Resolved, That while we with reverence and humility submit to the will of an all-wise but mysterious Providence, we mourn in heaviness of heart and cheerful spirit this sad affliction by which this church has been deprived of its pastor.

Resolved, That Robt. W. Lambuth was a minister of fine abilities, a pastor of unceasing devotion and large usefulness, a man of the highest probity and a good exemplar in all the relations of life, and a Christian of the truest model.

Resolved, That we offer the feeble but earnest tribute of sincere condolence to the amiable widow, the innocent fatherless, the bereft brothers and sisters, while we point them to the abodes of eternal bliss where sweet association with the beloved departed may be renewed, never more to end, and remind them that:

Earth has no sorrow
That Heaven cannot heal.

R. ABBRY, Presiding Elder.
J. B. GREAVES, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

To the preachers of the Montgomery Conference. DEAR BRETHREN: Owing to the crowded condition of our houses, I am compelled to request you not to bring your wives to Conference.

J. W. GLENN.
Opelika, Sept 9, 1867.

Lake Providence Dist.—La. Conference

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS. Carroll Circuit, at Oak Grove Oct 12 13 Delhi Ct., at Floyd 19 20 Ion Circuit, Little Creek 26 27 Tensas and Sicily Island, at Tensas Chapel Nov 9 10 Waterproof & St. Joseph, Waterproof 23 24

The District Meeting is postponed from the 27th September to the fourth day of October, at which time there will be a Camp Meeting, at Oakley Camp-ground. Any of the preachers from Louisiana or Mississippi Conferences are cordially invited to attend.

Wm. G. McGahey, P. E.

Greenville Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

On account of the great and protracted overflow of the past season, the second and third rounds on this District, were served irregularly—having to take them as I could. It being impossible to get members to attend, there can be no official District Meeting held, and the duties of that meeting will have to be performed by the Quarterly Conferences separately.

Greenville S. M. Sept 7 8 Princeton or Leota S. M. 14 15 Cloverhill S. M. 21 22 Union Chapel, D. C., S. M. 28 29 Upper Deer Creek, S. M. Oct 5 6 Boyd's store (Tullashutchie river) S. M. 12 13 Roebuck S. M. 19 20 Indian Meeting Q. M. 26 27 Lake Lee S. M. Nov 2 3 Greenville Q. M. 9 10

The preachers in charge are requested to have all their reports, statistics, etc., as required by the Discipline, written and ready for their respective Quarterly Conferences, as this may not be supplied afterwards. JAS. MACLENNAN, P. E.

NOTICE.—The commencement of the Session of Port Gibson Collegiate Academy is postponed to September 16. The charge for Board and English Tuition has been reduced to \$70 per quarter. aug 31 St

Tuscaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

The District Conference for the Tuscaloosa District, will be held at Flat Woods, on Havana Circuit, commencing Thursday, 26th of September prox.

The Conference will be composed of all the traveling preachers and official members of the stations, circuits, and missions of the District.

The Introductory Sermon will be preached by Rev. J. C. Wills, of the Southern University, Thursday 11 o'clock A. M. Bishop Wightman will preside.

J. L. COTTON, P. E.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Many, at Fort Jessup, Aug 31 and Sept 1 Amoco, at Holly Grove, " 7 8 Pleasant Hill, at Benah, " 14 15 Mansfield, at Mansfield, " 28 29 Caddo, at Greenwood, Oct 5 6 N. Rossier, at Walker's Chapel, 12 13 Shreveport " 19 20 Belle Bower " 26 27 Springville, at Springville Nov 2 3

DISTRICT MEETING to be held at Mansfield, September 26, 27, 28.

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

New Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Corondelet Street Aug 25, Felicity Street Sept 1, Moreau Street, " 8, Jefferson City, " 15, N. O. Cir., Quar. Con. Advocate office, at Can. Adv. 16, Ger'n Church, at Sarapuru st. 22, German Quarterly Conference Dryades street, " 23, Baton Rouge, " 28, 29

Natchez District Convention.

Will be held in Woodville, Miss., from Thursday, 26th, (10 o'clock A. M.) to Sunday the 29th of September next.

We deem it unnecessary to republish subjects to be reported upon by pastors, stewards, S. S. superintendents, presidents and teachers of our colleges and schools, but would refer them to a publication in N. O. C. ADVOCATE, June 8th, 1867. After deliberation, the published plan for addresses has been abandoned. There will be preaching at the usual hours, Saturday, P. M., and Sabbath day. We trust every official member on the District will be present the first day of the meeting, so as to serve on various committees, which will be needed. Respectfully, JAS. A. GODFREY.

Vicksburg Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

North Warren, at Oak Ridge Sept 1, 2 Port Gibson 8, 9 Fayette, at Bethel 13, 16 Burton, at Pisgah 22, 23 Cayuga, at Utica 29, 30 Raymond Oct 6, 7 Warren, at Bethel 13, 14 Rocky Springs 20, 21 Vicksburg 27, 28

Pastors will be ready with full reports of Statistics. Written reports of the condition of church property, Sabbath schools, etc., will be expected.

G. H. CLAYTON, P. E.

Summerfield District Meeting.

A District Meeting for the Summerfield District will be held at Uniontown, commencing Thursday, the 12th Sept. The official members of the church within the bounds of the district, are all members of the District Meeting Conference, and are earnestly requested and expected to attend. Arrangements will be made to carry the members over the railroad at half price. A. H. MICHENER, P. E.

CAMP MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a CAMP MEETING will be held near Whitworth, Hoskins & Co's Steam Saw Mill, at Pin Oak Flag Station, on the Jackson and New Orleans Railroad, two miles North of Brookhaven, commencing on Thursday before the fifth Sabbath in September.

Everybody is invited to attend, and to bring their own provisions, and erect their own tents. All ministers of the Gospel attending, will be provided for during their stay—others will make their arrangements beforehand for their own accommodation. Wood, water, and lot for horses, convenient and free.

Applications for permission to build and keep boarding tents will be made to the Committee of Arrangements.

Families and others from New Orleans, Jackson, and intermediate towns on the Railroad, and from neighborhoods contiguous to the Camp-ground, would do well to write or send agents beforehand, that arrangements may be made for their accommodation. The trains will stop at the Ground for the accommodation of persons attending. Lumber for building purposes convenient.

Colored people will be preached to as usual.

For further information, apply to L. R. REDDING, Chairman, of Committee of Arrangements, or any of the undersigned: WM. G. MILLARS, P. Elder, Brookhaven District;

B. JONES, Pastor, Wesson and Beauregard; A. B. NICHOLSON, Pastor, Bayou Pierre Circuit;

H. J. HARRIS, Pastor, Huzlehurst Circuit;

THOS. NIXON, " Crystal Springs " PETER E. GREENE, Pastor, Bogue Chitto Circuit;

Geo. F. THOMPSON, Pastor, pro tem, Jackson;

L. B. REDDING, Pastor, Brookhaven; COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS. L. R. REDDING, T. G. DWELL, M. J. WHITWORTH, JAS. A. HOSKINS.

Jackson Methodist, New Orleans Advocate, Crystal Springs News and Copiah, please copy four times.

Ample preparations will be made to accommodate all editors who may honor them with their presence.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

E. Shore & Fish River, at Donnelly's Sept 14 15 Citronelle, at Citronelle 21 22 Whistler, at Whistler 28 29 Pascagoula and Bay shore, Salcm Camp Ground Oct 19 20 Ocean Springs, at Red Hill 26 27 St Stephens & State Line, Pine Grove Nov 2 3 Waynesboro, at Waynesboro 9 10 Mobile, at St. Paul's 17 18 " St. Francis street 24 25 " Franklin street Dec 1

The preachers in charge are requested to be prepared with a duplicate copy of the statistics of their charge, to be furnished the Presiding Elder, according to requirements of the Discipline—See ch 2, sec 6, par 9 page 67.

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

A District Meeting for the Mobile District will be held in Franklin Street Methodist Church, in the city of Mobile, beginning on Friday, before the second Sunday in October, at 9 A. M., at which all the traveling and local preachers, and all the official members of the church in the bounds of the District, are earnestly requested to attend. Ample accommodations will be provided by calling on Doctors Hamilton Neely—Bishop Wightman will be in attendance.

THOMAS W. DORMAN, P. E.

Homer District—Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Vernon Ct., at Vernon Sept 7, 8 Haynesville at Collynette 21, 22 Farmerville at Alabama 28, 29 Homer at Forest Grove Oct 5, 6 Lake Bienville at Ringold 12, 13 Sparta at Sparta 19, 20 Mt. Lebanon at Arcadia 26, 27 Lewisville Nov 2, 3 South Bossier 9, 10 Minden 16, 17

District Meeting at Forest Grove, seven miles east of Homer, commencing Friday, fourth of October. All traveling and local preachers, also all of the official members of the District are requested to attend.

JNO. A. MILLER, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Hazlehurst, Sept 1, 2 Chrystal Springs, at Bethesda 7, 8 Scotland cold dit., at Gallatin 14, 15 Meadville, at Beach Grove 21, 22 Dist Meeting Hazlehurst 27, 28 Holmesville, at Holmesville Oct 5, 6 Bayou Pierre, at Rehoboth 12, 13 Pearl River, at Sertains 19, 20 Bayou Chitto, 26, 27 Wesson, at Beauregard Nov 2, 3 Brookhaven, 9, 10 Scotland, at Gallatin 16, 17 The District Meeting will be held at Hazlehurst, Sept. 27, 28, 29. G. W. MILLARS, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Lexington Sept 14 15 Greenwood, at Greenwood 21 22 Carrollton, at Carrollton 28 29 Emory, at Emory Oct 5 6 Holmes, at Durant 12 13 Richland, at Richland 19 20 Black Hawk, at Black Hawk 26 27 Mount Olivet, at Dover Nov 2 3 Yazoo, at Midway 9 10 Yazoo City Station 16 17

APPOINTMENTS BY THE WAY.

Sweetwater, Sept 18 at 11 o'clock A. M. Acona 18 at 7 " P. M. Black Hawk 19 at 7 " Carrollton 27 at 7 " Valden Oct 3 at 7 " Durant 11 at 7 " Benton Nov 1 at 7 "

At these appointments marked with a star, I will lecture on Temperance. J. M. PRON, P. E.

DeKalb Circuit—Mobile Conference.

Mr. Editor: Please announce there will be a Camp Meeting, commencing on Friday before the fifth Sabbath in September, at LINWOOD CHURCH, in the South-west part of Kemper county, 18 miles from Marion Station, M. & O. R. R. Bishop Wightman, and Ministers are all invited. JAS. M. GANN, P. E.

Columbus District—Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

There will be a District Meeting for Columbus District, Mobile Conference, at Union Chapel, Pickens County, Ala., 8 miles east of Pickensville, and 6 miles north of Bridgeville.

All the members of Quarterly Conferences in the District are members, and are earnestly invited to attend. There will be sermons delivered on subjects, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, by Rev. A. S. Andrews, T. P. Crymes, and W. C. Hearn.

Members will come prepared to deliberate and report upon the various subjects of interest, usual at such meetings.

Pickensville and Carrollton Sept 21 22 Bridgeville, " 28 29 Columbus Station Oct 5 6 Columbus Circuit 12 13 Oakville 19 20 Brookville 26 27 Trinity Nov 9 10 Crawfordville 24 25 Green Dec 7 8 W. MURRAY, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Havana Sept 28 29 New Berne and Oak Grove Oct 5 6 Marion " 12 13 Brush Creek " 19 20 Scottville and Carthage " 26 27 Tuscaloosa Nov 2 3 Eutaw " 9 10 Forkland " 16 17 Greensboro Nov 30 and Dec 1 J. L. COTTON, P. E.

OPELOUSAS DISTRICT.

The District Meeting appointed for 13th and 14th September, at New Iberia, is postponed for the present. Due notice will be given of the time, when it is proper to hold said meeting.

A. E. GOODWIN, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

A lady to teach French, and assist in teaching music,—one thoroughly qualified. Address H. F. JOHNSON, Brookhaven, Miss., Sept 12-1m

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.

Is located in the village of Sharon, Madison County, Mississippi, seven miles east of Canton.

The fifth session will begin Monday, Sept. 30th, 1867, under the Presidency of Rev. W. L. C. HUMPHREY, A. M., assisted by an able corps of teachers. The curriculum is thorough and comprehensive. The location is a very desirable and healthy one. The place is free from many evils, connected with the larger towns and cities, and, especially those on rail roads—having always been free from epidemics.

Tuition per term of five months \$15 00 Primary Department 20 00 Collegiate 25 00 Maslo and Piano 25 00 Use of Instrument 7 50 Vocal Music 2 50 Board, fuel and bedding, per month 18 00 Lights and washing, extra. Young ladies furnishing their towels, Sheets, blankets, washing and lights, will pay per month \$16 00 The daughters of all ministers, in the regular pastoral work, will receive tuition in the English course free of charge. sep 21 2m

DEAFNESS CURED.

This Organic Vibrator fits into the ear, is not perceptible, stops ringing noises in the head and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies. Send particulars to Dr. S. H. WELLS, Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y. aug 24-1m

EDUCATIONAL.

A young lady educated in Europe, with five years' experience in teaching there—desires an engagement. Prefers a pleasant home to a large number of scholars. Qualified in French and music. Will be here in October. Address, Rev. JAS. MACLENNAN, Greenville, Miss., stating terms, etc. aug 10

THOMAS MURRAY.

BUILDER.
Corner Rampart and Esato Streets,
NEW ORLEANS.

Orders left at Box 119, Mechanic's Exchange, will be attended to. sept 7

KICKERBUCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

Mutual Plan. Assets \$2,450,000
General Agent for the State of Mississippi,
H. S. FULKERSON. JACKSON, Miss.

Note: Ministers of the Gospel in the State of Mississippi, upon giving satisfactory reference, will be appointed agents of this Company, upon applying in person, or by letter, to the General Agent at JACKSON, Miss., or when more convenient to H. C. PAXSON, Manager, 60 and 62 Camp street, New Orleans, by whom the necessary blanks will be sent to them. aug 3-3m

\$10 A DAY MADE BY ANY

one with my Patent Stencil Tools. I prepare samples free. Beware of imitations. My circulars will explain. Address: A. J. FULLMAN, Springfield, Vt. sept 7-4t

WANTED.

TEACHER'S SITUATION WANTED.

A lady who can produce the first testimonials of ability and success as an instructress, wishes to engage a position as teacher for the ensuing scholastic year: is well qualified to teach the English branches, French, and music. References given and required. Terms, for a limited number of scholars, \$40 per month, and board, Address, A. B. C, care of Rev. Doctor Neely, Mobile.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.

The fifth session of this school will begin Sept 30, 1867, under the Presidency of Rev. W. L. HUMPHREY, A. M., who will be assisted by an able corps of teachers. The course of study is large and comprehensive—equal to that of any similar institution in the Union. The location is pleasant and healthy. The moral and religious advantages are fine. Tuition, for five months, in the English branches, from \$15 to \$25. Music on Piano \$25; use of Instrument, \$5. Board, fuel, and bedding, \$18 per month. Lights and washing, extra. When young ladies furnish sheets, towels, and blankets, board will be less. Incidental fee, \$2 50; Languages \$5 to \$7 50, each.

For further particulars, address the President, or Rev. H. H. Montgomery, Sharon, Miss. sept 6-3m

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE.

AT AUBURN, ALA.

The Fall term of this Institution will open on the FIRST WEDNESDAY IN SEPTEMBER next, and close on the 20th December. Besides the regular course of studies for graduation, large facilities are afforded for instruction in the Commercial and Agricultural branches. Separate schools for these branches, in connection with the College, were authorized at the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. A student not wishing to take either the regular or a partial literary course in the College, may confine himself to either of these Departments, and in a short time become qualified for business.

The Preparatory Department, with competent teachers, will be under the special supervision of the Faculty. Tuition—Full Term in College \$30 00 Contingent Fee 3 00 Tuition—Full Term in Preparatory School 25 00 Contingent Fee 2 00 Board in Private Families from \$15 to \$20 per month. C. RAIFORD, Sec'y of Board; aug 31-2m

JOHN G. FARHAM, BEVERLY BLUNT, Of New Orleans, Of Hinds Co., Miss.

PARHAM & BLUNT,
COTTON FACTORS,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants
and Purchasing Agents,
No. 75 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
aug 24 1y

SOMERVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The undersigned will re-open this old and well established school on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1867.

EXPENSES.

Tuition per Session of Twenty Weeks \$30 00 Music 25 00 Use of Instrument 7 50 Languages, each 10 00 Incidental Fee 2 50 Board, including everything except Bed Covering and Towels, per Month 20 00 Board, exclusive of Lights and Washing 16 00 aug 24 R. H. RIVERS.

EMORY & HENRY COLLEGE.

WASHINGTON CO., VA.

Our Fall Session begins on the 15th of August next. Charges for session of five months, payable in currency and in advance, are as follows:

Tuition in collegiate course, \$30 00 Fuel, room rent and contingent fee, 10 00 Tuition in Preparatory Department is \$5 less. Board can be had in private families at the College, for \$13 per month, if paid or satisfactory references arranged, monthly in advance. Those seeking collegiate advantages are invited to investigate ours. For additional information, Address, E. E. WILEY, Pres't, Emory P. O., Va. je 29

READVILLE SEMINARY.

Baton Rouge, La.

Will open its next Session, Tuesday Oct. 1st, 1867. It is very desirable that the pupils be present at that time, and enter at once their regular classes. Parents will please notice this, and be as punctual as possible, in bringing their daughters. aug 17-6w MRS. MARY W. READ, Principal.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS.

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"Q, I wish I were in Heaven!"

Such was the exclamation of Kate Galloway, of Scooba, Miss., aged about ten or eleven years. How soon was the wish realized! She was lying upon a bed of suffering, and having been taught that Heaven is a world free from pain and care, how natural and appropriate the wish to be in that land of rest. A very few hours after this, Kate passed away to that blest abode.—Children, you may express a great many wishes that may never be realized; but you may all obtain a home in Heaven by giving your hearts to Jesus, and living the lives of Christians.

I wish I were in Heaven,
The land of peace and love;
To see my blessed Jesus,
And reign with him above.
With all the holy angels,
With all the blood-washed throng;
To praise my blessed Saviour,
With an immortal tongue.
There dwell the good and holy,
Redeemed from every land,
Who gave their hearts to Jesus,
And joined his faithful band.
Their joys are now immortal,
Their pleasures never cease—
One day of endless glory,
Of joy, and love, and peace.

September 7, 1867. J. C. HUCKABEE.

From Mary's Museum.

NED

BY FRANK T. GUERNSEY.

A cheerful and very happy fellow was little Ned. He lived out in the country, far away from the dust and din of the noisy city, where he breathed the fresh, pure air of heaven and roamed through the beautiful green fields. All day long he went about singing, for he felt light-hearted and merry. Indeed, I think no one had ever known him to be sad. But though up to this time his life had been a joyous one, free from sorrow and care, he was, alas! soon to meet with trouble which he little thought of, and prove in his own experience the uncertainty of all things earthly.

One day, while taking his usual ramble, little Ned came to a large forest. He had been close to this forest many times before, but was always afraid to enter it. This time, however, as he was looking into its vast depths, and saw but a little way off some beautiful wild flowers growing near an old oak, he could not resist the temptation to venture in and see them. At first he felt a little afraid, but soon he began to roam among the trees and flowers, and in a few minutes felt perfectly at home. And now he went farther and farther into the forest without a thought of danger. In a little while he came to a small brook, flowing through the forest, whose waters were as clear as crystal. Ned thought he would take a drink, as he felt thirsty, and was about doing so, when suddenly he was seized from behind by a tall, ugly-looking giant. The giant was many, many times larger than Ned, and was so delighted at his capture, that he opened his mouth and made a noise that sounded terrible to the little fellow. He now started off, carrying his trembling, unresisting captive; and after traveling a long way, the giant reached his house—a most gloomy-looking place—which he entered. He then thrust his captive into what Ned thought was a prison, for there were bars all around him.

You may imagine that the little fellow was very much frightened at this treatment, for he had never been shut up in this way before, and he could not understand at all why it was done. The giant now gave him a piece of bread and a cup of water, and left him. But Ned could not eat, for he felt so badly. He was left alone until the next morning. The giant then came, and was very angry when he found that none of the bread had been eaten, and he took little Ned and crammed some of the bread down his throat. When he had done this, he went away again.

All that long day, shut up in his prison, poor Ned felt very sad. He thought how happy he had been in his own pleasant, comfortable home, and of the many nice things he had to eat. Now he was deprived of his freedom, and the thought of this almost maddened him. How hard he tried to get between the bars of his prison and escape!—but it was all in vain.

By-and-by the giant came again, and told Ned that he wanted him to sing a song—one of the songs he used to sing at home. But poor little Ned felt too wretched to sing. Then the giant took him out of his prison, and said he would make him sing, or kill him. But he could not force him to sing. The poor little fellow now felt the giant's finger tightening around his throat. He screamed and struggled, but to no

avail. The next moment he sank back dead in the giant's hand. Can any of you guess who Ned was? He was a little bird; and the giant was a cruel boy!

From the Little Corporal.

STOP THIEF!

Such a sight as that cake closet was! A swarm of big, black ants had taken possession of the sugar bowl, and the cake basket, and the dish of honey. It was of no use to brush them off, or try to shut them out; they knew of fifty ways to get in, and in they came.

"Camphor will drive them out," said a wise woman, who understood all such mysteries.

"Put a lump of gum camphor in the closet."

So we put the camphor on the shelf, shut the door, and left the ants to their fate.

When we came back from the country after a few days, sure enough, the ants had vanished; not a single one remained to tell the tale. But, strangely enough, the camphor was gone, too. Could the ants have eaten it?

"O no," said the wise woman, "it has only evaporated."

"Will it kill him?" asked a little girl, dubiously, not quite understanding about the thief.

That night we brought out the sugar in triumph, and out the loaf of nice cake for tea, thinking ourselves very fortunate that it had kept so nicely. But when papa had tasted his tea, he made a wry face; and even the wise woman said, "This tea tastes abominable like some kind of medicine." Nobody could drink it; but the milk was all right, and the water as refreshing as ever, so it wasn't much matter.

But when it came to the cake, papa looked at the wise woman, and the wise woman looked at papa; and they both scowled first, and laughed afterwards; and a little girl said,

"Seems to me, mamma, this cake is 'fumed with camphor.'"

"That accounts for the camphor!" said mamma; "it evaporated in that close closet, and was all absorbed by the cake and sugar!"

"No wonder the ants wouldn't touch it," said papa; "it is nothing but a sponge saturated with camphor!"

So the air was the thief who stole the camphor, and the cake and sugar received the stolen goods.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Gathering and Keeping Fruit.

It is becoming a well understood principle that pears are improved by being gathered before fully ripe. Some should approach nearer maturity than others. But early apples should be fully ripe, as a general rule before gathering. Late full and winter apples should not be eatable when picked, and all the late winter varieties should be gathered when too hard to yield to the pressure of the thumb, and always before heavy frosts. A dry time should be selected, if possible. There will be a few specimens not yet mature, but you can afford to throw them out to save the best and the main crop. When a good keeping variety begins to drop freely from the tree, as is sometimes the case, secure the balance of the crop that remains on the tree as soon as possible; but they should not be mixed with those on the ground—not one should be saved with those picked. Windfalls will not keep, for in addition to the injury sustained from the fall they become heated by lying upon the ground exposed to the sun and hot air, and the ripening process already commenced is hastening it to a rapid decay. No matter how hot the weather is, an apple is always cool upon the tree, and in that condition should be taken care of, if we would have it kept in its most perfect condition for the full development of all the delicious juices with which it is so abundantly supplied. How to obtain it in that condition will be our purpose now to show. We have seen that it must be carefully gathered before it is too ripe, as it is commonly termed; for, when it is ripe it is fit to eat, and that certainly should not be the case with winter apples when gathered.

We have also seen that heat hastens the ripening process, and that cold retards it. Apples should therefore be kept cool, barely so as not to freeze. A minimum temperature of thirty-four degrees is probably about right, with as little fluctuation as possible.

Whether we regard the ripening process as a vital or chemical action, it is quite sure that it should go on gradual and unchecked until all the good qualities are fully developed, and when the highest point of excellence is attained; then the fruit should be used. It is never so good as when just fully ripe; but it is frequently eatable for a long time. Some varieties become dry and mealy, others tough and leathery. Others by being kept very

cool, will frequently remain in a very cool condition for a very long time, or by the use of artificial means may be kept for an almost indefinite period.

The ripening process once commenced, goes on, no matter how cold, if frost is not present, slowly, perhaps, but uninterruptedly, until full maturity. Hence the importance of a cool cellar, which should always be dry and dark. It should be frequently aired, when the outside temperature will allow it.—Some varieties are much more sensitive to this treatment than others.

The Winesap, for instance, which has a thick skin, may be abused a great deal in handling, and but, in different care in the cellar, and yet it will keep pretty well; that is, it will rot but little; but, if kept close and warm, it is subject to a fungus that renders it scarcely tolerable to eat. But if it is kept cool and dry, all its best qualities are retained. It is also one of the varieties that does best on open shelves. The Belmont, on the other hand, one of the best and most profitable apples, is very impatient of bad treatment. Its skin is smooth and thin, and flesh of a delicate texture. If roughly handled and kept in a warm room, it soon decays. If carefully handled and kept in a cool place, it keeps with very little waste till April or May. Indeed it is one of the very best of keepers.

HOUSEKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT

BAKED PEACH PUDDING.—Line a deep pudding dish with slices of baker's bread cut thin. Fill up the dish with ripe peaches cut in pieces and sugared, cover the top with some bread sliced thin, buttered and dipped in the yolk of an egg well beaten. Set the pudding in the oven and bake it. Serve it with milk or cream.

CANNING GRAPES.—To can grapes make a syrup of a quarter of a pound of sugar for one pound of fruit. Put the grapes whole into the scalding syrup and skim them out soon, and let them partly cool; it prevents the berries from breaking; then put them in the can, either glass or tin (if glass heat it so as not to break). Then pour in a little hot syrup; then put a piece of paper in the can to cover the fruit; then fill up with hot syrup, and seal.

SPICED ELDERBERRY WINE.—Ten gallons of elderberries, ten gallons of soft water, boil and strain; eight ounces red tartar, forty-five pounds of white sugar; ferment with yeast. When in the cask, add ginger, cloves, nutmeg, mace, in all four ounces of spices, and three ounces of bitter almonds. After fermentation has ceased, close the barrel tight, and rack it off when convenient.

TO PRESERVE CRAB APPLES.—Extract the stem and core them with a pen-knife, without cutting them open. Weigh a pound of white sugar for each pound of prepared fruit; put a teaspoon of water to each pound of sugar; put it over a moderate fire. When the sugar is all dissolved and hot, put the apples in; let them boil gently until they are clear, then skim them out and place them on flat dishes. Boil the syrup until it is thick; put the fruit in whatever it is to be kept in, and when the syrup is cooled and settled, pour it carefully over the fruit. Slices of boiled lemon with the fruit may be considered an improvement; one lemon is enough for several pounds of fruit. Crab apples may be preserved whole, with only half an inch of the stem on; three-quarters of a pound of sugar for each pound of fruit.

BEANS A LA FRANCAISE.—Select small, young beans, and strip off the ends and stalks, washing them, as prepared, into a dish full of cold spring water, and when all are finished wash and drain them well. Boil them in salted boiling water, in a large saucepan, and drain them; after which put them into an enameled stewpan, and shake them over the fire until they are quite hot and dry; then add about three ounces of fresh butter and a tablespoonful of veal or chicken broth; the butter must be broken up into small lumps. Season with white pepper, salt, and the juice of half a lemon, strained. Stir them well over a fire for five minutes, and serve them in a vegetable dish, very hot.

MOCK OYSTERS.—Mix a pint of grated green corn, with three spoonful of milk, a teaspoon of flour, half a teaspoon of drawn butter, a teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of pepper, and one egg. Drop by the spoonful into the hot butter; let the cakes fry from eight to ten minutes.

CRISPED POTATOES.—The French method of cooking potatoes affords a most agreeable dish. The potatoes are peeled, wiped and cut into thin slices, and thrown into a frying-pan containing an abundance of hot lard. As soon as they become brown and crispy, they are thrown into a colander, to drain them, then sprinkle with salt, and serve hot.

COW-HEEL JELLY.—Boil two cow-heels in one gallon of water, until the bones come quite out. Take the juice of three lemons, strain them through a sieve into the jelly; add loaf-sugar and cinnamon to your taste; boil them together; then add three eggs. Let the jelly boil five times. After the jelly is first boiled it must stand still cold, and the fat then be taken off.

BREAKFAST PIE.—Cover the bottom of a deep plate with paste. Cut the beef into pieces convenient for the month; spread them evenly over the paste; then add butter, flour, pepper, salt, and water; cover with paste, press the edges firmly, and cut a gash in the center of the pie. It is good cold or hot. If to be used cold, make a gravy by boiling a bit of the bone, seasoning it the same as the pie; heat the gravy, and serve it with the pie. Potatoes are all the vegetables needed—they should be mashed. These pies can be made from cold beefsteak left the day before, but are not quite as good. It is an important fact that, if meat pie is made without a hole in the crust, to let out certain emanations from the meat, colic, vomiting, and other symptoms of slight poisoning will occur.

LAMB AND RICE.—Half roast a neck of lamb, take it up, and cut it into steaks. Take half a pound of rice boiled ten minutes in a quarter of water, put it into a quart of good gravy, with two or three blades of mace and a little nutmeg; do it over a stove or slow fire till the rice begins to thicken; then take it off, stir in a pound of butter, and when this is quite melted stir in the yolks of six eggs well beaten. Then take a dish and butter it all over; take the steaks and put a little pepper and salt all over them; dip them in a little melted butter, lay them into the dish, pour the gravy that comes out of them over them, and then the rice. Beat the yolks of three eggs and pour all over. Send it to the oven and bake it better than half an hour.

The Ephesian Matron.

It used frequently to be quoted and referred to, but having of late rather fallen into oblivion, we venture to give an abstract of it.

There was a matron at Ephesus, the narrative says, of such exemplary affection and fidelity to her husband that she was the wonder and talk of all the country round. Having unhappily lost her cherished spouse, she was not content with the ordinary testimonials of grief, but placing his body in a vault, took up her abode there, with the intention of starving herself to death. Attended by a faithful maid, she thus passed five days without food, occupied in bewailing her irreparable loss; nor could the remonstrances of her kindred, nor of the city magistrates themselves, avail to shake her resolution.

It so happened that the proconsul had ordered the crucifixion of some robbers at a place in the vicinity, and according to roman custom, a soldier was stationed as a guard over the bodies. In the night, this soldier's attention was attracted by the gleam of a lamp and by sounds of lamentation proceeding from the vault, and with natural curiosity he set himself to find out the cause. As soon as he understood the matter, he hastened to bring his own supper, and entering the vault, besought the widow to forego her desperate purpose. The maid, as we can well believe, added her entreaties to his, and after much difficulty they persuaded her to consent to live. Our military friend's success so far, encouraged him to a yet more audacious attempt. Representing that her late spouse was effectually gone, and that his moan had already been more than sufficiently made, he modestly suggested himself as a candidate for the vacant place in her affections. This plan, like the former, was emphatically approved by the maid, and, after some reluctance, was consented to by the inconsolable. But these negotiations took time, and while the lover was pleading his cause, the friends of one of the executed malefactors stole his body from the cross. When the soldier discovered the theft, which, by Roman military law, forfeited his life, he hurried back to the lady and, explaining the case, announced his intention of killing himself. "The gods forbid," cried the compassionate fair one, "that I should have to lament the death of two so dear to me. Take the body of my late husband, and hang him up in the place of the other!"—*Southern Review.*

At the Agricultural Museum, Washington, there is a pear from Oregon weighing four pounds, a plank from California seven feet five inches wide, and a tobacco leaf from Wilmington thirteen inches wide and three feet long within two inches. In the Smithsonian Institute there is a meteoric stone weighing 1400 pounds, and a mass of copper from Michigan which cost the United States nearly six thousand dollars.

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Miss C. A. Murphy, Instructress in Vocal and Instrumental music.
Other instructors will be announced.

This Institution was founded about 1830, and incorporated in 1834, and has a bright record of usefulness. It has been under the present direction four years. The course of study is a full one, and upon its satisfactory completion, a diploma will be awarded.

The younger pupils have the same instructors, and receive the same attention as their seniors. Exercises are continued throughout the course. In Penmanship, Elocution, Orthography, the science of English Grammar, the Art of Composition, and Arithmetic.

The buildings are spacious, retired, well shaded, and well designed for Academic uses. PORT GIBSON is noted for its beauty, salubrity, order and good society. Transportation from Grand Gulf will be by railroad in a few days.

SESSION COMMENCES SEPT. 16.
Boarders are under special charge of the Lady Principal. Board and English Tuition, \$70 00 per quarter. For circulars and particulars apply to
A. J. WRIGHT,
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Port Gibson, Miss., Aug 24.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AT BATON ROUGE.

TENTH SESSION.

The exercises of the school will be resumed on Wednesday, October 23, 1867.

The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first-rate education:

Particular care is bestowed upon the moral and social culture of the pupils.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito-net and all marked distinctly with his own name—also a sack for dirty clothes.

It is urgently requested that Students be prompt in their attendance. A few days absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

TERMS: Board and Tuition per session, \$300.
PAYMENTS: \$200 in advance—balance 1st March.

Tuition of Day Scholars, per session, \$75 00 payable—one half in advance—balance 1st March.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the School demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as Teachers, gentlemen of the highest character and ability.
W. H. N. MAGUIRE,
Baton Rouge, La., June 1867. Aug 3 6pm

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april 20 1y

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RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

nov 17 1y

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oct 20 1y

NEW ORLEANS

Where is it located? Its Depository and the House is at its own building, No. 161 O Street, New Orleans.

When was it established? 1850.

Who is its General Agent to whom correspondence on its business should be addressed? Rev. W. H. Bayless.

What is the Society's field of labor? All Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, north of 33rd parallel of North latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To copy and supply (gratuitously where needed) the Bibles of the Holy Scriptures.

What are the resources and whence the funds of the Society? From the annual contributions of its members. Collections at public meetings within its field, collections at annual conferences and anniversaries. Appropriations of the plus funds of its auxiliaries, the donations of individuals, testamentary bequests, the annual donation in Books of the American Bible Society.

What is the Society's method of work? Cultivating its own local work in the city of New Orleans; then through Auxiliary Societies established or to be established every Parish in the County in the field, and employment by them of such means as will accomplish the object of the Society.

What are the terms of membership? The payment of \$25 at one time constitutes life membership.

The payment of \$150 at one time, constitutes life membership.

The payment of \$1000 at one time, constitutes life membership.

The payment of \$3 annually, constitutes life membership.

The taking up of a collection by a church constitutes the Parish or Auxiliary membership.

Having thus briefly stated the main objects of the Society's work, income and expenditure, the Board of Directors for the current year, respectfully ask the aid of all members of the Society, whether professors of religion or not, to strengthen the hands of the S. B. S. in the founding or reviving Auxiliary Societies, by urging donations, by expending, by expending or renewing memberships of all grades, and by establishing connections with the Society as the Lord prospers them according to that Scripture which says: "Let not us forget ourselves treasures upon earth where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal; but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal." "Forasmuch as ye have provided for the Lord, he will surely multiply your store, and enlarge your borders." "Forasmuch as ye have loved the word which I have commanded, I will send the Spirit of Wisdom and Understanding into your hearts, that ye may know the things which I have commanded you." "Forasmuch as

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of Fear (2) and then his command

From Good Words.

Unwholesome Words.

Thomas Carlyle's theory that speech is silver but silence golden would have perplexed our English Chrysostom. "Though silence," says Jeremy Taylor, "be hapless as a rose's breath to a distant passenger, yet it is rather the state of death than life," and then taking fire, according to his manner, he exclaims, "By voices and homilies, by questions and answers, by narratives and invectives, by counsel and reproof, by praises and hymns, by prayers and glorifications, we serve God's glory and the necessities of men; and by the tongue, our tables are made to differ from man-gers, our cities from deserts, our churches from herds of beasts and flocks of sheep." Could we bring the fervid and eloquent bishop from his grave again, what a glorious might he and our living philosopher might make of it! and who could tell, for the first three or four hours, which of them was likely to have the best of the controversy? The philosopher, I think, might growl that the present age is "full of tongue and weak of brain," and remind the bishop that he himself had admitted that "the perpetual unavoidable necessity of sinning by much talking hath given great advantages to silence; and made it to be esteemed an act of discipline and great religion." But the bishop, though he would confess that he remembered that many saints had dreaded the perils of speech—that "St. Romualdus upon the Syrian mountain severely kept a seven years' silence," and that "Thomas Cantepatriensis tells of a religious person in a monastery at Brabant, that spoke not one word in sixteen years," and that "Ammonia lived with three thousand brethren in so great silence as if he were an anchorite," and that "Theonā was silent for thirty years together; and Johannes, surnamed Silentiarius, was silent for forty-seven years"—would go on to maintain that this morosity and silliness "must certainly draw with it, or be itself, an infinite omission of duty;" and I am inclined to think that before morning came he would make the philosopher admit that silence is not always the proof of wisdom, nor eloquent speech of folly; and with a gracious argument *ad hominem*—for the apostle of silence himself is one of the best of talkers—he would say farewell.

But though it is possible for men to sin by talking too little as well as by talking too much—as when silence is the result of sheer indolence, or of coldness and incapacity to sympathize with the common thoughts and cares, and pleasures of others—it is less necessary to insist on the duty of speaking, than to insist on the duty of speaking wisely and well.

St. Paul, in warning the Christians at Ephesus against certain sins of the tongue, uses a word which, if we may take it in the sense it very commonly bears, affords a most expressive description of many forms of mischievous talk. He charges them not to let any "corrupt communication" proceed out of their mouth. Perhaps the image which the word calls up was not distinctly present to his mind; but it might have been, for it is a very just one. The word is used to describe vegetables, meat, and fish which are beginning to go bad; and there are some people whose conversation is quite as unwholesome as food which is not quite fresh. Unsound itself, it injures the moral health and vigor of those who listen to it.

There are some words which are positively poisonous. St. Paul was not thinking of these. Falshood he had already forbidden. Violent speech comes under the general precept, "Be ye angry, and sin not." "Filthiness and foolish talking" he condemns in the next chapter. Words may be neither false, nor fierce, nor foul, and yet may be "corrupt" and unwholesome.

Among the kinds of speech which answer the Apostle's description, flattery is one of the worst. Perhaps this is not very common among Englishmen of the lower and English classes, of the rest I know nothing. Our language seems hardly ductile enough to assume the graceful forms which flattery requires. Its idiom has been fixed by the common people not by courtiers. Those pleasant phrases which glide so naturally from a Frenchman's tongue, and in which kindly falsehood "loses half its evil by losing all its grossness," refuse to grow on English soil. Our speech has too much blood and heat in it for us ever to be able to rival our neighbors. And yet we, too, can flatter, though with less refinement and delicacy.

The most fatal kind of flattery is that in which there is truth enough to sweeten the bitter taste of positive falsehood. Praise the scholarship of a dunce who has been thrice "plucked," the munificence of a miser, the eloquence of an orator, to whom no mortal will listen except at his own dinner-table, the courage

of a coward who turns pale at a thunder-storm and has never crossed the Channel through the fear of being drowned, and you will do no great harm. It is when you dwell upon and heighten the advantages upon which a man plumes himself that you nurse his vanity. It is when you expatiate on his real excellencies and powers that you inflict upon him the worst injury. The perfect charm of generosity is when it thinks of nothing except the misery it relieves, the ignorance it instructs the vice it reclaims; if you insist upon making benevolence conscious of itself, by fawningly contrasting the niggardliness of a man's friends and neighbors with his own free-handed bountyfulness, you help to impair its simplicity and degrade its nobleness. Talk to a man of real genius as though he were already crowned with amaranth and enthroned among the stars, and you cherish a conceit which may imperil his future triumphs. Talk habitually about the defalcations and the scarcely disguised dishonesties of rival men who is proud of his integrity, and you encourage a self-satisfaction which may issue in his moral ruin.

I am very far from thinking that we should look upon noble deeds and great powers with cold indifference. To admire what is admirable is as much a duty as to despise what is worthless. There are children and men who need praise as much as flowers need sunshine. They have no faith in themselves, and only learn what they can do at second-hand; the confidence and approbation of others give them courage and hope. With some men the fear of failure makes failure certain, and their strength is gone when men do not recognize it. Lord Lytton, in his charming essay on the Efficacy of Praise, tells a story of Mr. Kean, who, when performing in some city of the United States, came to the manager when the play was half over and said, "I can't go on the stage again, sir, if the pit keeps its hands in its pockets. Such an audience would extinguish *Edna*." Upon this the manager told the audience that Mr. Kean, not being accustomed to the severe intelligence of American citizens, mistook their silent attention for courteous disappointment, and that if they did not applaud Mr. Kean as he was accustomed to be applauded, they could not see Mr. Kean act as he was accustomed to act. Of course the audience took the hint; and as their fervor rose, so rose the genius of the actor, and their applause contributed to the triumphs of the evening.

We live more than half our life in the sympathy of others, and their good opinion is a wholesome stimulant to well-doing. It sustains our own best purposes. It may help to keep our ideal of life from sinking. With many a lad, hearty praise of a well known copy of verses would be far more certain to keep him from careless blunders in his next exercise than the fear of a sound flogging; and many a man who would resent censure for stinginess will give freely if his liberality is cordially appreciated.

Nearly everything depends upon the intention of the speaker. Honest approbation seldom inflates vanity. It is when we praise a man in order to win his good opinion for ourselves, that we are likely to give him too good an opinion of himself. The selfishness of the motive will somehow corrupt even the most truthful words, and make them as rotten and unwholesome as the falsehoods of an unscrupulous sycophant.

Habitual disparagement of the character, the powers, the acquirements, or the doings of men in general is not less pernicious than flattery of those whom we desire to please. Cynicism is the temper of our times. We are becoming incapable of enthusiasm. We are always implying that not only "the age of chivalry," but the age of greatness and goodness of every kind, is gone. We are not sure that it ever existed. We are nothing if not critical. We carry the wretched spirit of depreciation into private life. It taints our estimate of public men.

There are people who have a preternatural faculty for detecting evil, or the appearance of evil, in every man's character. They have a fatal scent for carrion. Their memory is like a museum I once saw at a medical college, and illustrates all the hideous distortions, and monstrous growths, and revolting diseases by which humanity can be troubled and afflicted. They think they have a wonderful knowledge of human nature; I prefer to study it in the beautiful and majestic forms of heroes and gods. It is a blunder to mistake the Newgate Calendar for a biographical dictionary.

A less offensive type of the same tendency leads some people to find apparent satisfaction in the discovery and proclamation of slighter defects in the habits of good men and the conduct of public institutions. They cannot talk about the benefits

conferred by a great hospital without lamenting some insignificant blot in its laws, and some trifling want of prudence in its management. Speak to them about a man whose good works everybody is admiring, and they cool your ardor by regretting that he is so rough in his manner, or so smooth, that his temper is so hasty, or that he is so fond of applause. They seem to hold a brief requiring them to prove the impossibility of human perfection. They detect the slightest alloy in the pure gold of human goodness. That there are spots in the sun is with them something more than an observed fact, it takes rank with *a priori* and necessary truths.

If native kindness or Christian charity has taught men to think generously of the character of others, it is still possible for this miserable cynicism to find its prey in infirmities or imperfections which involve no guilt. This is a comparatively innocent amusement, but it betrays a certain intellectual vulgarity, and is morally mischievous, as all real vulgarity must be. There you find out at once which are the poorest stops. If they listen to a great speaker, they remember nothing but some slip in the construction of a sentence, the consistency of a metaphor, or the evolution of an argument. While their friends are admiring the wealth and beauty of a tree, whose branches are weighed down with fruit, they have discovered a solitary bough, lost in the golden affluence, on which nothing is hanging. In the gun trade there are men whose occupation it is to sight the barrels and detect any fault in the bore; it is said that a good eye will discover a deflection measuring very much less than a thousandth part of an inch. Not less keen in the detection of small flaws in every work of genius—poem, oration, building, statue, or painting—are certain critics, some of whom air their powers in drawing-rooms and at dinner tables, and some of whom find their way, now and then, into print. Poor Hazlitt was sorely troubled with them in his time. "Littleless," he said, "is their element, and they give a character of meanness to whatever they touch. They creep, buzz, and fly-blow. It is much easier to crush than to catch these troublesome insects; and when they are in your power, your self-respect spares them."

Suppose that this habitual depreciation of character never sinks into actual falshood and slander, and that every fault alleged, or hinted, or suspected, can be proved; suppose that this ignoble criticism is not ignorant blundering, and that every imagined imperfection is real;—is this carping, cynical temper much less censurable, or are the words it prompts much less injurious? The influence of talk of this kind is gradually to lead people to believe that there is nothing in this world which it is safe to trust, honorable to love, or discriminating to admire. Reverence for saintly goodness vanishes; gratitude for kindness is chilled; and that enthusiastic admiration of great genius, which communicates to common men something of the strength, and inspires them with something of the dignity, belonging to genius itself, is ignominiously quenched.

It is a Christian grace to have pleasant and affectionate thoughts about men, to rejoice in their excellences, and charitably to forget, as far as may be, their shortcomings. It is the attribute of a pure and beautiful nature to have an eye quick to discern, and a heart warm to honor, all that is fair, and bright, and generous in human nature. The words which discourage the charity that "thinketh no evil," and give keenness, if not malignity, to the discovery of imperfection, are "corrupt" and unwholesome; they are not to be spoken by ourselves, and are not to be listened to when by others.

ANOTHER STEP DOWNWARD.—The Howe Street Congregational Church, New Haven, of which Rev. J. S. C. Abbott was recently pastor, held a fair not long since, among the attractions of which was fortune-telling, as announced by the Register of that city: "In connection with the many other attractions is the quaint old gipsy, Meg, with her attendant and fairies. She has been procured for this special and interesting occasion, and her very singular and grotesque mode of dress and living will be an object of interest to all who call to see and consult with her regarding the past, present, and future."

Honesty is prized and temptation resisted in the Hebrides. A remarkable case of honesty is recorded in a recent report on education in those islands, the statement being that a cask of whisky, driven ashore from a wreck, was carefully returned unmolested to the distillery of which it bore the brand.

Losses by fire in Chicago for the past three months were \$167,769; insurance \$709,037.

From Every Saturday, translated from the German.

Chorister School-Boys in Germany.

Some of our readers will doubtless remember the songs which they as children often used to hear in summer and winter evenings resounding from the courtyards of the houses or along the streets of Berlin. The airs were sacred chorale tunes, which were rendered, however, in an atrociously mutilated manner. Sometimes one could distinguish a voice which sang correctly and melodiously, and strove, though in vain, to keep in tune the other discordant singers. Amid the boyish voices of the little choir thundered the sonorous bass of the leader of the band, whom the boys used to call the "Chor-father." When you approached the group of musicians, you found that it consisted of eight or ten, often indeed of fewer boys. They wore gray or black cloaks of uniform shape, with a short collar, and on their heads great heavy turned-up hats, such as now-a-days are worn by the drivers of hearses. These lads, thus attired, wore the ramillar chorister-boys, "current scholars," as "Cur-rendjungs," as they are called in Berlin. The original intention of this youthful choir was to give to needy and industrious lads education and practice in vocal music and at the same time by their singing before the houses of the citizens to procure for them the means of carrying on their studies in the schools. This is the aim of these choristers or "Currende," not only in Berlin, but in every large city which has, or ever had, such an institution. The little fellows have often enough aroused our sympathies. When in winter the icy December storm roared through the streets, and the chill wind whirled in eddying gusts about the wide deserted squares, bearing with it flakes of snow, and drops of still colder rain, and the passengers, shivering and blue, hastened rapidly by, there was something sad in the sight of the little troop of poor children, making their way through the bustle and noise of the streets, and singing their hymns with trembling voices, changed by the cold into a plaintive tremble, in front of houses from the windows of which the bright lights of the warm comfortable rooms threw their rays upon the wet, dirty, cold streets without. The little lads with their grotesque hats and plaited cloaks could not but excite a smile of sympathy. Poor children!—who, in order to gain what is often enough lightly trifled away by the lazy children of rich parents,—a school education, have to wander freezing through the streets for hour after hour here and there carolling drearily a song, which they repeat quite mechanically and without a thought of its meaning, for they have already sung or drawled it, who knows how often. Frequently there is not even the semblance of a tune, for although the chor-father, who stands in the middle of his band, beats time with his hands, he hurries it along beyond all possibility for the singers to keep pace with him, for he too is shaking with the cold, and longing to go home, while he remembers that they have still to visit six or seven houses, in which dwell reputed patrons of the choristers, and where they can rely upon receiving a few groschen. When they have sung one of their chorale songs, or the well-known school song, "Glad praises to the Lord, ye youthful choirs, sing," (which, by the way, often sounds strangely enough amid wind and weather,) then one of the poor children draws forth from under his mantle a dark lantern, leaves his companions, and mounts the narrow steps of the house before which they have been singing, and which is very apt to be quite dark. Formerly, such an undertaking used to be by no means without its perils, for then there was no bright gas-jet to light his footsteps. Having gained the door, the lad rings or knocks. "Who is there?" asks a voice. "The choristers beg for a little gift." Often enough a snarly "No," is the answer given by some "rentier" disturbed in the perusal of his evening paper, or by the lodging-house keeper, who is looking for a visit of quite a different sort. Often the voice of a shrewish, stingy old woman croaks forth some abuse of the petitioner, and even when a more generous hand opens to meet the humble petition, it opens only—in most cases—to bestow upon the needy scholar a few groschen. There were, indeed, people who used to set aside a certain sum yearly for the Currende, and the latter sometimes received, also, legacies from deceased benefactors. On the whole, however, the institutions for these scholars only just succeeded in keeping themselves alive, and the poor boys could by no means boast of their income. Many a fine singer, nevertheless, has begun his career in one of these bands of street musicians, for the voices were in earlier years especially chosen on account of their strength. But many a one, too, has

lost by exposure to wind and weather, drafts and colds, an organ, which perhaps with proper care, might have assured him a brilliant career. There have been, also, people of distinction enough, who once were numbered among these singing scholars. Fortune smiled upon many a one, whose voice gained him friends, and who was received into a household and advanced by patrons who assisted the poor singer in gaining a still more advantageous position.

We need only point to the great reformer, Luther, who owed his advancement to the institution of the Current scholars. By his wonderful voice he excited the attention and interest of the pious Fran Cotta of Eisenach, who prepared for him a happier lot in life. The name given to these children shows the age of the custom, Currende, to run, to rove about. Originally the mendicant monks pursued this same course; they used to sing in front of the doors of houses. Subsequently they acquired the name of "Bacchantes," people having in their minds the participants in the festive of Bacchus, particularly the nocturnal rites, for already in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the monks had given way to the students, who were called Beal, or "Yellow-bills," (Gelbschnabel), and who likewise sang before the doors of the citizens. From these came, in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, the travelling scholars. These sought to gain by song, and other productions and performances of theirs, the money needed for their education, and in this pursuit travelled from school to school. They were greatly aided by the customs of those times, but more especially by the piety of the people; and there were even to be found public institutions for their support and instruction, so that, in the sixteenth century, it was a matter of repute for a school to have many of such Bacchants among its members. These had still younger lads under them, which they called "Schutzen," but who were treated by them in the most tyrannical manner, and were often misled into stealing or begging. Frequently the Bacchants remained until late years at the schools, where they were provided with places as sub-teachers, and passed sometimes their whole life. Bachard Zingy and the famous Thomas Plater were Bacchants, and have, themselves, written of their adventures in this calling. With the better organization of the schools arose the necessity of providing for, and exercising some control over the itinerant singers. This was the origin of the Currende. The scholars were placed under the supervision of the Rector and the parish; their funds were regulated and their education superintended. The free scholars at the academies, however, seem not to have always answered the expectations which their benefactors were justified in entertaining. The Current scholars, especially, from the very first, must have distinguished themselves by frequent transgressions of the school-rules. In the "Berlin Cloister and School History of Martin Dietrich," we find that, "since it was seen that the Current-boys of these schools had become very unruly, and played all manner of mischievous pranks when they went about singing, an especial overseer was appointed over them; by the name of George Schutze, who went about with them and prevented all unseemly behavior. To which end, also, in the year 1704, from charitable contributions, on the precept of the Provost Blankenberg, a dwelling was built for this officer by the rear wall of the Cloister churchyard, and from this time forward, twenty-four boys of the Currende were provided, besides their daily food, with cloaks and other clothing, and also with some money, especially when they left the institution, and wished to learn some trade."

Among the school regulations declared by Elector John George in 1579, is the following:—

"The Choristers shall, in the streets, as well as in the houses on the occasion of weddings, in collecting contributions behave themselves discreetly, and in a Christian manner; stand in the churches before the pulpit, at Vespers, read a chapter from the Bible, but especially shall sing no drinking or lewd songs to please tipplers and dissolute persons."

In more recent times, the choristers very often did not have the reputation of being very commendable or order-loving pupils of the academies. The roving about in the streets probably contributed a good deal toward making the young people a little intractable. At least the writer of these lines remembers, that the chorister-pupils of the institution at which he attended, had the reputation of being high boys. That was the reverse of the medal. The choristers enjoyed, however, a great popularity in Berlin, to which the often truly conical exterior which has made them a fertile subject for the pencil

of a Hosemann and the pen of humorous writers probably contributed. The choristers, among other things, to the New Year's morning, and individuals among the local choir-fathers, have become known in the city. The institution, however, outlived its original purpose, and became at last an asylum for the choir-leaders, who received little other assistance.

gymnasia, replaced the choir by choirs for the liturgical in the churches of the parishes, which the gymnasia belonged. Since 1851 an attempt was made to revive the institution, the Currende, and by its means keep up among the people, for the good old church. These newly established choirs, a yearly contribution of scholars, sing every month of the citizens, some of the chorales. Especially has been taken that the children present a neat and pleasing appearance. They are civil and have, and their performance is very favorably with the earlier choristers, and sound of their clear childlike voice, every one is ready to open for a donation to the little who enters the door of the with modest confidence, to and receive with thanks the return for the performance of self and comrades.

The Advance of Protestantism many.

Step by step the people are achieving liberation from the galling yoke of Rome. Step by step they are moving toward the march of Freedom and the era of more liberal ideas. The late shock of the Papacy in appropriating the uses of the State property of the has been followed by a blow dealt at the spiritual of the Pope in Austria. The Reichsrath adopted a motion 27th, to abolish the Concordat. One hundred and thirty the motion, and only two against it. This action and civil magistrates to celebrate testimony, emancipates the from the control of the grants to all freedom of It was by the Concordat Pope held Austria in the long chains of slavery. In Southern Germany retained its freedom from tyranny.

The result of the late war in capturing the Gospel in North many is thus stated by a missionary there: "The achieved by Prussia; and has, under God, secured a larger amount of civil and liberty. The infatuated ments and persecuting clergy in Saxony and Mecklenburg will no longer be able to exclude us from their territory. Hanover, where the sentence banishment was in full force, an integral part of Prussia, we can go there and labor without let or hindrance. Deliberations and decisions. Parliament of the North States, shortly to be convened the basis of the glorious Revolution of 1848, we may look for laws as shall secure to the States of the North German almost perfect religious liberty. My heart bounds with joy unifies the name of the Prince vah for the wonderful events have recently transpired, ever widening fields, while harvest, which invite us to in the sheaves of the garner heavenly Husbandman. We glorious prospect now before could faint wish to be once the prime of life—to labor with our youthful brethren the mission field thrown open now so widely, which, under "we took from the Amorite sword and bow" during a severe struggle. The general of the mission was never so encouraging as at present, would bespeak for it all the aid which your esteem can render."—United Presbyterian.

THE TEST ADMINISTERED.—A pondent of one of our religious changes says: "I once had conversation between a member and an infidel. Afterments were urged at some on both sides, the infidel dropped the subject of conversion, said he, 'I do not believe in you say, and more this, I am satisfied that you really believe it yourself; for certain knowledge you have given, for the last twenty years, much for the spread of Christianity—such as the building of churches, foreign and domestic missions, your last Durham cow cost, sir, if I believed the one what you say you believe, I make the Church my rule for and my farm the exception!'"

ONE DUST.

under Satan's force control,
the final rest bestow?
I know not, but I know a soul
that might have fallen as darkly low.

these men, what depths of ill
under their feet have found or trod;
a spirit and a will
to work, but for the grace of God.

men with full day laborers stand,
the hardly canst have pruned one vine?
now not, but I know a hand
that might have fallen as darkly low.

men, who hast with scoffers part,
the crown that Christian wears?
now not, but I know a heart
that might have fallen as darkly low.

O Thou Crucified!
even while I name thy name,
a longing that might have led
the Peter, and am bowed with shame.

of good fights—just, unjust,
the weak who faint, the frail who fall—
the blood, of the self-same dust,
God of Love, hast made them all.

THE GREAT LAW.
BY BISHOP MARVIN.

has said that Philosophy
greater than Religion, because
comprehends Religion and ex-
ceeds it. There may be a touch
of vanity in this—

is. The ultimate Philo-
sophy comprehends and ac-
knows for all things can be reach-
ing none but God. He only
comprehends himself. He only
comprehends his own work,

significance and power.
Philosophy, as it is attainable by
its lower function of per-
ceiving and classifying phenomena,
is not greater than Reli-
gion. But Religion, as a revela-
tion of spiritual truth, contains
pure and perfect Philosophy.

It does not, to be sure, go groping
staggering about amongst phe-
nomena, developing a
series of relations in a half-bewil-
dered sort of way, but with an
acute comprehension of all re-
lations it brings out the great fact
which is the end of thinking, in
just method, with regard to
spiritual relations. It does not ap-
proach truth from one side and
the other, but it approaches truth
from both sides, and it approaches
truth from all sides.

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substant in absolute harmony. This
law of the Christian Revelation,
then, simply formulates the ulti-
mate truth with regard to spiri-
tual relations. It is not an arbitra-
ry law, promulgated by mere au-
thority, but an essential law of in-
telligent life. It is in the original
constitution of things.

The only objection I have ever
heard against the system of moral-
ity given in the Christian Scrip-
tures is, that it is impracticable.
And let it be remembered that it
is not alleged that the system is
either impure or imperfect—it is
simply impracticable. And it is
impracticable (mark that) just be-
cause it is perfect. It is too high
for man. The real objection lies
against human nature; for if the
law is perfect, and yet not adapted
to man, it is because he is imper-
fect—or, in other words, depraved.

But is this really so? Does this
mal-adjustment subsist between
man and the perfect law? We
cannot deny it. Yet sufficient
traces of the original nobility of
his nature remain to indicate the
fact that this is really his law—that
he was made to be governed by it.
But the history of the Fall is, alas!
too true. The Destroyer is a
mongst the works of God. Yet,
also, there is hope, for the Restor-
er is at hand.

A man that is "born again,"
"enters into the kingdom of God."
Under redeeming agencies, man
may be raised again to that high
plane of consciousness on which
it is possible for him to come un-
der the dominion of the perfect
law. The truly regenerate do
"love God with the whole heart,
and their neighbor as themselves."

And when the soul does attain
unto it, it makes the discovery
that while this is the perfect law
of adjustment in spiritual relations,
it is also the perfect law of life in
the individual. When it becomes sub-
jective in personal life, it not only
sets the man in good relations
with all intelligent being, but pro-
duces in him the most perfect spiri-
tual development, and prepares
him for the highest activity and
the noblest enjoyment. How it
enlarges and enfranchises a man!

It purges him of all littleness and
of every corrupt propensity. It
destroys all hypocrisies and pre-
tensions, by giving life such noble
aims as to remove the temptation
to concealment. To all base pas-
sions it is as the touch of fire to
ice.

By mere virtue of its pres-
ence, the trait vanishes from consciousness
upon its approach. It is the puri-
fying flame that melts all evil out
of character and renders it per-
fect.

To a man under the dominion of
selfish interest the Christian law
seems Utopian and intolerable.—
Self-abnegation has no charms for
him. The demand of Christ to
deny self—is revolting. Religion
is to him a most gloomy thing.—
How there can be any good in self-
renunciation and self-mortification
he cannot see. He cannot believe
it possible to sink self and substi-
tute motives of perfect love. He
does not believe there is any such
thing as disinterested love. And
if he could actually deny himself,
to him it appears that all happi-
ness would be destroyed in the
very act. He does not, and, in his
present condition, cannot, compre-
hend the Divine Law of Love.—
He does not see that the highest
ends of a true self-love are realized
only when selfishness is destroyed.

But it is even so. Paradoxes
are sometimes the most glorious
truths. It is so here. When a
man sinks self in perfect love, just
where the self goes down, the soul
emerges upon a higher plane of
of consciousness, enjoyment and
activity. Just there it establishes
a vital connection with all the life
and joy there are in the universe.

Now he begins to understand the
mysteries of spiritual life. Now
he comprehends the most glorious
fact of the whole universe. "God
is love," and responds to it with a
profounder joy than he ever imag-
ined. Now he has a vital inter-
est in all the life and happiness of
the entire universe.

The enjoyments of the selfish
man are confined within very nar-
row limits. They are bounded by
his own successes. The extent of
his own achievements and acqui-
sitions is the extent of his happi-
ness. If he identifies himself with
any party, he enjoys its success.—
The amount of money he makes,
or the measure of reputation he
secures, is the chief source of
pleasure to him. Within the bound-
aries of his possessions lies the
little domain of his enjoyments.

Poor man! he is confined within
very narrow prison bounds. Now,
just in proportion as he becomes
unselfish the sphere of his enjoy-

ments widen. Whatever he loves
will extend the domain of his plea-
sure. Just in proportion as he
loves his enjoyments will increase,
and become more elevated and
generous. And just at the point
where love becomes absolutely un-
selfish, all envy, and jealousy, and
animosity become impossible. Just
at that point a perfect interest and
pleasure arise in the prosperity
and happiness of the person who
is the object of love. You enter
into all his happiness. You be-
come a partaker of his prosperity.

Now let this perfect love subsist
in you toward all men, and angels,
and above all, toward God. You
lay the universe under contribu-
tion to yourself. You levy a tax
on all things, and become enriched
from the incalculable resources of
Jehovah's Empire. All the happi-
ness you meet with you appropri-
ate at once. The unbounded full-
ness and glory of the Godhead
even is subsidized by the imperial
soul that has ascended to the
sphere of perfect love. From
such not even God withholds him-
self. They are in vital connection
with all the joy that comes to their
knowledge. They are free of the
universe, and are invited before-
hand to the hospitalities of all
worlds. They have the magic
key which lays all treasures open
before them.

Nothing is more clearly true
than this. Wherever there is per-
fect love there is perfect partici-
pation of happiness. A mother
enjoys the prosperity of her chil-
dren more richly than they do
themselves. A sister exults not
less than himself in the honors of
a brother. It is in virtue of love
that we possess ourselves of the
happiness of others. How incal-
culable, then, are the resources of
the man who loves God supremely,
and all other intelligent beings
as himself!

Besides this, the state of the
soul, in loving, is one of peace.
The converse of all this is also true.
Malignity is misery, and
draws misery from all sources.—
Envy and jealousy are the meth-
ods by which a soul torments itself
on account of the well-being of
others. Mere selfishness shuts the
soul up within contemptible
bounds in the most favorable con-
dition; and when it ripens into
malignity, it turns every thing in-
to gall.

All spiritual activities proceed
from the common or true great law
of Love. They not only proceed
in harmony, but also to the most beau-
tiful results. Every one contem-
plates the interest of others, and
not of himself alone. The result
is order and peace.

I have no doubt that it is this
law realized in favoring conditions
that will constitute heaven.
The hope of heaven indulged by
many persons is extremely low. It
fails to perceive the essence of the
heavenly life—in fact, it mistakes
the accidents for the essence.—
Heaven culminates, with such, in
the gorgeousness of the city of
God. The true nature of the
blessedness of that final state of
the good is described in passages
of the word of God that are often
overlooked. "It doth not yet ap-
pear what we shall be." We are
anxious as to where we shall be—
the real question is as to what we
shall be. When the interior life
has in it the divine quality of love,
it radiates from itself a celestial
light on all that surrounds it. The
subjective gives its character to
the objective, in great measure.—
The world looks gloomy or bright
to a man very much as his own
temper may be.

To be pure, to be perfect in
love, and to live in a society where
there is nothing but purity and
love, is, I take it, the essence of
heaven. God will see to it that
the accidental, external glory shall
correspond with this. And so we
read of the city in which the founda-
tions, the very meaneast stones,
are chrysoprasus, and beryl, and
topaz.

There is a remarkable passage
in the Apocalypse respecting the
fortunes of a redeemed soul: "He
that overcometh shall inherit all
things; and I will be his God, and
he shall be my son." St. Paul ex-
presses the same fact in other
terms: "Heirs of God and joint-
heirs with Christ."

By what tenure shall any man
possess all things? The title
holds under the Great Law are
have been considering. "Perfect
love is perfect possession. And
under this law titles do not inter-
fere with each other. You will
possess all things—so will I—and
my title is all the more perfect on
account of yours. For while your
title invests you with this vast
property equally with me, your

enjoyment of it will enhance its
value to me. Such is this divine
system of ownership. The full
proprietaryship of each enhances
the value of the estate for all the
rest. It is, therefore, all the more
mine because it is yours.

Even on the earth we may find
a type of this.
An opulent estate is the source
of but little pleasure to a single
owner. But let wife and children
come in, and every new partici-
pant doubles the man's enjoyment
of his wealth. Money is a con-
temptible thing until it is brought
into the service of love. Where
such is the case, its value cannot
be computed.

Here, then, is the divine philo-
sophy. The Christian religion al-
one has discovered it. And yet,
once discovered, nothing is more
evident. It is as simple as the
principle of the lever, as clearly
true as any proposition of Euclid.
The wonder is that the world did
not see it from the beginning. It
would have done so, verily, but
men's eyes were holden by sin.—
Selfishness blinds us.

"God is love." What brilliant
light blazes through the universe
from that sun! And what attrac-
tion draws the remotest creature!
And when all subordinate life
responds to the Supreme attrac-
tion—when the loving creature
answers the outgoing love of God
—government takes the form of
the divine ideal, and all life be-
comes joy.

Since the divine order has been
disturbed by sin, and wayward
impulses have brought disorgan-
izing tendencies into play, the di-
vine attraction has been rendered
more intense. Love has gone to
the cross and intensified its power
by pain. Thus reinforced, it
"draws all men." It retains its
ascendency over the aliens. It re-
duces the chaos of sin to a new
and better established order. It
overcomes the evil with good, the
unity with peace. Only those
whose will is too supremely selfish
to respond to this divine attraction
are at last given over to them-
selves. They choose the evil and
are given up to their choice. The
domain of confusion which they
create is called hell. It is the cul-
mination of self will. A man is
lost when he becomes habitually in-
accessible to the divine attraction.
He has no part in the kingdom of
peace, nor in the law of love. He

"There is one God; and there
is none other but he; and to love
him with all the heart, and with
all the understanding, and with all
the soul, and with all the strength,
and to love his neighbor as him-
self, is better than all whole burnt
offerings and sacrifices."

THE TEST OF LOYALTY.—One of the
English reviews finds us the follow-
ing passage of a story of Artemus
Ward, a specimen of American
humor, and a palpable hit at the
times:

"No, William Baker, you cannot
have my daughter's hand in mar-
riage until you are her equal in
wealth and social position." The
speaker was a haughty old man of
60 years, and the person he ad-
dressed was a fine looking young fellow
of 35. With a sad aspect the young
man withdrew from the stately
mansión. Six months later he
stood again in the presence of the
haughty father, who thus addressed
him: "What, you here again?"

"Ah, old man," proudly exclaimed
William Baker, "I am here, your
daughter's equal and yours." The
old man's lips curled with scorn. A
derisive smile lit up his cold
features, when, casting violently
upon the marble centre table an
enormous roll of greenbacks, Wil-
liam Baker cried, "See, look on this
wealth, and I've told you more. Lis-
ten, old man; you spurned me from
your door, but I did not despair. I
secured a contract for supplying
the army of — with beef."

"Yes! yes!" eagerly exclaimed the
old man. "And I bought up all the
disabled cavalry horses I could
find." "I see, I see," cried the old
man; and very good beef they make,
too." "They do, they do; and the
profits are immense." "I should
say so." "And now, sir, I claim
your daughter's fair hand." "Boy,
she is yours; but hold—look me in
the eye. Throughout all this time
have you been loyal?" "To the
core," cried Wm. Baker. "And,"
continued the old man, with a voice
husky with emotion, "are you in
favor of a vigorous prosecution of
war?" "I am, I am." "Then, boy,
take her! Maria, child, come hit-
ter. William claims thee. Be hap-
py, my children, and whatever our
lot in life may be, let us all support
the Government."

The tree of life, said the holy Hy-
perborean, grows in heaven; and hu-
manity is the grace that climbs and
touches the top of it.

The Carnival of Crime.

The fearful extent to which crime
of every shade, is bursting out all
over the country, must have arrest-
ed the attention of the most careless
observer. The special causes of
this raging epidemic are probably
of a somewhat complex character,
but there is, perhaps, no one cause
that exerts so wide and powerful
an influence in stimulating this
mania, as that growing out of our
late civil war. Men grown familiar
with the sight of blood, have be-
come indifferent to the sight of even
innocent blood. The violence that
storms over fields of carnage, has
perpetuated and diffused itself over
the serene fields of social peace
and domestic tranquillity. Sons
lift their hands against their fathers
and imbrue their fingers in brother's
blood. Wives hack to pieces
husbands, and husbands bury hatch-
ets and axes in the brains of wives.
Daughters pour molten lead into
the ears of dying mothers, and
household domestics pierce with
butcher knives their mistresses, in-
flicting as many mortal stabs as
those under which Caesar fell at the
base of Pompey's statue. It is abso-
lutely staggering to be perpetually
confronted with such a catalogue
of blood. It is a perfect mueter-
roll of slaughtering and poisonings,
and almost literal drawings and
quarterings, flared before our eyes.

The fountains of domestic affection
appear to be completely drying up.
Fireside peace seems to be taking
wings and flying to the uttermost
ends of the earth. Sons are alien-
ated from their fathers; wives elope
from their husbands. A confusion
worse than the wrangling tongues
at the Tower of Babel seems to have
smitten the community everywhere,
and a wide-spread, raging diabolism
appears in all directions to dominate
the land. What can be the inciting
cause of this overflowing harvest
of crime? What great national
sin have we committed? From
what department of God's moral
economy does this terrible chasten-
ing influence proceed? Have we
committed sins in the face of high
Heaven, and in the very sight of the
Divine countenance? Have we
challenged the judgments of the
Almighty in our mad lust for
wealth, and the glory of a distin-
guished name? We fear that some
of these offences may be truly charg-
ed to our account, whatever influ-
ence they may have had in develop-
ing the present all-pervading insan-
ity for the commission of crime.

Our abounding material prosper-
ity seems to have sapped away, to
a fatal extent, the moral and spiri-
tual life. We have followed in the
labyrinthine ways
of frauds, and deceptions, and
treacheries. Truth and honor, and
manly faith, and noble integrity,
seem to have lost their charm to
fascinate. But the more immediate
practical cause of this comprehen-
sive criminal epidemic, is, beyond
all question, the late war from
which the nation has so recently
emerged. From that war has grown
the mass of elopements that load,
and of suicides that darken, the
columns of newspapers. From that
war has grown the destructive
assaults on life and property that
are now so rife thro' the land. Men
accustomed for years to deal with
human life and property by the
summary process of war, inevitably
perpetrate, in multitudes of instan-
ces, the same contempt for the
rights of both property and life,
long after the war has formally
ceased.

The habits of wholesale sacrifice
contracted in war, are brought home
to the quiet shades of domestic life.
Conjugal alienations grow up dur-
ing the war. Meanwhile household
alienations and jealousies sprout up
and fill the same dread interval.—
Sons grow into disrespect for their
fathers, and wives lose faith and
confidence in their husbands. Here
then we have just the combination
of circumstances, especially auspi-
cious for the production of the
crimes to which we have been re-
ferring.

The prospect is sad in the extreme
to contemplate, and calls for a re-
medy prompt and radical to arrest
the fierce fanaticism. All that is
good and pure and true and virtuous
in the land, must combine in one
compact mass, with locked shields,
and confront the raging spirit with
the whole unanimous moral power of
the community. We know not that
this remedy can prove effective, and
perhaps the deep, distressing mala-
dy must be left to be handled with
efficiency only by the healing influ-
ence of time. But we are sure that
no influence less than that above
indicated, can produce any present
permanent reform. The whole moral
power of the community must be
summoned to the rescue. The sur-
viving virtue of the people must
combine in one unanimous effort.—
They must set their faces in one
solidified front against the whole
ravenous mob of crimes and vices,
and then perhaps the fierce storm
may be partially allayed. But
nothing short of such an earnest,
determined effort can reach the root
of the disease. May God in His

infinite clemency, inspire the public
heart with this lofty resolution, and
thereby save this nation from the
consequences of their sins.—N. Y.
Public Gazette.

We give the concluding para-
graph of a most excellent editorial
of the Baltimore Episcopal Methodist
upon this article.

Let the people of the South read
the statement above, and be content
with their relative condition. If
sin, and shame, and despondency
of virtue—if corruption in State,
and Church, and Society—if a
"carnival of crime" be the conse-
quences of victory—better, a thous-
and times, eat the bitter fruit of
defeat. As there a Southern man or
woman, who would take the wealth
and political supremacy of the
North, if with it must be taken its
worldly and heartless Churches; its
general insensibility to right and
wrong; its cool indifference to out-
rages upon property and decency;
its almost total loss of faith in the
professions of men? Would a
Southern woman exchange her
beggared home for a Northern man-
sion, if the story told by New Eng-
land Divorce Courts be known to
her? Would a Southern man or
woman exchange all outward con-
ditions with the North, if character,
fame and social condition, must be
exchanged too? Would they ex-
change the history of the last six
years—the men of the war—the
women of the war—the character
of the war? How much gold could
buy from the South the memory of
Jackson? What amount of dia-
monds and fast horses, would in-
duce the South to give the name of
Robt. E. Lee to the North, and rob
themselves of the possession of
that great soldier, and greater gen-
tleman? What amount of lace
goods would equal the wealth of the
memories and future legendary
treasures of the noblest and sweet-
est women who ever shed radiance
over the ghastly scenes of civil
war? What amount of marble
Churches and theological schools,
and *soi-disant* missionaries would
compensate for the holy discipline
of a people purified and strengthen-
ed in the furnace of fire, and so-
stripped of all things as to feel the
heart laying bare to the touch of
God? And, oh! what could pay a
people to have forever fixed upon
the tablet of their history, as the
product of its deepest fermentation,
such spirits as represent the patri-
otism, wisdom, purity, *truth*, and
military greatness of the North?

Would the wealth of Boston pay a
man to be obliged to recognize
the name of Sumner, and Banks, as
the great representative characters
of this trying time, and to have
their words and exploits transmitted
to his children as the best lessons
from the Fathers? Is it hard not
to have a part in the present Con-
gress? Is it a privation or posses-
sion, to be separated from all share
and responsibility, in the wealth,
and power, and corruption, and
fearful degradation of the Northern
part of our unhappy country, as
these are depicted in its own chron-
icles? After all, where do we find
happiness? Certainly where there
is most heart. Where people most
love and trust one another. Where
poverty is not degradation. Where
social position is not bought or sold
for money. Where there is no
curse of a political partisanship,
which has taken the "not" out of the
Commandments and "put it into the
Creed." Let not the Southern peo-
ple repine at their share of the aw-
ful consequences of the war. Bitter
and evil as the lot of the conquered,
that of the conqueror is worse.—
Adversity is your trial; prosperity
is theirs. You see what this is
making them. Were you victorious
it might have made you the same.
Do not covet deceitful wealth and
power, but "whatsoever things are
true, whatsoever things are honest,
whatsoever things are just, whatso-
ever things are pure, whatsoever
things are lovely, whatsoever things

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New Orleans:
SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, 1867.

To SUBSCRIBERS.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, setting Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

THE EPIDEMIO.

All of our cheer must come from without the circle of death which now hems in this city. All parts of it give evidence of the great sorrow which presses upon its atmosphere, and stifles the cheerfulness of every bosom. The busiest parts of the town, and most active hours of the day are quieted and checked by the passing hearse. The grave-yards are lively as at carnival. One company of mourners, jostle, in the way between the tombs, against another company, each following forms cold and decaying, but still precious.

The number of the victims of the yellow fever, it will be seen, increases daily, though slowly. Of these a very unusual proportion is of children between one and four years of age, but few from four until ten; from ten to fifteen, a good many. In some instances, whole families of six or seven persons are down at one time—all helpless. The number of persons attacked is very great, the percent. dying small: probably four thousand persons are now down with it.

If you have the power to do good, now is the time to do it. Send money either to the editor of this paper, or the Howard Association, or to any of the Preachers of our Church, and it will be acknowledged, and faithfully dispensed to the sick and the helpless, and publicly accounted for. We have many connected with the Southern Methodists sick, who need help.

New Orleans Daily Mortuary Report.

Dr. Dirmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health, furnishes the following daily report of deaths in the city, beginning with Aug. 12th, at 6 A. M.:

| Date | Yellow Fever | Cholera | Other Diseases | Total |
|---------|--------------|---------|----------------|-------|
| Aug. 12 | 2 | 0 | 26 | 28 |
| " 13 | 5 | 0 | 27 | 32 |
| " 14 | 5 | 1 | 31 | 37 |
| " 15 | 2 | 1 | 22 | 25 |
| " 16 | 1 | 1 | 33 | 35 |
| " 17 | 5 | 2 | 20 | 27 |
| " 18 | 6 | 2 | 31 | 39 |
| " 19 | 12 | 0 | 22 | 34 |
| " 20 | 11 | 2 | 19 | 32 |
| " 21 | 10 | 0 | 13 | 23 |
| " 22 | 4 | 0 | 23 | 27 |
| " 23 | 19 | 1 | 17 | 37 |
| " 24 | 14 | 1 | 29 | 44 |
| " 25 | 17 | 1 | 19 | 37 |
| " 26 | 15 | 1 | 22 | 38 |
| " 27 | 14 | 0 | 22 | 36 |
| " 28 | 15 | 0 | 17 | 32 |
| " 29 | 20 | 0 | 27 | 47 |
| " 30 | 20 | 0 | 25 | 45 |
| " 31 | 22 | 1 | 19 | 42 |
| Sept. 1 | 17 | 0 | 18 | 35 |
| " 2 | 30 | 1 | 22 | 53 |
| " 3 | 25 | 0 | 29 | 54 |
| " 4 | 26 | 0 | 16 | 42 |
| " 5 | 44 | 0 | 24 | 68 |
| " 6 | 30 | 0 | 24 | 54 |
| " 7 | 43 | 0 | 23 | 66 |
| " 8 | 49 | 0 | 17 | 66 |
| " 9 | 51 | 1 | 26 | 78 |
| " 10 | 42 | 0 | 18 | 60 |
| " 11 | 57 | 1 | 18 | 76 |
| " 12 | 61 | 1 | 27 | 89 |
| " 13 | 43 | 0 | 21 | 64 |
| " 14 | 41 | 0 | 23 | 64 |
| " 15 | 53 | 0 | 27 | 80 |
| " 16 | 59 | 0 | 30 | 89 |
| " 17 | 68 | 0 | 34 | 102 |
| " 18 | 45 | 0 | 24 | 69 |
| " 19 | 55 | 0 | 37 | 92 |
| " 20 | 66 | 0 | 26 | 92 |
| " 21 | 61 | 0 | 32 | 93 |
| " 22 | 69 | 0 | 44 | 113 |
| " 23 | 77 | 0 | 36 | 113 |
| " 24 | 82 | 1 | 50 | 133 |
| " 25 | 68 | 0 | 33 | 101 |
| " 26 | 57 | 2 | 24 | 83 |

THE WORK OF SPIRIT.

The Southern Christian Advocate is filled with notices of revivals in Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, and Florida—Greenville Circuit—N. Carolina Conference—85 whites, 149 blacks. Atlanta District, Georgia Conference, 191. Eastern Orange Circuit, South Carolina Conference, 11. Carrollton Circuit, Georgia Conference, 29. Tuskegee, Montgomery Conference, 30. Cleaveland Circuit, N. Georgia, 25. Forsyth, Georgia Conference, 40. Charlotte Circuit, S. C. Conference, 27. Hartwell Circuit, N. Georgia, 73. Greenville Circuit, N. Georgia, 150. Fayetteville, Alabama, 11. Clarks-ville, Georgia, 33. Leon Circuit, South Carolina Conference, 35 converted. Warren Circuit, Georgia Conference, 15.

This is the report of one week. In many places the number of conversions exceeded that of additions. We have good news of the same tenor from our own churches, in Mississippi and Louisiana. These are the glad strong evidences that our church still lives. Amid disasters and wreck enough, she takes hold upon God. The most fortunate condition of life is that one which is most favorable to "fervent effectual prayer." It should be a matter of overflowing gratitude, that our troubles have not worked the loss of this divine art. The immediate exclamation of thousands who survived the War was, "Curse God and die;" they had lived to see every confidence in life swept away, and every fountain of pleasure dried up, their lands waste, their houses burned, their children gone—forever gone—what remained worth living for? Let us hope that the Father of Mercies has forgiven such bitter words, mindful that we are but sin and dust, that our horizon is narrow, and our sight dim. He who wept even while possessing in himself the full hope and power of the resurrection, solely because others wept, knows how to be merciful to our transgressions and forgetful of our sins. Those quick passions have had time to subside, that confused reason, and that wavering faith to compose and reassure themselves. The accusation that God had "forgotten" is now known to be the whisperings of the dark Adversary. And now upon all this fated land, whose bosom has been torn by the plowshare of horrid War, there descends, as upon a prepared field, the vitalizing showers of the Holy Ghost. The clouds of our sky shudder with the Spirit's flash, they part, and the glory of God, the innermost glory, appears enveloping the hosts of our Israel. He that "dwelleth in the praises of Zion," is among us, and gladness, and song, and Christ's peace are all our own. For this time we have waited expectant. To see the compensating glory of God, vindicate his Providence, and answer the full measure of holy prayer that, for these long years of our desolation, has gone up to the ear of our God. We hope that our churches, and our people will quit everything else, and go forth to meet the Lord, now that he no longer "hides himself." Let the preachers yield themselves to the fresh inspiration of this gracious period, and preach a new sermon every day—new bottles for new wine—that the Holy Spirit may have opportunity to speak through them, and the "Word of God have free course and be glorified." Methodism is an Empire upon which the glory of God never goes down. Her altars filled with repenting sinners, yield to the angels in Heaven a constant joy; her shout of new-born souls is heard along the ecliptic, marking the golden orbit of the earth with continuous hosannas. Do not be ashamed of that Methodism, O Preacher; nor of that homely time-honored altar. Do not care to find a "more excellent way." Broadly call sinners to repentance; sweetly with tears, offer pardon through "the Beloved," state clearly the promises, and then stake your life on the result. Proclaim a present salvation—this the accepted hour: tell them that the "just live by faith," that "God is nigh to all that

call upon him;" so shall the work of God prosper in your hands. May the arms of the "Mighty God of Jacob," that Jacob who met the Angel, aid you, help you to pray, as a man would wrestle against the superior force of Him, who would thus call forth your whole soul to a blessing: and He will help you to prevail!

Let the people come out of their homes quickly, all of them, with their hearts expecting to be filled, as the children of Israel ran to fill their pitchers when the water first gushed from Horeb, or came forth with their vessels, and with their children to gather the newly-fallen Manna.

OUR COLLEGES, ETC.

The article of our correspondent upon the superior advertisement and noticing, which private Institutions of Learning succeed in commanding, is timely. He stirs up that dignity which relies so confidently upon the public's ultimate and just appreciation of true merit. The contempt of mere clap trap and quack-puffing has kept many an honest man from opening his mouth, even when he ought to speak. The example of silence-in-excess is held to be meritorious in a world so full of bluster and parade as this one is. So far, so good. But beyond this there may be some positive, and not very praiseworthy, inaction: there may be advantage taken of the heathy of true moderation to indulge in a meaning-less silence.

The article has two edges, one for the professors, etc., of our schools, and one for the Editors of our Papers. The "disinterested" notice is referred to as the spicy one. May be so; there's a good deal of stimulus, to ordinary mortals, in the reward of labor. "The workman is (said to be) worthy of his hire;" and for one, we are free to confess that the toil which yields bread is sweeter than that which does not. It is therefore, not impossible that what is written with a relish will seem spicier and fresher to the reader than that which is written just "for conscience sake;" so frail is poor human nature! We say it is possible.

But now, that this sword may have done for some of our schools and colleges, that which we never did for private ones: we have written them once, and sometimes twice, before receiving an answer, offering to advertise a considerable time gratis, and pressing them to send out a full display of their claims for public patronage. We have a mind to name these schools: "but a word to the wise," etc.

It would be a good thing if unpracticed, studious Professors, and Presidents were to pay some go ahead worldly man "of middle earth" to bring their Institutions in true "Brandreth" style before the world. Some good soul that has a real admiration himself for the "Institute," who scarcely ever saw any other "Exhibition," or saw any other "Exhibition," or "President," or "Professors," or ever heard any other music than that which he heard and saw at "our Institute," during its Annual and Semi-Annual public exercises. He will do it *con amore*, lay himself out on it, tell the truth, and tell it tremendously. O, we like to read, and the people will read, the unvarnished truth. Let us have it. Wake up, brethren, or wake somebody else up.

THE HOME MONTHLY.—There is an edition now issued of this magazine with the imprint of NEW ORLEANS. The agent here resident, and the agent of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, show their accustomed enterprise in this arrangement. We call the attention of all our members who have growing and grown daughters, and reading wives, to the increased convenience this offers for procuring this excellent Magazine. It is full of polite and elegant information, of stirring narrative, of pleasing story, of pure morality, and of intellectual entertainment. Here are blended poetry and fiction, history, and the records of science, in proportions admirable to both the youthful and the mature.

We bespeak for this a large patronage. Price, \$3 per annum. Address Rev. R. J. HARR, 112 Camp street, Methodist Publishing House, New Orleans.

NEW BOOKS.

COMMENTARY ON THE GOSPELS: intended for popular use. By D. D. WHEEDON, D.D., New York: Published by Carlton and Porter, 200 Mulberry street, 1867. Vols. 1 and 2, 12 mo.

The Northern General Conference of 1856 did a wise thing when it directed that a "commentary suitable for general popular use should be prepared;" and elected Dr. Wheedon to prepare it. The result of his labors, so far must be highly satisfactory to his publishers; if the sale of the work bears any proportion to its merit. They seem to have maintained a Methodist economy in adding to it a number of rude wood-cut embellishments quite in contrast with the intrinsic, and, we suppose, the commercial value of the publication. To present in a popular condensed form the result of modern Biblical investigation and criticism, was a task demanding accurate scholarship, erudition, and powers of a high order; and this work gives abundant evidence that the author possessed these requisite qualifications for it. The quantity of material at hand constituted not the least of the undertaking—to select, condense, resolve and luminously arrange for the common reader. This could only be done by the author's passing it all through his own brain; by fusing and recasting. The boldness and genius of the commentator in giving this unity and stamp of originality to his work is evident in every page.

Difficult Scriptures are not quietly passed by, as is too often the case in the commentary of Dr. Clark, but are fairly encountered, and often, very often, satisfactorily explained. We give a specimen of this—The message of John to the Saviour, "Art thou he that should come?"

There is here set forth a common sense and healthy way of rendering Scripture, new in style, and honest, which gathers the meaning from the full stream of the passage, realizing as much as possible the time, delivery. We cannot but think that this hearty treatment of the truth of God will impress itself through this work upon the Methodist pulpit.

Wesleyan Armenianism has been fortunate and rich in commentaries upon the Bible, but we value this one as not the least among them. If a man has a pair of saddle bags for his book case, and is given to preaching he could not do better than put one of those volumes in each end of it.

2. John—John the Baptist was like his prototype Elijah. See notes on Matt. i. 1; xvii, 10, 12. As the former was driven by Abah into the wilderness, so the latter was shut up in prison; and as the former at a certain period (1 Kings xix, 1-13) bore his solitude impatiently, so the evangelist now shows us of John that he bore his imprisonment impatiently.

John had heard . . . works of Christ.—Near eighteen months now had John remained in prison, a period about as long as the exercise of his active ministry. His disciples, apparently, had access to him, and through them the rumors of our Lord's works might reach his ears. Successfully he might have heard how Jesus had organized his twelve apostles—one for every tribe of Israel; how he had healed the servant of the centurion of Capernaum, had lately raised the widow's son at Nain, and had filled Palestine, and even Syria and Idumea, with the renown of miracle and preaching. These were indeed mighty works; but why did not the reign of righteousness and glory commence its era?

3. Art thou he that should come.—Here is no doubt a reference to Malachi iii, 1, where it is said: "Jehovah whom ye seek shall suddenly come to his temple." The slowness of our Lord to develop the glory of his kingdom seemed to John not to agree with the suddenness ascribed to the Messiah. Do we look for another? John here seems to be running into the same train of reasoning as that which induced the later Jews to adopt the theory of two Messiahs, one of whom (called by them the Son of Joseph) should fulfill the humiliations described by the prophets as belonging to the Messiah; and the other (whom they called the Son of David) should fulfill the glorious part of the prophecies. I do not mean that John adopted or was acquainted with this Jewish theory; but that the same idea (namely, the contrast lying between the humble suffering Messiah and the glorious Messiah, Prince of the kingdom of God) which prompted that theory prompted this question.

4. Show John again.—The words plainly show that it is John, not his disciples, who is to be taught the truth. To John's question Jesus gives no direct reply. To his "Art thou he?" the Saviour responds not, "I am he." He holds a reserve, partly severe and partly modest, or rather self-respecting. He performs most noted miracles, as Luke informs us, before the face of the messengers, and sends them back to John with a quotation from the prophets, which declares that those very miracles belong to the Prince Messiah. Just so the doubts of his type, Elijah, were relieved (1 Kings xix) by a sign.

5. The blind receive their sight.—Our Lord here refers to Isa. xxix, 18, and other passages where these works are made the proofs of the Messiah.

6. Offended in me.—The word offended, here as elsewhere, means to be made to stumble; that is, to fall into sin by some misunderstanding. The Lord here utters a warning to John. To John, we say, for the singular pronoun, "Blessed is he," is so pointed as to be very unaccountable if it be not intended. The Baptist is not in wickedness; but he is in danger of being offended in Jesus. This brief and somewhat stern procedure constitutes the epistles of John departed with it to their master.

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NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

Mr. Editor: After a long and dreary night of trouble and sorrow, sin and unbelief, God hath graciously visited his people in Port Gibson.

In accordance with the recommendation of our Bishops, the pastor Rev. G. A. B. Jones, assisted by Rev. Geo. H. Blinton, our presiding elder commenced a series of meetings on Sunday the 11th of August.

On the following Saturday, the present writer had the privilege of uniting with them, and with occasional assistance from brother's Booth and Chamberlin, we continued our meeting until the first instant. On the second Sabbath of our meeting the work of the Spirit was manifested in the congregation, and His awakening and renewing power remained with us to its close. How sweetly and orderly everything moves on in a revival when both preachers and people are "led by the Spirit!" This was one of the most noiseless revivals I was ever in, where the work of grace was evidently so deep and scriptural. There was bitter weeping and earnest pleadings for pardoning mercy among the penitents at the communion rail, and there were tears of joy, and happy faces, irradiated with the love, peace, and joy of the new-born soul, but, apart from these evidences of intense and appropriate feeling, there was nothing that the most fastidious and stoical believer in the momentous truths of the gospel of Christ could consistently find fault with. The immediate result of our meeting was the admission of twenty-four candidates for membership, the most of whom professed faith in Christ. During the last week we set apart different times for baptism and the reception of the candidates into the fellowship of the Church, both of which was conducted according to our ritual

with deep solemnity, and were very impressive and profitable services. On the last Sabbath of our meeting after a suitable discourse on text, "this do in remembrance of me," the holy sacrament of Lord's Supper was administered—a large number of communicants most of our young members partaking with us for the first time. Soon as the work of the Holy Spirit was apparent in the awakening sinners, and leading them by penitence and faith, to the Savior, we gave a general invitation to all who might wish to do so, to approach us without restraint, to converse with us about their spiritual interests. Many availed themselves of the invitation, and increased our opportunities for doing good. A group of lovely children came several times to the pastor's residence to converse with us on religious topics, which were suggested by their appropriate questions; until their numbers increased that we appointed special services for them, in the Kingdom of Heaven was sown young and tender hearts, that bear a rich harvest in coming years. By far, the greater portion of those who professed a change of heart, that the aged and middle-aged seem to be beyond our reach. But few of either class become members of any church. They are to be content to risk all the consequences of dying aliens to the commonwealth of Israel. The church is now in a more healthy condition in Port Gibson, than it has been for many long years. cannot record the conversion scores as some of our brethren permitted to do elsewhere; of those who have been acquainted with the condition of our church in this place, will "thank God and take courage," when they learn of the results.

Yours affectionately,
 J. G. Jones
 Port Gibson, Miss., Sept. 10, 1867.

Clover Hill, Miss., Sept. 13, 67.
Mr. Editor: Herewith I send you twelve dollars to be appropriated as directed in accompanying letter. The Advocate is very highly prized by all who read it here, and it is entirely owing to the fact that we have a very small community and money is very scarce, that we have added so few names to your list of subscribers.

In the midst of the gloomy prospect of the church in these "river counties," we have encountered prospects of better days dawning upon us here. Though, I have added but few members to our church, such as have been taken to the fold, are of the best material, and will greatly strengthen our cause, and enhance the prospect of Zion. There is an interest manifested on the part of the people seldom seen in any of the river counties, or elsewhere. Almost every individual within six miles of the Chapel, is a regular attendant at church, and scarcely one of the number who is not a member of the Bible class at our Sunday School, which is well conducted by W. L. Sibley. It is no mean spectacle to see old and young, parents and children, all bending their heads towards the sanctuary every Sabbath, to learn something of the blessed Jesus, and to chant the praises of the Donor of every gift, and perfect gift. One too rarely witnessed in this section.

I hope, ere the close of this conference year, to communicate you the glorious tidings of many conversions, and such times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, as we have not witnessed here for many years.

Truly your friend and brother,
 S. E. Hall
 Buoxi, Miss., Sept. 18, '67.

Mr. Editor: The question "Why Thou not revive us again," that thy people may rejoice in Thee," has been asked. We rejoice in having been heard, and blessed. This is the seventh day of our meeting: We

continue to labor. "These conversions," conversion, reclamation, and accessions to the church membership, "many of them may be heard afar off." "Let them shout for joy." Who dare say, "Would to God that all who oppose rejoicing in religion, shouting the praise of God, might be made happy in the love of God, and forever abide all objection. Spiritual Ghost religion, is too general. Ignored: perhaps, this is owing to the being so little experienced. Bro. Brewer is with us in the red of a 'true yoke fellow,' 'in an abundant,' in varied differences, eminently useful.

J. J. CLARK.

ATLANTA, LA., Sept. 16, '67.
Editor: We have had one of the most gracious revivals of religion here, that I have ever attended. The meeting lasted from Friday, Aug. 30th, till Sunday night, 8th, increasing in interest all the time. Bro. H. O. White was the laborer successfully. Scores of sinners were puny converted, twenty happily converted, old back sliders reclaimed, church powerfully strengthened, fifteen new members received full connection. Another point, across the Alabama, we found five members in a church who had been formerly by Methodist preachers, for more than a year, organized a little society, labored with them four and nights, had eight or nine members, and added eighteen to their number, leaving a society of twenty-two members. We had precious seasons at some of the other appointments also, but not to be too tedious now. To us name be the glory. We are going for, and expecting good throughout the entire circuit. When pray for us. Your Bro. JOHN F. WYNN.

PROVIDENCE DIST.—LA. CONFERENCE.—We have just finished our annual of Quarterly Meetings, at Lake Providence District, Louisiana. Notwithstanding the activity of our preachers have deserted their charges, some churches, others for the city, Mr. Bell for Heaven, we have precious revivals on the different circuits in the District; forty accessions and conversions. Harvest is great, but the laborers are few.

W. G. M'GAUGHEY, P. E.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

THE MINISTRY AND MEMBERSHIP OF THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

As the Chairman of your committee on Foreign Missions, I call attention to the duty and responsibility of responding as generously as our circumstances may allow to the loud and urgent calls for Foreign Missionary enterprise. The door is already wide open, and the Providence of God, it is growing wider. God is calling us without excuse. Nearly a heathen world now stand before us as an open door, and we are called to enter in and take possession. That so much remains to be done, our ministers remember that more than three months they will be called upon to report what they have done for God's cause in this direction.

We urge all to give—all to contribute to ability, and all to cheerfully—then shall the treasury be filled, and faithful laborers be sustained in their sacrificial toil. When you take up your collection for Missions, present (if at the time) the interest of the Foreign and Domestic Missions as distinctly, and according to their promptings. Let us have good report, one that you shall be proud to bring, and not with grief.

JOSEPH B. WALKER.

New Orleans, Sept. 1867.

REVIVALS IN ARKANSAS.—The Arkansas Christian Advocate brings cheering news of the work of God in that State.

Deeper and wider swells the tide of religious interest in our State. Revival notices come from every quarter. This is truly cheering. The interest is confined to no denomination. Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist, alike participate in it. Let the glad news be poured into the columns of the Christian Advocate from every quarter. It is a welcome record, and cheers all hearts. The news of one revival inspires another into joyous life. The news of a work of grace should no more be withheld from the community, than should individual experience from the church. Send in your revival notices, brethren, from all sections of our conference.

THE EFFECT OF RADICAL RULE.—The Philadelphia Age draws this picture of the financial effect of Radical rule upon the people and the nation:

One dollar and sixty cents per head was paid by the people through the customs in 1860. This was thought to be a heavy burden upon each person. But in 1866, after six years of Radical rule, \$14 per head were drawn from the industry of the nation through the customs and internal revenue. In 1860, each man had to pay out of his labor \$2.06 of the public debt. The Radicals came into power, and in six years they raised that sum to \$19.50. The expenses of the National Government in 1860 were sixty-two millions. This year they will reach two hundred and twenty-five millions. A fearful increase in the short space of six years! In 1860, the government of this State cost four hundred and two thousand dollars. In 1866, it will take six hundred and sixty-nine thousand dollars to do all the expenses incurred by the Radical party. Twenty-five millions of dollars are annually taken from the labor of this State to pay the interest on debts of a National, State and municipal character, contracted by the Radical party in the short space of six years.

OBITUARIES.

Died in Farmerville, Union Parish, La., on the 16th of August, 1867, aged nine years and eight months, also, EMMA, on 27th of August, 1867, aged twelve years and one month, the only daughters of Mr. W. H. and Mrs. (S. B. Carson. Though young, their hopes were turned heavenward. During their sickness they often called upon their heavenly Father; whom they had been taught to love and pray to. They were obedient to their parents, and gave promise of being the solace of their declining years; but when death all their hopes, and when from the sorrows of earth to a higher and holier life, where their pure spirits await the coming of father and mother.

R. T. FARISH.

Mrs. MATILDA CANNON, died near Vernon, Miss., Sept. 3rd, 1867. She had been in bad health during the entire year, but congestion of the brain caused a rapid decline and speedy death. She joined the church when about sixteen years of age, and has lived a consistent member ever since, a period of about thirty-five years. She was unconscious during her severe sickness. We could not have her last Christian experience. But her precious life and conversation lead us to believe her faith was well founded, and cause the reasonable hope that she is now with the Father, enjoying the reward of the righteous.

She leaves a husband and three children to mourn her loss. May the Holy Spirit supply to them all his precious consolation.

W. F. GLENN.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To the candidates for admission on trial in the Mississippi Conference.

The Committee to examine you preparatory to your application will meet you at Natchez, on Monday and Tuesday, preceding the Conference, and examine you on, first, the Bible; second, Wesley's sermons on Justification by Faith, and on the Witness of the Holy Spirit; and the rules concerning the duty of a preacher as laid down in the Discipline; and fourth, a Witness Essay or Sermon.

Will Presiding Elders please to call the necessary attention to this subject.

R. ABBY, Ch'm.

WANTED.

A lady to teach French, and assist in teaching music, one thoroughly qualified. Address H. F. JOHNSON, Sept 12-1m Brookhaven, Miss.

NOTICE.

To the preachers of the Montgomery Conference.—Owing to the crowded condition of our houses, I am compelled to request you not to bring your wives to Conference. J. W. GLENN.

Opelika, Sept. 9, 1867.

Greenville Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS. On account of the great and protracted overflow of the past season, the second and third rounds on this District, were served irregularly—having to take them as I could. It being impossible to get members to attend, there can be no official District Meeting held, and the duties of that meeting will have to be performed by the Quarterly Conferences separately.

| | | |
|---|--------|----|
| Greenville S. M. | Sept 7 | 8 |
| Princeton or Leota S. M. | 14 | 15 |
| Cloverhill S. M. | 21 | 22 |
| Union Chapel, D. C., S. M. | 28 | 29 |
| Upper Deer Creek, S. M. | Oct 5 | 6 |
| Boyd's store (Tallahatchie river) S. M. | 12 | 13 |
| Roebuck S. M. | 19 | 20 |
| Indian Meeting Q. M. | 26 | 27 |
| Lake Lee S. M. | Nov 2 | 3 |
| Greenville Q. M. | 9 | 10 |

The preachers in charge are requested to have all their reports, statistics, etc., as required by the Discipline, written and ready for their respective Quarterly Conferences, as this may not be supplied afterwards.

JAS. MACLENNAN, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

The District Conference for the Tuscaloosa District, will be held at Flat Woods, on Havana Circuit, commencing Thursday, 26th of September prox.

The Conference will be composed of all the traveling preachers and official members of the stations, circuits, and missions of the District.

The Introductory Sermon will be preached by Rev. J. C. Willis, of the Southern University, Thursday 11 o'clock A. M. Bishop Wightman will preside.

J. L. COTTON, P. E.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS. Many, at Fort Jessup, Aug 31 and Sept 1. Annoco, at Holly Grove, " 7 8. Pleasant Hill, at Benah, " 14 15. Mansfield, at Mansfield, " 28 29. Caddo, at Greenwood, Oct 5 6. N. Rossier, at Walker's Chapel, Shreveport, " 12 13. Belle Bower, " 26 27. Springville, at Springville, Nov 2 3.

DISTRICT MEETING to be held at Mansfield, September 26, 27, 28.

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

New Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS. Carondelet Street, Aug 25. Felicity Street, Sept 1. Moreau Street, " 8. Jefferson City, " 15. N. O. Cir., Quar. Con., Advocate office, at 5 p. m., " 16. Ger'n Church, at Saragat, " 22. German Quarterly Conference, Dryades street, " 23.

Baton Rouge, " 28, 29. Thibodeaux circuit, at Houma Oct 6. Bayou Gros Tete at Plaquemine 13.

J. U. KEENER, P. E.

Natchez District Convention.

Will be held in Woodville, Miss., from Thursday, 26th, (10 o'clock A. M.) to Sunday the 29th of September next.

We deem it unnecessary to republish subjects to be reported upon by pastors, stewards, S. S. superintendents, presidents and teachers of our colleges and schools, but would refer them to a publication in N. O. C. ADVOCATE, June 8th, 1867. After deliberation, the published plan for addresses has been abandoned. There will be preaching at the usual hours, Saturday, P. M., and Sabbath day. We trust every official member of the District will be present the first day of the meeting, so as to serve on various committees, which will be needed.

JAS. A. GODFREY.

Vicksburg Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS. North Warren, at Oak Ridge, Sept 1, 2. Port Gibson, " 8, 9. Fayette, at Bethel, " 15, 16. Burtonton, at Pisgah, " 22, 23. Cayuga, at Ulica, " 29, 30. Raymond, " Oct. 6, 7. Warren, at Bethel, " 13, 14. Rocky Springs, " 20, 21. Vicksburg, " 27, 28.

Pastors will be ready with full reports of Statistics. Written reports of the condition of church property, Sabbath schools, etc., will be expected.

G. H. CLINTON, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist.—La. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS. Carroll Circuit, at Oak Grove Oct 12 13. Delhi Ct., at Floyd, " 19 20. Ion Circuit, Little Creek, " 26 27. Tensas and Sicily Island, at Tensas, " Nov 9 10. Chapel, " 16 17. Waterproof & St. Joseph, Waterproof 23 24.

The District Meeting is postponed from the 27th September to the fourth day of October, at which time there will be a Camp Meeting, at Oakley Campground. Any of the preachers from Louisiana or Mississippi Conferences are cordially invited to attend.

W. G. McQUARRY, P. E.

CAMP MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a CAMP MEETING will be held near Whitworth, Hoskins & Co's Steam Saw Mill, at Pin Oak Flag Station, on the Jackson and New Orleans Railroad, two miles North of Brookhaven, commencing on Thursday before the fifth Sabbath in September.

Everybody is invited to attend, and to bring their own provisions, and erect their own tents. All ministers of the Gospel attending, will be provided for during their stay—others will make their arrangements beforehand for their own accommodation. Wood, water, and lot for horses, convenient and free.

Applications for permission to build and keep boarding tents will be made to the Committee of Arrangements. Families and others from New Orleans, Jackson, and intermediate towns on the Railroad, and from neighborhoods contiguous to the Camping Ground, would do well to write or send agents beforehand, that arrangements may be made for their accommodation.

The trains will stop at the Ground for the accommodation of persons attending. Lumber for building purposes convenient.

Colored people will be provided as usual.

For further information, apply to L. R. REDDING, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements, or any of the undersigned: Wm. G. MILLSAPS, P. Elder, Brookhaven District;

B. JONES, Pastor, Wesson and Beauregard; A. B. NICHOLSON, Pastor, Bayou Pierre Circuit;

H. J. HARRIS, Pastor, Hazlehurst Circuit;

THOS. NIXON, " Crystal Springs " Circuit;

PETER E. GREENE, Pastor, Bogue Chitto Circuit;

GEO. E. THOMPSON, Pastor, pro tem, Jackson;

L. R. REDDING, Pastor, Brookhaven; COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS. L. R. REDDING, T. G. DECELL, M. J. WHITWORTH, JAS. A. HOSKINS.

Jackson Methodist, New Orleans Advocate, Crystal Springs News and Copiahian, please copy four times.

Ample preparations will be made to accommodate all editors who may honor them with their presence.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS. E. Shore & Fish River, at Donnelly's Sept 14 15. Citronelle, at Citronelle, " 21 22. Whistler, at Whistler, " 28 29. Pascagoula and Bay shore, Salem Camp, " Oct 5 6. Ocean Springs, at Red Hill, " 12 13. St. Stephens & State Line, Pine Grove Nov 2 3. Waynesboro, at Waynesboro, " 9 10. Mobile, at St. Paul's, " 16 17. " St. Francis street, " 23 24. " Franklin street, " 30 31.

prepared with a duplicate copy of the statistics of their charges, to be furnished the Presiding Elder, according to requirements of the Discipline—See ch 2, sec 6, par 9 page 67.

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

A District Meeting for the Mobile District will be held in Franklin Street Methodist Church, in the city of Mobile, beginning on Friday, before the second Sunday in October, at 9 A. M., at which all the traveling and local preachers, and all the official members of the church in the bounds of the District, are earnestly requested to attend. Ample accommodations will be provided by calling on Doctors Hamilton and Neely. Bishop Wightman will be in attendance.

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Homer District—Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS. Vernon Ct., at Vernon, Sept 7, 8. Haynesville at Collyette, " 14 15. Farmerville at Alabama, " 21 22. Homer at Forest Grove, " 28 29. Lake Bienville at Ringold, " Oct 5 6. Sparta at Sparta, " 12 13. Mt. Lebanon at Arcadia, " 19 20. Lewisville, " 26 27. South Bossier, " Nov 2, 3. Minden, " 9 10.

District Meeting at Forest Grove, seven miles east of Homer, commencing Friday, fourth of October. All traveling and local preachers, also all of the official members of the District are requested to attend.

JNO. A. MILLER, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS. Hazlehurst, Sept 1, 2. Chrystal Springs, at Bethesda, " 7, 8. Scotland col'd cir., at Gallatia, " 14, 15. Meadville, at Beach Grove, " 21, 22. Dist Meeting Hazlehurst, " 27, 28, 29. Holmesville, at Holmesville, " Oct 5, 6. Bayou Pierre, at Rehoboth, " 12, 13. Pearl River, at Sertains, " 19, 20. Bayou Chitto, " 26, 27. Wesson, at Beauregard, " Nov 2, 3. Brookhaven, " 9, 10. Scotland, at Gallatia, " 16, 17.

The District Meeting will be held at Hazlehurst, Sept. 27, 28, 29.

G. W. MILLSAPS, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS. Lexington, at Lexington, Sept 11 12. Greenwood, at Greenwood, " 18 19. Carrollton, at Carrollton, " 25 26. Emory, at Emory, " Oct 2 3. Holmes, at Durant, " 9 10. Richland, at Richland, " 16 17. Black Hawk, at Black Hawk, " 23 24. Mount Olive, at Dover, " 30 31. Yazoo, at Midway, " Nov 6 7. Yazoo City Station, " 13 14.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE WAY.

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Sweetwater, Sept 18 | at 11 o'clock A. M. |
| Acoma, " 18 | " 7 " P. M. |
| Black Hawk, " 18 | " 7 " " |
| Carrollton, " 27 | " 7 " " |
| Valden, Oct 3 | " 7 " " |
| Durant, " 11 | " 7 " " |
| Heaton, Nov 1 | " 7 " " |

At these appointments marked with a star, I will lecture on Temperance.

J. M. POON, P. E.

Columbus District—Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS. There will be a District Meeting for Columbus District, Mobile Conference, at Union Chapel, Pickens County, Ala., 8 miles east of Pickensville, and 6 miles north of Bridgeville.

All the members of Quarterly Conferences in the District are members, and are earnestly invited to attend. There will be sermons delivered on subjects, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, by Rev. A. S. Andrews, T. P. Crymes, and W. C. Hoarn.

Members will come prepared to deliberate and report upon the various subjects of interest, usual at such meetings.

Pickensville and Carrollton Sept 21 22.

Bridgeville, " 28 29.

Columbus Station, Oct 5 6.

Columbus Circuit, " 12 13.

Corksville, " 19 20.

Brooksville, " 26 27.

Trinity, Nov 9 10.

Crawfordville, " 24 25.

Green, Dec 7 8.

W. MURRAY, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS. Havana, Sept 28 29. New Berne and Oak Grove, Oct 5 6. Marion, " 12 13. Brush Creek, " 19 20. Scottsville and Carthage, " 26 27. Tuscaloosa, Nov 2 3. Eutaw, " 9 10. Forkland, " 16 17. Greensboro, Nov 30 and Dec 1.

J. L. COTTON, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF THE COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE. In charge of the undersigned and competent associates, was opened at 9 A. M., on Monday, Sept. 2, 1867, in the basement of the Church, at the corner of Camp and Terphouse streets, (entrance on Camp street,) opposite Coliseum Place.

Pupils will be carefully trained for business pursuits, or for admission to the Academic Department of the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning, or of any Southern College.

N. B. Parents who desire to enter their sons, are requested to communicate their wishes, as soon as practicable, to

sept 25 1m R. M. LUSHER, Principal.

"EVERY MONTH" is the title of a monthly paper which reports the sermons of the Rev. Dr. Deems, and gives the history and progress of "the Church of the Strangers." To give it a wide circulation for usefulness, the price is merely nominal: single copy for one year, 30 cents; two copies 60 cents; five copies \$1.00; if sent to one person. Specimen copies sent to any one enclosing a two-cent stamp. Address

S. F. TAYLOR, "Every Month," sept 28 3t 349 Canal street, N. Y.

THE HOME MONTHLY, New Orleans, for 1867.

THE HOME MONTHLY will contain forty eight pages of reading matter, printed upon fine paper and in clear type, and will, from time to time, be accompanied by elegant steel-plate engravings. The subscription price will remain in \$3 per annum, or \$1.50 for six months, invariably in advance. In order to build up a still larger circulation, we have concluded to offer the following

Liberal Inducements to Agents. To any person sending us three yearly subscriptions, with nine dollars, we will send the MONTHLY six months, or allow the subscriber to retain One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents of the amount.

To any person sending us six subscriptions, with eighteen dollars, (\$18.) we will send the MONTHLY one year, or allow them to retain Two Dollars and Fifty Cents of this amount.

On amounts for subscription less than nine dollars, agents will be allowed to retain ten per cent.

Ministers, it is hoped, will act as agents, not so much from pecuniary considerations as from a laudable desire to assist in building up a home literature worthy of a place among the families of the South and on the center-tables of a Christian people.

All communications on business should be addressed to

ROBERT J. HARR, Publisher, N. O. En. sept 28 3t 112 Camp Street, New Orleans.

JOHN G. PARHAM, OF NEW ORLEANS. SEVERLY BLUNT, OF HINDS CO., MISS.

PARHAM & BLUNT, COTTON FACTORS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants and Purchasing Agents, No. 75 Carondelet street, New Orleans, aug 15

EDUCATIONAL. A young lady educated in Europe, with five years' experience in teaching (there desired) an engagement. Prefers a pleasant home to a large number of scholars. Qualified in French and music. Will be here in October. Address, Rev. JAS. MACLENNAN, Greenville, Miss., stating terms, etc. aug 10

THOMAS MURRAY.

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Orders left at Box 119, Mechanic's Exchange, will be attended to. sept 7

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The fifth session will begin Monday, Sept. 30th, 1867, under the Presidency of Rev. W. L. C. HUNNELL, A. M., assisted by an able corps of teachers.

The curriculum is thorough and comprehensive. The location is a very desirable and healthy one. The place is free from many evils, connected with the larger towns and cities, and, especially those on rail roads—having always been free from epidemics.

Tuition per term of five months \$15 00

Primary Department, " 20 00

Collegiate, " 25 00

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Use of Instrument, " 7 50

Vocal Music, " 2 50

Incidental fee, " 2 50

Board, fuel and bedding, per month, " 18 00

Lights and washing, extra.

Young ladies furnishing their towels, Sheets, blankets, washing and lights, will pay per month, " \$16 00

The daughters of all ministers, in the regular pastoral work, will receive tuition in the English course free of charge. sept 21 2m

KICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

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Note: Ministers of the Gospel in the State of Mississippi, upon giving satisfactory reference, will be appointed agents of this Company, upon applying in person, or by letter, to the General Agent at JACKSON, Miss., or when more convenient to H. C. PAXSON, Manager, 50 and 52 Camp street, New Orleans, by whom the necessary blanks will be sent to them. aug 3-3m

EAST-ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE.

AT AUBURN, ALA.

The Fall term of this Institution will open on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in SEPTEMBER next, and close on the 20th December. Besides the regular course of studies for graduation, large facilities are afforded for instruction in the Commercial and Agricultural branches. Separate schools for these branches, in connection with the College, were authorized at the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. A student not wishing to take either the regular or a partial literary course in the College, may confine himself to either of these Departments, and in a short time become qualified for business.

The Preparatory Department, with competent teachers, will be under the special supervision of the Faculty.

Tuition—Full Term in College, " \$30 00

Contingent Fee, " 4 00

Tuition—Full Term in Preparatory School, " \$15 to \$20 00

Contingent Fee, " 2 00

Board in Private Families from \$15 to \$20 per month.

aug 31-2m C. RAIFORD, Secy of Board.

READYVILLE SEMINARY.

B

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE

The Fall Session of this Institution for the present year will open on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers, and ample facilities for instruction and comfort. The Institution is owned and controlled by the Louisiana Conference, and is in the enjoyment of a large patronage.

Charge for a session of four and a half months, payable in advance, one half at the time of entrance, and the remainder on the 1st day of December.

Board, including Washing, Fuel, in gold or its equivalent, \$67 50
Tuition and incidental Fee, in currency, 25 00
French, with use of instrument, 13 00
Ornamental branches at usual prices.

The daughters of traveling ministers of the Louisiana Conference are charged no regular tuition.

Young Ladies desiring to board in the Institution will be brought a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow slips, and a coverlet, and must furnish towels and lights.

For Catalogues, containing full particulars, address
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Dr. J. M. A. M. Prof. of Mathematics.
Dr. J. M. A. M. Prof. of Biblical Literature.
Dr. J. M. A. M. Prof. of Natural Science.

The first Session of Collegiate year begins on Monday in September, and ends December 10th, 1867. The second Session opens Jan. 1, 1868; closes last Wednesday in June.

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Extra \$2 00 per month.

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BROOKHAVEN, MISS.
The next session will open on Wednesday, the 10th of September, 1867.

The building is large and well arranged; the play ground ample; the location healthy. The Institution is under the control of the M. E. Church, South.

The entire expenses in the Collegiate Department for board, tuition, books and incidentals (not including music and ornamental) will not exceed \$125 00 for term of study.

Each boarder must furnish her towels, one of blankets and sheets.
For further information, address
REV. H. F. JOHNSON,
Pres't Whitworth Female College.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,
Jackson, Louisiana,
established by the State of Louisiana in 1845, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first day of October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, \$75 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.
Boarding can be obtained at from \$20 to \$25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and School Hall, the location in point of health, ease of access and good society, and unsurpassed by those of any institution in the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge of its future prosperity.
The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

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W. H. WATKINS, President.

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By the adoption of a New Principle of Heating, the heat is given off by means of the fan, formed by the Ventilation of the Stove, and the temperature of the fire is so much increased that a large supply of fuel is never necessary, as the Oven can be thoroughly heated, and all the different operations of Cooking performed with a saving of fuel.

At least Thirty per Cent, as Compared with any other Stove.

At the same time rendering it the most perfect and easy Baking Stove now in use. For instance, the Tin Kitchen or Roaster, generally used, is so much defective, that it is most admirably adapted to the Good Samaritan, as its height allows the heat to reach a large mid capacity oven, and the heat is so much increased that a large supply of fuel is never necessary, as the Oven can be thoroughly heated, and all the different operations of Cooking performed with a saving of fuel.

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THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical)
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These foreign periodicals are regularly published by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those who have not, need to be reminded that they have been deprived of their only welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be pleased to receive so accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

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A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one club for \$12 30. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for \$43 00, and so on.

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PURE AND FRESH MEDICINES,
Cakes, Books, Certificates, &c.

Chill Drops, the best medicine known for Ague, Bilious Fever, &c.; Barlett's Worm Drops, and other approved Remedies for domestic practice.

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL,
(Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College.)
Has established himself at No. 109 Carondelet street, near Prytania, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anesthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such the best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS.
HILL & VEAZIE,
Having removed from No 31 Chartres street to No 74 Camp street, have received large additions to their former stock, making their assortment of Coal Oil Lamps, and all the articles needful to use with them, very extensive; together with lights, suitable for lighting Churches, large Halls, Parlors, etc.; and every variety of Lamp-frames from the small Hand to the large Station FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMPS for coal oil and gas, very neat, and economical; also EDDIE'S COOKING STOVES, assorted sizes, heated by coal oil; with many other useful and convenient articles.
Oil manufactured.
Call and examine.

HILL & VEAZIE,
No 74 Camp street,
Between Natchez street and Times Office

ST JAMES HOTEL,
MAGAZINE STREET,
Between Gravier and Natchez Streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CHAS. E. SMEDS, Manager.

This establishment is now open for the reception of guests.
It is newly furnished from the Kitchen to the roof. Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, Linen Sheetings, etc. The Furniture and Table Ware all new, of the latest style and most costly material. The Table is furnished with every luxury the Market affords. The Bars with Liquors equal to any in the city. The accommodations are comfortable and pleasant, and as far as possible, guaranteed to its guests.
The House itself may be said to be entirely new and fresh. The undersigned will spare neither labor or expense to merit the continuance of the liberal support with which he has thus far been honored.

CHAS. E. SMEDS.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
17 Chartres Street,
Lately received Carpeting of all kinds and qualities; Floor Oil Cloth of all qualities, which we are able to suit prices. Curtains, Materials, Lace and Linens, Corbels and Bureaus in great variety; Window Shades, Hair Cloth, Crumb Cloths, Table and Piano Covers, China and Cocoa Matting of all widths.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

H. P. BUCKLEY,
WATCHMAKER,
No. 8, Camp Street, No. 6

Dealer in fine WATCHES,
JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE,
SPECTACLES OF ALL KINDS.
—Also—
GUNS AND PISTOLS.

Every sort of Gun and Pistol Repairing attended to, by
J. E. BAILEY,
Formerly of Chartres Street.

PEET, SIMMS, & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
Nos. 23 & 25 MAGAZINE STREET, NEW ORLEANS

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN
PRICE'S
Patent Texas Tonic.
PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for
CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 35 Camp street, New Orleans,
THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of
PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,
Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, Esq., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:
Dear Sir:—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels, and Dyspepsia. We consider your Vegetable Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therefore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to the all relief of many of our fellow citizens who have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefited.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,
We remain yours truly,
J. H. GILWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O.
SAMUEL SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
GREEN L. L. of House of Fellows & Co.
LAWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. H. N. SON, ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER, Bank of Commerce,
New Orleans, June, 1863.

TERMS:
4 oz Bottles, \$2 00
6 " " 2 50
8 " " 3 00
12 " " 5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33 per cent discount off retail price.

All orders will meet with prompt attention.

THOS. K. PRICE.

F. FOLGER, L. FOLGER, W. H. THOMAS
FOLGER & CO.,
Dealers in
Hardware, Iron, & Ship Chandlery,
37 & 39 MAGAZINE STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
(Opposite the St James Hotel)

Nails and Castings; Hoop, Sheet and Bar Iron, Shovels and Spades; Sheet Copper and Zinc; Plows, Axes and Hoes; Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead; India Rubber Hosing; Hose and Packing; Circular, Milled and Cross Cut Saws.

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S. ANDERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER
And PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK DEALER,
61 Camp street, New Orleans.

Cartes de Visite,
Halotypes, Ambrotypes,
Pictures on Porcelain,
And every description of Pictures known to the Art.

All kinds of Photographic Materials at the lowest price for cash.

J. A. BRASLAMAN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
Possess great facilities for buying goods cheap which enables them to sell below market prices.
Special attention given to orders.

No. 586 and 588 Magazine Street
Corner of St. Andrew Street,
oct 1 ly NEW ORLEANS.

NEW CARPETS.
L. ELKIN,
Carondelet Street
Has just received from England, per steam ship Luxor, a large assortment of superior
WILTON, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY & INGRAIN
CARPETS,
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES,
And a complete assortment of Curtain Material such as Brocade, Satin, de Laines, all-Wool Damasks, etc., with corresponding Trimmings.

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E. GIQUEL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FOREIGN, FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS.

Also, a large and varied supply of

HOUSEKEEPING and

PLANTATION GOODS,
Constantly on hand, at
120 Canal Street,
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And a complete assortment of Curtain Material such as Brocade

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has shown no improvement since our last review. The wholesale movement continues confined to the execution of moderate orders from the interior and the supply of a few parties who have braved the epidemic to lay in their fall supplies. But, as a general thing, business is nearly at a standstill in most departments of trade. Although the receipts of our leading staple are becoming more liberal, yet they are still on a limited scale, being, no doubt, checked by the epidemic. The new regulations with regard to the collection of the 2½ per lb excise will facilitate the movement to market, and relieve the planter and the transportation lines from many annoyances and inconveniences to which they were subject under the old regulations, but their practical operation is yet to be tried, and will no doubt suggest amendments which will give still more freedom to the trade, without impairing the claims of the Government. The sales of Sugar and Molasses are mostly confined to retail transactions, but the limited receipts are readily taken by dealers, on landing, at a fair margin from the jobbing rates. Very little has been done in Tobacco, and the movement in Western Produce has been of about the usual extent, with few variations in prices.

The weather has been variable in temperature, indicative, perhaps, of storms elsewhere. We have nothing to add to our previous remarks on the accounts from the interior. They continue to come in of a diverse complexion, but on the whole encourage the hope that the crop will hardly be much less than 2½ millions of bales. The most popular estimate, however, is only two millions. The long crop figures are 2½ millions. There has been no abatement in the epidemic, which seems destined to extend through every part of the city. Notwithstanding, however, the present increase, in the bills of mortality, we still cling to the hope we expressed in our last issue that there will be a decided decrease towards the close of the month.

COTTON.—We left the market, at the date of our last report, unsettled, since which the movement has been almost entirely suspended, the sales on Saturday and Monday having been confined to a few trifling lots, not exceeding 100 bales, while Tuesday, although there was more on sale, and a manifest disposition to meet the demand freely, even, if necessary, at some further concessions, yet, as most of the trading orders are at 1½ under the asking rates, which is a greater reduction than factors will submit to, the business embraced only 250 bales, while prices were represented as being too irregular and unsettled to serve as a basis for quotations. Buyers claimed to have bought Low Middling at 21 to 21½c and Middling at 22 to 22½c, which would indicate an irregular falling off of ½c to 1c per lb.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 350 bales, taken mostly for the North.

The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 1155 bales, against 964 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 191 bales.

Referring to our remarks above, we omit regular quotations.

TOBACCO.—We have but little alteration to make in our remarks concerning this market. The enquiry since our last review has been mostly in a small way, but with a light supply offering, factors have continued firm in their rates. The sales embraced about 75 hogsheads, within the range of the following quotations, viz:

| | Light. | Heavy. |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Interior refused... | 4 to 4½ | 5 to 5½ |
| Common ref'd... | 5 to 5½ | 6 to 6½ |
| Fair... | 6 to 6½ | 7 to 7½ |
| Fine and choice do... | 7 to 7½ | 8 to 8½ |
| Common Leaf... | 7½ to 8 | 8½ to 9 |
| Medium... | 8 to 8½ | 9 to 9½ |
| Good... | 9 to 9½ | 10 to 10½ |
| Fine... | 10 to 10½ | 11 to 11½ |
| Choice Select... | 11 to 11½ | 12 to 12½ |

Cattle Market.

| Wednesday evening, Sept. 17, 1867. | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb... | 10 to 10½ |
| Western Cattle 2d qual, per head... | 10 to 10½ |
| Texas Cattle 2d qual, per head... | 10 to 10½ |
| Good... | 10 to 10½ |
| Sheep, 1st quality per head... | 10 to 10½ |
| Sheep, 2d... | 10 to 10½ |
| Milk Cows, choice per head... | 10 to 10½ |
| Milk Cows, per head... | 10 to 10½ |
| Yearlings, per head... | 10 to 10½ |
| Calves per head... | 10 to 10½ |

HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Buggy and light harness Horses... | \$200 to \$400 |
| Heavy draft Horses... | 175 to 300 |
| Common do... | 75 to 150 |
| Mules, 1st quality... | 200 to 250 |
| Do 2d do... | 140 to 180 |
| Do 3d do... | 75 to 120 |
| Mule and Mules... | 40 to 90 |

Monetary.

We have no material change to notice in the money market proper since our last report. The pressure for accommodations to enable factors to supply their constituents with the facilities required at this period of the year has been even greater than last week, and nearly all classes depending on the movement of the crop complain of great stringency in money matters.

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

| ARTICLES. | FROM | TO |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Agricultural Implements... | 4.75 | 22.00 |
| Cotton and Sugar Hoses... | 9.20 | 10.30 |
| Yost's Plows and Scrapers... | 7.00 | 7.50 |
| Cotton Scrapers... | 7.00 | 7.50 |
| Shovelers... | 10.00 | 18.00 |
| Spades... | 11.00 | 20.00 |
| Axes... | 15.00 | 18.00 |
| Bagging, yard... | — | — |
| Kentucky... | — | — |
| East India... | 25½ | 27½ |
| Brass Rope, Kentucky, ½ lb... | 10 | 10½ |
| Brass, ½ lb... | 1.17½ | 1.20 |
| Crackers... | 11.00 | 11.50 |
| Bricks, Lake, ½ M... | 15.00 | 17.00 |
| English Fire... | 40.00 | 45.00 |
| Candles, ½ lb... | — | — |
| Sperm, N Bedford... | 42 | 43 |
| Tallow... | 16 | 20½ |
| Adamantine... | 19 | 25 |
| Star... | 19 | 25 |
| Chocolate, No 1 ½ lb... | 50 | 52½ |
| Sweet and Spiced... | 35 | 67 |
| Cider, Western ½ hbl... | none | here |
| Northern... | none | here |
| Coal, Cannel ½ ton... | 11 | 13.00 |
| Anthracite ½ ton... | 11 | 13.00 |
| Western, ½ barrel... | 55 | 60½ |
| Coffee, Rio, ½ lb... | 20 | 27 |
| Havana... | 30 | 38 |
| Java... | 30 | 38 |
| St. Domingo... | 26 | — |
| Cotton Seed... | 9.00 | 14.00 |
| Booth, ½ ton... | 35 | 36 |
| Copper Braziers ½ lb... | 35 | 36 |
| Sheathing... | 28 | 29 |
| Copper Bolts... | 28 | 29 |
| Yellow Metal... | 24 | 25 |
| Cordage, Manila, ½ lb... | 24 | 25 |
| Tarred, American... | 30 | 31 |
| Russia... | 30 | 31 |
| Corn Meal, ½ hbl... | 4.50 | 5.25 |
| Dyes, ½ lb... | — | — |
| Logwood, Campy... | — | — |
| St. Domingo... | — | — |
| Indigo, ½ lb... | 1.00 | 1.60 |
| Madder... | 19 | 20 |
| Eggs, ½ doz. Western... | 24 | 30 |
| Feathers, ½ doz... | 90 | 1.00 |
| Fish, ½ box... | 1.90 | — |
| Herrings... | 20 | 20½ |
| Mackerel, No 1, ½ hbl... | 19.00 | 19.00 |
| No. 2... | 13.00 | 14.00 |
| No. 3... | 4 | — |
| Flaxseed, ½ doz... | — | — |
| Superfine... | 9.25 | 13.50 |
| Extra... | 7.50 | — |
| Fine... | 19 | 20 |
| Fruit, Prunes, ½ lb... | 23 | 24 |
| Figs, Drum... | 23 | 24 |
| Dried Apples... | 4 | 6 |
| Curran's, Zante... | 34 | 35 |
| Almonds, soft shell... | 4 | — |
| Raisins, M R, ½ box... | 4.15 | — |
| Layers... | 4.85 | — |
| Lem's Sicily ½ box... | 11.50 | — |
| Malaga, ½ box... | — | — |
| Oranges, ½ box... | 7.00 | — |
| Sicily ½ box... | — | — |
| Glass, ½ box of 50 feet... | — | — |
| French, 8 x 10... | 3.75 | 4.00 |
| 10 x 12... | 4.25 | 4.75 |
| 12 x 18... | 5.75 | — |
| Grain, ½ bushel... | 1.00 | 1.80 |
| Malt, Western... | 1.90 | 2.00 |
| Oats... | 75 | — |
| Corn, shelled ½ bushel... | 14.00 | 16.00 |
| Hops, ½ lb... | 7.50 | 8.50 |
| Gunny Bags, ½ bag... | 24 | 25 |
| Hay, Western, ½ ton... | 24.00 | 25.00 |
| Northern... | none | here |
| Louisiana... | none | here |
| Hides, ½ lb... | 19 | 22 |
| Dry salted Mexican... | 10 | 10½ |
| Wet salted, city slaughter... | 11 | 11½ |
| Kip Skins... | 11 | 11½ |
| Wool, ½ lb... | 16 | 18 |
| Pelts ½ piece... | 10 | 12 |
| Iron, Pig ½ ton... | 10 | 12 |
| Country, Bar ½ lb... | 5 | 5½ |
| English, ½ lb... | 5 | 5½ |
| Hoop, ½ lb... | 7 | 10 |
| Sheet... | 7 | 10 |
| Bolter... | 8 | 9 |
| Nail Rods... | 12 | 14 |
| Iron Cotton Ties... | 12 | 14 |
| Castings, American... | 7½ | 8 |
| Lime, Western ½ hbl... | 2.50 | — |
| Rockland, ½ doz... | 2.75 | 3.00 |
| Cement... | 2.50 | 2.85 |
| Molasses, ½ gallon... | 52½ | 55 |
| Louisiana... | 52½ | 55 |
| Moss, ½ lb... | 34 | 35 |
| Gray, Country... | 44 | 45 |
| Black do... | 44 | 45 |
| Select, water rotted... | 6 | 6½ |
| Nails, Am. 4 d, ½ lb... | 6 | 6½ |
| Wrought, English... | 16 | 20 |
| Naval Stores, ½ hbl... | 18 | 20 |
| Tar... | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Pitch... | 3.50 | 4.00 |
| Rosin A No. 1... | 3.50 | 4.00 |
| No. 2... | 3.25 | 3.75 |
| Spirits Turp ½ gallon... | 2.30 | 3.50 |
| Varnish, bright... | 1.10 | 1.15 |
| Oil, Lard ½ gallon... | 58 | 60 |
| Coal Oil... | 64 | 65 |
| Cotton Seed, Crude... | 85 | 85 |
| Cotton Seed, Refined... | 1.00 | 1.05 |
| Tanners' ½ gallon... | 37.50 | 37.50 |
| Cotton Seed... | none | here |
| Provisions, ½ hbl... | 23.00 | 24.00 |
| Beef, Mess, Northern... | 16 | 17.50 |
| Do, Western... | 10.00 | 11.00 |
| Dried, ½ lb... | 25.00 | 28.00 |
| Tongues ½ doz... | 10.00 | 11.00 |
| Pork, Mess ½ doz... | 25.00 | 28.00 |
| Prime Mess ½ doz... | 25.00 | 28.00 |
| Hog, round, ½ lb... | none | here |
| Bacon, Hams, ½ lb... | 24 | 25 |
| Do, canvassed... | 24 | 25 |
| Shoulders... | 20 | 21 |
| Green Shoulders... | 16 | 17 |
| Lard, Prime, in tierces... | 14½ | 15½ |
| Do, in kegs... | 14½ | 15½ |
| Butter, Northern... | 28 | 36 |
| Do, Western... | 18 | 24 |
| Cheese, American... | 8 | 18 |
| Onions, ½ hbl... | 4.00 | 5.00 |
| Apples... | 3.50 | 5.00 |
| Rice, ½ lb, Louisiana... | 9 | 12 |
| Do, Carolina... | 10 | 10½ |
| Salt, refined, ½ lb... | 14 | 15 |
| Crude... | 13 | 15 |
| Salt ½ sack... | 13 | 15 |
| Liverpool, fine, warehouse... | 2.45 | 2.50 |
| Do, coarse, cargo... | 2.10 | 2.15 |
| Do, from warehouse... | 2.30 | 2.40 |
| Turkey Island, ½ bushel... | 8 | 10 |
| Soap, ½ lb, Western... | 8 | 10 |
| Northern... | 8 | 10 |
| Southern... | 8 | 10 |
| Castile... | 18 | 19 |
| Sugar, Louisiana, ½ lb... | 15½ | 17½ |
| In the city... | 15 | 16½ |
| Havana, White... | 13 | 14½ |
| Yellow... | 12 | 13½ |
| Brown... | 12 | 13½ |
| Tobacco, in hbls, ½ lb... | 16 | 20 |
| Choice and Selectious... | 15½ | 18 |
| Fine Leaf... | 11 | 12½ |
| Medium Leaf... | 11 | 12½ |
| Fair Leaf... | 11 | 12½ |
| Common Leaf... | 12½ | 13 |
| Good House... | 5 | 6 |
| Common House... | 5 | 6 |
| Tobacco, Cut... | 5 | 5½ |
| Balling... | 10 | 12 |
| Washed, ½ lb... | 27 | 30 |
| Bury... | 10 | 12 |
| Louisiana, Native... | 15 | 21 |
| Texas, ½ doz... | 21 | 24 |

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

| MONTH. | Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|--------|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| JAN. | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| FEB. | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| MAR. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| APR. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| MAY. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| JUNE. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| JULY. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| AUG. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| SEPT. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| OCT. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| NOV. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| DEC. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, VA.

The next session of this Institution commences on the 19th September, 1867. As evidence of her success as an educator of young men, she points to her graduates all over the South. No location surpasses this in point of health. The town of Boydton and surrounding country has but one physician, and he is but half employed. In addition to the schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Modern Languages, we have also a school of Commercial Science, in which are taught the branches of a business education. Young men attend any schools they wish, and get a showing for whatever they accomplish. It is our intention hereafter, to fill up our vacations with a special session, so that young men can review any studies they wish, but more particularly to teach English grammar, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Penmanship, and Commercial Law. Thus, our students can take the Literary and Scientific course during the session, and get a practical instruction in business during the vacations. The Special Session in vacation covers the heated term in the South when business is over, and young men already engaged in business can come here to perfect their knowledge of Commercial Science, and return to the South in time to resume business.

Expenses for ten months, including meals, use of furniture, (averaged), fuel, lights, washing, matriculation and contingent fee, tuition in three schools, as to occupy the student's whole time—\$300, one-half payable at the commencement of each term.

A daily line of hacks, Sundays excepted, runs from Monrovia station (Richmond & Danville Railroad) to Boydton. Send for circulars.

Randolph, Macon College, Boydton, Mecklenburg Co., Va., July 20, '67.

Thos. C. JOHNSON, President.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, GREENSBORO, ALA.

FACULTY.

Dean W. M. Wightman, D. D., LL. D.

Rev. E. W. Wadsworth, A. M., D. D.

Rev. J. C. Wills, A. M.

Rev. T. Lupton, A. M.

The next session of this Institution will begin on the first Wednesday in October next. Instruction will be given in the Schools of Ancient and Modern Languages, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Biblical Literature.

The Preparatory School will be under the direct supervision of the Faculty.

The Session is divided into two terms.

Tuition in University per term, \$40.00

Incidental fee, 5.00

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NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

FROM THE BACKWOODS.

Mr. KOTTER.—I have heard people say a great deal against the itinerant system of our Church, and even I myself thought that it operated injuriously in the large cities, but I am now cured of all that. Indeed, no one was happier than your humble servant when, two weeks ago—the time when in New Orleans, the present epidemic first assumed its present fearful dimensions, he found himself an itinerant, with permission to look for some *its ad system*.

When embarked on the Ella May, the steamship which bore me and wife across the Ponchartrain, I made inquiries about the people of Covington, for this was the place of our destination. Being at once taken for a clergyman, my informant gave me all the current items pertaining to church-matters. All the denominations, I was told, were doing well, but the Methodists—they being the scum of the community.

Need I tell you, that this allegation is basely false? "Scum!" Would God that every community had such scum! "Scum!" Yes, I have known some such: they were guilty of deeds for which they would have been turned out of Church had they not in time, in order to "rise in society," joined elsewhere. Scum! Doubtless the Methodist Church is full of scum if, as the insolent aristocrats will have it, the poor and working classes among us are scum.

I'm proud of being a Methodist; for the narrated incident is only another proof that our Church is doing a noble work by following the footsteps of Christ. They that are whole need no physician; nor did Christ disdain to dine with Publicans and sinners. May our preachers never cease diligently to seek "the lost sheep, of the house of Israel," no matter how poor or socially insignificant they may be!

Bro. Vickers of the Miss. Conference, is doing here a fine work. Bro. Nickolson is the Presiding Elder. Both are greatly esteemed for their piety.

Long live Methodism at Covington!

Yours in Christ,

J. B. A. ARENS.

September, 20th 1867.

La Placa, Ala., Sept. 20th, 1867.

MR. EDITOR.—I have thought it might do good to give you an account of the work of God in this circuit. The Heavens have dropped fatness upon us.

Third Saturday and Sabbath in July, Bro. John C. Carter, formerly of the Alabama Conference, held a meeting at Creek Stand. I joined him on Sunday night, and the work continued for more than three weeks, resulting in 30 conversions, and the addition of 28 members to the Church. Leaving Bro. Carter in charge of the meeting, the writer left the second week for the Quarterly Meeting at Cotton Valley. Their P. E. Bro. Andrews was taken sick on his way thither, but Bro. Blue joined me on the following Monday, and the Local Brethren Bros. Tatom, Menefee and Park co-operated nobly, and the work went bravely on. This was the most wonderful meeting I ever attended. Three men, respectively 55, 65 and 73 years of age were driven from their worldly fastness. Two have joined the Methodist Church. The other, the Presbyterian. I have never seen such days of power as those on which the two eldest found Christ. The first was converted on the first day of the Week of Prayer. The second on the seventh day. The whole church on its knees from Oregon to Florida! No wonder that he, that had passed the usual line of mortal life found peace. Wave after wave of joy passed over the congregation for hours together.

Never shall I forget those days of power.

Now, the two waves meet at Warrior Stand, for it is between the two Churches above named. Bro. Carter goes ahead to begin the battle there as agreed on between

us. We found "a people prepared unto the Lord." It was continued for more than two weeks, by Bro. C. and others, though the Pastor was compelled by sickness to retire after a nine days engagement. Bro. J. Motley, of Tuskegee, Bros. Park, Menefee and G. Carter helped in the good work at different times. Result about 20 conversions, from 60 years and downward.

Now while we are on the Southern part of the works, Bros. Zachary and Bradford kindle a fire at Carr's school house, and receive seven members into the Church.

Returning from the District Meeting at Auburn, on 7th Sept., we entered into a meeting already begun by preconcerted arrangement. The prospect was unfavorable to sight, but faith faltered not. Monday morning at Prayer-meeting 3 mourners came forward, were converted, and we had to call for a new supply, when 9 or 10 came very promptly. They sought the place where the Lord worked. The meeting has been going on now two weeks with unflagging interest, resulting in about 25 or 30 conversions. I received 18 into the Church last night, of whom there was 6 heads of families, ranging from 28 to 50 years of age. One a physician is the most active convert I have ever seen for he warns every man, and teaches every man day and night, privately and publicly.

Bishop Wightman stopped with us two days at La Place, and preached two sermons full of unction and power, which had a fine effect on the community. He left the meeting here, in the hands of Bros. J. Motley, Zachary and Green, who with other brethren came to our support.

We omitted to state that the work at Creek Stand embraced persons from 15 to 55 years. Family altars are being reconstructed, and we have great reason to hope that this gracious work will be abiding in its results.

We have written this account that it may encourage other pastors, and stimulate our Local Brethren to rally to the support of the pastors, as my good brethren have done. All honor to them. We have work ahead of which we may drop you a note.

We hope the Lord will send out some preachers from these meetings. Yours,

B. B. ROSS.

Tuskegee Circuit, Montgomery

Conference.

Vernon, La., Sept. 15th 1867.

DEAR BROTHER.—We have just closed quite an interesting meeting in this place, at which there were several conversions and accessions and the Church greatly revived. The Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad.

Your Bro. Thos. J. URRON.

Yazoo District—Miss., Conference.

MR. EDITOR.—I closed my second round of Quarterly Meetings on the second day of June. Nothing of unusual interest occurred during the quarter. We had some conversions and accessions, delightful love-feasts and refreshing communion seasons. The services could not be protracted, except in a few instances, as it was impracticable for the people, in the country, to attend on account of the pressure of work on their farms; yet quite a desire was manifested to wait upon God in the sanctuary. I know young ladies who, now, walk three miles to attend church, and an aged lady seventy-nine years old, who walked five miles to worship with God's people. At one of my appointments, on Sabbath afternoon, three young ladies were converted and united with the church, and though quite a revival interest was manifested, the meeting could not be protracted. I have been able to meet all my appointments but the one at Greenwood on the Yazoo River, which occurred during the unprecedented overflow. The town was under water, and the people had to either abandon their homes or live above stairs, but few of the dwellings being above water. The water was above the floor of the church, and if I had reached the

place, by going through the swamp six miles in a boat, nothing could have been accomplished by the trip.

I closed my third round of Quarterly Meetings on the 8th inst. This being the season when the people are more at leisure, we were enabled to protract more of the meetings, and have had some gracious revivals.

Our District Meeting, which I will notice more fully in another communication, was continued eleven days and resulted in twenty-six or more conversions and nineteen accessions. The meeting of Fletcher Chapel, Mount Olivet Circuit, was continued six days resulting, in twelve conversions, nineteen accessions.

An incident occurred during this meeting worth relating. Bro. Wade, Preacher in charge, and myself visited a family on the kind invitation of the son-in-law, who felt a deep solicitude for the spiritual welfare of the family. The parents were members of the Church, but the children, several of whom were grown, with others connected with the family, were unconverted. They had not attended the meeting for want of conveyance, the vehicles being out of repair. One of the young ladies had united with the Church a few weeks previous, but had not been converted. The warm and cordial reception with which we were greeted made us feel at home, and our visit will long be remembered. Before evening prayers I took occasion to speak to the daughter who had united with the Church, on the subject of religion, and found her anxiously seeking salvation; and through her learned something of the spiritual condition of the family. At family prayers we took occasion to turn the services into a prayer-meeting, and before the exercises were closed, two of the daughters were converted, and all deeply and seriously impressed. We rejoiced and the good sister with others shouted the praise of God. One of the daughters with a countenance beaming with religious joy, said, "I have heard of this, and have dreamed about it, but never felt it before. I am happy." The next day the carriage was repaired, and the family went to Church; and before the meeting closed five of the family were converted, and ten are now members of the Church. We should be instant in season, and we should pray for, and expect conversions at the family altar.

The meeting at Mount Carmel, Yazoo Circuit, was continued seven days, and resulted in twelve or thirteen conversions and sixteen accessions to the Church. At Yazoo City the meeting continued about a week, and there were five or six conversions and two added to the Church. This meeting ought to have been protracted longer, but I had to leave, and additional help could not be procured.

Having one Sabbath intervening between my third and fourth rounds, I held a two days meeting for the colored people on the Bee Lake work, about twenty-two miles above Yazoo City on Yazoo River. I have a Local Preacher and several Exhorters there (all colored) who have been doing all the work that has been done during the year. I was unable to procure a preacher for them at our last Conference. They must, if possible, be supplied the coming year. I found them getting on finely, and had with them an interesting meeting. I baptized some adults and many children. There were about thirty accessions. The Preacher and Exhorters have their stated appointments. On one plantation a Church has been erected, in which a day school as well as a Sabbath-school is held, taught by a colored man who is teaching in the valley and who is also a preacher. And I have one who will apply for Deacon's orders at the next Conference. As early as practicable this people must be furnished with preachers of their own color.

I have heard of revivals in various parts of the District, but cannot report the number of conversions or accessions. At the close

of my fourth round I may be able to make a full report.

The corn crop in this section is sufficient for the year's supply. The army worm is injuring the cotton crop materially. They will probably diminish the yield one third. The upland will I think, not exceed one fourth bale to the acre, and the valley will yield probably one half or two-thirds to the acre. A fatal disease has made its appearance among the stock, and the planters, especially in the valley, are losing their mules, cattle, and hogs. Some have lost all, and have not sufficient to haul their cotton to market. The cholera has subsided, but chills and fevers are prevalent.

I reached home yesterday, and leave tomorrow on my fourth round. Yours fraternally,

J. M. PROH.

Sharon, Miss., Sept. 12th 1867.

Ramer Circuit, Mont. Conf. Sept. 26th, 1867.

MR. EDITOR.—I have just closed a series of meetings on my Circuit, which has resulted in the addition of thirty-six members to the church, most of whom profess conversion, and the Church which was in a cold and backsliding state, has been graciously revived; and the people both in and out of the Church are eager to hear the word of the Lord preached. God be praised for such gracious visitations.

Yours in Christ. J. J. TATUM.

Homer, La., Sept. 21st 1867.

MR. EDITOR.—We held a meeting at Pisgah Church, of nine days continuance, embracing the first and second Sabbaths in this month, at which fifty-four (54) professed faith in Christ. Bro. Gordon, (Local) was present all the time and labored zealously and effectively. Bro. Davidson of the Presbyterian Church was present much of the time, and rendered us valuable assistance for which we were very thankful, and the Master will no doubt reward him. We left Pisgah on Friday, in charge of Bro. Gordon and Davidson. I repaired to Lisbon, where we labored in conjunction with Bros. Williams, Aklu and Clements five days. The Church was somewhat revived, and penitents presented themselves at the altar for prayer. We have just returned from a meeting at Haynesville, on Bro. Haslip's Circuit, at which ten professed religion and eleven joined the Church.

Yours truly, N. A. CRAVENS.

From the Good Words.

UNWHOLESOME WORDS.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

The habit of depreciation makes us think ill of men; the habit of complaint makes us think ill of God. It is at least as bad to disparage God's goodness as to disparage human worth. No doubt every man has his troubles. It requires little ingenuity to find them out. The greenest pastures are not always fresh; the stillest waters are not always clear. Until we reach the land where God shall wipe away all tears from all eyes, and where "there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain," it is in vain to expect perfect freedom from small anxieties and vexations, or any lengthened exemption from great troubles. The sun shines and the storm darkens on the evil and the good; the rain falls in kindly showers and in destructive torrents on the just and the unjust; and there are times when every man is ready to hate life, and to exclaim that all is vanity and vexation of spirit. But to be perpetually moaning and uttering words of complaint, is to permit a canker-worm to eat away the heart of gratitude and to ruin all our joy. The cheerful acknowledgment of God's bounty is an element of holiness, and the spirit of thankfulness confirms faith, and makes the fire of love burn more brightly. But there are some people with whom it is almost impossible to live without being infected with discontent. Their words are sighs; they look despair. Their calamities are "new every morning." Their disease is contagious, and only a vigorous constitution can escape unharmed. If it is an evil thing to forget God's mercies, and to have our joy in his love repressed, those who are habitually complaining are guilty of speaking "unwholesome" words. "Is any afflicted? Let him pray."

Then there are words which are properly called *worldly*, and which are most "corrupt" and mischievous.

By "worldly" conversation; I do not mean what some good people mean when they condemn it. Talk about music, and art, and politics; and literature, is in itself not a whit more worldly than talk about cotton and hardware, duties and discounts. There may be as much "worldliness" in conversation about ecclesiastical affairs as in conversation about dress, or about a flower-show, or an archery meeting. It is the spirit, not the subject of our words which determines their moral character.

Of course, if a man has never looked on the face of God, and does not live under the control of the realities of the invisible world, his conversation will show no trace of faith in the Divine and the Eternal. Where the faith does not exist in the heart, it cannot be revealed in the words. But some men are hypocrites to their own hurt and disparagement. With a deep and vigorous religious life they affect the manner of those who have no religious life at all. They like to travel *incognito*, and it cannot be said that their "speech bewrayeth them." They really care very little about the vanity of splendid furniture, but they sometimes talk as though human life had no higher end than to patronise upholsterers. They seldom think of their wine except when it is on the table; but they affect to be as absorbed in the discussion of *bouquets* and *vintages* as though they thought that to keep a good cellar is the supreme felicity of man. They have nothing of the epicure about them; but they pretend to an infinite interest in the science of cookery. In ethics they catch the tone of "society." Scrupulously honorable themselves, with a pure heart and an intense abhorrence of trickery and fraud, they half profess to accept a conventional morality which they inwardly despise. They are ashamed of their native dialect, and speak the language of the Philistines. Instead of letting their real life live in their words, they disguise the "good fruit" which is natural to them, under habits of speech of a meaner growth. They too—so it would appear—believe there is nothing sacred in human nature, and nothing awful in human destiny.
They are guilty of speaking "unwholesome" words. All words which are not true to the whole nature of the man who uses them are "corrupt," and words like these are, as the old writers would say, *impertinently* bad. Few of us, I am afraid, are so good that it is at all necessary for us to conceal our goodness. We may let what faith we have, color and shape our speech, without claiming transcendent saintliness. This "voluntary humility" has pride at the bottom of it. It gratifies our self-conceit to feel that we are better than we seem.

The harm which the affectation of worldliness inflicts on others is obvious. Men are in sufficient danger of forgetting God for it to be needless for those who remember Him to enter into a conspiracy to exclude all recognition of Him from their common speech. When, in the words of those who profess to be devout, there is no reflected light from heaven, unbelievers will be likely to maintain that faith in heaven is all a dream. It is not necessary to ask every man we meet to lay his hand on our breast that he may feel the beatings of our heart and know that we are alive unto God; but to affect the appearance of death, not to suffer the life which is in us to give color to the face and animation to the eye—this is to do our best to persuade the world that spiritual death is the universal condition, and that "the gift of God" of which we speak is unreal.

Just now, one of the most prevalent forms which this ignoble affectation assumes, is habitual flippancy and frivolity. Men do not care to seem too much in earnest about anything. Politics and religion—the social condition of the people—the morality of business—are all treated as though they were materials for jesting. Get at the heart of the very men who are guilty of this trifling, and you will often find that they have strong convictions, and that when there is need of hard work and self-sacrifice in a good cause they are ready for both. The "curled darlings" of the clubs fought like heroes at Inkermann and Balaclava. But it is the manner of the world to speak of nothing seriously, and so men invest their firmest convictions with fantastic and grotesque absurdities. We have had a "Comic History of England" in our time, and there are some men—not quite destitute of religious earnestness—who talk so lightly about religion when they talk of it at all, that they ought not to be shocked if some one published a "Comic Description of the Final Judgment," or a "Comic Summary of the Four Gospels." This incessant rattle and reckless jesting must, in the long run, lessen a man's own sense of the real gravity of human life, and it is certain to

impair the strength and authority of the moral convictions of those who are always listening to it. It is as absurd as it is injurious. I suppose, had he chosen to do it, the wits of Charles's Court, and beaten them with weapons like their own, but of a more dazzling blade—a keener edge, and finer temper—treated this folly with the severity and contempt it deserves. He says that "to affect, admire, or highly value this way of speaking" (either absolutely in itself, or in comparison to the serious and plain way of speech) and thence to be drawn into an immoderate use thereof, is blameworthy. A man of ripe age, sound judgment, for refreshment himself, or in compliance to others, may sometimes condescend to play in this or in any harmless way, but to be fond of it, to prosecute it with a careful and painful eagerness, to dote and dwell upon it, to reckon a brave or a fine thing, a singular matter of commendation, a transcendent accomplishment, anywise preferable to rational endowments, comparable to the moral excellencies of the mind (to solid knowledge or sound wisdom, or true virtue and goodness), this is extremely childish or brutish, and far below man. What can be more absurd than to make a business of play, to be studious and laborious in trying to make a profession or drive a trade of impertinency? What more nonsense can there be than to be earnest in jest, to be continual in verbiage or constant in padding to make extravagance all our way and sauce all our diet? Is not the plainly the life of a child, that ever busy yet never hath anything to do? or the life of that which brute, which is always active playing uncouth and unlucky tricks which could it speak, might pass well for a professed wit?

But very religious words are also "corrupt." They are more than corrupt, if they are spoken with conscious insincerity; where there is no deliberate hypocrisy, they may be so exaggerated and unreal as to do more harm than the grossest worldliness. We good men, who have no great religious fervor, use fervent language which they have caught from others or which was the natural expression of what they felt in other better years, they cannot tell a disastrous impression it produces upon keen and discriminating minds. The cheat is at once detected, and the hasty inference drawn that all expressions of religious earnestness are affected and artificial. The honest and impressive utterance of strong conviction and deep emotion commands respect; but intense words are never to be used when the real life is not intense. Borrowed rhetoric and remembered passion are no use. The language of earnest feeling must be "when it is 'corrupt,' a healthy nausea it is as repulsive and wholesome, and is in danger of guarding with disgust what looks at all like it in all its come.

Happy are the friends of whose conversation "grace to the hearers." It may be always serious and grave, and dance and sparkle like a mountain stream, but it is always pure and innocent; it may not be so soft and gentle, but when it is as rough it is as bracing as north wind; it may not always be "instructive," but it is healthy as the scent of the hyacinth and cheerful as the song of the sun, musical as the song of the and the rustling of pines and sound of running waters. When it touches on the deeper subjects of human thought, it is as real as a mother's talk to her every word is sweet and honest. Next to the interior communion of the Holy Ghost, it is the solace in times of trouble; and to the words of Him who speaks man never spake, it is the most gentle, and yet the most electric stimulus to well-doing. No unadorned eloquence from the pulpit penetrates so deeply as the earnest words of a living, talking alone to the man he loves. Most of us need to be better than we are to speak after the manner to the people about us. We may all watch against "communications," and we cannot speak "wholesome" words we may at least be silent.

R. W. L.

FORTY-EIGHT MISSIONARIES.

or three days ago I took up

ing paper, which stated that

missionaries had left the

Boston on the 5th inst. for

foreign stations, but chiefly

and India. A young student

them from Chicago said that

class there were eighteen

had determined to become

aries. What a joyful

news!—forty-eight mission-

at devoted to Christ—all pre-

this month to enter the fore-

perhaps, the domestic work.

Dedication of Antietam Cemetery.

The National Intelligencer in an editorial notice of this event, has copied the following poem, which was written by Col. Theodore O'Hara, in August, 1847, for the dedication of the monument erected in the cemetery at Frankfort to the memory of Kentucky's dead who fell in the Mexican war. Col. O'Hara served on the staff of Gen. John B. Breckinridge during the late war. He died a few months ago at Mobile. The poem is worthy of the occasion:

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
The brave and daring few.
O'er time's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards with solemn round
The blood of the dead.

Answer of the foe's advance
How swells upon the wind;
No more thought at midnight haunts
Of loved ones left behind;
No vision of the morrow's strife
The warrior's dream alarms;
No hallowing horn nor screaming file
At dawn shall call to arms.

Their shivered swords are red with rust;
Their plumed heads are bowed;
Their haughty banner, trailed in dust,
Is now their martial shroud;
And plenteous funeral tears have washed
The red stains from each brow,
And their proud forms, in battle gashed,
Are free from anguish now.

The gleaming sword, the flashing blade,
The trumpet's stirring blast,
The charge, the shout, the cannonade,
The din and tumult, are past.
No war's wild note, nor glory's peal,
Shall thrill with fierce delight
Those breasts that nevermore shall feel
The rapture of the fight.

Like the dread Northern hurricane
That sweeps his broad plain,
Flashed with the triumph yet to gain,
Came down the serried line.
On either side the shock, and leapt
To meet them on the plain,
And long the plying sky hath wept
Above our gallant slain.

Sons of our consecrated ground,
Ye must not slumber there,
Where stranger steps and tongues resound
Along the heedless air.
Your own proud land's heroic soil
Shall be your latter grave;
She claims from war her richest spoil—
The ashes of her brave.

So 'neath their parent turf they rest,
Far from the gory field;
Borne to a Spartan mother's breast,
On many a bloody shield.
The machine of their native sky
Smiles sadly on them here,
And kindred hearts and eyes watch by
The heroes' sepulchre.

Rest on, embalmed and snuffed dead!
Dear as the bloody grave;
No impious foot-trode here shall tread
The herbage of your grave;
Nor shall your glory be forgot
While fame her record keeps,
Or honor points the hallowed spot
Where valor proudly sleeps.

Ye marble minstrel's voiceless tone
In deathless songs shall tell,
When many a vanquished age hath flown,
The story how ye fell.
Nor wreck, nor change, or winter's blight,
Nor time's remorseless doom,
Shall dim one ray of holy light
That glows your glorious tomb.

From the Old Guard.

Reminiscences of the Late Bishop Soule.

BY REV. W. F. SANFORD, LL. D.

The death of Rev. Joshua Soule, D.D., the senior bishop of the Episcopal Methodist Church, calls to mind many interesting incidents in his life. A really great and sublimely good man was he!—"a prince in Israel." In 18—, the bishop presided over the Georgia Conference. The father of the writer, who was a presiding elder, urged the bishop to release him from "the district," and appoint him to "a circuit." The good shepherd, who had the tenderest regard for his flock, and a high opinion of my father's fitness for his office, begged him not to persist in his too modest choice of work. Inflexible, however, as gifted and modest, he did persist, and Bishop Soule reluctantly consented to relieve him, and appointed him to a circuit. Ten years afterwards the venerable man returned to preside over another Conference in Georgia. My father, who loved him with the utmost devotion, called at his room, as soon as he heard of his arrival, to embrace him. The bishop met him at the door, and, extending his hand in the warmest salutation, said: "Good morning, Brother S—, God bless you! I hope you are now willing to resign your place on the district!" All the stirring events and variety of scenes through which he had passed, during the long intervening years, had not effaced the impression of this official act, or abated the interest he had in the welfare of the church involved in it. He resumed the conversation while he and my father had left it ten years before! Touched by the incident, my father quickly replied: "Yes, bishop, if you still think so,

I will go upon the district," and he accordingly went!

Bishop Soule was once treasurer of the Missionary Society in New York, and followed by a suspicious man, through a narrow street, on a dark night, as he returned to his lodgings from a meeting of the society, with the money that had been collected in his possession. He was once relating the incident to an interested group of ministerial brethren, among whom was a well-known non-combatant advocate of the passive submission doctrine. "And, bishop," inquired the man ready to "turn the other" when "smitten on one cheek," "If that man had attacked you, what would you have done?" "He did attack me," said the bishop. "He turned square upon me at one corner of the street, and demanded the money." "What did you do?" simultaneously asked half a dozen of the listeners. "I lifted myself up to my full height, and looked at him." "Did you say nothing?" still inquired they. "Not a word," he replied. "Suppose the man had seized you, or struck you, and had attempted to forcibly deprive you of the money, what would you have then done?" Very deliberately turning to his passive brother, he calmly replied: "Some people believe in non-resistance, under whatever circumstances. I should not have given the robber the Lord's treasure." After a short pause, he added: "It would have been dangerous for him to have attempted it. Was I right, brother?" "I think so," replied the meek disciple. "I think so too," said the bishop.

A distinguished minister, who was a rather over-zealous opponent of tobacco smoking, Dr. H., was one day in conversation with the bishop. A polite friend offered the doctor a cigar; rejecting it with a stern refusal, almost bordering upon rudeness, as if insulted by the offer, the doctor said, with rather startling emphasis: "I never smoke!" The good-humored, venerable man held out his hand, saying: "Give it to me, brother; I always do!" A holy and devoted man, and minister of God, he was without taint of Puritanism or Phariseism. He was always calm. When after the division of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he became identified with the Southern branch of it, he was bitterly denounced by the northern papers. Dr. Capers, then editor of the *Southern Christian Advocate*, published in Charleston, S. C., began to defend him. "Let them alone, my good Brother Capers," wrote the noble and unselfish old Christian hero; "I can take care of myself—I my record is with God. They cannot carry the unbrotherly persecutions into heaven!"

I have thought one of the most touching scenes of moral sublimity which ever transpired on this Continent was exhibited by Bishop Soule during his visit, in extreme age, to the infant church in California. He had dined with a Christian friend from the old States, under the shade of a broad tree, and the repast being ended, he rose from the table, and, turning his face, upon which had beamed so many Atlantic storms, towards the calm Pacific, which lay out before him, so like a prophecy of the eternal rest to which he was hastening, and, as introductory to the pastoral prayer he was about to offer, in that rural household, repeated and sang the affecting hymn of Dr. Watts, beginning:

"Thus far the Lord has led me on,
Thus far His power prolongs my days."

Let some one of our best painters attempt the picture!

Deeply affected as he always was, by the evidences of affection which his brethren could no more withhold than the elders of the Church at Ephesus, who "wept sore, and fell upon the neck of St. Paul," and "kissed him," could refrain from "sorrowing most of all for the words which he spoke, that they should see his face no more," he yet had a profound contempt for flattery. A striking illustration of this occurred when a foreign Minister of the United States Government, who had then recently returned from Europe, told him that he "greatly resembled in his person the Duke of Wellington." "Ah," said the Bishop, "I have been often told so," and made no farther allusion to the subject. His manner was such that the distinguished official felt rebuked into silence. The fact is, the good bishop felt it to be no compliment to be told that he was like anybody but St. Paul or John Wesley, and these comparisons humbled him into the dust, and melted him to tears. His eloquence was solemn and impressive, deriving its beauty from its simplicity, and its power from the force of truth and the genuineness of his spirituality. The best illustration of it I can call to mind is an almost literal extract drawn from memory of his Episcopal address to the preachers of the Georgia Conference many years ago, when their "appointments were read out." Looking with ineffable affection upon them, as if they were his own children, he exclaimed: "Dear Bre-

thren!—You go not, like the knights of chivalry, to disturb 'the sepulchre of Christ' with clamorous war, but to proclaim the saving power of His cross and the triumphs of His resurrection; you will not expect the plaudits of an admiring world; you will not court its wealth; you will despise its slothful ease and wicked pleasures. It is sufficient that the servant be equal to his master. You will embrace death itself rather than fail to declare 'all the counsel of God.' The powers you combat are more terrific and implacable than any of earthly potentates; the interests you champion sublimer than any which ever entered into the conception of human statesmanship. Remember that your weapons 'are not carnal,' nor your ministry one of cunning diplomacy. The one is 'powerful to the pulling down of strongholds,' and the other 'yea and amen' in Christ the Lord, now and forever! Brethren—beloved soldiers of the 'Prince of Peace'—I witness to you to-day, in my infirmity, that the glorious 'Captain of our salvation' will go before you in all your wanderings, and stand by you and support you in every trial of your faith and strength. 'Lo, I am with you always!' You will hear the reassurance of His ever presence, whispering its gladdening echoes in the silence of the desolate mountains, in the noisy thoroughfares of the great cities. For more than forty years have I gone up and down, to and fro, over this Continent, proclaiming Jesus and the resurrection, pointing-discussing sinners to their crucified 'Friend' and eternal High Priest in the heavens. Since I began my course, O! what an army of preachers and people have gone with their triumphant songs and banners of love into the mansions of the ever-blessed! I have preached in all the great cities, from Boston to New Orleans, being made partaker of all the comforts their wealth could supply, and all the rational pleasures of refined society. I have rolled through their avenues in the splendor of their princely equipages, and slept in their stately parlors, upon cushions of down, feasting, in moderation, I hope, with thankfulness, upon the luxuries of every clime. I was happy, not in worldly condition, for I have coveted no man's silver or gold, or apparel, but in the word of His grace. I have gone into the most desolate regions of our frontiers, among the Indian tribes, taking my solitary way through the pathless wilderness, living precariously, am sleeping with my saddle-bags for my pillow, and no covering but the curtains of the sky, in the midst of perils by day and night. I declare to you to-day that I have been just as happy in one place as another. No earthly conditions have ministered to, or marred the sustaining power of the great commission: 'Go preach!—Preach My gospel!'

The effect was complete. The preachers were inspired; their banners were blessed; they were ready to count all sufferings "gain." For a moment, the bishop paused; then, elevating himself to the height of his imposing manhood, while his features glowed in the light of his divine philosophy, he lifted his hand towards heaven, and, in slow and solemn tones, concluded his address with this sublime declaration: "Forty years ago, I determined that the absence of that which could not make me happy should not make me miserable!" Search the records of antiquity for a sentiment worthy to be compared with that! I know nothing like it. God have mercy on a world of which such a man as Joshua Soule can die without producing the profoundest grief! Verily was he a "minister of God"—an "ambassador of heaven!"

ACROSS THE SIERRA NEVADA.—The great tunnel of the Central Pacific Railroad at the summit of the Sierra Nevada Range is opened. The truck is being laid on the eastern slope, a locomotive is already running in the Truckee valley, and in a few days the road will have reached the open country of the Salt Lake Basin, after which progress will be rapid and easy. This overcomes the only noticeable obstacle on the Western portion of the through line; and its significance is understood when we are told that the cost and difficulty of grading the 150 miles now nearly completed are greater than for the 650 miles next following. The Chief Engineer expects to average a mile a day across the interior valley next year. The local traffic on the completed portion surpasses all previous estimate, and is lucrative without the immense through business which we may expect to flow over it.

You can never catch the word that has once gone out of your lips. Once spoken, it is out of your reach; try your best, you can never recall it. Therefore, take care what you say. Never speak an unkind word, an impure word, a profane word.

WADE HAMPTON'S VIEWS.

The following is the concluding portion of "Wade Hampton's letter," published recently in the Southern papers:

WHAT WILL BE GAINED BY CONCESSION?

But to return to the subject of the Reconstruction act, from which this digression has led me. What inducements do the advocates of these measures hold out to us to accept them? Can they promise us peace? Look at Tennessee, and learn what kind of peace we are to have. Can they promise us an acceptable State constitution—one that will not be interfered with by Congress? Look at Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky, three "loyal" sovereign States—which are to be put on trial before a star chamber committee, on the charge of not having republican constitutions. Can they promise a restoration of the Union?

The Radical rulers expressly declare that their measures are not "finalities." Can they promise, even that doubtful good, representation in the Congress of the United States? I refer you to Kentucky, whose representatives are ignominiously rejected, because rebels voted for them. But suppose that the State accepts the terms proposed by the military bills; that she agrees to the permanent and total exclusion from her councils of the intellect, the experience, the wisdom and the patriotism which, in times past gave her history; that, instead of these noble qualities and virtues, she commits her political destinies to the guidance of ignorance, inexperience, folly and radicalism; that she adopts a constitution disfranchising forever the men who in obeying her command to defend her, believed that they were serving God; that she—

"Buys—ignominious purchase—short repose,
With dying curses and the groans of those
That served and loved, and put in her their trust."

Suppose she does all these things, and that the Radicals then graciously permit her to send her representatives to Washington, from what class will she select the men who are to fill the places once honored by Lowndes, Calhoun, McDuffie, Preston, Cheever, Hayne, Huger, and their glorious compeers? The same body which has shown such wisdom and magnanimity in framing these Reconstruction acts, that are to bring us so many blessings in their train, gives you the answer in the following act of Congress:

"I. Hereafter any person elected or appointed to any office of power or profit under the Government of the United States, either in the civil, military or naval departments of the public service excepting the President of the United States, shall, before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emoluments thereof, take and subscribe the following oath: 'I do solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise, the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear, that to the best of my knowledge and ability I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter—so help me God!' And any person who shall falsely take the said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in addition to the penalties now prescribed for that offense, shall be deprived of his office, and rendered incapable of ever after holding any office or place under the United States."

BETTER NO REPRESENTATION THAN FALSE REPRESENTATION.

Is representation in Congress so very desirable, that we should send men there who can take that oath, rather than that we should remain unrepresented longer? Can the people of the State trust those who could or would take it? For the honor of our State, I should prefer that she should not be represented in the halls of Congress until her delegates, can enter them as free men, representing a sovereign State, with all her "dignity, equality and rights unimpaired," when that day comes, there may be a restoration of the Union in fact, as well as in theory; when North and South, forgiving the past, even if they cannot forget it, may meet as equals on some common ground,

where the honor, the rights and the feelings of both can be recognized and respected. But until that day does come, in the words of Patrick Henry, "Gentlemen may cry peace! but there is no peace!"

CONTINUED MILITARY RULE BETTER THAN VOLUNTARY ACCEPTANCE.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say that, entertaining the views I have expressed, I think it far preferable the State should remain in its present condition, under military rule, than that it should give its sanction to measures which we believe to be illegal, unconstitutional and ruinous. It is my honest and firm belief, that the voluntary acceptance of these measures by our people would surely bring, not only to the South, but to the whole country, evils far greater than any we have yet suffered. The North, flushed with success, and drunk with power, may not be able to realize this fact; but as surely as the South falls a victim to irresponsible and unlicensed power, so surely will the North lose its liberties. Ruin to the South will react on the North, and if we are crushed into the dust, the Northern people will see but the foreshadowing of their own certain doom. Recognized, as an established principle, the right of any political party that may be in the ascendancy to fix upon all who differ with them laws unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, and we shall begin that downward career which will lead us steadily, through confusion, anarchy and blood, to the certain overthrow of republican institutions and free government. Believing this, I regard it the duty of every man, in the exercise of the right accorded to all by these military bills, to oppose their adoption by all lawful means. As the people have the privilege, then, of expressing either assent or dissent on this question, I advise them, earnestly, to record the latter as fully and solemnly as possible. Let every man register, and cast his vote against the convention, since the question will be made on that issue.

These, gentlemen, are the conclusions to which I have been brought by the most anxious consideration of those "important matters soon to be submitted to the people of the State." They have been laid before you at greater length than I intended, but it seemed to me best to let you have my premises, as well as my conclusions, in order that you might judge of the correctness of both. I can only declare that I have discussed this momentous question with the single desire to arrive at the truth, and I hope that it has at least been discussed in a temperate and dispassionate spirit.

The New York Herald on the Louisiana Election.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—As an illustration of the arguments upon which the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York are expected to turn, the following, from to day's Herald is telegraphed:

THE ELECTION IN LOUISIANA TO DAY. The negro supremacy views of Congress will be carried into practical effect in the State of Louisiana to-day. From early dawn this morning until to-morrow evening, eighty-three thousand semi-savages will go up to the polls, led by unprincipled white men, and, by sheer force of numbers, sweep from power the wealth and intelligence of the State. The thirty-five or forty thousand whites who have been permitted to register will, we are told, content themselves with simply depositing the votes against a convention, thus protesting against the execution of a political doctrine they had no power to avert, and the success of which they feel assured will entail irreparable injury upon themselves and their posterity. The call for a convention having thus been carried by the negro hordes, let us see of what material the convention itself will be composed. Not a prominent Louisiana will be there. Not a man of standing in the community. The Republican nominees, who will certainly be elected, stands as four negroes to three whites, four illiterate, semi-barbarous negroes, to three white adventurers. This will be the composition of the convention called to frame a constitution for the State that gave a Taylor for President of the United States. Is not this entire thing utterly revolting? Can we of the North palatably swallow so gigantic a fraud upon rights, and so beastly a caricature upon human liberty? Forty five or fifty negroes assembling in convention, to do what? To perform an act of the very meaning of which they are most ludicrously ignorant. And who are their assistants? A handful of white men whose very course in consenting to such an affiliation stamps their characters as being thoroughly worthless. There is one instinct which cannot be eradicated from the mind of a white man, and that is the supremacy of his race above all others. Prejudice against color is but the natural instinct of

the superior against contamination, and try what theorists may, the barriers which caste in that sense has erected, can never be broken through successfully. The present force in Louisiana will be successful for a while, but the signs of the times too plainly indicate that the hour is approaching when it and all other kindred dogmas will be swept away in the torrent of public indignation. We cannot stand quietly by and witness the debasement of our own race in Louisiana. California, Connecticut and Maine have already rebuked the effort at negro supremacy before its practical effects have been seen, and we tell the Radicals of these United States that their cheers of joy at the success of their dogmas in Louisiana, this day will be answered back by the people of the loyal North in October and November next in such tones of indignation and disgust as will inform the world whether our recent war was fought for the preservation of the Union, or for the exaltation of the negro and the enslavement of men of our own color.

From the London Times, Sept. 9.

American Reconstruction.

The complication in the domestic affairs of the United States was never more remarkable than at the present moment. The work of reconstruction has not actually made progress, for all sections of parties admit that the framework of society in the Southern division of the Union is as much deranged now as it ever has been. Government by the bayonet and the forcible suppression of thought, which every reflecting man in the country heartily deprecates and even the most extreme regard with secret aversion and misgiving, seem likely to be extended through the present generation. The longer a rule of this kind is maintained the more difficult it becomes to terminate it, because the discontent which it excites renders severe repressive measures indispensable. The American people are at length accustomed to a state of affairs from which they would formerly have turned with indignation—to the existence on their continent of a purely military government over ten millions of their fellow citizens, whose representative men are put under a ban, who are not only excluded from the federal legislature and federal offices, but are deprived of all voice in the government of their several States. The community which is subjected to this treatment accepts it without murmuring, but the passive attitude of submission into which it has fallen is even more unpromising for the peace and welfare of the country than open resistance. Forbidding opposition, if any could be made, might easily be quelled; but when one-third of a great nation, whose concurrence in the general government is necessary to its prosperity and security, declines to take any part in it and sits down in listless indifference or despair, either coercive or conciliatory measures will prove unavailing. The Southern people say that since Congress has determined that the negroes must govern, so shall it be, but they will not give their sanction to the proceeding by recording their names in an assured minority at the polls. There are not many even in the radical party who look with satisfaction on the probably perpetual estrangement of the Southern people, and the incorporation into the main structure of the government of the five military districts which have virtually superseded ten organized states.

ROBERT PEEL AND JOHN WESLEY.—The father of distinguished statesman had a high esteem for the great Methodist leader; and Mr. Dunn gives the following incident in their intercourse:

When the first Sir Robert Peel was solicited to give ground for a Wesleyan chapel at Tamworth, near to which was his mansion, he said to the applicants, some of whom were his own workmen, "My lady, do not build your chapel too large; people like to go to a little chapel well filled better than a large one half full. Often go into your chapels at Manchester, Liverpool, and London, and have no wish to find myself alone in a large pew, and pointed at as Sir Robert Peel." He also added, "I have left most of my works in Lancashire under the management of Wesleyans; they make most excellent servants. Also, when I resided in Lancashire I asked Mr. Wesley, at one of the Manchester conferences, to come to breakfast with me. He agreed, on condition that he might bring some of his children, and he brought thirty-six preachers with him." Wesley refers to the occasion in his journal thus: "August 27, 1787, I was invited to breakfast at Borby by Mr. Peel, a calico printer, who, a few years ago, began with five hundred pounds, and is now supposed to have gained fifty thousand pounds. O what a miracle if he lose not his

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New Orleans:
 SATURDAY, OCT. 5, 1867.

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Mrs. SARAH ANN ROBERTSON, the wife of Captain R. L. Robertson, departed this life in this city, on September 29th, in the 62d year of her age, after a long and painful illness.
 She died in peace, strong in hope, and faith. Her generous, patient loil, as the friend of the Orphan, and her faithfulness in the service of the Saviour, as a member of the Church of Christ, are appreciated by a large circle of bereaved friends, and will receive hereafter a more minute and extended notice.

New Orleans Daily Mortuary Report.

Dr. Dirmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health, furnishes the following daily report of deaths in the city, beginning with Aug. 12th, at 6 A. M.:

| Date | Yellow Fever. | Cholera. | Other Diseases. | Total. |
|-------------|---------------|----------|-----------------|--------|
| Aug. 12.... | 2 | 0 | 26 | 28 |
| " 13.... | 5 | 1 | 27 | 33 |
| " 14.... | 6 | 1 | 31 | 37 |
| " 15.... | 2 | 1 | 22 | 25 |
| " 16.... | 1 | 1 | 33 | 35 |
| " 17.... | 5 | 2 | 20 | 27 |
| " 18.... | 6 | 2 | 31 | 39 |
| " 19.... | 12 | 0 | 22 | 34 |
| " 20.... | 11 | 2 | 19 | 32 |
| " 21.... | 10 | 0 | 13 | 23 |
| " 22.... | 4 | 0 | 23 | 27 |
| " 23.... | 7 | 1 | 19 | 27 |
| " 24.... | 10 | 1 | 29 | 40 |
| " 25.... | 14 | 1 | 17 | 32 |
| " 26.... | 15 | 1 | 22 | 38 |
| " 27.... | 14 | 0 | 22 | 36 |
| " 28.... | 15 | 0 | 17 | 32 |
| " 29.... | 20 | 0 | 27 | 47 |
| " 30.... | 26 | 0 | 25 | 51 |
| " 31.... | 22 | 1 | 19 | 42 |
| Sept. 1.... | 17 | 0 | 18 | 35 |
| " 2.... | 30 | 1 | 22 | 53 |
| " 3.... | 25 | 0 | 29 | 54 |
| " 4.... | 26 | 0 | 16 | 42 |
| " 5.... | 44 | 0 | 22 | 66 |
| " 6.... | 39 | 0 | 24 | 63 |
| " 7.... | 43 | 0 | 23 | 66 |
| " 8.... | 49 | 0 | 17 | 66 |
| " 9.... | 51 | 1 | 26 | 78 |
| " 10.... | 42 | 0 | 18 | 60 |
| " 11.... | 67 | 1 | 18 | 86 |
| " 12.... | 61 | 1 | 27 | 89 |
| " 13.... | 43 | 0 | 21 | 64 |
| " 14.... | 41 | 0 | 23 | 63 |
| " 15.... | 53 | 0 | 27 | 80 |
| " 16.... | 50 | 0 | 30 | 80 |
| " 17.... | 68 | 0 | 34 | 102 |
| " 18.... | 46 | 0 | 24 | 70 |
| " 19.... | 65 | 0 | 37 | 102 |
| " 20.... | 66 | 0 | 25 | 91 |
| " 21.... | 64 | 0 | 32 | 96 |
| " 22.... | 69 | 0 | 44 | 113 |
| " 23.... | 77 | 0 | 35 | 112 |
| " 24.... | 82 | 0 | 33 | 115 |
| " 25.... | 68 | 0 | 50 | 118 |
| " 26.... | 57 | 2 | 24 | 83 |
| " 27.... | 77 | 0 | 30 | 107 |
| " 28.... | 67 | 0 | 36 | 103 |
| " 29.... | 61 | 0 | 32 | 93 |
| " 30.... | 64 | 0 | 34 | 98 |
| " 31.... | 63 | 1 | 34 | 97 |
| Oct. 1.... | 54 | 4 | 38 | 96 |
| " 2.... | 56 | 2 | 39 | 97 |

A NEW CABINET.—The *Pittsburg* publishes the following telegram.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—I have authority for saying that the President, convinced that his enemies, and the enemies of the constitution and the Union, are not to be overcome by passive measures, has determined to adopt a more active and decisive course. In pursuance of this determination, he has begun by arranging an entirely new Cabinet, which will be thoroughly Democratic, the members of which are pledged to resist the suspension of the President, should the aggressive Congress be mad enough to resort to such an act.

The new Cabinet will not be announced until after the ensuing fall elections, which occur before Congress meets.

There are breakers ahead for the Radical party, be assured.

It is officially announced that the Prussian government intends to extend the telegraphic system to every town with a population of one thousand five hundred. The extension will first commence in the province of Saxony.

"GHASTLY DEATH."

The immediate passages by which the spirit approaches the invisible world, and prepares for a new state of existence, are painful to contemplate. The Body resolutely clings to its companion and will not loosen, without violence, its grasp upon its long-wedded spouse. The Soul, weeping, attempts to pass quietly out by every avenue of sense, but in vain. Then comes the breaking up, more terrible just as the union has been well knit. At last, life retires firmly, steadily, and leaves one part of the body after another to the pressing force of the natural elements, as an army falls back before the foe through a city, leaving in his possession one street after another full of beautiful houses. The work of destruction goes on almost in sight of the departing spirit. The rounded form now sinks and shrivels, its elasticity and action cease, and it falls into a mere weight of confused matter. It has no longer power over the air, or any force. Its wonderful instruments of vision have in a moment lost their refracting power, their lenses are blurred and incapable of admitting one single ray of light. Its inviolated galleries of sound no longer lead to the soul, or read the quick vibrations of the atmosphere. The month now hangs open, it utters no strong persuasive thoughtful word, nor sends forth upon a breath of roses and jessamine the prolonged thrilling measures of song. Its voice went out in low gurglings and now seems hushed forever. A single day has wrought such havoc with this sacred temple of the soul, that now it is loathsome with the smell of death, and is so devoid of all spirit, life, and consciousness that the vilest insect attacks it and feeds upon it without disturbance. The tenant has gone, and taken with him all that was desirable: the tree has been hewn down at the roots: the stream is cut off from its fountain: the dismantled, abandoned hulk rolls heavily upon the deep and is breaking up.

These forms we most delighted in, in a few hours lose their pleasant warmth, their color, and all their sweet attractions, and their presence has become insupportable. We feel instinctively as the Patriarch Abraham, towards the body of his beloved Sarah: "Let me bury my dead out of my sight;" we shut them up from "the warm precincts of the cheerful day."

This condition of the body inanimate is a powerful argument in the mind against its immortality. The thought that, "By this time he stinketh" made it quite impossible for Martha to realize that her brother could "live again." And surely there is no force of reasoning, or lessons from human experience that can convince us of that sublime possibility: but the approach of Jesus, and the presence of Jesus at the tomb; his word of power, "come forth!"—the actual reappearance of him "that was dead" standing there, bound hand and foot with grave-clothes, the face covered about "with a napkin;" surely nothing else but this, and scarcely this may be sufficient. In all this doubt of our dying nature, we have more than the resurrection of Lazarus to confirm and establish the power of Jesus over the grave. He himself died at the hands of the public executioner, to make it certain to us that He did die; and then He came forth out of a tomb guarded by the public seal, to make it also sure to us that He has arisen. The body of Christ awakened, moving, moving freely, with liveliest action; his voice again heard in its well known tones blessing and teaching; his hands offered for inspection; his "bones and flesh;" his standing in the "upper room;" or by the seaside conversing, eating, working miracles, as he was wont: this is strong, sufficient, clear assurance that a body once touched by His Spirit can survive the grave.

Purged of the elements of death, "this temple" rises in now splendor, as the city of jasper, pure and strong, descending from Heaven, all beautiful as a bride adorned for

her husband. So this ghastly appearance of our dead shall be changed; whatever fate may await other particles of matter the bodies of the saints have been made immortal by the indwelling spirit of life from the Saviour. The life of faith does not die itself, and the body in which it lives, it can also preserve ultimately and forever.

"Corruption, earth, and worms,
 Shall but refine this flesh,
 Till my triumphant spirit comes
 To put it on afresh."

THE REV. LEOPOLD LENZ.

On Sabbath last, the 29th ult., about the time of the offering up of the evening sacrifice, this patient servant of God ceased to breathe. He suffered little pain during his whole sickness, and his dying was attended with scarcely a convulsive tremor. The last word upon his lips was the name of his beloved wife; she had died the week before, exclaiming—"Do not grieve, my husband, you will soon be with me." In about a week after her death he was taken with yellow fever. The attack was a violent one from the beginning, aggravated by a dose of salts and seina, unfortunately taken by him as a preventative, a few days previous. All that kind attention and medical skill could do was done. The congregation to which he was sent had, even in so short a period, learned to admire the modest, patient worth of both husband and wife,—and now waited with tender solicitude around his bed. The writer was in the room, waiting upon him, when that symptom occurred—terrible as the shaking of Death's dart. "That looks like black vomit," he said. And so, indeed, it was, pouring forth as dark and clear as strong coffee. Patents sometimes recover after vomiting for days—we knew one or two such cases in 1853—so that all the known remedies were persistently used to save him, lime water, beef tea, peppermint, champagne, brandy, &c., but in vain; he lived only thirty hours. During his sickness he remarked once that a sick bed would be a poor place to prepare for death; beyond this scarcely a word was uttered by him in those long hours; all the while he was heavy with the sleep of death. He was transferred to the Louisiana Conference from the Baltimore Conference last March, and came to this city, accompanied by his devoted wife, four weeks ago. He was appointed to the Saraparu street German church. He preached but twice.

As far as we can learn, he was a native of Barmen, Germany; about 32 years of age; had been preaching some nine years within the bounds of the Baltimore Conference. When the major part of that body adhered to the Church South, he accompanied it. He possessed dignity of manner, christian zeal, and unaffected piety. His ministry has been highly successful, and he had an excellent art of winning the interest and affection of those with whom he labored.

There seemed as if open to him an "effectual door;" and is if he had just entered upon his proper sphere of usefulness; but—

"The Lord's appointment is the servant's hour."

He was buried in the same tomb with Rev. Elijah Steele, and Rev. Wm. F. Brown, both of whom fell victims to the yellow fever while in the morning of life, and after a few months of labor in this city. The very same sexton who twenty-six years ago, in the month of September, entombed the remains of the youthful Steele, now performed the same office for the body of our beloved Lenz.

We hope that the brethren of Baltimore who are conversant with the religious history and personal traits of this heroic, godly pair will contribute to their memory a more accurate notice, and communicate the sad intelligence to their surviving friends.

We venture as a tribute to this devoted minister and wife to publish the following letter of condolence from Dr. Huston, which came, alas! too late.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26th, 1867.

REV. LEOPOLD LENZ.

Dear Bro: I have just this minute heard of the death of my devoted and heroic sister, your dear wife. You had not got out of the Chesapeake Bay, before I would have given everything I possessed, to have had you both back; for, in the interval, I had a letter from my sister-in-law, stating that the fever was really bad. That was the first news to that effect that we had received; and I knew when she said it was bad, what to understand.

We offer you, dear brother, our sincerest sympathy, and shall remember you earnestly in prayer to God. I know that no words of human kindness can do you good now, but beg you to remember that it has some good and great meaning in it. You both went to New Orleans to glorify God, and he will accept the will and deed, and one of these happy days indemnify you for this great loss. A notice will appear in the "Episcopal Methodist."

Bros. Poissal and G. G. Smith, who are in the office, join in assurances of earnest, brotherly sympathy, love and prayer.

My heart prays, again and again, that God may comfort and preserve you, my dear afflicted and bereaved brother.

Very affectionately and sorrowfully your brother.

LORENZO D. HUSTON.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

During this week Judge DuPlantier has decided the School question: maintaining the Old Board of Directors in their rights; ruling that their successors had not yet been appointed, and that in fact there was no vacancy. The ordinance dissolving the Board is a nullity, because it lacked the constitutional majority. He also decides that the ordinance repealing former school ordinances are nullities because passed, signed, and promulgated in an illegal way.

The school system has thus been saved from the destructive and degrading policy adopted by the City Aldermen and inaugurated by Gen. Sheridan. Thanks to the firm resistance of gentlemen of the School Board and the Courts, this purpose of placing white children under the control of black Directors, and black teachers, has for the present, been foiled. The success of this course will we trust induce our people not to abandon their rights, but to calmly, and by due course of law, maintain them against all attempts, military, and other, to override the law and the constitution of the country.

VOMITO NIGRA.

The New York Times, a Radical sheet, begins to see the true effect of an attempt to place the whole population in the South under the control of the blocks. A system of Registration which registers thousands of negroes and but few white men which secures in ten States Negro Congressmen, Negro Aldermen, Negro Recorders, Negro School Directors, Negro Juries, and Negro voters, to the exclusion of all the really intelligent, tax-paying, white citizens, will after a white correct itself. The Radical party already gives signs of being violently seized with Black vomit.

"That the public mind has become disgusted with the extreme measures of many prominent men in the Union party we have little doubt. The evident determination of some among them not only to secure the colored race in the enjoyment of equal rights but to give them absolute ascendancy in the government of the country, has repelled very many who have hitherto acted with the Republican party. There is no doubt, moreover, that the violence and reckless partisanship which has marked much of the action, and more of the speeches of Republican leaders, the disregard of constitutional obligations, the manifest determination to keep political power in their own hands by whatever means, and the evident purpose to exclude the Southern States from the union until they can rely on their support of the most radical measures of public or party policy, have caused very many members of that party to distrust the wisdom and the patriotism of those who have usurped its leadership and control."

YELLOW FEVER.

We gather from the *Planters Banner* the following sad items of information as to the ravages of this pestilence in the Attakapas country.

Last week three worthy citizens of New Iberia fell by that ruthless destroyer, the yellow fever. We refer to Dr. Hilliard, Harvey Hopkins and J. Lloyd Lewis. Many a heart is pained by the loss of these estimable citizens of our neighboring town. Anguish, deep, bitter, and poignant, has taken possession of the hearts of their bereaved families, and none but those who have tasted bitter griefs, from whom the idols of their hearts have been ruthlessly torn never more to be restored till the graves give up their dead, can know the depth and bitterness of that anguish. Deeply and sincerely do we sympathize with these grief-stricken. Other families have suffered as much, but their lists of acquaintances are not so large, and their bereavements are not so extensively known.

We have been furnished by a friend with the following list of deaths at St. Martinville, to the 16th instant: Dr. B. J. Salles, child of Z. Doncet, Pouponne (freedwoman), C. Neven, C. H. Eastin, Mmc. Jean Billeaud, J. J. Neven, Jr., Mmc. Theogene Judice, Miss Ermina Patin, Dupre Patin, Moise Dugat, P. Z. Doncet, Miss Adaline Martin and of Z. Doncet. Total—16.

New Iberia, Sept. 23.—The following in relation to the fever at Vermilionville, is an extract from a private letter dated Sept. 22:

"Eighty-nine cases yesterday, and fifty-two sick. Great distress here. Only two hundred people in town, black and white."

We sent more nurses up this morning. The Texas papers are filled with long lists of the dead—victims of yellow fever.

Death of Ministers by Yellow Fever.

The Texas *Christian Advocate* announces the death of several Ministers of our Church by yellow fever—men of much experience and usefulness.

REV. W. M. LAMBIN, D. D.—The Waco Register, of the 11th inst., received just as we go to press, brings us the mournful intelligence of the death of Rev. William McK. Lambin, D. D., at his home in that place. Many hearts in Texas will feel sad when they read these words. Another good man has fallen, and the N. W. Texas Conference will mourn the loss of one of her most able and devoted members. May God sustain his family under this heavy stroke. This has been to us a sad week. The ways of God, though mysterious to us, are always wise and kind.

GOD Buries HIS WORKMEN, &c.—In another column may be found an appropriate tribute to the memory of Rev. Q. M. Meniffee, Preacher in charge, of LaGrange station, Texas Conference, who has fallen a victim to yellow fever, which is desolating many homes in that beautiful town. A dispatch just received from Prof. W. J. Hancock, informs us of the death, on the 14th, by the same disease, of the Rev. Wm. Rees, of Houston station. Only one week before his death Bro. Reese had been called to mourn the loss of his wife. Their parting was brief.

We have been associated with both these brethren in the work of the ministry, and can estimate the great loss the church has suffered in their death. They were able and faithful ministers of the word of God.

"God buries His workmen, but carries on His work." We cannot doubt this truth, yet it takes all our faith to accept it just now. The scourge has rested heavily upon us; W. T. Harris, from Lavaca, J. P. Perham, from Corpus Christi, and now Bros. Meniffee and Rees—and the scourge is yet upon the land. While we write these lines the calls to bury the dead, and visit the sick and the dying are coming in. A quiet, more solemn and impressive than Sabbath stillness, is in our midst. The bells are not rung, lest their tones disturb the sick, and no funeral note is sounded that, more quietly and promptly, we may bury our dead. The watchers, pale with watching, stand by the sick bed and wipe the foam from the quivering lips of the dying. The good and the bad go down together. God help us! Who will next be called?

THE EPIDEMIC AMONG THE PRIESTS.—Eight Catholic priests, Fathers Seclers, Jacobs, Meredith, Weidhart, of St. Alphonsus church, Fathers Ryan and Smith, of St. Joseph church, Father Coppens, of the Carrollton church, also the assistant priest of St. Augustine's church, of this city, are prostrated with the yellow fever.

Lay Brothers Gerard and Lawrence, of the Redemptorist order connected with the St. Alphonsus church, died on Friday. N. O. Republican.

From the N. Y. Herald, 24th.

The Yellow Fever.

LECTURE AT BELLEVUE COLLEGE BY PROFESSOR WARREN STONE, OF NEW YORK.

A lecture was delivered day morning, at Bellevue College, professor Warren Stone, of New York, on yellow fever, its origin, and treatment. There was usually large attendance of students and the medical profession of the city was also well represented. Professor began by saying the low fever was a disease peculiar to warm climates, and was the of something purely atmospheric, and which totally differed from other known causes of disease, filth of cities and unhealthy surrounding, though of course would render the disease more likely lowering the vitality and never generate yellow fever. fever, frequently attached to heatless locations, and neglected did not seem to be a presence. Whenever the spread throughout the country, it was invariably not it raged with yet greater violence and severity than in the cities believed yellow fever to originate some peculiar condition of the atmosphere, and to be spread by personal infection, but by transmission through the sphere of the poison which created this peculiar and dangerous disease. He was especially that it should be understood the fever was not personally contagious, because of its bearing the quarantine question, and to prevent the needless alarm which many persons were when yellow fever was discovered in their houses. He had not New Orleans that business compelled to go through the of the city where yellow fever raged, would be attacked, their families, who resided in the city, or in a healthy place, to which the atmosphere had not spread; would escape, though they dwelt for days in same house with the persons with the disease. At the Hospital there were at one time many patients, and nurses scarce, that the filth created patients could not be cleared away. If yellow fever contagious every one ought to then to have caught the fever, but instead of that they fell with a peculiar disease, which resembled house fever, so mon in the army hospitals regard to the best treatment yellow fever, he said most had an idea that yellow fever a violent disease, and could be controlled and mastered by remedies. The best treatment, his opinion, was that which the least annoyance to the patient allowed him to remain in and composed as possible, being taken to properly nourish with articles of diet easily assimilated, such as beef tea and similar. Many physicians erred in even good remedies too far. undoubtedly well to encourage moderate perspiration and keep patient warm, but it was necessary and injurious to bring on excessive sweating, and the thing applied in many other respects.

The following telegram from N. O. Republican, is important showing what the Radical toward the President expected.

WASHINGTON, October 1. Johnson no longer conceals his programme in case of impeachment. He contends that the president not be suspended from his office during the charges and trial impeachment, and that the Congress allows a removal of the official only after a conviction.

He says if he is impeached will maintain his constitutional rights and hold on to the until a judgment is rendered by thirds of the senators ordered removal, and in the mean will resist by physical force a violation of his rights.

Congress will, however, a bill providing for suspension officers immediately on a petition of articles of impeachment the house of representatives soon as this bill becomes a judiciary committee will press charges and evidence against president and demand his removal. A vote of the house of the report will of itself be the president.

General Grant and the commanders, and both congress will then recognize B. F. Wade only as president withstanding the threats of Johnson and Governor Swain.

The City Council of Mobile have presented the colored lot or which to erect a school for their children.

Serious rows between sold freedmen are becoming quite mon in Augusta and Atlanta.

MARRIED.

On the 15th September, in the Church, in Vernon, La., by Rev. J. Upton, Rev. JOEL SANDERS, county, Texas, and superannuated, to Miss HATTIE BURNETT, of the Louisiana Conference, to Miss H. ASHLEY, of Jackson Parish, residence of the bride's mother, on the 5th of September, by Rev. W. B. DENNIS, Mr. GREENBURY, to Miss HATTIE BURNETT, all of Burnett County, Ala.

Rev. W. B. DENNIS, at the residence of Mr. Samuel S. Comwell, on the 25th of September, Mr. A. ROBY, to Miss J. ADRAIDE, all of Burnett County, Ala.

At the Graceland Methodist Church, on the 1st of October, by Rev. Robert J. Harp, to Miss S. BRENFORD, to Miss EMILIE, daughter of William G. Chapin, of this city.

OBITUARIES.

On the 15th September, in the Church, in Vernon, La., by Rev. J. Upton, Rev. JOEL SANDERS, county, Texas, and superannuated, to Miss HATTIE BURNETT, of the Louisiana Conference, to Miss H. ASHLEY, of Jackson Parish, residence of the bride's mother, on the 5th of September, by Rev. W. B. DENNIS, Mr. GREENBURY, to Miss HATTIE BURNETT, all of Burnett County, Ala.

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To the candidates for admission on trial in the Mississippi Conference.

The Committee to examine you preparatory to your application will meet you at Natchez, on Monday and Tuesday, preceding the Conference, and examine you on, first, the Bible; second, Wesley's sermons on Justification by Faith, and on the Witness of the Holy Spirit; and the rules concerning the duty of a preacher as laid down in the Discipline; and fourth, a Witness Essay or Sermon.

Will Presiding Elders please to call the necessary attention to this subject.

R. ABBEY, Chm.

WANTED.

A lady to teach French, and assist in teaching music, one thoroughly qualified.

Address H. F. JOHNSON, Brookhaven, Miss.

NOTICE.

To the preachers of the Montgomery Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN: Owing to the crowded condition of our houses, I am compelled to request you not to bring your wives to Conference.

J. W. GLENN.

Opelika, Sept. 9, 1867.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Shore & Fish River, at Donnelly's Sept 14 13
Citronelle, at Citronelle 21 22
Whistler, at Whistler 28 29
Pascagoula and Bay shore, Salem Camp Ground Oct 19 20
Ocean Springs, at Red Hill 26 27
St Stephens & State Line, Pine Grove Nov 2 3
Waynesboro, at Waynesboro 9 10
Mobile, at St. Paul's 17 18
St. Francis street Dec 1
Franklin street Dec 1

The preachers in charge are requested to be prepared with a duplicate copy of the statistics of their charge, to be furnished the Presiding Elder, according to requirements of the Discipline—See ch 2, sec 6, par 9 page 67.

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

A District Meeting for the Mobile District will be held in Franklin Street Methodist Church, in the city of Mobile, beginning on Friday, before the second Sunday in October, at 9 A. M., at which, all the traveling and local preachers, and all the official members of the church in the bounds of the District, are earnestly requested to attend. Ample accommodations will be provided by calling on Doctors Hamilton and Neely. Bishop Wightman will be in attendance.

THOMAS W. DORMAN, P. E.

Homer District—Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Vernon Ot., at Vernon Sept 7, 8
Haynesville at Collynette 21, 22
Farmerville at Alabama 28, 29
Homer at Forest Grove Oct 5, 6
Lake Bisteneau at Ringold 12, 13
Sparta at Sparta 19, 20
Mt. Lebanon at Arcadia 26, 27
Lewisville Nov 2, 3
South Bossier 9, 10
Minden 16, 17

District Meeting at Forest Grove, seven miles east of Homer, commencing Friday, fourth of October. All traveling and local preachers, also all of the official members of the District are requested to attend.

Jno. A. MILLER, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist—Miss Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Hazlehurst, Sept 1, 2
Chrysal Springs, at Bethesda 7, 8
Scotland col'd cir., at Gallatia 14, 15
Meadville, at Beach Grove 21, 22
Dist Meeting Hazlehurst 27, 28, 29
Holmesville, at Holmesville Oct 5, 6
Bayou Pierre, at Rehoboth 12, 13
Pearl River, at Sertains 19, 20
Bayou Chitto, 26, 27
Wesson, at Beauregard Nov 2, 3
Brookhaven, 9, 10
Scotland, at Gallatia 16, 17

The District Meeting will be held at Hazlehurst, Sept. 27, 28, 29.

G. W. MILLSAP, P. E.

Columbus District—Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

There will be a District Meeting for Columbus District, Mobile Conference, at Union Chapel, Pickens County, Ala., 8 miles east of Pickensville, and 6 miles north of Bridgeville.

All the members of Quarterly Conferences in the District are members, and are earnestly invited to attend. There will be sermons delivered on subjects, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, by Rev. A. S. Andrews, T. P. Crymes, and W. C. Hearn.

Members will come prepared to deliberate and report upon the various subjects of interest, usual at such meetings.

Pickensville and Carrollton Sept 21 22
Bridgeville, 28 29
Columbus Station Oct 5 6
Columbus Circuit 12 13
Corksville 19 20
Brooksville 26 27
Trinity Nov 9 10
Crawfordville 24 25
Green Dec 7 8

W. MURRAY, P. E.

Greenville Dist—Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

On account of the great and protracted overflow of the past season, the second and third rounds on this District, were served irregularly—having to take them as I could. It being impossible to get members to attend, there can be no official District Meeting held, and the duties of that meeting will have to be performed by the Quarterly Conferences, separately.

Greenville S. M. Sept 7 8
Princeton or Leota S. M. 14 15
Cloverhill S. M. 21 22
Union Chapel, D. C. S. M. 28 29
Upper Deer Creek, S. M. Oct 5 6
Boyd's store (Tallahatchie river) S. M. 12 13
Rockuck S. M. 19 20
Indian Meeting Q. M. 26 27
Lake Lee S. M. Nov 2 3
Greenville Q. M. 9 10

The preachers in charge are requested to have all their reports, statistics, etc., as required by the Discipline, written and ready for their respective Quarterly Conferences, as this may not be supplied afterwards.

JAS. MACLENNAN, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

The District Conference for the Tuscaloosa District, will be held at Flat Woods, on Havana Circuit, commencing Thursday, 26th of September prox.

The Conference will be composed of all the traveling preachers and official members of the stations, circuits, and missions of the District.

The Introductory Sermon will be preached by Rev. J. C. Wills, of the Southern University, Thursday 11 o'clock A. M.

Bishop Wightman will preside.

J. L. COTTEN, P. E.

Shreveport Dist—Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Maay, at Fort Jessup, Aug 31 and Sept 1
Anacoco, at Holy Grove, " 7 8
Plainsville, at Beulah, " 14 15
Mansfield, at Mansfield, " 28 29
Caddo, at Greenwood, Oct 5 6
N. Rossier, at Walker's Chapel, 12 13
Shreveport " 19 20
Belle Bower " 26 27
Springville, at Springville Nov 2 3

District Meeting to be held at Mansfield, September 26, 27, 28.

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

New Orleans Dist—Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Carondelet Street, Aug 25, 26
Felicity Street, Sept 1, 2
Moreau Street, 8, 9
Jefferson City, 15, 16
N. O. Cir., Quar. Con. Advocate office, at 5 P. M. 16, 17
Ger'n Church's, at Saraput st. 22, 23
German Quarterly Conference Dryades street, 28, 29
Baton Rouge, " 3, 20
Thibodaux circuit, at Houma Oct 6, 7
Bayou Gros-Tete at Plaquemine 13, 14

J. C. KEMNER, P. E.

Natchez District Convention.

Will be held in Woodville, Miss., from Thursday, 26th, (10 o'clock A. M.) to Sunday the 29th of September next.

We deem it unnecessary to republish subjects to be reported upon by pastors, stewards, S. S. superintendents, presidents and teachers of our colleges and schools, but would refer them to a publication in N. O. C. ADVOCATE, June 8th, 1867. After deliberation, the published plan for addresses has been abandoned. There will be preaching at the usual hours, Saturday, P. M., and Sabbath day. We trust every official member on the District will be present the first day of the meeting, so as to serve on various committees, which will be needed. Respectfully,

JAS. A. GODFREY.

Vicksburg Dist—Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

North Warren, at Oak Ridge Sept 1, 2
Port Gibson 8, 9
Fayette, at Bethel 15, 16
Horton, at Pisgah 22, 23
Cayuga, at Utica 29, 30
Raymond Oct 6, 7
Warren, at Bethel 13, 14
Rocky Springs 20, 21
Vicksburg 27, 28

Pastors will be ready with full reports of Statistics. Written reports of the condition of church property, Sabbath schools, etc., will be expected.

G. H. CLINTON, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist—La. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Curro Circuit, at Oak Grove Oct 12 13
Delhi Ct., at Floyd 19 20
Ion Circuit, Little Creek 26 27
Tensas and Sicily Island, at Tensas Chapel Nov 9 10
Waterproof & St. Joseph, Waterproof 23 24

The District Meeting is postponed from the 27th September to the fourth day of October, at which time there will be a Camp Meeting, at Oakley Camp-ground. Any of the preachers from Louisiana or Mississippi Conferences are cordially invited to attend.

W. G. McLAGHERY, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Lexington Sept 14 15
Greenwood, at Greenwood 21 22
Carrollton, at Carrollton 28 29
Emory, at Emory Oct 5 6
Holmes, at Durant 12 13
Richland, at Richland 19 20
Black Hawk, at Black Hawk 26 27
Mount Olivet, at Dover Nov 2 3
Yazoo, at Midway 9 10
Yazoo City Station 16 17

APPOINTMENTS BY THE WAY.

Sweetwater, Sept 18 at 11 o'clock A. M.
Acona 18 at 7 " P. M.
Black Hawk 19 at 7 " "
Carrollton 27 at 7 " "
Validea Oct 3 at 7 " "
Durant, 11 at 7 " "
Benton Nov 1 at 7 " "

At these appointments marked with a star, I will lecture on Temperance.

J. M. POON, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES A. GRESHAM.

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER.

92 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

Would respectfully call the attention of the members of the Methodist Church to his large collection of

FAMILY, PUPIL, AND POCKET BIBLES, to his assortment of

UNIONIST HYMN BOOKS, and to a collection of leading Methodist publications.

He is Agent for Gen. Hill's great Southern Magazine, the

"LAND WE LOVE," and of the

RIVER SIDE MAGAZINE for children, the two best Magazines in the South.

He will furnish to his patrons any books that may be ordered—and at publisher's prices.

Oct 5

The Branch of Southern Methodist Publishing House, at 112 Camp street, is receiving large additional stock, and the Agent invites orders, especially from dealers, with whom liberal terms will be made. Catalogues will be sent to all ministers, schools, teachers, and dealers who request it.

AGENTS WANTED.—\$10 to \$20 a

SHUTTLE NEWSPAPER MACHINE. Price \$20. It uses two threads, and makes the genuine Lock Stitch. All other low-priced machines make the Chain Stitch. Exclusive territory given. Send for circulars. S. E. HENDERSON & CO., 505 North Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo. Oct 5 3m

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE.

Relieves the most violent paroxysms in five minutes, and effects a permanent cure. Price \$2. Sent post paid to any address by S. F. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Oct 5 3m

THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF THE

Grammar and High School for Boys. (COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE)

In charge of the undersigned and competent assistant, will be opened at 9 A. M. on Monday, Sept. 2, 1867, in the basement of the Church, at the corner of Canal and Trenchard streets, (entrance on Canal street), opposite Coliseum Place.

Pupils will be carefully trained for business purposes, or for admission to the Academic Department of the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning, or of any Southern College.

N. B. Parents who desire to enter their sons, are requested to communicate their wishes, as soon as practicable to

R. M. LUSHER, Principal.

"EVERY MONTH"

Is the titled a monthly paper which reports the sermons of the Rev. Dr. Deems, and gives the history and progress of "the Church of the Strangers." To give it a wide circulation for usefulness, the price is merely nominal: Single copy for one year, 50 cents; two copies 50 cents; five copies \$1.00; if sent to one person. Specimen copies sent to any one enclosing a two-cent stamp. Address

S. F. TAYLOR, "Every Month," Sept 28 31 349 Canal street, N. Y.

THE HOME MONTHLY, New Orleans, for 1867.

The HOME MONTHLY will contain forty eight pages of reading matter, printed upon fine paper and in elegant type, and will, from time to time, be accompanied by elegant steel-plate engravings. The subscription price will be \$3 per annum, or \$1.50 for six months, invariably in advance. In order to build up a still larger circulation, we have concluded to offer the following

Liberal Inducements to Agents.

To any person sending us three yearly subscriptions, we will send the HOME MONTHLY one year, or allow them to retain Two Dollars and Fifty Cents of the amount.

To any person sending us six subscriptions, with eighteen dollars (\$18.) we will send the HOME MONTHLY one year, or allow them to retain Two Dollars and Fifty Cents of the amount.

On accounts for subscriptions less than nine dollars, agents will be allowed to retain ten per cent.

Ministers, it is hoped, will act as agents, not so much from pecuniary considerations as from a laudable desire to assist in building up a home literature worthy of a place among the families of the South and on the center-tables of a Christian people.

All communications on business should be addressed to

ROBERT J. HARR, Publisher, N. O. City, Sept 28 112 Camp Street, New Orleans.

JOHN G. PARHAM, "EVERY MONTH,"

OF New Orleans. OF Hinds Co., Miss. PARHAM & BLUNT, COTTON FACTORS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants and Produce Agents, No. 75 Carondelet street, New Orleans. Aug 21 1y

EDUCATIONAL.

A young lady educated in Europe, with five years' experience in teaching there—desires an engagement. Prefers a pleasant home to a large number of scholars. Qualified in French and music. Will be here in October. Address, Rev. JAS. MACLENNAN, Greenville, Miss., stating terms, etc.

Aug 10

THOMAS MURRAY.

BUILDER.

Corner Rampart and Brato Streets, NEW ORLEANS.

Orders left at Box 119, Mechanic's Exchange, will be attended to. Sept 7

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.

Is located in the village of Sharon, Madison County, Mississippi, seven miles east of Canton.

The fifteenth session will begin Monday, Sept. 30th, 1867, under the Presidency of Rev. W. L. C. HUNTLINT, A. M., assisted by an able corps of teachers.

The curriculum is thorough and comprehensive. The location is a very desirable and healthy one. The place is free from many evils, connected with the larger towns and cities, and, especially those on rail roads—having always been free from epidemics.

Tuition per term of five months \$15 00
Primary Department 20 00
Collegiate 25 00
Music and Piano 25 00
Use of Instrument 7 50
Vocal Music 2 50
Incidental Fee 2 50
Board, fuel and bedding, per month 18 00
Lights and washing, extra.

Young ladies furnishing their towels, Sheets, blankets, washing and lights, will pay per month \$16 00

The daughters of all ministers, in the regular pastoral work, will receive tuition in the English course free of charge. Sept 21 2m

KICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

Mutual Plan Assets \$2,450,000
General Agent for the State of Mississippi, H. S. FULKERSON, JACKSON, Miss.

Note: Ministers of the Gospel in the State of Mississippi, upon giving satisfactory reference, will be appointed agents of this Company, upon applying in person, or by letter, to the General Agent at JACKSON, Miss., or when more convenient to H. C. PAXSON, Mayor, 30 and 32 Camp street, New Orleans, by whom the necessary blanks will be sent to them. Aug 3 3m

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE

AT AUBURN, ALA.

The Fall term of this Institution will open on the FIRST WEDNESDAY IN SEPTEMBER next, and close on the 20th December. Besides the regular course of studies for graduation, large facilities are afforded for instruction in the Commercial and Agricultural branches. Separate schools for these branches, in connection with the College, were authorized at the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. A student not wishing to take either the regular or a partial literary course in the College, may confine himself to either of these Departments, and in a short time become qualified for business.

The Preparatory Department, with competent teachers, will be under the special supervision of the Faculty.

Tuition—Full Term in College \$30 00
Contingent Fee 3 00
Tuition—Full Term in Preparatory School \$15 to \$20 00
Contingent Fee 2 00
Board in Private Families from \$15 to \$20 00
Aug 31 2m Sec'y of Board.

READVILLE SEMINARY.

Baton Rouge, La.

Will open its next Session, Tuesday Oct. 1st, 1867. It is very desirable that the pupils be present at that time, and enter us give short regular classes. Parents will please notice this, and be as punctual as possible, in bringing their daughters: Aug 17-67 MRS. MARY W. READ, Principal.

WANTED.

TEACHER'S SITUATION WANTED.

A lady who can produce the first testimonials of ability and success as an instructress, wishes to engage a position as teacher for the ensuing school year; is well qualified to teach the English branches, French and music. References given and required. Terms, for a limited number of scholars, \$40 per month, and board, Address, A. B. C. care of Rev. Doctor Neally, Mobile.

SOMERVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.

EXPENSES.

Tuition per Session of Twenty Weeks \$30 00
Music 25 00
Use of Instrument 7 50
Languages, each 10 00
Incidental Fee 2 50
Board, including everything except Bed Covering and Towels, per Month 20 00
Board, exclusive of Lights and Washing 10 00
Aug 24 B. H. RIVERS.

EMORY & HENRY COLLEGE,

WASHINGTON CO., VA.

Our Fall session begins on the 15th of August next. Charges for session of five months, payable in currency and in advance, are as follows:

Tuition in collegiate course, \$30 00
Fuel, room rent and contingent fee, 10 00
Tuition in Preparatory Department is \$5 less.

Board can be had in private families at the College, for \$13 per month, if paid or satisfactorily arranged, monthly in advance. Those seeking collegiate advantages are invited to investigate. For additional information, Address, E. E. WILLY, Pres't, Emory P. O., Va. Je 29

\$10 A DAY MADE BY ANY

one with my Patent Stencil Tools. I prepare samples free. Beware of imitations. My circulars will explain. Address, A. J. FULLMAN, Springfield, Vt. Sept 7-67

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS.

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General Commission Merchants. Receiving and Forwarding. Belize, British Honduras. Je 15-3m

PAUL J. CHRISTIAN.

GENERAL

MERCANTILE AND STEAMBOAT

SITATION FR.

BLACK BOOK MANUFACTURER

JOB PRINTER,

NO. 38 CAMP ST.

All orders in my line promptly filled. July 13 6m

MANFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

The Fall Session of this Institution for the present year will open on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers, and ample facilities for instruction and comfort. The Institution is owned and controlled by the Louisiana Conference, and is in the enjoyment of a large patronage.

TERMS:

Charges for a session of four and a half months, payable invariably one half at time of entrance; and the remainder on the 1st day of December.

Board, including Washing, Fuel, in gold or its equivalent \$67 50
Tuition and Incidental Fee, in currency 25 00
French, 15 00
Music, with use of instrument, 37 50
Ornamental branches at usual prices.

The daughters of traveling ministers of the Louisiana Conference are charged no regular Tuition.

Young Ladies desiring to board in the Institution will each bring a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow slips, and a coverlet or spread; and must furnish towels and lights.

For Catalogues, containing full particulars, address

CHARLES B. STUART, President, Mansfield, La.

SOULE UNIVERSITY.

CHAPEL HILL, TEXAS.

The Board of Trustees take pleasure in announcing to the people of Texas and of Louisiana, the re-organization of Soule University, under the direction of the following faculty:

O. H. MCCLINTON, A. M., Pres't, and Prof. of Greek and Latin Languages.
G. A. MOORE, A. M., Prof. of Mathematics.
B. F. KATZMAN, M. D., Prof. of Natural Science.
B. F. BROWN, A. B., Principal Preparatory Department.
B. F. KATZMAN, M. D., Prof. of Natural Science.

The first Session of Collegiate year begins on the First Monday in September; and the December term, 1867. The second Session opens Jan. 4, 1868; closes last Wednesday in June.

SHORT TERM OF FOUR MONTHS.

Collegiate \$24 00. Preparatory \$20 00
Elementary 16 00. Primary 13 00

LONG TERM OF SIX MONTHS.

Collegiate \$36 00. Elementary \$24 00
Preparatory 30 00. Primary 24 00
Modern Languages, (extra) \$2 50 per month.

No incidentals. Board can be obtained in private families at \$15 00 per month. Tuition due upon entrance in specie—a proportionate part of which will be returned in cases of protracted sickness, and in no other—Address—O. H. McCLINTON, Pres't, Chapel Hill, Texas. July 13-67

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE,

BROOKHAVEN, MISS.

128 miles from New Orleans, on N. O. & G. N. Rail Road.

The next session will open on Wednesday, the 11th of September, 1867.

There is a full corps of teachers; the instruction will be thorough; the discipline firm and strict.

The building is large and well arranged; the play ground ample; the location healthy.

The Institution is under control of the M. E. Church, South.

The entire expenses in the Collegiate Department for board, tuition, books and incidentals (not including music and the ornamental branches) need not exceed \$125 00 for term of twenty weeks.

Each boarder must furnish her towels, one pair of blankets and sheets.

For further information, address

REV. H. F. JOHNSON, Jr. 13-6m Pres't Whitworth Female College.

CENTENARY COLLEGE,

JACKSON, LOUISIANA.

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1826, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after re-organization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, \$75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from \$20 to \$25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any Institution in the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge of its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN COOKING

STOVE.

The great and serious objection to Stove Ovens has been entirely overcome in the

GOOD SAMARITAN,

by the adoption of a New Principle of Heating and Ventilating the Oven, as by means of the Hot Draft formed by the Ventilation of the Oven, the temperature of the fire is so much increased that a large supply of fuel is never necessary, as the Oven can be thoroughly heated, and all the different operations of Cooking performed with a saving of fuel and

At Least Thirty per Cent. as Compared with any other Stove.

and at the same time rendering it the most perfect and even Baking Stove now in use. For Roasting, the Tin Kitchen or Roaster, generally known as the "Dutch Oven," is most admirably adapted to this Good Samaritan, as its height above the hearth is such that a large and capacious oven can be used. That meats roasted in such an oven are always preferable in every way to those baked in the Stove Oven, we believe no one will deny; and we therefore do not deem it necessary to dwell upon these advantages, which are peculiar to this Stove.

It also has a most complete arrangement for Broiling on the front hearth, thus enabling this very important branch of the culinary department to be successfully carried on without interfering with the other work, and thus avoiding the serious objection made to those Stoves which possess no other convenience for Broiling than on the top. One trial of this apparatus for Broiling will be sufficient to commend it to the approbation of the operator, as it works well, and the food retains all its flavor and tenderness. Believe us, as we do, THE GOOD SAMARITAN to be all, and even more than it is here described, it is confidently recommended to all. A fair and impartial trial will all that is necessary to any unprejudiced mind, to satisfy them that it is in all respects the

BEST STOVE EVER INVENTED.

For sale only by the undersigned.

In addition to the above, we also have a large and complete assortment of Good Stoves, comprising all of the leading Stoves of the day, equal to any offered in any other house in this city.

ACSTIN A. GOODWIN, Corner Customhouse street, Opposite the Customhouse.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POSTPOKEMENT.

The District Meeting appointed for Mobile District, is postponed on account of the epidemic and prevalence of Yellow Fever in this city.

THO. W. DORMAN, P. E. Mobile, Sept. 30, 1867.

W. MURRAY, P. E.

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

From the Little Corporal.
GOING TO SCHOOL.

Through meadow grass, waist high, they wind
Along the path so narrow,
And pick the pliant spires, to bind
Some sprigs of homely yarrow;
They go by brooks that softly drip
Among their flow'ry sedges,
Where minnows through the ripples slip,
Where flocks of wrens and robins dip
And drink, along the edges.

Across the ruddy clover lots
And pastures wide and knolly,
Where sheep lie, here and there, like knots
Of drowsy, of lilies holy.
They drop the bars and call the cows,
"Come, Bridle, Pink, and Cherry;"
They stroke them gently on the brows,
They bind with wreaths of oaken boughs
The necks, so rough and hairy.

A sudden wind, that sweeps the dell,
A spicy scent is blowing;
The children need no more to tell
Where peppermint is growing,
They thread the rustling rows of corn,
Whose ears are fit for roasting,
And run a foot race down the hill,
Where, in the winter evenings chill,
They always go a-coasting.

O, still the woodlands are, and dim,
Great trunks above them heighten;
And 'mong the leaves on every limb,
The eyes of squirrels brighten!
A hom-bird through the maple whirrs—
Near by she must be nested.
A rainbow wing the branches stirs—
Ah, ha! this downy thing is hers,
With snowy eggs invested!

They skip between the orchard rows,
Where apples hang and mellow,
While sunlight stains with rosy glows,
Or stripes them with its yellow,
Through fields of barley, set in sheaf,
Or ready for the reaping.
But, hark! the school bell ringeth brief,
And, o'er the beech's topmost leaf,
They see the beltry peeping.

From the little Corporal.

Kisses for Boys.

"Kisses! That's for girls!"
No, my dear little man, please
read this story, and see if these
"two kisses" are not for you.

"What do boys want with kisses?"
did you say?
"Ah! you have a mistaken idea,
which has hardened many a boy,
before to day. There was once a
motherless boy, not ten years old,
that refused to kiss his own sister,
who was going away to boarding
school; and an elderly lady, with
whom he lived, who had neither
husband nor child, and whose heart
must have been a crab-apple, said
as she took a pinch of snuff, "Edward
will shake hands with you, he is
really getting too old to kiss!"

May heaven help all children who
are so old as that.

Not long ago, the mother of four
noble boys and two girls was talk-
ing, as she often did, of the loveliness
of girls and the care and
trouble of boys, when her youngest
son came to her, and laying his
curly head in her lap, asked,

"Mamma, does God love little
boys as well as He does little girls?"
Why didn't she take him in her
arms, and tell him that the dear
Saviour, who was once a boy him-
self, and knows every temptation
and every thought that can come to
a boy's heart; how He watches from
their first tottering steps until open-
ing manhood comes; and He does
now as when He was on earth, when
He looked upon a young man He
loved him? "No! the thoughtless
mother did not soothe that anxious,
little heart, but answered,

"Well, perhaps if they are good
and quiet, He loves them almost
as well."

Frankie went away, and hung on
the neck of his rocking horse, clas-
ping his arms around it, to dream
and wonder, as he often did, why
he could not be as good and lovely
as sister Nell.

To a lady, sitting by, there
seemed to come the image of two
beautiful boys, whom the wise
Heavenly Father loved so well. He
took them from her arms to live
forever with Him; and if He should
send for this dear Frankie, would
not that mother's heart ache to re-
member he was less loved than sis-
ter Nell?

You have all heard of Sir Joshua
Reynolds, the greatest artist of his
time. When a boy, he was con-
stantly sketching and drawing, and
one day his father reproved him for
his idleness; but his mother looked
at the sketches and saw talent in
them, and she gave him an approv-
ing smile and a kiss. Years after,
in telling of it, he said, "That kiss
made me a painter."

A SHORT CATECHISM ON EXTORTION.

Q. What is extortion?

A. To pay a minister no more or
less than in former years, for his
labor, and then charge him double
or treble the old price for corn, flour,
or whatever else he may need.

Q. What does the Bible say about
extortioners?

A. "They shall not inherit the
kingdom of God." 1 Cor. vi: 10.

A twenty-five franc piece is to
be added shortly to the existing
money in France.

FARM AND GARDEN.

From the Northwestern Farmer.
Scientific Farming.

It is not our purpose, in these
papers, to attempt to explain the
mysteries of planting, or to advo-
cate any particular theory of vege-
table growth. We propose merely
to state the facts that fall within
the range of common observation,
and to trace the connection of
these with their obvious causes.

The subject of ammonia, and its
influence on the growth of plants,
which we introduced in the last
number, is when properly under-
stood, a key to unlock many myste-
ries that surround the observing
farmer. Remembering that ammo-
nia furnishes plants with all the
nitrogen they contain, and that ani-
mal—every tissue of whose bodies
(excepting the fat) contains nitro-
gen—derive it all, through the
vegetable, from ammonia; and that
these organized structures, both
animal and vegetable, when they
decay, return their nitrogen to the
air, in combination with hydrogen,
in the form of ammonia; and when
we furthermore bear in mind the
very light and volatile character of
this gas, and its high solubility in
cold water, and the readiness with
which it is liberated again when
the water is warmed but a little,
we shall be able to solve many
problems which have often pre-
sented themselves to the observing
farmer. You have all observed how
much more vigorously plants grow
after a shower of rain, than after
artificial watering, however well it
may have been done. This is es-
pecially observable if the shower
has been preceded by a drought of
some weeks. You need have no
difficulty in explaining this. From
the decay of organic bodies the
ammonia has accumulated in the
air—the water, descending through
the atmosphere, washes out the
ammonia and carries it to the roots
of the thirsty plants, which drink it
up greedily, supplying at once two
of the important elements of plant
growth—water and ammonia; while
in artificial watering we supply
only one of these. If, however, the
soil is deficient in vegetable matter,
the lack of carbon will soon be seen
in the rapid loss of ammonia when
the surface is exposed to a warm
sunshine. Or if but a few inches
of the surface soil has been pul-
verized, the heat of a summer's day
will certainly drive back into the air
all the ammonia that yesterday's show-
er brought down to the earth. Deep
cultivation holds the ammonia at a
depth below the heating influence
of the sun's rays. This is by no
means the least important advan-
tage of deep tillage and thorough
pulverization of the soil; nor is it
only the ammonia and carbonic acid
brought down by the showers that
a soil properly tilled will appropriate.
A porous, finely pulverized soil
admits the air to circulate freely
through it, and the fertilizing
gases mixed with it are absorbed
by the soil and retained for plant
food.

Another fact, which every observ-
ing farmer has noticed, may be
noted in this connection. The good
effect of a shower depends much on
the time of its falling, and the sub-
sequent condition of the air. If a
shower falls early in the morning,
and is immediately succeeded by a
hot sunshine, farmers say that the
crop gets but little good from it.
But if the shower comes in the
evening, then plants will be greatly
benefitted by it. Now the reason of
this is obvious. The ammonia
brought down by the morning
showers has hardly time to reach
the roots of plants, before the heat
of the sun sends it back again into
the air; but the evening shower
carries its fertilizing gases to the
roots of plants, and they quietly
feast on it all night long, and the
remainder of the plant food thus
furnished has, by the time the sun
warms the earth on the following
day, been carried downward, in the
well pulverized soil, so far that it is
but little effected by the sun's heat.
The careful farmer who under-
stands the science of his business,
will not only prepare the soil so as
to give it the highest capacity for
absorbing ammonia and carbonic
acid from the air, but he will fur-
nish these indispensable articles of
plant food for the use of his grow-
ing crops, from every available
source. A very effectual method of
doing this is the plowing in of green
crops. Growing vegetables contain
a larger proportion of the nitrogen-
ized elements, than is found in them
after they have fully matured and
ripened. These, when plowed un-
der in the green state, are rapidly
converted into carbonic acid, water
and ammonia; and these being dis-
engaged under the earth, are ab-
sorbed by the soil, and held subject
to the demands of the subsequent
crop. The farmer, whose stubble
field, last fall, was covered with a
heavy crop of ragweed, which he
suffered to ripen and stand exposed
to the storms of the winter and
spring, has but a faint idea of how
much his corn crop of this summer

will lose by his neglecting to turn
his ragweed under while it was in
bloom.

Clover is the crop commonly used
for turning under, and, if plowed in
when in the vigor of its growth, is
probably the best; but almost any
thick coat of growing vegetation
will serve a good purpose, if deeply
turned under. There is an incon-
venience, or perhaps two of them,
attending the use of clover as a
green dressing for fallows. If we
turn under the first crop, it will re-
quire to be done about the middle
of June—a time when the corn crop
demands all the force usually avail-
able on the farm. If the second
crop be used, it furnishes less green
material than the first, and is dryer,
harder, and decomposes more slowly,
and furnishes proportionably less
ammonia to the soil.

If the farmer, however, manages
to spare the labor from the corn
field to plow in the June crop of
clover, his naked field must be ex-
posed to the direct rays of the sun,
without any protection during the
long, hot months of summer. The
damage from this exposure will
nearly offset the advantages of the
green dressing.

From this cause a fall crop, if it
be but weeds, should always be
preferred for plowing in, whether
the ground is to be sowed in wheat
or planted in corn the next spring.

In plowing in green crops, care
should be taken to have the vege-
table matter well covered. Indeed
the crop should be turned under so
deep that if the corn be raised on it
the following year the vegetable
matter will not be disturbed by the
cultivator.

To SAVE TOMATO SEED.—Cut off a
slice from the smooth side, or bottom
of the tomato so as to expose the
seed cavities. Then clasp it up and
squeeze out the seed into a tin can
or pan. A half peck of tomatoes
will give ten thousand seeds. Set
the can away and let the seeds fer-
ment, after which pour in some wa-
ter, stir briskly, and the seeds will
settle to the bottom when the refuse
matter may be poured off and seeds
put to dry in the sun.—These direc-
tions are valuable, for the seed are
troublesome to save otherwise, and
few know this method.

SCIENTIFIC.

ICE MACHINE.—A simple instru-
ment for making artificial ice is now
manufactured in Paris, by which a
beautiful cylinder of ice is produced
in ten minutes, of a bottle of wine
or other articles can be reduced to
the freezing-point of water in the
same receptacle. The instrument
consists of two metallic cylinders
united, one within the other; the
space between them being devoted
to the freezing mixture, and the in-
terior of the small cylinder to the
water or other article to be cooled.
These being introduced, the cover
is put on, and the cylinder is rolled
to and fro on a table by the hand.
The chemicals consisted formerly of
one part each of water, sub-carbo-
nate of soda, and nitrate of ammo-
nia; but for the latter a cheaper
salt not mentioned is now substi-
tuted, and the mixture is put up in
quantities sufficient to make seven
pounds of ice (if we reckon correct-
ly for the indirect statement be-
fore us) for fifty centimes; or less
than one dime. The instrument
costs ten francs. It is called the
glacier roulant.—Scientific American.

ELECTRIC GUNS.—At a late meeting
of the Society of Natural Science of
Seine et Oise, M. De Brettes exhib-
ited a rifle on the Flobert system,
and which is fired by means of elec-
tricity. This new invention, with
which the Emperor appears to be
much pleased, has the following
characters: Two small electric bat-
teries are enclosed in the stock;
there conducting wires arrive at
the surface of the breach, and can
be put in communication with the
extremity of a platinum wire, which
traverses the cartridge. "A simple
pressure of the finger upon the trig-
ger closes the electric circuit; the
current passes; the platinum wire
becomes at once red hot, and in-
flames the powder which surrounds
it. The cartridges prepared for the
needle-gun carry their own priming,
and a shock might inflame them; the
cases are thus liable to explode, and
deprive the troops of their ammuni-
tion. With the new system, this
danger is impossible. It can, as the
expense is trifling, be easily ap-
plied to guns of the ancient model.
This ingenious weapon does not,
however, seem likely to come into
general use. Though exhibited by
M. De Brettes, it was invented by
M. Trouve.—Chemical News.

The Emperor Napoleon, well
known to be a first rate artillery-
man, has invented a new field gun.
Its power is so great that a single
charge is expected to destroy a bat-
talion. Workmen are busily en-
gaged in manufacturing this weapon;
they are locked up day and
night, and never allowed to leave
the premises, whereof his Majesty
himself keeps the key; and the se-

cret is not to be divulged until Eu-
ropean complications render prom-
inent necessary.

"Where Ignorance is Bliss," Etc.

The first step in education is to
learn one's ignorance. In an ar-
ticle on "Authors and Authorship,"
which we find in an exchange, the
writer opens with the following
curious story, as illustrative of the
possible effects which his exposé
of the difficulties of authorship
may have on some of his read-
ers who are troubled with the *cac-
thes scribendi*.

"Some years since a great French
surgeon—whether it was Larrey or
Velppeau, does not matter—went
down to the provinces. He had tak-
en a holiday from his profession,
and was travelling in his own coach,
with a sufficiency of lackeys. One
of his horses, as it so happened,
had cast a shoe, and he stopped at
a smithy to have the defect made
good. While the shoe was being
replaced, the surgeon took a stroll
in the neighborhood. The very first
man he met had only one arm, the
missing member having been am-
putated at the shoulder. The sur-
geon asked the cripple who had re-
lieved him of the limb, and was
told it was the blacksmith then at
work on the horse's shoe. The sur-
geon was rejoiced, and obtained
permission to examine the shoulder.
He looked at it critically. Certainly
it had been well done. A little far-
ther on he met a woman with a scar
on her forehead. On inquiring, he
learned that it marked the site of
an enormous wen of which she had
been relieved by the blacksmith.

Back went the surgeon to see the
rural operator. He found him in-
telligent—a fellow with a large
head, a keen eye, and the lines
around his lip denoting firmness
and coolness. He learned that the
smith had performed over fifty such
operations. Here, thought the sur-
geon, is a man of genius and ability,
who only requires education to be-
come at once a wonderful operator.
I must take him, and put him in his
proper sphere. So he urged him
to go to Paris, offered him a sum of
money sufficient to defray his ex-
penses, and a letter commending
him to the attention of his col-
leagues of the faculty. The black-
smith consented, and the surgeon,
his horse now being shod, entered
his coach and went on his way.

"The surgeon got back to Paris
in due time, but forgot about his
student, in the press of his profes-
sional duties. At length, however,
he was called on to couch a cata-
ract for a high dignitary of the
church who was too infirm to leave
his diocese. On his way, he passed
by the village where he had before-
found the surgical maker of horse-
shoes, and stopped at the smithy to
see who had succeeded his friend at
the anvil and forge. To his great
surprise, there stood, making the
sparks fly in showers around him,
the identical blacksmith whom he
had sent to the university.

"Why, what do you do here, my
friend?" he asked. "You promised
me to go to Paris."

"I went."
"And to study surgery?"
"I studied."

"But what brings you back?"
"I learned as much as I cared to
know. I was there for two years."

"That was a rather short time."

"Long enough to learn what I
ought to have known before."

"I do not understand you. Have
you performed any major operations
since you returned?"

"No, and shall not again, I prom-
ise you."

"Explain."

"Why, you see," said the black-
smith, "I went to Paris and I studied.
I got acquainted with the skele-
ton—with the bones and ligaments.
It was very well. I mastered most
of the muscles. It was better.
They said I picked up everything
marvellously quick. Then I began
at the arteries. My faith, it was
terrible!"

"Here the blacksmith passed his
horny hand over his forehead, and
wiped off a perspiration rising from
horror, and not from labor.

"I began to see that I had nar-
rowly escaped committing murder
fifty times. I remembered my un-
cle, whose crushed thigh I amputat-
ed within two inches of the hip-
joint. I used the actual cautery to
the femoral artery. If it had failed,
he would have bled to death like an
ox. Let who will operate, I will
not. I have learned enough to
know that I know nothing."

WORTH KNOWING.—An exchange
says:—A poison of any conceivable
description and degree of potency,
which has been swallowed, inten-
tionally or by accident, may be ren-
dered instantly harmless by swal-
lowing two gills of sweet oil. An
individual with a very strong con-
stitution should take twice the quan-
tity.

It is said that, upwards of five
thousand different articles in com-
mon use are manufactured of the
ordinary willow.

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE

ACADEMY.

A College for Young Ladies with a Prepara-
tory and a Primary School.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

A. J. Wright, A. M., President.
Miss A. A. Wright, Principal,
Miss R. Scott Ricketts,
Miss Anna M. Ross,
Miss C. A. Murphy, Instructress in Vocal
and Instrumental Music.

Other instructors will be announced.

This Institution was founded about 1830,
and incorporated in 1834, and has a bright
record of usefulness. It has been under the
present direction four years. The course of study
is a full one, and upon its satisfactory completion,
a diploma will be awarded.

The younger pupils have the same instructors,
and receive the same attention as their seniors.
Exercises are continued throughout the course,
in Penmanship, Elocution, Orthography, the
science of English Grammar, the Art of Com-
position, and Arithmetic.

The buildings are spacious, retired, well
shaded, and well adapted for Academic uses.
PORT GIBSON is noted for its beauty, salubrity,
order and good society. Transportation from
Grand Gulf will be by railroad in a few days.

SESSION COMMENCES SEPT. 16.

Boarders are under special charge of the Lady
Principal. Board and English Tuition, \$70 00
per quarter. For circulars and particulars
Apply to
D. G. Humphreys, President Board of Trustees,
Port Gibson, Miss., Aug 21

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AT

BATON ROUGE.

TENTH SESSION.

The exercises of the school will be resumed
on Wednesday, October 23, 1867.

The best facilities are afforded for the acqui-
sition of a first-rate education.

Particular care is bestowed on the moral and
social culture of the pupils.

There is but one session in the year and every
student who enters the school is expected to
continue to the close of the session in July,
and will be held liable for the bills in all cases,
unless protracted illness shall compel his re-
moval.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own
bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito-net and
all marked distinctly with his own name. Also
a satchel for dirty clothes.

It is urgently requested that Students be
prompt in their attendance. A few days ab-
sence at the beginning is often a serious disad-
vantage during the entire session.

Trans: Board and Tuition per session, \$300.

Payments:—\$200 in advance—balance 1st
March.

Tuition of Day Scholars, per session: \$75 00
payable—one half in advance—balance 1st
March.

Modern languages will be taught when the
wants of the School demand it, at an extra
charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as Teachers,
gentlemen of the highest character and ability.

W. H. N. MAGUIRE, D. C.

Baton Rouge, La., June 1867. Aug 21

THE "ARROW TIE."

AND PAINTED IRON BANDS.

For sale at the lowest prices, by

H. T. BARTLETT & R. W. RAYNE.

General Agents, No. 45 Carondelet street.

The above popular fastening is the best now
in use for baling Cotton. They are approved by
the Insurance Companies of this city, and are
used at the Cotton Presses in New Orleans,
Memphis, Mobile, Galveston, Savannah, and by
Planters everywhere with success and approba-
tion.

N.B.—Said ARROW TIES are on sale by
dealers in New Orleans, and everywhere through-
out all the Cotton growing States, at the lowest
prices. je 22-67-6m

A TREATISE ON DEAFNESS

AND CATARRH.

Their causes and means of immediate relief
and speedy cure sent free for 10 cents.

Dr. H. STILLWELL.

Aug 21-1m Williamsburg, Kings Co, N. Y.

MRS. DYER'S BOARDING HOUSE.

This is situated on Camp street, the first door
above St. Patrick's Cathedral, No. 171.

References: Rev. Dr. Keener, Dr. Walker,
Clous Parker, R. J. Harp. je 8 62

SOUTH-WESTERN BIBLE

Where is it located? In Depot
street, New Orleans.

When was it established? In
1854.

Who is its General Agent?
Rev. W. H. Baylis.

Where is the Society's field of
operation? In Louisiana, and all of Mississippi,
Alabama, Georgia, and Florida.

What is the object of the Society?
To supply (gratuitously) where want
of the Holy Scriptures.

What are the resources and
means of the Society? From the
contributions of its members. Collected
within its field, collections are
made, and the proceeds are used
for the purchase of Bibles, and
the distribution of the same.

What is the Society's method
of cultivating its own local work?
The Society of New Orleans: the
Society of Louisiana: the Society of
Mississippi: the Society of Alabama:
the Society of Georgia: the Society of
Florida: the Society of the South:
the Society of the North: the Society
of the West: the Society of the East:
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NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.
We have no improvement to notice in the general market. The continued prevalence of the epidemic and its having extended more widely among our business community, paralyzes nearly every department of trade. In fact, almost the only exception is in the execution of orders from merchants in the interior, which we are assured are filled at as low figures as could be obtained were the parties personally present. There has, also, been about the usual movement in Western Produce, without any material change in prices. Operations in our leading staple are still on a limited scale, and must remain so until the receipts and the supplies become more liberal. Whenever the former reach the figures presented by last year's tables, the demand will undoubtedly improve. Notwithstanding the epidemic it will be found that buyers will come forward freely on ample scope being furnished by the stock on sale. Operations in Sugar and Molasses are still confined to retail transactions, and nothing of any moment has been done in Tobacco.

COTTON.—We left the market, at the time of our last report, with a tendency to lower figures, especially for the higher descriptions. The business since indicates easier prices for both Middling and Low Middling, but no quotable change in the Ordinary grades. At the same time, the movement has continued on a limited scale, although there has been some enquiry, and a larger business would have been done had parties agreed on prices. With increased receipts there is manifestly more disposition to operate, and with wider scope afforded to buyers we may look for more liberal sales. During the early part of the morning on Saturday there appeared to be very little enquiry, but as factors evinced a disposition to meet the demand more freely, four or five buyers came forward subsequently and took 825 bales at rates generally in accordance with the above figures, but in some cases at a reduction of 1/2c. On Monday there was more enquiry, with less difference between the views of factors and buyers, but as there was still a fraction to divide the parties which could not be overcome, the sales were confined to 125 bales, at figures showing increased weakness in Low Middling and Middling, which were respectively quoted at 18 1/2c and 20c. Yesterday comparatively liberal receipts, including 1843 by one boat, the Grey Eagle, from Greenville, inspired a more cheerful feeling, but rather checked the demand, inducing buyers to await the offering of the new arrivals. The business consequently embraced only 100 bales, while prices indicated that the advantage was still on the side of the buyer. At the same time, it was manifest that only a limited amount could be bought at the ruling rates, and that to fully execute pending orders the parties would have to pay outside figures, if not, in some cases, a fraction more.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 550 bales, taken mostly for the North.

The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 1927 bales, against 1155 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 772 bales.

Referring to our remarks above, and adding that our quotations must be regarded to a great extent as nominal, we slightly modify our figures to approximate the business of yesterday and the day before, as follows:

| | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----|--------|
| Low | 14 to 15 | to | 15 |
| Ordinary | 15 to 16 | to | 16 |
| Good Ordinary | 16 to 17 1/2 | to | 17 1/2 |
| Low Middling | 17 1/2 to 18 | to | 18 |
| Middling | 18 to 19 1/2 | to | 19 1/2 |

TOBACCO.—We have no alteration to make in our remarks concerning this market. The enquiry since our last review has been mostly in a small way, but, with a light supply offering, factors have continued firm in their rates. We quote:

| | | | |
|-----------------|----------|-------|--------|
| Light | 5 to 6 | Heavy | 5 to 6 |
| Common ref'd | 5 to 6 | to | 6 |
| Fair | 6 to 7 | to | 7 |
| Fine and choice | 7 to 8 | to | 8 |
| Common Leaf | 7 to 8 | to | 8 |
| Medium | 8 to 10 | to | 10 |
| Good | 10 to 12 | to | 12 |
| Choice | 12 to 15 | to | 15 |
| Choice Selects | 15 to 18 | to | 18 |

FLOUR.—The market continues bare, or nearly so, of Superfine, and the lower grades of Extra, which are most in request and command full prices. Other grades are also in request and prices for them are also very firm.

| | | | |
|-----------------|----------|-------|----------|
| Light | 15 to 16 | Heavy | 15 to 16 |
| Common ref'd | 15 to 16 | to | 16 |
| Fair | 16 to 17 | to | 17 |
| Fine and choice | 17 to 18 | to | 18 |
| Common Leaf | 17 to 18 | to | 18 |
| Medium | 18 to 20 | to | 20 |
| Good | 20 to 22 | to | 22 |
| Choice | 22 to 25 | to | 25 |
| Choice Selects | 25 to 28 | to | 28 |

CATTLE MARKET.
Jefferson City, Wednesday evening, Sept. 17, 1867.
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net... 10 to 12
Texas Cattle Choice per head... 40 to 45
Texas Cattle 2d qual, per head... 30 to 40
Texas Cattle 3d qual, per head... 15 to 20
Hogs per lb gross... 12 to 14
Sheep, 1st quality per head... 10 to 12
Sheep, 2d... 8 to 10
Sheep, 3d... 6 to 8
Milk Cows, choice per head... 50 to 60
Milk Cows, per head... 40 to 50
Texas Cows, with Calves... 40 to 50
Yearlings, per head... 10 to 12
Calves per head... 10 to 12

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.
(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

| ARTICLES. | FROM | TO |
|------------------------------|---------|--------|
| Agricultural Implements. | 1 1/2 | 22 00 |
| Cotton and Sugar Haws. | 4 75 | 10 50 |
| Yost's Haws and Scrapers. | 9 50 | 10 50 |
| Cotton Scrapers. | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Cultivators. | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Shovels. | 10 00 | 13 00 |
| Spades. | 11 00 | 20 00 |
| Axes. | 15 00 | 18 00 |
| Buggies, per yrd. | 21 | 26 |
| East India. | 25 | 26 |
| Bale Rope, Kentucky, per lb. | 10 | 10 1/2 |
| Brass, 100 lbs. | 1 72 | 1 72 |
| Crackers. | 10 00 | 11 00 |
| Bricks, Lake, per M. | 15 00 | 17 |
| English, Fire. | 55 00 | 60 00 |
| Candles, per lb. | 42 | 43 |
| Spices, Bedford. | 20 | 20 |
| Tallow. | 16 | 21 |
| Adamantine. | 19 | 25 |
| Star. | 50 | 52 |
| Chocolate, No 1 per lb. | 50 | 52 |
| Sweet and Spiced. | 35 | 35 |
| Cider, Western per hbl. | none | here |
| Northern. | none | here |
| Coal, Cannel per ton. | 11 | 13 00 |
| Anthracite per ton. | 55 | 60 |
| Western, per ton. | 22 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| Coffin, No 1, per lb. | 30 | 30 |
| Havana, per lb. | 26 | 38 |
| St. Domingo. | 9 00 | 14 00 |
| Cotton Seed. | 35 | 36 |
| Shedding. | 28 | 29 |
| Copper Bolts. | 24 | 25 |
| Yellow Metal. | 24 | 25 |
| Cordage, Manila, per lb. | 21 | 21 |
| Tarred, American. | 30 | 30 |
| Russia. | 4 8 1/2 | 5 25 |
| Corn Meal, per bbl. | 10 25 | 11 00 |
| Dyes, per lb. | 10 25 | 11 00 |
| Logwood, Campy. | 10 25 | 11 00 |
| St. Domingo. | 10 25 | 11 00 |
| Indigo, per lb. | 7 50 | 7 50 |
| Madagascar. | 20 | 20 |
| Eggs, per doz. Western. | 28 | 28 |
| Feathers, per lb. | 85 | 90 |
| Fish, Cod, per box. | 75 | 75 |
| Herrings. | 24 00 | 24 00 |
| Mackerel, No 1, per bbl. | 19 00 | 19 00 |
| No. 3. | 13 00 | 14 00 |
| Flaxseed, per lb. | 10 25 | 10 25 |
| Superfine. | 10 50 | 11 00 |
| Extra. | 7 50 | 7 50 |
| Fruit, Prunes, per lb. | 20 | 20 |
| Figs, Dried. | 17 | 19 |
| Dried Apples. | 17 | 19 |
| Currents, Zante. | 34 | 34 |
| Almonds, soft shell. | 4 15 | 4 15 |
| Raisins, M. R. per box. | 4 85 | 4 85 |
| Lemon-Layer. | 11 50 | 11 50 |
| Lem's Sicily per box. | 7 00 | 7 00 |
| Oranges, La. per 1000. | 3 75 | 4 00 |
| Sicily per box. | 4 25 | 4 75 |
| Glass, per box of 50 feet. | 4 25 | 4 75 |
| French, 8 x 10. | 1 00 | 1 80 |
| Canada. | 1 90 | 2 00 |
| Malt, Western. | 1 40 | 1 45 |
| Corn, shelled, per bushel. | 7 50 | 7 50 |
| Beans, per bushel. | 7 50 | 8 50 |
| Hops, per lb. | 23 | 24 |
| Gumpowder, per keg. | 30 00 | 30 00 |
| Gunny Bags, per bag. | 23 60 | 23 60 |
| Hay, Western, per ton. | none | here |
| Louisiana. | none | here |
| Hides, per lb. | 10 | 10 1/2 |
| Dry salted Mexican. | 11 | 11 1/2 |
| Wet salted, city slaughter. | 16 | 16 |
| Kip Skins. | 18 | 18 |
| Dry country. | 19 | 19 |
| Pelts, per piece. | 54 | 64 |
| Iron, per ton. | 5 | 5 1/2 |
| County, Bar, per lb. | 7 | 10 |
| English, per lb. | 7 | 10 |
| Hoops, per lb. | 7 | 10 |
| Blacked. | 12 | 12 |
| Nail Rods. | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 |
| Iron Cotton Ties. | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 |
| Castings, American. | 2 50 | 2 50 |
| Lime, Western per bbl. | 125 | 125 |
| Shell Lime. | 2 75 | 2 75 |
| Rockland. | 2 50 | 2 50 |
| Cement. | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 |
| Molasses, per gallon. | 60 | 60 |
| Louisiana. | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 |
| Muscovado. | 60 | 60 |
| Refinery, Rebilled. | 34 | 34 |
| Mow, per lb. | 43 | 43 |
| Black do. | 6 | 6 1/2 |
| Select, water rotted. | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 |
| Nails, Am. 4 & 8d. per lb. | 15 | 20 |
| Wrought, English. | 18 | 20 |
| Naval Stores, per bbl. | 6 00 | 6 00 |
| Pitch. | 3 50 | 4 00 |
| Rosin A No. 1. | 3 50 | 3 75 |
| No. 2. | 3 25 | 3 25 |
| Spirits Turp. gallon. | 2 00 | 3 50 |
| Varnish, bright. | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| Oils, Lard per gallon. | 68 | 68 |
| Coal Oil. | 64 | 66 |
| in cases. | 64 | 66 |
| Cotton Seed, Crude. | 1 05 | 1 05 |
| Carolina. | 1 25 | 1 25 |
| Tunners' per gallon. | 1 00 | 37 50 |
| Oil Cake, Linseed per ton. | 37 50 | 37 50 |
| Cotton Seed. | none | here |
| Meal. | none | here |
| Provisions, per bbl. | 23 00 | 24 00 |
| Beef, Mess, Northern. | 16 | 16 |
| Western. | 10 00 | 11 00 |
| Dried, per lb. | 27 50 | 28 00 |
| Tongues, per doz. | 25 00 | 25 00 |
| Pork, Mess. | 24 | 24 |
| Hog, round, per lb. | 24 | 25 |
| Bacon, Hams, per lb. | 24 | 25 |
| Do., canvassed. | 20 | 20 |
| Shoulders. | 16 | 16 |
| Green Shoulders. | 14 | 14 |
| Lard, Prime, in tierces. | 14 | 14 |
| in kegs. | 14 | 14 |
| Fair, in tierces. | 28 | 36 |
| Butter, Northern. | 18 | 18 |
| Choice, American. | 4 00 | 4 00 |
| Potatoes, per bbl. | 3 50 | 3 50 |
| Onions. | 3 50 | 3 50 |
| Green Apples. | 3 50 | 3 50 |
| Rice, per lb. Louisiana. | 10 | 10 1/2 |
| India. | 10 | 10 1/2 |
| Carolina. | 14 | 22 |
| Saltpeetre, refined, per lb. | 13 | 15 |
| Crude. | 2 30 | 2 30 |
| Salt sack. | 2 10 | 2 10 |
| Liverpool, fine, warehouse. | 2 45 | 2 50 |
| from store. | 2 10 | 2 10 |
| coarse, cargo. | 2 10 | 2 10 |
| from warehouse. | 2 30 | 2 40 |
| Turkey Island, per bushel. | 8 | 10 |
| Soap, per lb. Western. | 10 | 12 |
| Northern. | 8 | 10 |
| Castile. | 8 | 10 |
| Sugar, Louisiana, per lb. | 15 | 19 |
| In the city. | 15 1/2 | 17 1/2 |
| Havana, White. | 15 | 16 1/2 |
| Yellow. | 13 | 14 1/2 |
| Tobacco, Brown. | 12 | 12 1/2 |
| Yellow. | 12 | 12 1/2 |
| Tobacco, White. | 12 | 12 1/2 |
| Choice and Selections. | 16 | 20 |
| Fine Leaf. | 15 1/2 | 16 1/2 |
| Medina Leaf. | 12 | 12 |
| Common Leaf. | 11 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| Common Refused. | 6 | 6 1/2 |
| Isling. | 19 | 20 |
| Medina Washed, per lb. | 27 | 30 |
| Barry. | 10 | 12 |
| Lowland, New York. | 18 | 21 |
| Texas, 402, New York. | 21 | 21 |

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

| MONTHS. | Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| JAN. | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| FEB. | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| MAR. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| APR. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| MAY. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| JUNE. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, VA.

The next session of this Institution commences on the 19th September, 1867. As evidence of her success as an educator of young men, she points to her graduates all over the South. No location surpasses this in point of health. The town of Boydton and surrounding country has but one physician, and he is but half employed. In addition to the schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Modern Languages, we have also a school of Commercial Science, in which are taught the branches of a business education. Young men attend day schools they wish, and get a showing for whatever they accomplish. It is our intention hereafter, to fill up our vacations with a special session, so that young men can review any studies they wish, but more particularly to teach English grammar, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Penmanship, and Commercial Law. Thus, our students can take the Literar and Scientific course during the session, and get a practical instruction in business during the vacations. The Special Session in vacation covers the heated term in the South when business is over, and young men already engaged in business can come here to perfect their knowledge of Commercial Science, and return to the South in time to resume business.

Expenses for ten months, including meals, use of furniture, (averaged), fuel, lights, washing, matriculation and contingent fee, tuition in three schools, so as to occupy the student's whole time—\$300, one-half payable at the commencement of each term.

A daily line of hacks, Sundays excepted, runs from Roanoke station (Richmond & Danville Railroad) to Boydton. Send for circulars.

Randolph, Macon College, Boydton, Mecklenburg Co., Va., July 20, '67.

Thos. C. Johnson, President.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, GREENSBORO, ALA.

FACULTY.
Bishop W. M. Wightman, D. D., LL. D.
Rev. E. Wadsworth, A. M., D. D.
O' as A. M.
Rev. J. C. Williams, A. M.
EN T. Lupton, A. M.

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July 27-4t O F CASEY, Sec. Faculty.

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCT. 12, 1867.

18300 A YEAR IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—114 CAMP STREET

AT NEWSTEAD.

my heart, at Newstead, fullest
thought of Byron, of his cry
his reason flickered, and did die.
the picture doth the story tell.
matted father, staff in hand,
his head bowed, with vacant gaze,
more light of sense or knowledge
the woe which made that father
remorse to future days,
than Byron's woe more tragic far."

FROM BISHOP MARVIN.

In the fall of 1841
admitted on trial into the
connection in the Mission
I did not attend that
My work for the following
"Grandy Mission," ex-
work on North Grand
I went to it with about as
knowledge of life or society as
to have. My knowledge
was limited enough—but
I knew nothing. Still I got
among the people and was
in my work, and the log cabin
told me exactly. The next
to Conference. It met
Macon City, the capital of the

opened up to me a new
I enjoyed the hospitality of
the most elegant families of
the place. For the first time I saw
of the most distinguished men
in the Church. Bishop Roberts,
on the 14th, presided.—
looked as white as snow.
of the young preachers ob-
servations to him, and
they shook hands with him. I
was between him and me seem-
ingly. If I chanced to
the way at any time as he
went, I involuntarily re-
ceived a considerable space.

the formidable Swarnstedt
him I had, perforce, to
I had brought books that
I had sold again, and had no
other resources. I
dramatic culprit before the
agent and faltered on my
Then the august representa-
the Book Concern searched
his eyes, and then—scold-
ing me, in no gentle terms,
ever been so nearly killed
but that one time. I knew
to hide my shame. I
that the Conference trust-
with another appointment.

great men were there whom
I did not name. The entire busi-
ness of the Conference, the worship,
teaching, the missionary meet-
ings, the ordinations, the Bishop's
address to the Conference, the
moment of the appointments
was almost like the opening
of a new world—all, all was
so solemn, so sacred, so august,
so full of a century has
the Missouri Conference
again—in Macon City
which was held praeteritum
(and much less) ago—
the old Roberts' seat. Pardon
me, Editor, this reminiscence.
I was one of ever-
ing interest to me. Episco-
pals were not of my
in the slightest degree.—
I heard voice of the Church
and me here, and I trembled
at the reins from which the
of the venerable Roberts had
been by death so long ago,
and I saw me so greatly when
a boy.

important business was
in a most satisfactory manner,
I have to be "reconstructed"
the magnitude of the occasion.
Differences arose as to
the manner of managing some
of the interests. Debate was
heated, but without un-
derstanding. I think there was not
a single unbecoming in n
of Christ. Brethren had
been carried out in the policy
of the Church. Yet if other views
were ready to enter
into any plan that might
be published interests, too; are
we aware that had to be over-
and understood. Some new
too, had to be discussed

enterprises proposed by brethren
for the more perfect development of
the interests of the Church in our
bounds. Good temper, and a mind
to work for God, prevailed through
all these discussions, and I believe
a sensible advance in the great
work of God was made.

The missionary meeting was a
happy one. Dr. McFerrin was
there. Need I say any more about
the missionary meeting after stating
that fact? Yes, there are some facts
connected with the occasion that
even the Doctor's presence does not
imply. A letter was read from a
destitute preacher in South Carolina,
and although no call was made
for money for him, one hundred
dollars was contributed for him. I
made a call for help for the Indian
missions, and three hundred and
seventy-six dollars was contributed
for that object. The entire collection
amounted to about eight hundred
dollars. Taking into account
that Macon City is a new town, and
that our Church had to begin there
de novo after the war; that the society
there numbered only thirty,
mostly women, and that they had
just completed a fine, spacious brick
church, and were still in debt for it,
this result was grand. Much of it,
however, was contributed by mem-
bers of the Conference and visitors.

On Sunday morning after the or-
dination of deacons, a statement of
the debt on the new church was
made. It was one thousand eight
hundred dollars—an alarming sum
to hang over so feeble a church. I
asked the congregation if they
would not pay it off on the spot.—
They seemed to be almost stunned
by the suggestion. But I appealed
in behalf of the little band that had
struggled so nobly to build the
house, and of the pastor, Rev. J. D.
Vincil, who had labored with his own
hands in the work. I appealed also
to their conscience in the name of
the suffering Redeemer, whose
cause must suffer if a harassing
debt were permitted to hang over
the house. I did not talk more than
five minutes. Subscriptions began
at once. I hurried the floor to Dr. McFerrin. He
pressed the case with a few timely
and telling remarks, and in some
twenty or thirty minutes the con-
gregation had completely surprised
itself by paying the uttermost
farthing. Brother Vincil was glad,
the little society at Macon City re-
joiced, and so did I.

By the way, if I should tell how
we lost our house of worship three
during the war, there are people in
the world who I was going to say,
would blush. So they would, in-
deed, if they are not past blushing.

The religious interest of the oc-
casion was very great. Quite a
revival was going on when the
Conference closed. Some twelve or
fifteen persons had united with the
Church—a very substantial sort of
people. And I think I may safely
say we parted with a deeper sense
of consecration to God.

The "lay element" worked admi-
rably. Only one drawback was
noticed. Most of the lay-members
could remain only a part of the time.
But they participated in the com-
mittee work and in Conference dis-
cussions with great good feeling.—
Their remarks on the floor of the
Conference were characterized by
good sense and brevity—two admirable
qualities. They did not consume
so much time as they might have
done with propriety. I believe it
was a means of grace to them, and
that their presence had a good effect
on the preachers. I look for a
deeper interest in the affairs of our
Church henceforth, among laymen.

It is a good thing. I like the "lay
element." I believe God will be
honored and his cause advanced by
this means. It is a good thing for
them in the Annual Conference Mis-
sionary Board to stand face to face
with the fact that some of our most
laborious men with families get
only two or three hundred dollars
to live on, and to see how inade-
quate the appropriations are to the
demands of the work. Our mission-
ary collections will be better.

The visit of Dr. McFerrin was a
great treat to the brethren. His
remarks to the brethren in Confer-
ence, his missionary address, his
short sermon, his genial humor and
Christian bearing in the social cir-
cle, refreshed the spirits of all.

The Missouri Conference is full of
vigor and hope. The Church, as I
verily believed, has greater power
in Missouri than it ever had before.

We are in a position which will
enable us, if we maintain humility
and good works, to do a vast
amount of good. But if pride should
come in, our power is gone.

E. M. MARVIN.
Kansas City, Sept. 17, 1867.

From the Nashville Christian Advocate.
LETTER FROM BISHOP ANDREW.

I see in the last number of the
Advocate a letter from a traveling
preacher of the South Carolina Con-
ference, appealing loudly to the
hearts and pockets of every one
who loves Christ and his cause. I
had received the same letter on my
return from my trip, and should
have answered it at once, but that
by some means it has been mislaid;
and now that you have offered to be
the almoner of any who choose to
send any help, enclosed please find
ten dollars, which you will be kind
enough to send to this afflicted ser-
vant of God as early as may be.—
How my heart bleeds for him and
his suffering family! May God
bless and sustain them in this their
hour of suffering! I wish it was
more, but I have little besides;
however, God will provide.

A similar case of suffering was
told me at the District meeting at
Auburn. An old traveling-preacher
with a large family has been—said
the brother who was my informant—
living almost all this year upon
bread alone, and that has been fur-
nished daily from the tables of a
few friends who were not much
better off than himself; so that it
seems that after all the kindness of
Western friends, by which hun-
dreds of our people have been saved
from actual starvation, there yet
remains many instances of painful
sufferings; there are yet many
homes where want still presides. It
was taken for granted that as the
harvest had been gathered in, there
was no need any longer of aid from
abroad; but this judgment was in-
correct. In the first place the har-
vest fell considerably short of its
early promise; and secondly, thou-
sands of the poor had no wheat to
reap. Whenever the history of this
year of famine shall be properly
written, it will draw tears from
eyes which have hitherto refused to
weep. But alas! many of these sad
stories will never see the light. But
while for the last year we have
passed through days of darkness,
many important lessons have been
taught us. While the West has
given us a most glorious example
of a large and unselfish liberality,
the suffering South has called forth
the sympathy of all classes of our
countrymen with only a few dark
exceptions. It has at the same time
exhibited to the world the most
glorious example of patient suffering
on the part of Christian ministers,
especially witness the zeal of that
suffering brother who, after selling
his horse to buy bread for his fam-
ily, patiently trudged around his
circuit on foot, that his people
should not in the midst of starvation
and death be deprived of the con-
solations and comforts of the pre-
cious word of God.

By the way, can that Church be
dead which can exhibit such speci-
mens of faith and endurance as the
Southern Church is at this moment
presenting to the world? Scores
of our preachers are very poor,
with large families to support; and
although their people are not able
to help them much, and large sums
have been offered them if they would
desert the Church of their choice
and unite their fortunes with the
Northern Methodist Church, yet
they have, with very few excep-
tions, remained true to the Church
of their love. Some, indeed, have
been bought up by Northern gold;
but who are they? Just such men
as might have been expected to
identify themselves with such a
cause.

In the midst of events such as
those to which we have referred,
what is to be thought of Christians
who can give fashionable dinners
and dress in costly array?

I reached home last week in rather
improved health. The Lord is
pouring out his Spirit most gloriously
in almost all parts of Georgia.

JAS. O. ANDREWS.

Summerfield, Sept. 19, 1867.

THE MISSIONARY RECORDER.—This
periodical is published monthly by
our mission in Foochow, China. It
is an octavo form of sixteen pages,
well printed on good paper, and is
full of useful matter about China,
and missions in the East.—The edi-
torial articles are well written, and
the selections are judicious. We
have just been reading number 7,
for July, and have been instructed
and interested, particularly with
the first article, original, on "Na-
tive Agency in Missionary Work,"
and "The Cotton Plant in China."

We would be glad if we could ex-
tend its circulation. One dollar
per annum, gold, of course. Send
us subscriptions, *paid*.

From the Louisville Courier.
KENTUCKY CONFERENCE.

FIRST DAY.
LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 18, '67.

OPENING SERVICES.
The forty-seventh session of the
Kentucky Conference of the M. E.
Church, South, which embraces the
upper portions of the State, com-
menced this morning in the Metho-
dist Church, in Lexington, Ky.,
Bishop Pierce, of Georgia, presiding;
G. S. Savage and W. F. Tylor were
elected secretaries.

The Conference was opened with
religious services by Bishop Pierce.
There are nearly sixty ministers
and a number of lay delegates pre-
sent, and many more expected.—
There are also a number of visitors
from different points not connected
with the Conference.

DEATHS.
Two deaths have occurred, viz:
Rev. G. W. Maley and W. G. Johns.

LAY DELEGATION.
In the committees are the names
of many laymen. This is the first
Conference in which lay delegation
has been introduced. It will be a
feature of all Conferences in the
future, having been adopted by the
late General Conference and ap-
proved by the Annual Conferences.

COMMUNICATIONS.
Communications were read from
the Missionary Secretaries, E. W.
Selon and J. B. McFerrin, Foreign
and Domestic Missions.

VISITORS INTRODUCED.
Rev. R. Y. McReynolds, of Scotts-
ville, Ky.; Richard Valentine, of the
Presbyterian Church; C. T. Widney,
J. W. Cunningham, of the Louisville
Conference; H. A. C. Walker and
W. W. Wightman, transfers from
the South Carolina Conference, and
R. K. Hargrave, of the Mobile Con-
ference, were introduced.

SECOND DAY.
LEXINGTON, Sept. 16, 1867.

The Conference was opened with
religious services by Rev. Isaac
Collard, Bishop Pierce in the chair.

A MORE THAN SEMI-CENTENARIAN.—AN
INTERESTING RELIC OF THE OLDEN TIME.
Rev. Isaac Collard is the oldest
man and member of the Kentucky
Conference. He was 73 years old
on the 25th of June last. He was
born in New York City, was bap-
tized by Joseph Pillmore, one of the
first two missionaries sent by Mr.
Wesley to America; joined the
Church August 15, 1810, at the age
of 16 years, in old John street, New
York, the first Methodist chapel
built in America. He worked, when
a boy, at sail making in New York,
and made sails, awnings, and bot-
tom for the berths for the first
steamboat that Robert Fulton suc-
cessfully ran upon the Hudson river,
before he obtained his patent. He
came to Cincinnati in 1811 when it
was a town of a few thousand in-
habitants, and joined the old Stone
Church, on Fifth street, now Wesley
Chapel, the only Methodist Church
then in Cincinnati. The only Pres-
byterian Church then in Cincinnati
was that of Dr. Joshua L. Wilson,
father of Dr. Samuel Wilson, of
Louisville. Father Collard was
licensed to preach in July, 1818, by
the Quarterly Conference of the old
Stone Church in Cincinnati.—Joseph
Crume, presiding elder, Alexander
Comings, pastor; joined the Ohio
Conference at Cincinnati in 1819,
and was appointed to the Limestone
Circuit (now Maysville) in Ken-
tucky. In 1821 he joined the Ken-
tucky Conference, just organized at
Lexington, and was at the same
time ordained deacon. What a
change has occurred within his day!
Since he was baptized by one of the
first Methodist missionaries in
America, how numerous have be-
come the clergy and membership of
that Church. Since he made sails
for the first clumsy craft of Fulton,
what gigantic strides has steam
enginery made on the rivers, lakes
and oceans, and the land. Since he
knew Cincinnati how vastly has
she extended her borders, and how
many great cities in the West have
sprung into existence or risen from
inconsiderable villages. Since he
joined the Kentucky Conference
what a change has occurred in it!
Of all the men who were identical
with him in Conference deliberations
in this city forty-six years ago, not
one remains in Kentucky, and only
two live elsewhere—Andrew Mon-
roe, of Missouri, and Peter Car-
wright, of Illinois.

The venerable man sits as a father
among a new Conference of cleri-
cal sons, honored and beloved by
all—the only relic of the olden time.
Peaceful and prosperous be his last

days, calm be his dying moments,
and heaven his final home.

VISITORS INTRODUCED.

The following clerical visitors
were introduced: J. H. Linn, W. H.
Anderson and A. H. Reelford, of
Louisville, Mr. Brauk, of the Pres-
byterian, Mr. Felix, of the Baptist,
and J. R. Eads, of the M. E. Church
(North).

MONUMENT TO BISHOP BASCOM.

Rev. Dr. Linn, of the Louisville
Conference, announced the fact that
the body of Bishop Henry B. Bascom,
Kentucky's favorite pulpit orator,
reposes in a cemetery at Louisville,
unhonored by a monument. There
has been a reason which need not
be stated why a monument was
not long since erected. The reason
was not want of respect for the de-
ceased Bishop, or sympathy for the
object proposed. The time has now
arrived when it is believed the
difficulty can be surmounted and
the monument erected. The proposi-
tion of Dr. Linn met with great
favor. Revs. G. W. Merritt and
H. W. Abbott spoke feelingly in
favor of it. The proposition was
referred to a committee, viz: S. L.
Robertson, G. W. Merritt, R. A.
Holland, H. W. Abbott, and D. Wel-
burn, with instructions to inaugu-
rate a plan for accomplishing the
object proposed.

It is proposed to complete the
monument this winter, and dedicate
it next May, when there will be a
convocation of Bishops and other
clergy in Louisville.

RECEIVED ON TRIAL.

The following ministers were re-
ceived on trial in the Conference:
F. W. Noland, son of Rev. S. Noland,
of Nicholasville; W. T. Poynter, of
Winchester, who resigns his posi-
tion of cashier of Clarke county
National Bank for the work of a
Methodist itinerant preacher, in
which position he is likely to handle
fewer greenbacks than in his late of-
fice as banker; D. H. Harrison, from
Bryantsville circuit; Robt. Hart, of
Pikeville circuit; B. P. Bristow, a
brother of Rev. J. H. Bristow, one
of the Louisville Conference but
now of the M. E. Church (North).
Mr. B. P. Bristow was for many
years a popular local preacher at
Jacksonville, Illinois. While his
erratic brother went North, he re-
mained in Illinois to Kentucky
and located in Owen county, whose
atmosphere he found more congen-
ial than that of Illinois, where he
has supplied a circuit as pastor for
several months with considerable
success. To use the language of
his priding elder, "He has almost
revolutionized sweet Owen metho-
distically," having added a consi-
derable number to the Church.

READMITTED.

W. J. Snively was readmitted.

THIRD DAY.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 20, 1867.

LAY DELEGATION.

T. N. Ralston, S. L. Robertson,
and G. S. Savage were appointed a
committee to designate the mode of
electing lay delegates to this Con-
ference.

ELDERS ELECTED.

French Strother, Jefferson Ban-
non, local deacons, were elected
elders.

PUBLISHING HOUSE.—AN ADDRESS FROM
ITS AGENT.

Rev. A. H. Redford addressed the
Conference in reference to the pub-
lishing house at Nashville. At the
close of the war it was without
credit and oppressed with debt.—
Now it has credit for any required
amount, though its indebtedness
has not been removed. The pros-
pect is favorable for a successful
future, and, without great disaster
to the South, on which it chiefly
relies for support, it must, under
the management of its present ef-
ficient agent, be a complete success.
The agent pressed the claims not
only of the books of the publishing
house, but of its Church periodicals,
the Nashville Christian Advocate and
Sunday School Visitor. His address,
earnestly delivered, was received
with manifest favor by the audience.

SOUTHERN RELIEF.

Rev. B. M. Messick reported the
amounts sent through the Confer-
ence commission in this city, from
the various circuits and stations for
the relief of the poor of Georgia.—
Considerable sums were sent
through other sources to various
portions of the South not men-
tioned in this report. The places con-
tributing and amounts paid we did
not obtain. The thanks of the Con-
ference were voted to Messrs. Head-
ly and Pugh for efficient services

rendered the Southern relief com-
mission of the Conference.

CHURCH HISTORY.

The committee to whom was re-
ferred the communication of Rev.
A. H. Redford, in relation to a his-
tory of Kentucky Methodism, sub-
mitted a report in favor of the pro-
position of Mr. Redford, which was
adopted.—The following resolutions
are a part of the report:

Resolved, That Brother Redford
have free access to the records and
historical documents of the Confer-
ence.

Resolved, That each preacher of
this Conference owes to the mem-
ory of the worthy dead, to the
Church in her conflicts and triumphs,
to themselves and those who may
come after them, to collect all the
material within the bounds of the
work to which they may be assign-
ed the ensuing year, and forward
them with as little delay as possible
to the publisher.

APPOINTMENTS.

LEXINGTON DISTRICT.—H. P. Walk-
er, P. E.; Lexington, to be supplied;
Frankfort, H. A. M. Henderson;
Versailles and Georgetown, P. L.
Henderson; Nicholasville, S. S.
Deering; Jessamine, S. Noland;
Mortonsville, to be supplied; Win-
chester, W. T. Pointer; Mount
Sterling, D. B. Cooper; Greenwich,
T. J. Dodd; Leesburg, T. P. A. Bibb;
Paris, W. F. Taylor; North Middle-
town and Mt. Zion, J. W. Fitch.
McD. Abbott, Superintendent of the
Institution for the Education of
Feeble minded Children. Geo. S.
Savage, Agent American Bible So-
ciety.

HARRISBURG DISTRICT.—Geo. W.
Merritt, P. E.; Harrisburg, S. K.
Hall; Lawrenceburg, W. R. John-
son; Anderson, Miss., to be sup-
plied; Perryville, W. H. Winter;
Perryville, to be supplied;
Washington, to be supplied;
Maxville, W. F. Vaughan; Danville,
J. C. Morris; Bryantsville, W. C.
Campbell; Stanford, to be supplied;
Mallison, to be supplied; Richmond
and Providence, E. L. Southgate;
Lancaster, Anselm Miner. W. T.
Godbey, President Harmonia Col-
lege.

SHELBYVILLE DISTRICT.—D. Wel-
burn, P. E.; Shelbyville, H. A. C.
Walker; Shelby, to be supplied;
Taylorsville, J. C. Miner; Bloomfield,
G. T. Gould; LaGrange, Jeremiah
Strother, one to be supplied; Bed-
ford, to be supplied; Milton, F. W.
Noland; Carrollton, N. G. Berryman;
Newcastle, D. A. Beardsley; one to
be supplied; Simpsonville, T. F.
Vannier; Lockport, to be sup-
plied.

COVINGTON DISTRICT.—R. Hiner, P.
E.; Covington, R. A. Holland; New-
port, John R. Deering; Alexandria,
W. B. Kavanaugh; Falmouth, to be
supplied; Oldville, H. H. Kavan-
agh, Jr.; Millersburg, to be
supplied; Cynthiana, J. W. Wight-
man; Russell's Mills, to be
supplied; Carlisle, S. L. Robertson;
Milton Mann, Sup.; Irvinville, to
be supplied; Warsaw, J. T. Smith;
Williamstown, G. W. Smith; Down-
ingsville, to be supplied; Burling-
ton, Orson Long; Owen, Miss., E.
F. Bristow; Kenton, Miss., W. H.
Parker; Bonrbon, J. E. Letton. Geo.
Taylor, President Kentucky Wes-
leyan University and Agent for the
same. H. W. Abbott, Professor
Languages, Wesleyan University.
T. P. G. Shelman, Sunday-school
Agent.

MAYSVILLE DISTRICT.—T. N. Rals-
ton, P. E.; Maysville, J. Rame-
y; Washington and Germantown, W.
T. Benton; Shannon and Sardinia,
H. Hoffman; Mt. Olivet, R. Lanca-
ster; Flemingsburg, to be supplied;
Tilton, Elkanah Johnson; Poplar
Plains and Hillsboro, B. F. Sedwick;
Owingsville, Robert Hart; Sharp-
burg and Bethel, William Bickens;
Lewis, L. G. Waters; Orangeburg,
P. E. Kavanaugh; Brookville, H. E.
Coleman, Geo. B. Poague, Sup.

WEST LIBERTY DISTRICT.—W. W.
Chamberlin, P. E.; West Liberty,
to be supplied; Prestonsburg, N. G.
Robinson; Morehead, Miss., to be
supplied; Pikeville, Miss., to be
supplied; Jackson and Perry, Miss.,
to be supplied; Stanton, Miss., to be
supplied; Irvine, Miss., D. H. Mori-
mon.

SOMERSET DISTRICT.—T. G. Bosley,
P. E.; Somerset, W. J. Savely;
Cumberland, Miss., to be supplied;
Fishing Creek, Miss., to be supplied;
Bloomville and Proctor, Miss., to be
supplied; Barboursville and Yellow
Creek, Miss., to be supplied; Louisa
and Mt. Vernon, Miss., to be supplied;
Manchester, Miss., to be supplied;
Williamsburg, Miss., to be supplied.

J. H. Dulany, transferred to Bal-
more Conference. James A. Lewis
and B. M. Messick transferred to
Louisville Conference.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

Jacksonville District—Montgomery Conference.

Mr. Editor: I have just closed my third round of appointments in this District, and thinking it would be interesting to the friends of Zion to hear from the section of the Conference, I have concluded to write you some items of religious interest for publication. The first appointment was at Ebenezer, Montevallo circuit, C. L. Dobbs, pastor. The meeting continued one week, resulting in thirty conversions, and near the same number of accessions to the church. The membership was greatly blessed, and several old neighborhood friends turned up with the hallowed fires of religion. The next appointment was for the Montevallo Station. Did not protract, had a good Lovefeast, and pleasant communion season. Several joined the Church who had been converted at the country meeting. Bro. Woodward, has since had a good meeting, with seventeen conversions, at Briarfield; an appointment he fills connected with the Station. At Montevallo, we have been much troubled with the dancing devil, and some of the lambs of the flock, have been enticed away from the green pastures which religion provides, to seek pleasure, "so-called," in the barren waste of the dancing party or ball room. In my heart, I pity the church member who lets him, or herself, down from the high and exalted position of uncompromising Christian integrity, (to which position is secured by God's promise, solid enjoyment, and rational pleasure,) to the meretricious allurements of the dance. It is a diminutive specimen of a Christian, that does not realize that the converted soul is a kingdom within itself, and has fountains of comfort, which the world cannot give, neither take away, and to its own mighty resources, and does, and looks for pleasure and happiness. The true Christian is freed from a vassalage to outside circumstances for enjoyment. How dwarfed must be the spiritual and intellectual nature, that leaves the vast and boundless fields of religious and intellectual exploration, for the irrational thing of shaking the feet for pleasure, or the attitudinizing indecencies of modern or fashionable dances, ministering only to the baser passions of fallen human nature.

From Montevallo, I fell back to Camp Branch, on the Circuit, where Bro. Dobbs has commenced another meeting. He is an indefatigable worker, the right man in the right place. The meeting continued nine days, resulting in forty conversions and many accessions to the Church. Bro. D. has had several good meetings since I left him, and is still engaged in holding protracted meetings. The good work goes gloriously on, under his ministrations, aided by others who faithfully co-operate with him.

The next appointment was for the Harpersville Circuit, at Enon, D. S. McDonald, Pastor, a workman blessed of God, and approved by his charge. This was the fast week meeting. Commenced good, continued, prosperous, and ended well. The Lord gave us forty souls for our hire. I wish I could describe the glorious manifestations of God's Spirit, on Friday, the fast day. I was holding the prayer meeting, and the thought came into my mind, that just at that moment, multiplied thousands of God's faithful ones were kneeling, and supplicating the throne of mercy for the gift of the Holy Spirit, in large measure. The thought was overwhelming, and my faith laid fast hold of God, as did also the praying part of the congregation, and there was such a melting mellowing influence came upon us, as I scarcely ever felt before. It was a happy day, and I thank the one in my heart, who first suggested the idea of this protracted fast-week meeting. My next visit was to the Coosa River Circuit, Henry Young, Pastor. A plain unassuming good man, full of faith and zeal, and thoroughly baptized into the Spirit of the work. He has been somewhat

of the M. E. Church. At two points, by misrepresentations and stirring up political prejudices, they had succeeded in drawing off some of his members. He had, however, just closed a meeting at one of those places, where sixteen members had gone off, had over twenty conversions, and twenty-two joined the church, leaving it stronger numerically and spiritually than before. These "emissaries" have done us about all the harm they can, they are whittling down, and will soon whittle down to the fuzzle end of nothing. The people soon tire on the style of men they have brought up to do this dirty work; men so destitute of worth or merit, they never could succeed with us, and so destitute of principle, that they can be galvanized with green backs, into anything, yankee fanaticism may desire.

The Quarterly Meeting for this work was at Gibson's Mill. We continued only four days, had a gracious time. Eight or ten conversions and accessions, and the membership much refreshed. From this point, I went to Jacksonville, to join in holy matrimony, F. T. J. Brandon, of the Montgomery Conference, to Miss Carrie Woodward, one of our most estimable young ladies, highly gifted with native mind, cultivated with patient application and care, and last, but not least, deeply and earnestly pious. She exerted an influence for good in her native place, especially over the young, above that of any one else of her age, and had embalmed herself in our hearts, and held a place in our affections that will not soon be filled by another. Possessing in an eminent degree, qualities of head and heart, that peculiarly fitted her to be the companion and co-laborer of the faithful itinerant minister, to whom she has joined her destiny. We all shed tears when we parted with Miss Carrie, but we will not, indulge the selfish desire to withhold her from a wider field of usefulness, than she had with us. The Jacksonville church under the pastoral care of C. A. King, is in a healthy condition. We had at this place a gracious revival in the Spring, with an addition to the membership of thirty-three members. The Sunday school is doing well, with an average attendance of about one hundred scholars, and a full corps of efficient and competent teachers. The church in all its departments is in good running order.

My next appointment was at Morrisville, Alexandria Circuit, Wm. M. Taylor, Pastor. Bro. T. is a local preacher supplying this work, and has been raised with this people, and yet, is not worn out with them. The work has grown and prospered during the year, under his ministrations, beyond my most sanguine expectations. On the first day of the meeting, all the seat room of a tolerably sized house was occupied, and every official member of the Circuit was present, and on Sunday, the house did not hold more than half the congregation. The meeting continued one week, resulting in forty-three conversions, and forty-two accessions to the church. The next meeting was at Alexandria. Only continued a few days; it rained every day, and the character of the soil was muddy and disagreeable. We had a few conversions, and hope the church was much benefited. In addition to the above, Bro. T. has had several rather extensive and gracious revivals on his work, and when I last heard from him, was in the midst of a glorious revival. May God send it out in glorious inundating waves all over this smitten and afflicted land, let every Christian heart say amen. Next we concentrated our forces at Oxford White Plains Circuit, R. B. Crawford, Pastor. Than whom, a more faithful, earnest, and efficient, Methodist preacher, is not upon the rolls of the Montgomery Conference. Oxford, is a growing village on the Selma and Dalton Rail Road, twenty-one miles above Talladega, and is the key or strategic point to the Choccoloe Valley, one of the richest and most desirable valleys in all this up country. Oxford, has also a fine back country trade, other than the valley, it is therefore a place of

some prospective importance. A large and commodious brick Academy is going up, soon to be completed, and the eyes of many are turned to this point, in search of educational facilities for their children.

We, therefore, felt it important to make an earnest and persistent effort for the cause of our Master here. Not only because of the interest felt in the present population, but to so shape, and give tone and direction to the sentiments of the place, that the ingathering population might be absorbed in the prevailing feelings, laid in, and based upon the religion of the Bible.

I fear we are sometimes wanting in enterprise, in not laying our foundations broad and deep at points that any discerning man can see, are to prospectively become great centers of society. The meeting continued two weeks, resulting in quite a number of conversions, and thirty-five accessions to the church. The membership were greatly strengthened, and encouraged. This closes my round, and I have mentioned mainly the meetings that in God's good Providence, I have been enabled to attend. The preachers of the District have had many refreshing seasons with the different churches where they preach. And the revival work is still going gloriously on. Bro. McDonald closed a meeting at Chapell, last night, six miles above this place, with eighteen conversions, closed only to commence another.

A want of unusual success at every place that efforts have been made, is an exception to the rule this year. My co-laborers on the District, are a set of young, vigorous, working Methodist preachers, each one willing to meet his full measure of responsibility. And if the Bishop and Cabinet will agree to it, at the Conference, I will close my work with them at the first meeting, by asking that the preachers remain just as they are. We hope the Conference session, the Lord will give us a thousand souls for our hire. The Freedmen have had due attention, and many of them have been converted, but what number I do not know. The crops are good in all this section, and the preachers will be supported a hundred per cent. better than last year. The dark cloud of adversity and want, that has so long hung over this up country, is breaking, and a streak of light is seen belting the heavens here and there. God has graciously given us the seed time, and the early and latter rain, and now we have the harvest, and will therefore have "seed for the sower, and bread for the eater." We not only ought to; but we do say, "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me, bless His holy name."

L. M. WILSON.

Columbiana, Ala., Sept. 27, '67.

Letter from Morehouse Parish, La.

Mr. Editor: I regret that I have no interesting religious intelligence to communicate. The spiritual condition of this swamp country is by no means such as the truly pious would desire to see it. Our people seem perfectly bewildered by the troubles of the present; and the dark future of the country, which is illumined by no bow of promise. A total failure of the crops last year, both cotton and corn, left them still struggling on the verge of temporal ruin, to which the war had dragged them. By kind assistance from Commission Merchants of your city, they staked all upon another venture, with "free labor," and all is lost. The flood in the Spring, delayed the planting, continued rains after the waters subsided, rendered the cultivation of the crops an impossibility—with lazy, demoralized, vagabond negroes—and to-day, (Sept 14th), they look as if a devouring fire had swept over them. The caterpillar, not content with destroying the leaf, turns to all the bolls, not fully grown, and then makes the work of devastation complete. In all the hill portions of this Parish, the corn is good; not superlatively so, but good compared with the crop of last year. While in the swamp portions of the Parish, the crop will be very short, and the

planters being forced to gather from the fields, for immediate use, will reduce the supply very materially. This great cotton growing region of North Louisiana is destined soon to be a wilderness. Already whole plantations have been abandoned. And thus, practical confiscation has been accomplished by making citizens of the plantation bores. They call the negroes free, and talk much about the emancipation of slaves; but the poor negro never knew a bondage so fearful as that which Radical fanaticism has forced upon him.

I cannot now see how our people are to remain in this country. Lands without labor are worthless, and the labor is lost forever.

How is the ministry to be supported? This (Jefferson) Circuit, where before the war, any reasonable amount of money could easily have been raised for the church, is now so impoverished, that the people find it difficult to supply their families with bread. Anything beyond the absolute necessities of life, is thought of only as beyond the reach, even of the most fortunate among us.

The Presiding Elder, J. L. Wright, is active, prompt and diligent, and by his case, I am forcibly impressed with the great good resulting from your system of change; you may keep a man in the Presiding Elder's office, until he is about good for nothing; but change him and you, spring him to real usefulness. And so you keep a man digging as a "Circuit rider," until he wears out, and then place him in another field, and the church realizes that she has in him a workman approved of God. Your Conference (filled as it is with good men,) could not furnish material out of which could be made a more acceptable and useful Presiding Elder than J. L. Wright. As an outsider, I may be allowed to express an opinion. Rev. Horace Jewell, the "Arkansas" preacher, now stationed at Monroe, seems to be the right man in the right place. In that place, where only Romanism has held sway for nearly half a century, and where Protestants have hitherto labored, almost in vain—he has organized a Methodist Society, respectable in members, and embracing some of the very best people of the place.

Of political news we have none. The Convention election will be attended by all the freedmen, and many of the freed women—but white people generally will stand aloof. Of the few who have been allowed to register, very few will offer to vote. They say, and rightly too, that the Radicals have determined to have everything their own way, that the complete ruin of the South has been resolved upon; they have no power to avert the calamity, so they will sit down in supineness, look on in stoic apathy, and let the ear of the juggernaut roll on.

ELEN.

Miss. Conference, Greenville, Oct. 4.

After an interval of some two weeks, upon the return of Bro. McClennan, from District Quarterly Meetings, we resumed the protracted meeting of which I gave you an account. Bro. Anchor, pastor of Presbyterian Church, and Bro. Ashford, also labored with zeal and success. I have never seen a more manifest work of God—so undeniable has this been, that it has stopped the mouth of gainsaying. Only ten, I believe, have experienced religion; but many of them were the brightest conversions I ever saw; and though formerly ignorant of our usages, or enemies to them, they now fall into our customs and practices, with wonderful zeal. Thirteen have joined the two churches—seven of them young men, many more are almost persuaded to be Christians, and the spirit of revival is still alive, though we have had to discontinue our meetings. To the last, the interest became more intense, and our prospects enlarged. As we have labored before, we have been burdened and bowed down; but we now feel that a load has been removed, for God has risen in the majesty of his arm, to do his own work—it seems to go on, and

spread without human instrumental-ity. Thanks be to God, for His goodness, to us as well as all the churches.

Your brother in Christ,
W. W. DRAKE.

Mr. Editor: We commenced religious services in the Franklin street church, on the Sabbath of the "octavo," that embraced the 16th of August—the day of the general fast, and continued through the period, with two prayer meetings a day. The members of the church entered into the work, and were very much blessed. A religious interest was soon manifested in the congregation, and we protracted the services, with occasional preaching through several weeks. As the result, we have had unusual congregations, much religious enjoyment, a decided increase in the piety and activity of the church, some thirty conversions, and twenty-eight added to our membership; and hope to have others.

That fast day was a gracious day for the church. I trust the fruit of it will be seen for a long time to come.

J. HAMILTON.

Mobile, Sept. 30, 1867.

A letter just received from Rev. Wm. Moore, of Little Rock Conference, dated Leaks Store, Ark., Sept. 19, says: "We are having some gracious meetings on this District—professors renewed, and sinners converted."

Montgomery District Meeting.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION—REPORT NO. 4.

East Alabama College Association.

By the issues of War, East Alabama College has lost the greater part of its own handsome endowment. The Institution has been sustained during last year, by the noble sacrifices of the Professors, who have worked for a bare pittance. The College is in the crisis of its history. It was, before the war, a very successful Seminary of learning, and an excellent nursery of the ministry of our church. The Institution must be sustained, and that by immediate effort. We propose a temporary system of relief upon the same plan as that proposed for the help of Emory College, by Bishop Pierce. Let us organize "A College Relief Association," with a President, Secretary and Treasurer, (to be annually elected by the subscribers to this fund.)

Let us have an annual reunion, at Auburn, with appropriate commemorative exercises. Let us become subscribers to this Association, pledging ourselves to pay annually, on the first day of January of each succeeding year, for the term of five years, from January, 1868. The sum of twenty dollars for the support of East Alabama College. Let us pay this sum punctually to the Treasurer of this Association, who shall be authorized to turn over the same to the Executive Board of Trustees of the College, to be, by them distributed, in such sums and at such times as they may deem advisable, for the support primarily of the Faculty of the Institution. In case the annual income from this source should exceed the amount necessary to supply any deficiencies in the salaries of Professors, then the surplus is to be converted into a part of the "Permanent Endowment Fund" of the College.

Our signatures bind us to the terms of this Agreement.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the members of this District meeting raise the sum of \$300 to be used for the education of our young men from this District, for the ministry.

Resolved, That a Committee of five pastors, be authorized to make selection of said beneficiary, and to take steps to enter him in the East Alabama College.

Resolved, That the pastors of this District are not expected to subscribe to this fund.

Resolved, That the pastors of this District, and their successors, are hereby appointed agents of the Relief Association of East Alabama College, and are requested to act as such, and present subscription lists to the membership of their

charges, and others—and wards to forward the same to the President of the Association, before the close of the Conference.

W. W. DRAKE.
Auburn, Sept. 10, 1867.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Summerfield District Meeting—

Conference.

Mr. Editor: This body was organized on Thursday, September 1st, Bishop Wightman presiding the first day. There were in attendance about twenty-five members. The introductory sermon preached by Rev. J. L. Cotton, gave us an interesting discourse full of thought and of wisdom founded on Matt. V. 13. 14.

Committees were appointed the various subjects, usually considered in such meetings. The various pastoral charges in the district were then represented by pastors, and others, and much information was elicited that was constructive and encouraging. Discussions on the various and resolutions presented, of fine taste and spirit, both lay and preachers taking part in them. The impression was very great that our meeting was a success, that great good would result from our conferring together. The members, particularly, expressed their gratification at what they heard, and they went away convinced that these meetings were sources of much good to the churches.

The following lay-brethren elected delegates to the Conference: Hon. Wm. M. Wood, P. G. Wood, Warren E. Nedy, and Abram L. Pope. Robt. D. Hoot. The citizens of Uniontown, expressed their appreciation of the occasion, by a most genial hospitality, which in return more than repaid the services of the District meeting. At the last account, thirty had joined the church, more than fifty were at the penitents.

I deem it unnecessary to go into the details of our proceedings. I herewith enclose such reports, committees, as the meeting expressed a wish to have published. I can use your own discretion in giving them a place in your numbers.

JOHN S. MOORE, Secy.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MISSIONS.

AND CONFERENCE COLLECTIONS.

The Committee to whom was referred the duty of estimating the amount necessary to be raised, the several Circuits and Stations of the Summerfield District, for missions and for the Conference collection, beg leave to report that in opinion, \$1700 ought to be raised for the above stated purposes, to be distributed among the several charges as follows:

Demopolis, \$200; Selma, \$300; Uniontown, \$300; Summerfield, \$300; McKinly \$200; Perry, \$100; Cahola and Orrville, \$100; Randolph, 100.

This amount to be equally divided between the Missionary and Conference collections, and the missionary money divided equally between Foreign and Domestic Missions, that the preachers of this District use their best efforts to collect above amount.

G. GARRETT, Ch'n Com.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.—The departure of three missionaries for India, occurred on the 11th of September, at half past one o'clock. They were met on board the steamer Manhattan, William Guyon, agents, by the officers and board and many friends and relatives, which made the occasion one of great interest, many having been attracted to the place, both of reports made to them of the meeting held on the previous evening. The Manhattan is one of a fine line of steamers for Liverpool. Our missionaries, upon their arrival in that port, take passage in one of the "regular line" sailing vessels for Calcutta, and will probably make their passage in from ninety to one hundred and ten days.

MISSIONARIES FOR CHINA.—Rev. S. Todd and wife will leave for China on Saturday, September 21, in the Rising Star, from the foot of Canal-street, at twelve o'clock.

THE DYING MOTHER.

BY MRS. BRUCE.

Greatly over land and sea,
Came down the winter's night,
Singing upon its ebon wings
A mantle purely white.

A spangled robe as beautiful
As the immortal's wear,
And over vale and glade it spread
The vesture soft and fair.

And o'er the frozen river's breast,
And o'er the town's twined spread,
And o'er the mountains and mounds above
The quiet dead.

Upon the mountain's lofty brow,
And o'er the fields below—
O'lightly, lightly, everywhere,
Came down the gentle snow.

Within our peaceful, sheltered home,
Where all was bright and warm,
Was one preparing to go forth,
But not into the storm.

A stranger to our home had come,
A message there to bring;
Our mother took the scroll, and knew
The signet of the king.

O God! the parting hour had come—
Husband, nor child, nor friend
Could stand against the stranger's power,
Nor with his will contend.

We gathered round our mother's bed
To catch her parting breath,
And stood nearer to her heart—
We knew his name was Death.

And from our love, and from our grief,
And from our dwelling warm,
We saw our mother in her arms,
But not into the storm.

She went unseen, but not alone,
Dear pilgrim of the earth,
Who held her by the hand,
As Israel bore her forth.

And the sweet word she left for us
Shall our life's watchword be,
As I have followed Jesus' steps,
Beloved ones, follow me.

She held her body down to sleep
Where all is sweet and still,
Where the last rays of the sunlight fall
Upon the westward hill.

And in close, precious to our hearts
Shall be that hallowed spot;
While by the Lord she loved so well
It will not be forgot.

Wanted and wan we laid her down,
Worn out by mortal strife,
But fair and glorious shall she spring
To God immortal life.

O Heavenly Father, teach us how
To live and how to die,
And we may with our mother rise
To immortality.

—*Religio-ist.*

Consider yourselves as agents for the Association, and get all the subscriptions you can possibly obtain by the end of the Conference year, and inclose them, when you leave your work, to Geo. C. Dillard, Secretary, Auburn, Alabama.

This "College" is the special property of this Conference, and in every sense well worthy of your aid and efforts, the patronage and support of all our people, and the only male College within its bounds.

Brethren, please fail not to prepare your subscription lists, and do not let them slumber on your hands; but do all you can, and the blessings of "God," and present and future generation will be upon you. Let us sustain and build up "our College" where our sons may be fitted for "polished shafts" in the Temple of Righteousness; and our young men filled with all knowledge, and blessed with the anointings from on high, may go forth Embassadors for God, to proclaim the unspeakable riches of Christ's Kingdom. Brethren, encourage our people and let us do our part.

DAVID BROWDER, Pres't.

East Ala. College Relief Association.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 24th, 1867.

College Relief Associations.

In compliance with an earnest request made at the Montgomery and Selma District Meetings, just held, I beg to call the attention of the members and friends of the M. E. Church, South, within the bounds of the Montgomery and Mobile Conferences, to a plan formed at those meetings to relieve the necessities of the East Alabama College, at Auburn, and the Southern University, at Greensboro. This is similar to the plan set on foot in Georgia, by Bishop Pierce, for the relief of Emory College. By the fortunes of war, the endowments of these institutions have been so far damaged as to render it necessary that they should be thrown upon the benevolence of the church at large, for aid to carry them through the next session or two. Accordingly, Relief Associations were formed, officers elected, and a promising beginning made, at the District Meetings aforesaid.

For the College of the Montgomery Conference, at Auburn, the subscribers pledged themselves to pay \$20 annually, for five years. For the Southern University, the subscribers pledged themselves to pay the same amount annually, for two years;—it being understood that in case of death or removal from the State, the subscription should not be binding; and that the payment should be paid on or before January 1st, 1868.

This plan of sustaining the Colleges temporarily, until the country passes through the present crisis, and sees the troubles which now environ it, far in the rear, meets my cordial approval. I earnestly appeal to every thoughtful, large-hearted member of the church, in the two Alabama Conferences, to put his name on the list of subscribers. I beg the Presiding Elders and Preachers in charge, to bring the subject to the notice of all who might and ought to lend a helping hand, just now when a united effort will be sure to afford effective relief. Let us push this good plan. These important Institutions of learning must not be abandoned in time of trouble. Having weathered the storm so far, they must not be allowed to founder now. A few thousand dollars a year, for a year or two, will save them to the church and to posterity. The Relief Associations, without pressing any one, will give us the means.

W. M. WESTMAN

Greensboro, Sept. 17, 67.

The London Baidler, in an article on the prospective or possible exhaustion of the English coal fields, suggests, as a practicable resort, the employment of the tidal power in the direct production of heat, by compressing air.

The following merited tribute to the lamented Perham, precludes the necessity for us to say more. It is from the *Corpus Christi Ranchero* of Sept. 1st:

Rev. J. P. Perham.

The death of Rev. J. P. Perham, of yellow fever, at Corpus Christi, is one of the saddest calamities which has befallen that place. Mr. Perham was a man of decided ability, and beyond all question was one of the most eloquent and powerful speakers in Western Texas. And it may with propriety be questioned whether he had a superior anywhere. He possessed an expansive intellect, and when taken all in all, was about the best specimen of a self-made man on the continent. We have listened to many public men, but never have we been more entertained than when listening to the voice of Rev. J. P. Perham. With the exception of Stephen A. Douglas, we regarded Mr. Perham as fully a match for any public speaker we ever listened to.

As evidence of Mr. Perham's forensic power, we quote the statement of Senator Danl. E. Watrous, of Alabama, brother to John C. Watrous. Senator Watrous said that, "he regarded Mr. Perham as the most captivating speaker to whom he had ever listened." But Mr. Perham's power was not felt so much when he was in the pulpit, as when he addressed mass meetings. Mr. Perham was from one of the New England States. He first settled in Alabama, where he was when the subject of internal improvement, and especially that of railroading, was mooted in that State. On those questions Mr. Perham took the stump. Wherever he went, wherever he was advertised to speak, which was always in favor of improvement, the whole people turned out to hear him. On every dry improvement question, he raised a *furor* never before witnessed in Alabama. The ablest men of that State listened to him, and were enraptured by his simple, his profound, his real irresistible eloquence.

But as we said, Mr. Perham was not in his element, when in the pulpit. When there he was cramped, and his remarkable powers narrowed to prescribed limits. His soul was in the cause of religion and it appeared to us that he preached from duty. But even in that capacity he was among the most entertaining of his profession.

Mr. Perham, whilst in Alabama, engaged successfully in boring artesian wells; and when the State of Texas appropriated lands to aid in boring artesian wells between the Nueces and Rio Grande, Mr. Perham came to Texas and vigorously undertook the work. But in this undertaking he failed entirely. He soon discovered that the expense of boring wells between the Nueces and Rio Grande would be severally greater than the value of the lands donated. He abandoned the project after sinking a well near King's Ranch several hundred feet deep.

From that time he has resided in the vicinity of Corpus Christi; lecturing and preaching occasionally. During the war Mr. Perham delivered several very able and stirring addresses to the people, and clearly foreshadowed the consequences of a failure on the part of the South to maintain the position assumed. From the first he said slavery was doomed. "If," he once said, "the South does not immediately free her slaves, and use them for war purposes, the North will overcome her, and will abolish slavery, and turn the slaves against their masters. In any event negro slavery would be destroyed." Such were the prophetic words of Mr. Perham during the first year of the wonderful struggle.

Mr. Perham's light, so to speak, had ever been under a bushel. This may be accounted for in various ways. He was not ambitious of distinction. He was a preacher, and therefore not the admiration of the voting rabble. He was a Northern man, and of course was not pushed forward by the Southerners. He was not a rich man, and had neither money, nor the ambition to spend it, for political aggrandizement and notoriety. He was pressed into running for the legislature once, but with all his great talents, failed of an election, was beaten by a consolidated Mexican vote.

When yellow fever broke out in Corpus Christi, over a month since, he was chosen President of the Howard Association. He was a man of splendid physical development, in the very prime of life, though a little past middle age. He labored day and night in the epidemic, and finally fell a victim to the terrible scourge.

The funeral of Gen. Sterling Price at St. Louis on the 30th ult., was one of the largest ever seen in this city. The ceremonies took place at the first church of Dr. Boyle, where the remains lay in state all the morning, and were visited by a very large number of citizens.

Mock Gems at the International Exhibition.

"I am coming to a great Parisian manufacture, the greatest of its kind in the world. It is that of sham jewelry. Now, the French make no secret of this manufacture. It is literally proclaimed upon the house-tops. You see in gigantic letters *Imitation d'or et d'argent et fondlerie*, announced in eager rivalry of other practitioners in the trade, which, however, tries to keep its secrets of manipulation, if not to deny its own existence. But the whole affair is a very simple one. For more than a century this form of industry has been practised in almost every country of Europe, and there is, no matter what the artist may pretend, no mystery whatever about it. The demand for false diamonds is prodigious, and the supply is a wonder of the age. To make a diamond—apart from the palming off of mere crystal or glass tricked into a resemblance of it—there are many processes, all, however, resulting in the production of what is called crystal-water, which, hardened and cut, is perfect as an imitation.

"It may not happen very often, but sometimes Lady Clara Vere de Vere goes to her first ball wearing a composition of white sand, treated with hydrochloric acid, minium, calcined potash, borax, and arsenic, which scintillates 'with white fire' as though the garland had really come from the rock of Golconda. Take the paste which is the basis of this, and a little oxyd of cobalt, and, daughter of an ancient line, there are the *fac similes* of your great grandmother's celebrated collection of sapphires, parted with in the hard times long ago. Give me the colorless material, with a little antimony and purple of Cassin, and I will give you back a topaz bright as that of Jabam; or some oxyde of copper or cobalt, and you shall have an emerald, 'the bride of the diamond,' as the orientals say, because a diamond never glitters so richly as when an emerald is near to receive the lights from its prism and paint it anew.

"I have seen some specimens of Turkey rose pearls. These are actually made of roses. The leaves are heaped in a mortar with a very highly-polished interior surface and pounded into a soft mass; this is dried in the sun, but not rapidly, for rose-water of the very finest perfume is sprinkled over the pink paste every now and then; the damping and drying are repeated, and the pearls—which of course, are not pearls in any way—are molded into form, polished, steeped in oil of roses, and polished again, so that they are lustrous and sweet-scented. Some are tinted blue; others are odorous of storax and musk; a few—the most difficult to produce in perfection—are black. The Japanese have artificial pearls made of rice paste, better known as Japanese cement, harder than marble. The Roman pearls are chiefly made of fish-scales, treated with the purest spirits of wine, and the manufacture must be carried on in highly heated rooms; but they are as light as wax and cannot possibly deceive.

"Well, this being the state of things, I am not surprised to discover that full two-thirds of the French jewel exhibition are occupied by 'make-believes.' In this department—and I make the remark in no ironical sense—they utterly eclipse the rest of the world. Le Blanc Granger, of the Boulevard Magenta, has a collection of artificial diamonds, emeralds, sapphires, amethysts, and pearls, truly wonderful. His restorations of historical jewels are even more extraordinary—his orders of the Garter and Golden Fleece, and all the proud collars and stars of chivalry—his oriental hilts and dagger-hilts, such as might have been seen at Lahore when princes gathered around Runjeet Singh—his crowns of the East and West, and all periods—his Marie Stuart pearl and velvet coiffure, and rare erelets of amethysts and emeralds, royally brilliant.

"Fruchy, of the Rue Tiquionne, is another master of this deceptive art. He has pearls which he might have fished from anywhere between the Mexican and Persian gulfs—white, gray, leaden, lilac; a pair of curtains in seed pearls, and illustrations of the process at its several stages. Audy, of the Rue Montmorency, displays ropes, chains, cables of pearls, which he exports on a large scale to Turkey, where damsels with duncleims very likely admire them quite as joyfully as though they had actually been brought up from the eaves of the mermaids by *les travailleurs de mer*. In one case an exhibitor has deposited six rows of pearls, three real and three artificial; the former are worth 15,000*fr.*, the latter 150*fr.* I do not any one expect a jeweler or pawnbroker to distinguish between them."—*Paris Letter to the London Herald.*

A cheap funeral car is the latest French invention. It is a hearse which carries priest and mourners, as well as the cffin.

NUT-BEARING TREES.

Nuts and fruits undoubtedly constituted the food of the early inhabitants of the earth. It was not until the human race was two thousand years old, that God gave them the permission to eat animal food.

To Adam he gave every fruit-bearing tree and every herb bearing seed, and said, this shall be your food; but to Noah, he said, "Even as the green herbs have I given you every moving thing that liveth; to you it shall be for meat." In those glorious old days, when the earth was fresh and unexhausted, the antediluvian sages walked amid their lofty groves, the trees of which dropped at their feet their daily food.

When Enoch's friends dined with him, their dinner did not consist of soups, roasts and stews. If it had, one of the early men of renown would have been, not Jubal, whose harp and organ filled the new and beautiful world with melody—not Tubal-Cain, whose artistic creations in metal sent his name down the vista of ages to immortality—not Jubal, who taught his sons to dot the green plains with tents, and cover the rich meadows with flocks and herds—but a physician, whose pills and lotions should ease the aching head and uneasy stomach, and who would have been characterized, as the "father of all such as administer drugs and apply plasters."

No, Enoch's guests, hearty gentlemen of six and eight hundred years of age, dined upon

"Fruits of all kinds, in conl,
"Rough, or smooth rind, or bearded husk
"or shell,"
"She (some fair Eve, Adah or Zillah)
gathers tribute large; and
"On the hoard heaps with unsparing hand;
for drink,
"The grape, she crushes, inoffensive must,
and meathes from
"Many a berry; and from sweet kernels
pressed she tempers
"Dulcet creams."

How nice it would have been to have dined with Enoch!

Long after the permission was given to eat "every moving thing that liveth," there was issued a divine law to the effect that no fruit-bearing trees, in scripture language, "trees for meat" should be destroyed. Even in the time of war, no plea of "military necessity" the most unanswerable of pleas, was admitted for such destruction; for said the only perfectly wise Law-giver, "the tree of the field is man's life." The presents carried down by the twelve sons of Jacob to the dread ruler of Egypt, were spices, honey, *nuts, and almonds*. The "nuts" referred to, as distinct from almonds, were probably Persian walnuts, which form one of the staple commodities of the East.

In Ecclesiastes we find the following verse:
"I went down into the garden of nuts, to see the fruits of the valley, to see whether the vine flourished, and the pomegranates budded."

The garden of nuts seemed to have been part of the "home arrangements" of Solomon's luxurious residences. In these wonderful mounds recently opened around Kertch, in the Crimea, where tombs have been opened to the light of the sun, which have lain in darkness and silence for near three thousand years, the dead are found with walnuts in the hands, which have fallen to dust around them, and near them are also found bottles of wine, which, in some cases, still retain a small portion of the ruby liquid. It was the custom of the age and people to place food beside the dead. The Greeks called chestnuts and other nuts by a name signifying "to eat" and from this word is derived our botanical name, *Fagus*, which is still applied to some nut-bearing trees.

Learned men of the present day are much exercised about the kind and quantity of food necessary to produce the greatest amount of muscular strength and health. The British and other European periodicals abound in articles on "Food and Drink." "The relation of food to muscular strength," etc. Blackwood's last gives a funny poem on "The true Regiment for Irish Evils" which ends with

"A very fine match is good legislation
And a very fine matter is good education
That to make people living contented and quiet
'Tis a sine qua non to begin—with their Diet."

They tell you that Prussia owes her recent victories to her knowledge of the food necessary to put strength and nerve into her soldiers.

*Antiquities of Kertch, and Researches in the Taurian Bosphorus. By D. McPherson, M. D., London.

them, and they nearly all agree in insisting on large quantities of animal food.

One of the contributors to the *Edinburgh Review* says, "It is scarcely necessary here to insist upon the value of animal food to all classes of consumers. Its absence is noted by a lowered physique, its presence by superior tone and vigor. Those who study the vital statistics of the nation can place their fingers, guided by pathological indications, upon years of high price, which to a very large class of the community are years of virtual scarcity, and consequently of increased debility and disease."

This is probably true of people whose food is almost exclusively bread and meat, for when the meat is withdrawn the bread alone is not sufficient to support health and strength; but if they had, like the inhabitants of southern Europe, olive yards and vine yards, and like the Persians, innumerable groves of nut trees, we doubt if the absence of animal food would be noted by anything except absence of disease. For, notwithstanding the arguments of these learned gentlemen, we can never forget the fact, that the armies of the 1st Napoleon were composed of the simply reared peasants of France, whose food usually consists of coarse bread, salads, olive-oil and wine. The Russian grenadiers are celebrated for their splendid physique, and are thus described by an English tourist as long ago as 1779. "They are the finest body of men I ever saw. Not a man under six feet high. Their rations consist of eight pounds of black bread (made from the whole grain) four pounds of oil, add one pound of salt for eight days." "In 1854, when the Russians surprised the world by standing against the combined forces of France and England, on the bloody field of Alma, dead Russians were found with their rations in their knapsacks, and these rations were simply bread saturated with oil.

But of all the men who have ever lived, the Spartans have gained the greatest distinction for enduring strength and invincible courage. At their public tables, each individual was required to furnish one bushel of flour, eight measures of wine, five pounds of cheese and two and a half pounds of figs per month. Bread, wine, cheese and figs, was the food of the Spartan heroes; and the Greeks all lived chiefly upon vegetable food. For Beauty of person, superiority of mind, artistic taste and skill, physical strength and courage, has any people ever surpassed them. So, with all due respect for Liebig and his brother chemists, with their theories regarding nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous foods, we are compelled to think that the striking fact of the great longevity of people before the Flood, and the immediate shortening of life attendant on the commencement of the use of animal food after it, has not been sufficiently considered, or more probably, *believed*, by modern scholars. Noah lived nine hundred and fifty years, but Abraham only one hundred and seventy-five years, and the decline gradually went on until in our day, thirty years is the average life of a generation.

These theories, however being only theories, bring us to the conclusion of St. Paul in such matters. "Let every one be fully persuaded in his own mind." Our Saviour himself taught that no spiritual defilement can be caused by food.

THE LATE PROF. ANTHON.—Professor Anthon, widely known as the editor of a series of classical school books, died at his residence in New York City, on the 29th ult., in the seventieth year of his age. He was one of the most prominent scholars of which New York could boast. He entered Columbia College in 1811, and in 1815 graduated with honor. In 1819 he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, having studied with his brother, John Anthon. He devoted much time to the classics, and in 1819, when only twenty-three years of age, was appointed adjunct professor of languages in Columbia College.

In 1830 he produced his large edition of Horace, and in the same year became rector of the grammar school attached to the college. In 1835 Mr. Anthon was placed at the head of the classical department of Columbia College. He was an excellent instructor, and took great interest in the education of the young. When first made rector of the grammar school he conferred six free scholarships on the public schools of this city.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, OCT. 12, 1867.

To Subscribers.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

New Orleans Daily Mortuary Report.

Dr. Dirmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health, furnishes the following daily report of deaths in the city, beginning with Aug. 12th, at 6 A. M.:

| Date | Yellow Fever. | Cholera. | Other Diseases. | Total. |
|---------|---------------|----------|-----------------|--------|
| Aug. 12 | 2 | 0 | 25 | 27 |
| 13 | 5 | 1 | 27 | 33 |
| 14 | 5 | 1 | 31 | 37 |
| 15 | 2 | 1 | 22 | 25 |
| 16 | 1 | 1 | 33 | 35 |
| 17 | 5 | 2 | 20 | 27 |
| 18 | 6 | 2 | 31 | 39 |
| 19 | 12 | 0 | 22 | 34 |
| 20 | 11 | 2 | 19 | 32 |
| 21 | 10 | 0 | 17 | 27 |
| 22 | 4 | 0 | 23 | 27 |
| 23 | 7 | 1 | 19 | 27 |
| 24 | 19 | 1 | 29 | 49 |
| 25 | 14 | 1 | 17 | 32 |
| 26 | 15 | 1 | 22 | 38 |
| 27 | 14 | 0 | 22 | 36 |
| 28 | 15 | 0 | 27 | 42 |
| 29 | 20 | 0 | 27 | 47 |
| 30 | 26 | 0 | 25 | 51 |
| Sept. 1 | 22 | 1 | 19 | 42 |
| 2 | 30 | 1 | 19 | 50 |
| 3 | 25 | 0 | 29 | 54 |
| 4 | 26 | 0 | 16 | 42 |
| 5 | 44 | 0 | 22 | 66 |
| 6 | 30 | 0 | 24 | 54 |
| 7 | 43 | 0 | 23 | 66 |
| 8 | 43 | 0 | 17 | 60 |
| 9 | 51 | 1 | 18 | 70 |
| 10 | 42 | 0 | 18 | 60 |
| 11 | 67 | 1 | 18 | 86 |
| 12 | 61 | 1 | 27 | 89 |
| 13 | 43 | 0 | 31 | 74 |
| 14 | 41 | 0 | 39 | 80 |
| 15 | 53 | 0 | 27 | 80 |
| 16 | 50 | 0 | 30 | 80 |
| 17 | 68 | 0 | 34 | 102 |
| 18 | 46 | 0 | 24 | 70 |
| 19 | 45 | 0 | 37 | 82 |
| 20 | 66 | 0 | 25 | 91 |
| 21 | 64 | 0 | 32 | 96 |
| 22 | 69 | 0 | 44 | 113 |
| 23 | 77 | 0 | 35 | 112 |
| 24 | 82 | 1 | 50 | 133 |
| 25 | 68 | 0 | 34 | 102 |
| 26 | 57 | 2 | 30 | 89 |
| 27 | 77 | 0 | 30 | 107 |
| 28 | 67 | 0 | 36 | 103 |
| 29 | 61 | 0 | 32 | 93 |
| 30 | 64 | 0 | 32 | 96 |
| Oct. 1 | 64 | 1 | 34 | 99 |
| 2 | 64 | 4 | 34 | 102 |
| 3 | 56 | 2 | 29 | 87 |
| 4 | 75 | 3 | 29 | 107 |
| 5 | 59 | 0 | 31 | 90 |
| 6 | 60 | 0 | 37 | 97 |
| 7 | 68 | 0 | 32 | 100 |
| 8 | 50 | 0 | 29 | 79 |
| 9 | 64 | 3 | 31 | 98 |
| 10 | 56 | 2 | 51 | 109 |

Mrs. SARAH H. ROSS.

Among the severe losses of the present season we have to record the death of this excellent Christian lady, in the 64th year of her age. Mrs. Ross was ever diligent in the work of doing good; for many years she was a manager of the Orphans Home, of this city. Twenty-six years ago she took the Rev. Elijah Steele, in his last sickness, to her own house, and nursed him until his death. Last week we recorded the death of Mrs. Sarah A. Robertson. The places of two such useful Christians cannot be easily filled. The mature experience of godly men and holy women constitutes in great part the wealth of the Christian church; and the death of such in the full power of an active life of faith is a positive loss not soon repaired. The saying that, "God buries his workmen, and carries on his work," and that other saying "The Christian cannot die before his time," do not reconcile us to the death of useful men and women.

HUMAN TROUBLE.

One human heart is capable of more anguish than the world can estimate. All the resources of our nature, its purest joys, its highest pleasures, its greatest powers, and all that it can imagine or possess, or do, are but so many tributaries to its boundless sorrow. On every side our affections, seeking the embrace and support of kindred spirits, fasten upon those dear ones whom the Providence of God has placed near to us. They soon seem to be as a part of our own being, necessary to its daily hopes, its plans, its continuance. Yet from these forms, of love we are to be torn, must be, as the tendrils of a vine are torn when the tree to which it clings is thrown down by the passing storm. Alas, who can raise those branches from the ground, or restore again the beauty of that growth!

To love and to be loved are the chief pleasures of life. If our friends are left to us we can afford to encounter any misfortune, but when they are parted from us, then do we exclaim! "by this I am twice bereaved."

The heart earnestly seeks to know, why has this framework been built only to be broken? the boldest mariner would not embark upon the stanchest vessel in the world if he knew that its inevitable end and fate was to go to pieces on a distant shore. But such is the certain end of this life of ours. No craft has ever yet floated which can survive the tempests which sweep over the sea upon which we sail. Knowing all this, how hard it is to lie down with composure amid the raging of the waves and, like the Master "in the hinder part of the ship" go to sleep "on a pillow."

Yet this is the problem of life, to be composed in the midst of universal storm, to be at peace in a world of sorrow. This life is one storm, and Christ is our peace—"He is our peace." "In the world ye shall have tribulation, but in me ye shall have peace." Such is the truth, we might say the sentence, pronounced by Him who knew life better than we know it, and whose tender love for us cannot be questioned. This trouble may not, cannot be escaped: no extent of earthly good can lessen its force, or avoid it; we are, "prone to it" "as the sparks fly upward." If it come not by one route it will by another; if our youth does not meet its stern force, our age will; and "it is good for a man that he bear the yoke in his youth." No virtue, or obedience, or patience can quell the violence of the storm without; but within all may be peace. The "outward man" may "perish," "yet the inward man is renewed day by day." Our reason cannot endure the shock of human life, but our faith can. Even a general consent to the existence and Providence of God is inadequate to quiet a distracted soul, or to stay the tears of the bereaved, but a consciousness of the love of Him who died for us can. His "grace is sufficient" for us, because he has said it shall be. If one measure is not enough, "He giveth more grace." What could the Saviour have meant when he invited us to specially trust in Him—"ye believe in God, believe also in me." "Is he indeed equal to so great an undertaking, can he share with me my grief? can he lessen it? can he assuage it? O, if he can, I will gladly lean my head upon his breast, and pour into his ear all the story of this trouble that now weighs me down to the earth. O wretched one that "will not be comforted," try it, lean your head upon Christ, tell him all your soul, let him share this living death with you, and know and believe that "He is touched with the feeling of your infirmities," that He

is able to save you out of all your troubles.

Yes, he that is not composed amid the strife of the wildest elements does not, as he ought, realize the presence of Christ. The voice of the Saviour commanding "peace" is heard by the sea to its profoundest depths, and "even the winds" obey Him. "O Disciple," "where is your faith?" not *we*, but the Master asks. And do you not feel his look of reproach? what, in a moment, has become of your faith in Him! His one blast of misfortune dissipated all your confidence in the Saviour! No, no, if this round universe collapse—"we will not fear." Through all the spray and night we see Christ who is invisible. "He is at our right hand, we shall not be moved."

Stand thou omnipotent decree!
Jehovah's will be done!
Nature's end we wait to see,
And hear her final groan;
Let this earth dissolve, and blend
In death the wicked and the just;
Let those pond'rous orbs descend,
And grind us into dust.
Rest secure the righteous man!
At his Redeemer's beck,
Sure to emerge, and rise again,
And mount above the week;
Lo! the heavenly spirit lowers,
Like flame, o'er nature's funeral pyre,
Triumphs in immortal powers,
And claps his wings of fire!

NEGRO JURIES.

First District Court.—At upon yesterday Judge Leamont, in the absence of Judge Thomas, took his seat in the First District Court, and ordered that the New Grand Jury, half black and half white, be dismissed until Monday next, 14th inst. There were at least one hundred and ninety of the two hundred jurors who were drawn that were black. The court opened about noon. Gen. Harry Hays, Sheriff, was absent on account of the sickness in his family, hence the nominations to be made by this officer could not be accomplished. It is anticipated a majority of the Grand Jury drawn at this term will be colored. Judge Leamont discharged the venire until Monday next.

Another item quite as significant occurs in the city news of the week to wit:

The exception of Judge Abell against Dunn, holding his seat as Recorder of the Second District, "that he was a negro and not entitled to hold office," has more in it than meets the eye. Recognizing the military order which made Dunn an Assistant Alderman, the point yet to be decided is: What is the precise nature and what are the limits of the civil authority with which it is assumed Gen. Sheridan has been invested by the third act Congress passed to define the military bill? True, the Supreme Court says "a military order is the law paramount," but the order nominating the Council is not a military order; it is a civil order nominating civil officers, and it is yet a question whether Gen. Sheridan did not transcend his powers.—N. O. Times.

The Dunn mentioned, on last Friday presided at the Recorder's Court. The statement of a case that came before him, on that day, is found in the N. O. Times, in the shape of a "communication" signed Ernest J. Wenck. We give an extract from it:

On yesterday evening, the 3d inst., was to have occurred the preliminary examination of the charge of perjury preferred by myself against one H. Schmidt, before the committing magistrate of the Second District of this city, Recorder Gustinel. I received a summons at about 9½ o'clock A. M., signed by A. Gastinel, Recorder, to appear as a witness at 10 o'clock, on the same day—which summons I obeyed—when Recorder continued the case for 4½ o'clock P. M. At 4½ P. M., at the court said hour, I found a black man, (said to be one Dunn), in the chair, and Recorder Gastinel acting as attorney and taking part in the case. I was informed, that Mr. Gastinel had excused himself on the ground that he was a witness in the case, and had invited the so called Assistant Recorder Dunn to assume the seat in his stead. Being called upon to give my testimony, I declined to do so, deeming the whole proceeding to be but an illegal farce; and for persisting in my refusal, the negro usurper Dunn thought proper to sentence me to a fine of \$25, or to suffer twenty-four hours imprisonment. I was then seized and roughly handled by the police, and forced to pay the fine, which was done under protest.

I protested against this odious tyranny and usurpation in strong language, well knowing my rights as a white American freeman and citizen.

Recorder Gastinel, then acting as counselor, sustained the action of his ambitious assistant, and although not acting as Recorder, presumed to intermeddle upon my conduct.

Mr. Wenck then goes on to state that he is a Radical of the 1864 school, and not a rebel. He says with some warmth:

My record as a consistent Union man, a Pharisee of the Pharisees, will bear inspection better perhaps than his. A member of the Convention that framed our last Constitution, an advocate of the indivisibility of the Union of these great States, a friend of the negro race, I invite the inquiry. Still I cannot, like some, prostitute my manhood to the ignominious purpose of gaining popularity.

Perhaps they have been amused whilst

I paid the piper, but let them remember that there is a higher authority than theirs whence relief can be obtained, and be assured that the matter will not rest where they have ended.

ERNEST J. WENCK.

New Orleans, October 4th, 1867.

This is not the first instance in which a man's chickens have come home to roost. He tastes a few drops of the cup he has helped to mix. "Of two hundred jurymen drawn, one hundred and ninety are blacks." This is "reconstruction." The reconstruction of Congress, which placed Registration in the hands of the Registrars: and the Registrars in the hands of a Military Commander. This is General Sheridan's reconstruction. By special order he decides that juries shall be made up only from the list of registered persons. So that the lives of citizens are put into the hands of the Registrars, as well as elections, and the determining who shall and who shall not vote.

Grand Juries and petty Juries composed of blacks! we can conceive of no condition of affairs more significant of the insatiable revenge that moves and shapes the legislation of the Radical party in Congress. Confiscation, which is held up as the final threat, is not only a less evil, but is itself included in a law that places the negro in possession of the citadel of all our rights—the jury-box. Ignorant and utterly incapable of understanding, or administering law, he is put in the highest places of justice, supported by bayonets, that thousands of men, and women, and children in whose veins flows the purest white blood may be placed at his mercy. Let these Radicals learn a lesson from Mr. Wenck, that in the changes of human fortune it is not impossible but they may some day have the chalice which they have mingled, commended to their own lips. Judge Abell, an original Union man, and member of the Convention of 1861, is now resisting before the courts the very same party that was dominant then, and is in power still. Mr. Wenck and he, were both members of the body "that formed our last Constitution." True enough, but "our last Constitution" has but a small chance before a negro Recorder, a Reconstruction Act and a Gen. Sheridan. It will take "our last Constitution" and our next, and a good many Constitutions to hold in check such Apostles of Liberty as are now in power.

We see that the Attorney and the Judge of the Second Judicial District, have boldly met this military-condition of affairs and have set aside the Negro Jury. Every citizen will honor Judge Cazabat and Mr. Elliot for taking the initiative, and squarely opposing this mischievous and unconstitutional order.

On Monday last the 7th inst., Judge Cazabat of the Second Judicial District, opened court in the Parish of St. Bernard according to law. When the names of the Jury, (composed of white, black and yellow elements) were called, Mr. B. C. Elliot, District Attorney, moved that the panel of the jury be set aside, on the grounds that the jury had been drawn exclusively from a list furnished by the Board of Registry of voters, without reference to the assessment rolls, from which alone the jury is to be formed by the laws of Louisiana. This objection was sustained by the Court which gave as an additional reason that the military order requiring the jury to be drawn from the rolls of the Registry office had not been repealed, either expressly or impliedly, the Louisiana law relative to juries; that the Court was in duty bound to follow the law of this State, although disposed to yield implicit obedience on all occasions to military orders. The jury was accordingly discharged. It is held by responsible gentlemen that the Judge was entirely right in his ruling, and should have stated more boldly and independently that the formation of juries is a subject which does not concern the military authorities, and that the command of the Constitution of all free nations, ancient and modern, is, and ever was: *Cedant arma togæ.*

The main argument to our mind against Negro Juries is to be found in their brain deficiency. The irrevocable permanence of type in the physical structure of different races none will deny. And it is equally certain that the brain of a race cannot be enlarged by any amount, or continuance, of education. The Teutonic group

has a brain measuring, by average, 92 cubic inches: The Celtic 88; the Negroes (African) 83; the Hottentot, Australian and Peruvian 75 inches each. A white man, in this country is entitled to be tried by a jury of twelve men averaging each 92 cubic inches of brain: and not by a jury of twelve negroes, each having but 83 inches, or it may be but 75 inches of actual brain.

OUR COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

As yet we are not prepared to take the advanced position of "Paul," our able correspondent of last week; we cannot say that a Methodist who sends his child to an Episcopal school sins against God and his own soul; but we do say that, as a Methodist, he does his church a grievous wrong. The Doctor had his "spirit stirred within him" as he walked among our "Porches" and "Academies" and saw how many of our own institutions of learning were languishing for the want of the patronage of our people. Colleges upon which the friends of our church have bestowed thousands of dollars; and at which are to be found Professors and teachers of a high order teaching, under all imaginable discouragement, for the merest pittance, in order that Methodism may take her proper place in controlling the mind and the youth of the country. No denomination can flourish without a just measure of connoisseurial jealousy and pride, whether the Methodist or Baptist, the Episcopal or Presbyterian. As we rally around our altars, so must we around our schools; and without discussing the merits of other schools, it is enough for us to know that we have our own. If Methodism should have colleges, and schools, she cannot afford to send her children elsewhere. It is a marvellous logic which loves Methodism, but delivers up a child into the hands of the Catholic. All the money we have in the world is not worth so much to the church we love as the gift of our children. We cannot conceive of more mischievous folly than that which consigns the tender minds of our offspring to the care of systems and a people whom we are ourselves combating, and believe to be essentially opposed to the spiritual welfare of our race.

We are disposed to believe that the present agitation of the country, and the doctrines of equality now rife, will largely tend to the building of private and denominational institutions. Of the immediate necessities of our Colleges we have no addition to make to the article to which we have called attention. The pointed appeal from the pen of Bishop Wightman, will be found on our third page.

NEW BOOKS, ETC.

We are in receipt of the October number of the LAND WE LOVE, from Mr. James A. Gresham, Bookseller & Stationer, No. 92 Camp Street. Mr. G. has just returned from the North, and with characteristic enterprise has replenished his stock with books, the most recent and popular.

THE MARTYRS OF SPAIN, by the author of the Schonberg-Cotter Family. New York, Curtin & Brothers. 1866. 12 mo.

The times of William the Silent, and the heroic endurance of the Protestants under the persecution of Philip II, are reproduced by the author with vivid, realizing effect. It is an admirable work for the young. For sale by James A. Gresham, 92 Camp Street.

PERSONAL.

P. Richardson, address Summerfield, Alabama.
Be glad to hear from all parts of the State, from the friends of the Bible Cause.
Very truly yours,
S. P. RICHARDSON.
Summerfield, Ala., September, 30th, 1867.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

It will be seen that the fever somewhat on the decrease. Caution our friends against tiring back before it is entirely gone. At the close of every epidemic valuable lives have been lost by this impatience to return to the city. The danger of dying from an attack of fever becomes greater as its season advances, because nurses, physicians, friends, are so worn out with protracted anxiety and labor, that they become in a measure incapable of giving patients the attention which they receive during the earlier stage of an epidemic.

EPIDEMIO FUND.

We have received an answer to the call made two weeks ago. Mrs. Ira W. Parker of Mobile, \$400. We have appropriated to a family from Alabama, who lost a father and a son by the fever.

Report on Sabbath Schools.

The information of which we are in possession, in reference to the most important auxiliary to the church of God, may not be as complete as we would desire, yet, your Committee would say for the encouragement and comfort of the church, well as to all who may be interested, that there is manifested a commendable zeal, and growing interest in this good work, throughout the entire District. The State and nearly all the Circuits have tokens of good and a hopeful promise of better times.

The reports which came up from Demopolis and Summerfield, are gratifying and encouraging, and present an example of an emulation. In the Demopolis charge, besides the successful progress of the regular duties and instructions of her mission, she is pushing her conquests with the Mic's country, and returning trophies worthy of her zeal and charity—the poor are not neglected, the destitute are provided for, all being brought under the halo of influence of song, prayer, and pious teachers, and trained out to bless the world, and the needy. It is, emphatically a Missionary Sabbath School.

Summerfield, commands an admiration, and well deserves notice for this body for the success of earnest and faithful teachers, in organizing infant classes to be taught orally in the simpler catechisms of the church, and receive lectures the more interesting histories of the Bible, as well as the zeal and interest manifested in teaching the children to sing the praises of God. Your Committee, are of the opinion that the church needs an awakening on this subject, as the history of Sabbath Schools justifies us in saying that it is one of the most successful means of keeping the church alive, and of spreading the triumphs of the Cross.

Your Committee, would therefore recommend that the preachers have an eye constantly to this interest of the church, and further, that they bring this subject up at the monthly meetings of the church, and have the people consider well their duty to God, their friends and their children. All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. E. KENNEDY,
J. W. VEST,
WM. M. WINN.

Uniontown, Ala. Sept. 14, '67.

P. S. The meeting was especially desirous to have the report of the Stewards on the proper method of meeting the expenses of the various charges, published, and they gave instructions to the Secretary, to that effect; but upon reaching home, he finds that he has lost that report, or rather, did not bring it away.

J. S. M.
MARRIED.
At the residence of the bride's father, Miss Mollie Robertson, to Mr. L. W. Byrd, all of Carroll County, Miss.
At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. William Propert to Miss India Astor, all of Carroll county, Miss. Both marriages by myself.
Yours,
JOSEPH D. NEWSON.

CONFERENCE.—We are informed that the Missouri Conference, the Rev. D. Vincil, for a prompt transmission of the Minutes, from which it is seen that 11 were admitted on full connection, 3 received by transfer, 21 traveling and 6 local deacons were ordained. There are 334 colored members, 105 local preachers, being an increase of 2,250 in the Conference the past year. The Secretary will please, at his convenience, forward to the numbers of the reports charges in every District, in the General Conference. The reports of baptisms are obviously imperfect—354 in 1866, as the Methodist in Missouri are not antipodal. We hope our ministers will keep correct registers and send full returns of baptisms in all Districts. There are 126 churches, 1,087 teachers, 1,087 superannuated preachers, was \$3,856, and \$956 36 was raised for it. Amount raised for Missions, \$1,564 42; for \$708 81; missionaries debt, \$1,000. The next session is to be at St. Joseph, Mo. The Ap- plicants may be seen on the first of our last issue.

ENGLISH PSEYITES RECEIVE A HAND AT THE HANDS OF THE PSEYITES.—The Pseuyites in the Church of England, who have been a very cordial response, they have decided to leave. Doctor speaking for the Greek Church, says: "The orthodox Catholic Church do not recognize the English Church as a church in her own right, no more than the Roman Church, or any other Protestant Church. If we, however, use the term church in this country, it is only a convention of speaking, adopting the nomenclature of a 'fact' account, while disproving the fact and the truth of the underlain. No other Protestant church ever so full of contradictions, of variegated heresy, as the Church was and is, and to the end of her existence. The Church would never allow to transact. With in- creased, accompanied by rain. From that time the waters began to rise and overflow the islands, creeping up from one street to another, until, at noon, it had, on Tremont street, reached as high as Church street. The lower floors of the stores on the Strand were from two to four feet under water at noon, and goods and property damaged to the amount of near a quarter of a million of dollars. It is impossible at this time to estimate with any degree of certainty the damage already resulting throughout the city. To the warves, the shipping, and to goods and buildings, some estimate it at half a million dollars, and some go even beyond this figure.

POLITICAL NEWS.
Domestic news is still more encour-
aging, Oct. 9.—The Cincinnati
and Commercial both telegraph
the negro suffrage is defeated by 50.
The Legislature is Democratic.
That Hays is elected by 3500.
Howard (Dem.) is elected in the
Pennsylvania District. Democracy
in the State about 9000.
Oct. 9.—The Leader con-
firms the election by 5000 majority
of Columbus Journal, on the other
maintains the election of Hays by a
small majority. The Journal says the
Re- ceedes the Senate to the
by one majority.
Oct. 9.—Private dis-
cuss Thuman's election highly
favorable.
Oct. 9.—Correy's majority
publican lost 2800. Amendment
by 5000 in Hamilton county.
Oct. 9.—11:30 P. M.—
definite from Ohio. The impres-
sion of the election amounts almost
certainly. We have had nothing through
the channels.
Oct. 9.—The returns from
are too meagre to approximate the
majority. The counties along
the Ohio give increased Democratic
majority.

OBITUARIES.
JOHN FORB, the subject of this notice, died of pneumonia, at his residence, in Salem Parish, La., Aug. 13, 1867. He was a native of Catahoula Parish. In 1858, he left that parish for Texas, where he remained for one year, and then returned to the scene of his last illness and death. Some thirty-five years ago he joined the Methodist Church, and continued a devout and consistent Christian until death. When informed by his physician that he could not recover, he requested those about him to enter with him into a written covenant to meet him in heaven. And at his request, and by his dictation, the following instrument was prepared, and signed by himself and twenty-three others:

territory with troops, but they must not enter the City of Rome.
FLORENCE, Oct. 7.—Reports hourly received here from the South show that revolutionary volunteers are invading Roman territory on all sides. Yesterday, a detachment of troops was sent out from Rome to meet the invaders in Frasmore—a province lying southeast of the city. A fight took place between them and the Garibaldians, near the Abruzzo frontier.
The Papal troops were again defeated and compelled to fall back towards Rome.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Reports are current that Prussia receives with favor the appeal of the Italian Government to the European powers against the treaty of September, and will support the demands of Italy in regard to Rome.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, (Rep.) September 23.

Mixed Schools.
For a time past a degree of excitement has been occasioned in some of the public schools on account of the fact that a number of colored children insisted on attending, and remained, despite the efforts of the teachers to compel them to leave. Recently, a petition by colored people, asking permission to send their children to other schools than those set apart for them, was referred to the Common Council Committee on Schools. The committee reported that the Council had no authority to grant the permission asked, and the report was adopted. Notwithstanding this action, the parents of the children continued to send them to the schools, and yesterday Superintendent Fosdick went to Districts Nos. 11 and 12 and ordered the colored children to leave. This they refused to do, when they were ejected. This morning the colored children in No. 32 were also ejected by the Superintendent. It is understood that Mr. Fosdick has adopted this course in pursuance of the action of the Council, and it is rumored that the parties considering themselves aggrieved threaten to have him arrested and arranged before the United States Court under the Civil Rights bill. The school set apart for colored children, on Vine street, will accommodate two hundred, we are told, the average daily attendance is only about forty-five.

GREAT STORM AT GALVESTON.
We copy as follows from the Galveston News of the 4th:
All Wednesday night the strong winds from the east prevailed, doing, however, very little damage. About 5 o'clock Thursday morning a increased, accompanied by rain. From that time the waters began to rise and overflow the islands, creeping up from one street to another, until, at noon, it had, on Tremont street, reached as high as Church street. The lower floors of the stores on the Strand were from two to four feet under water at noon, and goods and property damaged to the amount of near a quarter of a million of dollars. It is impossible at this time to estimate with any degree of certainty the damage already resulting throughout the city. To the warves, the shipping, and to goods and buildings, some estimate it at half a million dollars, and some go even beyond this figure.

This is the highest overflow since October, 1837, just thirty years ago. Messrs. Wallis, Landes, & Co. have been damaged about \$5000. Messrs. Droege & Co. \$50,000 to \$75,000 in damage to coffee. Messrs. Stubbs & Co. \$5000. Messrs. A. Scamman & Co. \$10,000. Messrs. Westcott & Co., \$4000. Messrs. Dargan & Tobyn, \$3000 to \$4000. Messrs. Pipkin & Weodard, heavily damaged. Mr. Geo. Frosh, \$1000—and many others damaged in argea and small sums. The waters at midday had so inundated the gas works that it became impossible to build fires, and the city was without gas light last night.

The following news of Oct. 8 presents a new item for Millionaires.
PARIS, Oct. 8.—The following plan has been agreed upon at Biarritz: Italy to take possession of Rome, the Pope to remain until his death, when the temporal power of the Pope will terminate.
FLORENCE, Oct. 8.—The Garibaldians are marching on Rome. The Florence press urges the Government to anticipate them. Garibaldi has issued an address denouncing Rattazzi.

OBITUARIES.
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"Feeling that I shall soon be separated from friends and relatives most dear, and my spirit transported to realms of a blissful immortality, I desire that those of you who are left behind, will try to meet me in that better land where parting will be no more. Those who will endeavor to meet me, will signify it by subscribing their names."

A number of those who subscribed the above, have joined the church since that time, and are trying to keep the engagement.

Bro. Ford has left a large family, and an extended circle of friends to mourn his absence.

HENRY L. SMITH.

Sabine Parish, La., Sept. 2, 1867.

"The covenant we this moment make Be ever kept in mind." En.

LUCINBA LUSK, (Boswell) was born in Rowan County, N. C., 1807, came with her parents to Alabama, was married in 1836, to J. D. Lusk, and from thence emigrated to Louisiana with her husband, resided for a length of time in Bossier Parish, and died in Morehouse Parish, on the 10th of September, 1867. She had for forty-nine years been a faithful, consistent member of the M. E. Church. She was a peace-loving, quiet, unobtrusive, Christian woman. She died in great peace, and in full assurance of an "inheritance, incorruptible, undimmed, and that fadeth not away." H. T. L.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT MEETING.

A District Meeting, for the Mobile District, will be held in the Franklin Street M. E. Church, in this city, beginning Friday, November 15th, at 9 A. M.

All the official members of the several Stations, Circuits and Missions, traveling and local, are expected to be present.

Bishop Wightman, and possibly Bishop Andrew, will be in attendance.

THOMAS W. DORMAN, P. E.
Mobile, October 8th, 1867.

New Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
Moreau Street, Oct. 20.
N. O. Cir., Algiers (Q. Con.) 27.
at 112 Camp street at 5 P. M. 26.
Felicity Street Nov. 3.
Goth Church, Craps street. 10.
German Quarterly Conference
Dryad's street at 7 P. M. 9.
Baton Rouge. 16, 17.
Thibodaux circuit. 23, 24.
Carondelet Street Dec. 1.
Byroad Gros Tete at Plaquemine 8.
J. O. KERNER, P. E.

Tuskaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
Havanna Sept. 24, 29.
New Berne and Oak Grove Oct. 5, 6.
Marion " 12, 13.
British Creek " 19, 20.
Scottsboro and Carthage " 26, 27.
Tuskaloosa Nov. 2, 3.
Eataw " 9, 10.
Forkland " 16, 17.
Greensboro Nov. 30 and Dec. 1.
J. L. COTTER, P. E.

To the candidates for admission on trial in the Mississippi Conference.

The Committee to examine you preparatory to your application will meet you at Natchez, on Monday and Tuesday, preceding the Conference, and examine you on, first, the Bible; second, Wesley's sermons on Justification by Faith, and on the Witness of the Holy Spirit; and the rules concerning the duty of a preacher as laid down in the Discipline; and fourth, a Witness Essay or Sermon.

Will Presiding Elders please to call the necessary attention to this subject.

R. ABBEY, Clerk.

WANTED.

A lady to teach French, and assist in teaching music;—one thoroughly qualified.

Address H. F. JOHNSON,

Sept. 12-1m Brookhaven, Miss.

Lake Providence Dist.—La. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
Carroll Circuit, at Oak Grove Oct. 12, 13.
Delhi Ct., at Floyd 19, 20.
Ion Circuit, Little Creek 26, 27.
Tensas and Sicily Island, at Tensas Chapel Nov. 9, 10.
Waterproof & St. Joseph, Waterproof 23, 24.
Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Many, at Fort Jessup; Aug. 31 and Sept. 1.
Anacoco, at Holly Grove. " 7, 8.
Pierant Hill, at Beulah. " 14, 15.
Mansfield, at Mansfield. " 28, 29.
Caddo, at Greenwood. Oct. 5, 6.
N. Rossier, at Walker's Chapel. 12, 13.
Shreveport " 19, 20.
Belle Bower " 26, 27.
Springville, at Springville Nov. 2, 3.
District Meeting to be held, at Mansfield, September 26, 27, 28.
B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Greenville Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

On account of the great and protracted overflow of the past season, the second and third rounds on this District, were served irregularly—having to take them as I could. It being impossible to get members to attend, there can be no official District Meeting held, and the duties of that meeting will have to be performed by the Quarterly Conferences separately.

Greenville S. M. Sept. 7, 8.
Princeton or Leota S. M. 14, 15.
Coverhill S. M. 21, 22.
Union Chapel, D. C. S. M. 28, 29.
Upper Deer Creek, S. M. Oct. 5, 6.
Boyd's store (Tallahatchie river) S. M. 12, 13.
Roebuck S. M. 19, 20.
Indian Meeting Q. M. 26, 27.
Lake Lee S. M. Nov. 2, 3.
Greenville Q. M. 9, 10.

The preachers in charge are requested to have all their reports, statistics, etc., as required by the Discipline, written and ready for their respective Quarterly Conferences, as this may not be supplied afterwards.

JAS. MACLENNAN, P. E.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Eshoro & Fish River, at Donnelly's Sept. 14, 15.
Citronelle, at Citronelle 21, 22.
Whistler, at Whistler 28, 29.
Pascagoula and Bay shore, Salem Camp Ground Oct. 19, 20.
Ocean Springs, at Red Hill 26, 27.
St. Stephens & State Line, Pine Grove Nov. 2, 3.
Waynesboro, at Waynesboro 9, 10.
Molite, at St. Paul's 17.
St. Francis street Dec. 1.

The preachers in charge are requested to be prepared with a duplicate copy of the statistics of their charges, to be furnished the Presiding Elder, according to requirements of the Discipline—See ch. 2, sec. 6, par. 9 page 67.

THOMAS W. DORMAN, P. E.

Homer District—Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Vernon Cir., at Vernon Sept. 7, 8.
Haysville at Collynette 21, 22.
Farmville at Alabama 28, 29.
Homer at Forest Grove Oct. 5, 6.
Lake Bistean at Biagoil 12, 13.
Sparta at Sparta 19, 20.
Mt. Lebanon at Arcadia 26, 27.
Lewisville Nov. 2, 3.
South Bossier 9, 10.
Minden 16, 17.

District Meeting at Forest Grove, seven miles east of Homer, commencing Friday, fourth of October. All traveling and local preachers, also all of the official members of the District are requested to attend.

JNO. A. MILLER, P. E.

Vicksburg Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

North Vicksburg, at Oak Ridge Sept. 1, 2.
Port Gibson 8, 9.
Payette, at Bethel 15, 16.
Hinton, at Piqua 22, 23.
Jaysa, at Ulica 29, 30.
Raymond Oct. 6, 7.
Warren, at Bethel 13, 14.
Rocky Springs 20, 21.
Vicksburg 27, 28.

Pastors will be ready with full reports of Statistics. Written reports of the condition of church property, Sabbath schools, etc., will be expected.

G. H. CLINTON, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Fl. Zehorst, Sept. 1, 2.
Chrysler Springs, at Bethesda 7, 8.
Sealand col'd cir., at Gallatin 14, 15.
Meadville, at Beach Grove 21, 22.
D. St Meeting Hazlehurst 27, 28, 29.
Holmesville, at Holmesville Oct. 5, 6.
Bayou Pierre, at Raboth 12, 13.
Pearl River, at Sertains 19, 20.
Bayou Chitto, 26, 27.
Wesson, at Beauregard Nov. 2, 3.
Brookhaven, 9, 10.
Scotlaud, at Gallatin 16, 17.

The District Meeting will be held at Hazlehurst, Sept. 27, 28, 29.

G. W. MILLER, P. E.

Columbus District—Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

There will be a District Meeting for Columbus District, Mobile Conference, at Union Chapel, Pickens County, Ala., 8 miles east of Pickensville, and 6 miles north of Bridgeville.

All the members of Quarterly Conferences in the District are members, and are earnestly invited to attend. There will be sermons delivered on subjects, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, by Rev. A. S. Andrews, T. P. Crymes, and W. C. Hearn.

Members will come prepared to deliberate and report up in the various subjects of interest, usual at such meetings.

Pickensville and Carrollton Sept. 21, 22.
Bridgeville, 28, 29.
Columbus Station Oct. 5, 6.
Columbus Circuit 12, 13.
Corksville 19, 20.
Trinity 26, 27.
Crawfordville Nov. 9, 10.
Green 24, 25.
Dec. 7, 8.
W. MURRAY, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Lexington Sept. 11, 12.
Greenwood, at Greenwood 18, 19.
Carrollton, at Carrollton 25, 26.
Emory, at Emory 27, 28.
Holmes, at Durant 29, 30.
Richard, at Richard Nov. 1, 2.
Black Hawk, at Black Hawk 2, 3.
Mount Olive, at Dover 9, 10.
Yazoo, at Midway 16, 17.
Yazoo City Station 19, 20.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE WAY.

Sweetwater, Sept. 18, at 11 o'clock A. M.
Aona 18, at 7 " P. M.
Black Hawk 24, at 7 " P. M.
Carrollton 27, at 7 " P. M.
Valdun Oct. 3, at 7 " P. M.
Durant, 11, at 7 " P. M.
Benton Nov. 1, at 7 " P. M.

At those appointments marked with a star, will lecture on Temperance.

J. M. PIERCE, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRY IT A QUARTER!—A New Quarter of Moore's Library, New-Yorker, the Great Rural and Family Weekly, begins Oct. 5, and the 11 numbers (Oct. to Jan.) will be sent, on trial, for only FIFTY CENTS. Full price \$3 a year. Vol. XIX begins in January. Try it a Quarter in Year! Address D. H. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.—\$10 to \$20 a day, to introduce our new patent SEWING MACHINE. Price \$20. It uses two threads, and makes the genuine Lock Stitch. All other low-priced machines make the Chain Stitch. Exclusive territory given. Send for Circulars. S. E. HENDERSON & CO., 303 North Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo. oct 5-3m

JAMES A. GRESHAM.

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER.

92 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

Would respectfully call the attention of the members of the Methodist Church to his large collection of

FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PAPER BOOKS.

to his assortment of

METHODIST HYMN BOOKS.

and his collection of leading Methodist Publications.

He is Agent for Gen. Hill's great Southern Magazine, the

"LAND WE LOVE,"

and of the

RIVER-SIDE MAGAZINE

for children, the two best Magazines in the South.

He will furnish to his patrons any books that may be ordered—and at publisher's prices.

act5

The Branch of Southern Methodist Publishing House, at 112 Camp street, is receiving large additional stock, and the Agent invites a orders, especially from dealers, with whom liberal terms will be made.

Catalogues will be sent to all ministers, schools, teachers, and dealers who request it.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE.

Relieves the most violent attacks in five minutes, and effects a permanent cure. Price \$2. Sent post paid to any address by S. G. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth St., Philadelphia, Pa. oct 5-6t Circulars Free. Sold by Druggists.

THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF THE

Grammar and High School for Boys (COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE)

In charge of the undersigned and competent associates, was opened at 3 A. M., on 3d and 4th, at the corner of Camp and Tepechere streets, entrance on Camp street, opposite Coliseum Place.

Pupils will be carefully trained for business pursuits, or for admission to the Academic Department of the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning, or of any Southern College.

N. B. Parents who desire to enter their sons, are requested to communicate their wishes, as soon as practicable, to

sept 28-1m R. M. LUSHER, Principal.

"EVERY MONTH"

Is the title of a monthly paper which reports the sermons of the Rev. Dr. Deems, and gives the history and progress of "the Church of the Strangers." To give it a wide circulation for usefulness, the price is merely nominal: Single copy for one year, 30 cents; two copies 50 cents; five copies \$1 00; if sent to one person. Specimen copies sent to any one enclosing a recent stamp. Address

S. F. TAYLOR, "Every Month,"

sept 25-3t 319 Canal street, N. Y.

THE HOME MONTHLY, New Or-

leans, for 1867.

The HOME MONTHLY will contain fifty-eight pages of reading matter, printed upon fine paper and in clear type, and will, from time to time, be accompanied by elegant steel-plate engravings. The subscription price will remain \$3 per annum, or \$1.50 for six months, invariably in advance. In order to build up a still larger circulation, we have concluded to offer the following

Liberal Inducements to Agents.

To any person sending us three yearly subscriptions, with nine dollars, we will send the MONTHLY six months, or allow them, if they prefer, to retain One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents of the amount.

To any person sending us six subscriptions, with eighteen dollars, (\$15.) we will send the MONTHLY one year, or allow them to retain Two Dollars and Fifty Cents of the amount.

On amounts for subscription less than nine dollars, agents will be allowed to retain ten per cent.

Ministers, it is hoped, will act as agents, not so much from pecuniary considerations as from a laudable desire to assist in building up a home literature worthy of a place among the families of the South and on the center-tables of a Christian people.

All communications on business should be addressed to

ROBERT J. HAIR, Publisher, N. O. Ea. sept 25-3t 112 Camp Street, New Orleans.

EDUCATIONAL.

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

From the Family Treasury.
BY THE WAY.

As onward till we journey
To our Father's House above,
In the path which he has chosen,
We are guided by His love.
Though it lead through pleasant places,
We do not dare to stray;
Our home is not among them,
Though we pass them by the way.

We pass the breezy mountains,
We pass the dashing rills,
We pass the shady forests,
And we pass the sunny hills:
To rest us here were pleasant,
But we must not, cannot stay;
Our home is yet beyond us,
And we pass them by the way.

But should the stormy tempest
Hang lowering in the sky;
Or pass we through the desert,
Where all is parched and dry;
These things but make our journey
More dreary for a day;
Our home is yet beyond us,
And we pass them by the way.

We dearly love the beauty
Of the woods and meadows fair,
And gladly thank our Father,
If he should lead us there;
We are weary on the mountain
If the hot and sultry day;
But our home is still beyond us,
Though we suffer by the way.

For walking still before us
Is Christ the ever blest,
And the road by which He leads us
Will bring us to His rest:
And little shall we reckon
To that bright and glorious day,
If the path were smooth or stony,
Where He led us by the way.

LAZY SUSY.

BY A. L. O. E.

"Wasters come to want!" If that is a true proverb I'm sure Mrs. Garry will come to the workhouse one of these days," said Susy Bangham stretching herself and yawning as she spoke.

"Suppose that instead of foretelling mischief to poor Mrs. Garry, you were to get up and look after the fire, and stir it a bit," said Susy's grandfather, a cheery old man, with cheeks like a rosy apple, who sat in a corner of the room. Benson had partly lost the use of his hands from rheumatism, but neither the helplessness nor the pain ever made him fret; he had worked hard as long as he could, and now that he could work no more, he was thankful for a quiet and happy home with his married daughter.

Susy yawned again, and rose slowly and unwillingly, though she had delayed two minutes longer than the fire would have been out.

"And suppose now that you fill the kettle and put it on the fire, that when your mother and sister come home tired from their gleaming, they may find a cup of warm tea ready for them."

"There's not a drop of water here," observed Susy.

"Suppose that you get some from the well just outside."

Susy looked as though she thought it a terrible trouble to do so, and when she brought in the water observed, "Molly might have done this before she went out."

"Molly is as willing a little creature as ever lived," said the grandfather warmly, "and she has been gleaming all the day long. By-the-by, Susy, why are you not gleaming also?"

"I did gleam; look there," said Susy, pointing to a small bundle of wheat-ears which she had thrown down in a corner: she had not so much as taken the trouble to tie them together.

Old Benson burst out laughing. "You're not broken your back with stooping, Susy: I could have gathered as much when I was a little chap of four years old. Why did you come in so soon from the field?"

"I was tired," said Susy sulkily. "Oh! there is some one who is always tired when there is work to be done; but I should change the word, and call it tiresome." And Benson laughed at his own little joke against "lazy Susy," as his grandchild was called, in the village.

Susy did not like being laughed at, and having filled the kettle and returned to her seat, she began again finding fault with Mrs. Garry, her neighbor, that her grandfather might forget to find fault with herself.

"I wonder that Mrs. Garry can waste so, with four children to provide for. She lights her candle before it gets too dark to sew by, and throws all her candle-ends away. It's a shame to see how she wastes her coals; and her way of peeling potatoes is quite disgraceful,—half of them goes to the pigs. Well, well, wasters will come to want."

"You're ready enough with your proverbs when they hit at others, my girls," said Benson, shaking his

head;—"did you ever hear of one taken from the Bible itself, and written by wise king Solomon? He also that is slothful in his work is brother to him that is a great sinner."

"You are always taking me up sharp, grandfather. If I don't work quite so hard as I might, at least no one can say that I ever waste so much as a pin. Now Mrs. Garry—I daresay that she wastes as much as would come to—"

"Come make a guess,—how much?" said Benson. "I think that we'll find out soon that the balance is pretty even between you."

"Candle-ends, cabbage-leaves, coals, potatoes and all, I daresay that she wastes nupence worth a week," replied Susy, "and that comes to a pretty round sum in the year."

"Ay, it comes to—let's see; I was a sharp lad once for reckoning: nupence a week comes to thirty-nine shillings in the year, nigh *two pounds*—enough to get new boots for husband, wife, and all the four children, and leave something over to boot," again the merry old man laughed at his own little joke.

"She ought to be ashamed of herself!" exclaimed Susy.

"Now I think that I can prove to you," old Benson began, but his remark was cut short by the return of Mrs. Bangham and little Molly from the field, where they had remained gleaming till after the sun had set. They had come home by twilight weary with a long day's work, but rejoicing in the success of their labors.

"There, grandfather, is not that like a little sheaf?" exclaimed Molly, as she wearily laid down her corn.

"A famous sheaf, my brave little gleamer! Now, Susy, I've something for you do," said the old man, with a merry twinkle in his black eye.

"Take three quarters—or rather more—of Molly's heap of corn, carry it away as fast as you can, and fling it back into the field."

Both of the girls uttered an exclamation of surprise, and even quiet Mrs. Bangham gave a wondering look, though suspecting that some joke was on foot.

"I should never waste all that wheat by throwing it away," cried Susy.

"Now," said the old man, leaning forward in his chair, "I suppose that if you had gleaned as busily as Molly has done, you would have gathered at least as much. Now, I reckon that what lazy Susy left in the field is just as much wasted, to her and to us, as if she had taken it home, and then carried it back to the field."

Nobody could deny this, though Susy looked as if she did not wish to understand. To change the conversation, she turned to her mother and said, "I must get a new dress you see; this one is worn all to rags; it scarcely will hold together."

"My dear child, I have seen that for a long time," observed Mrs. Bangham; "but if you had mended the holes at first, the dress would have lasted till spring. A stitch in time saves nine." If the gleaming had not been so good this year, we could hardly have afforded five shillings to buy you a nice new dress."

"Come, Susy," said her grandfather smiling, "I think that we must put that five shillings into the scale of sloth, to weigh against the waste of neighbor. And we must not forget all the broken branches which we are allowed to pick up in the great park after a storm; Molly has brought home many a fagot; if you had worked as hard as she, we should have saved as much in fuel, I guess, as Mrs. Garry has wasted."

"I do work; I do what I can. I wash and I sew," cried Susy.

"Come, my girl, be honest and frank. You do something, I own; but you had better stop and think, before you say 'I do what I can.' You know how late you lie in bed of a morning; I hear your mother calling you to get up, when every one else has long been astir. You lose at least one hour every day by this lazy habit alone; and another by the slow, idle way in which you set about work, moving as if you had weights on your hands and your feet. Here are two hours lost every day, and I'm afraid that we must set another to the account of idle gossip."

Susy knew not what to reply: she knew that the truth was not over but under stated.

"Now, counting your working-day as nine hours, clear of eating and sleep, at least a third part of it is quite thrown away and wasted. The parings of time are more precious, Susy, than parings of potatoes. A stout girl like you, doing her best, might earn six shillings in the week; I doubt your work has never brought four. Two shillings a week, that's easier to reckon than nupence; I make it come to just five pounds, four. I think you must own how true is the text, *He also that is slothful in his work is brother to him that is a great sinner.*"

"Susy's eyes filled with tears. 'You are hard on me, grandfather,' she said.

"I don't wish to be hard on any

one, least of all my own girl," said old Benson. "I would not talk so much on the matter if I thought that you looked upon lazy habits as sin."

"I don't think it any sin to like a little sleep of a morning, and a little chat with a neighbor in the day. There's no harm in taking things easy," and the lazy girl leant back on her chair, while Molly, tired as she was, began laying the table for the evening meal.

"I fancied that I had shown you that to waste time is to waste money, and you think that a sin," observed Benson.

"Not exactly a sin," replied Susy; "it is not like breaking one of the commandments."

"Have you ever thought over the parable of the talents, my girl? The different servants had, one five, another two, another one talent, to lay out for their master. Now, we know that this means talents lent to us by God, for which we must give account at the last. Now some people have riches, that is a talent; some great power, that is another; others are so clever and sharp that they are able to do more with their wits than the rich with their silver and gold. These are all talents which have never been given to us."

"No, indeed," said Molly playfully, as she set down the bread on the table; "we're poor enough, and as for cleverness, teacher says that if I did not take such pains with my reading, I should turn out a regular dunce."

"But now mark me," continued old Benson; "every servant had at least one talent, and I used to puzzle my head to make out what that one talent could be. At one time I thought it was strength to labour, but then not all men have that; then I fancied that knowledge of the Bible was the talent,—but not every one has a Bible, and some could not read it if they had. At last I hit upon one talent which every one living must have—the beggar as much as the Queen—you and I as much as the cleverest man in the world."

"Can't think what that talent can be," cried Molly; but Susy, who was much older, observed, "You mean the talent of time."

"You're right, you've hit it!" cried Benson. "Every one has an equal share of hours in the day: the poorest must have four-and-twenty,—the Queen could not have twenty-five if she gave her crown for the odd one. But though every one has exactly the same length of day, there's a wonderful difference in the profit that is made out of it by the industrious or the lazy. What have you done to-day, Susy, my girl, with your talent of time? I fear that the greatest part of it has been like the idle servant's one talent."

"I've done no mischief, at least," murmured Susy.

"And what mischief had the idle servant done? He only buried his money, you have only wasted your time. But what did his master say unto him at the end?" The face of Benson looked very grave as he repeated the solemn words of Scripture: "Cast ye the unprofitable servant into outer darkness; there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth."

Nothing more was said that evening on the subject: poor Susy sighed so sadly that the old man was almost sorry that he had said so much; but when Susy went to rest that night, she lay awake thinking over her grandfather's words and seriously considering whether her lazy habits were not indeed sin before God.

"Certainly I might have been a much greater help and comfort to my mother, had I been active like Molly," thought Susy: "she does twice as much as I do, though I am four years older. I will, God helping me, turn over a new leaf to-morrow; I'll be up before the sun, and see if I can't glean enough before breakfast to make my gatherings as large as those of my sister."

So the first moment that Susy awoke in the morning, though it was scarcely dawn, she sprang from her bed and dressed; not in her usual slow, lazy manner, but using her fingers briskly. Then Susy knelt down to pray, ashamed to remember how often she had hurried over her prayers and Bible reading, or had missed them altogether, because she had risen so late. Though Susy on this morning both read and prayed, she was able to leave the cottage at sunrise, and with a brisk, cheerful step, she made her way to the field. "How pleasant it will be," thought Susy, "to give grandfather a surprise!"

Sweet and fresh was the morning air, glorious the rose-tinted sky! Susy felt that she had been accustomed to waste in sleep the best hours of the day. She reached the field, but here disappointment met her. The gleaners had so thoroughly cleared the stubble, that Susy could find no wheat-ears save a few left by the winnow on the hedge! She had had her opportunity—now it was gone for that year.

"Ah me!" sighed Susy, "I see that one cannot recall the past even by good resolutions for the future. The stubble-field is stripped and bare: my dress, which I might have repaired at first, is now not even worth mending. The hours which I have wasted will never, never return!"

As Susy turned sorrowfully towards her home, she glanced towards Farmer Brown's sick yard, where stood the large stacks of that year's harvest.

"Why, surely that hay-stack is smoking!" exclaimed Susy; "it must have been put up damp. I fear in a few minutes 'twill burst into a blaze! I'm so glad that I chanced to see it."

No one could have called Susy lazy who had seen the speed with which she ran to the farm-house to give the alarm of fire, and then off to the town for the engine; for the flames had burst forth and were curling and flaring round the stack. The farmer and his men were soon at the spot, labouring to put out the fire, and prevent it spreading to the other stacks in the yard. Susy reached the town so quickly that within an hour the fire-engine was in full play, and with such success that all of the corn and most of the hay was saved. Had there been ten minutes' delay, the flames might have spread to the farm-house itself, for the wind was blowing towards it!—It was not for nothing that Susy had risen so early on that morning.

"Why, you don't mean to tell me that lazy Susy was up and about at sunrise?" said Mrs. Garry when she dropped in to talk over the news with Mrs. Bangham that evening.

"Don't tickle her with that name, Mrs. Garry," said old Job Benson; "she is lazy Susy no more."

"But it is really true that she gave the first alarm of fire at the farm, and ran off herself for the engine! I'm sure I never should have thought that Susy could have bestirred herself so!"

"It's true enough," said the smiling grandfather; "and it's true also that Farmer Brown has given her a good winter dress to reward her for saving his stacks. I think that I can answer for it," he continued, glancing at Susy, who entered the room at that moment, "that the new dress won't go into rags for want of the 'stitch in time.'"

Chemistry in Common Schools.

A teacher in Nottingham, England, writing to the editor of the *Chemical News*, earnestly recommends, on the strength of his own experience, that chemistry form one of the branches of regular school education. The boys under his charge, with this enlargement of their studies, did not learn less of languages, while learning more of science. Of course they take more interest in the experiments than in the explanations. Chemistry teaches habits of careful observation, patience, caution, neatness, and quickness. The applications of this science, are of the most diversified kind; they are made in the kitchen and in the laboratory; they are seen in animal and vegetable physiology—in an explanation of the leading symptoms in many diseases; in the study of geology, mineralogy, meteorology, and in the most sublime phenomena. Chemistry deserves to be taught in all our common schools and private academies.

The "Queen's English" at Paris.—The following is a literal copy of a hand-bill which has been extensively circulated in the Paris Exhibition by a Spanish firm:—Blacking, ooly and resinous, titled the "Emperor of the Blackings," black ink and of all colors to write with, of D. J. G., member of the national academy of Great Britain. This Blacking is known to be the most useful for the conservation of the shoes, for its brilliancy, solidity, and complete discomposure of the black animal. Mr. J. G. has a present of £20 sterling to the person that will present him a Blacking in paste, that will reunite the same conditions, as the "Emperor of the Blackings."—*Chemical News.*

A French savant likens the quickness of volition in an animal to the telegraph. When a whale is harpooned, he says, the nerve telegraphs to the creature's brain: "Harpoon in tail," upon which the brain telegraphs back; "Jerk tail and upset boat."

Many people have laughed over the determined conduct of Bishop Tuck, who, among the doors of Bishop Odo's church in which he intended to preach locked against him, had them broken in with sledgehammers. A Natal letter-writer adds the additional circumstance that the manuscript sermon which the bishop had in his pocket, and which he actually preached, was from the text: "Our weapons are not carnal."

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Other instructors will be announced.
This Institution was founded about 1830, and incorporated in 1834, and has a bright record of usefulness. It has been under the present direction four years. The course of study is a full one, and, upon its satisfactory completion, a diploma will be awarded.

The young pupils have the same instructors, and receive the same attention as their seniors. Exercises are continued throughout the course, in Penmanship, Elocution, Orthography, the science of English Grammar, the Art of Composition, and Arithmetic.

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TENTH SESSION.

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Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito-bar and all marked distinctly with his own name—also a satchel for dirty clothes.

It is urgently requested that Students be prompt in their attendance. A few days absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

TERMS: Board and Tuition per session, \$300.

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Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the School demand it, at an extra charge as low as can be made.

No expenses are spared to secure as Teachers, gentlemen of the highest character and ability.

W. H. N. McNEIDER.

Baton Rouge, La., June 1867. aug 7 6m

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nov 17 1y

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When was it established? 1850.

Who is its General Agent to whom

pamphlets, etc., business should be addressed?

Rev. W. H. Dayles.

Where is the Society's field of labor?

Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, north of

34th parallel of North latitude.

What is the object of the Society?

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The increased vitality in the general market noticed in our last issue has hardly been maintained since. The receipts of our leading staples have been limited, and the movement in it has consequently been to a decreased extent. The sales of Sugar Molasses have been confined to retail transactions, and operations in Western Produce have been restricted by light supplies. The stocks are now reduced to a very low point, and prices are consequently firm. In Tobacco parties have at last come together, and quite a large business has transpired, as will be seen from reference to the proper head.

On Friday night we were visited with a heavy storm from which we hear of serious disasters on the Gulf coast. On Saturday and Sunday the weather continued unsettled, and on Monday it was again heavy and windy, but has since cleared up, with a low temperature, such as may be expected at this period. The epidemic is undoubtedly abating, but perhaps as much from the decreased number of persons exposed to it, as from any diminution in the latent poison in the atmosphere. The unacclimated, or those who, from long absence, regard themselves as subject to attack, should wait some longer before they return to the city.

COTTON.—We left the market, at the date of our last report, with scant supplies, and prices have shown but little variation. On Saturday buyers stood aloof in the hope of soon having wider scope and a better assortment on sale, but still the business was to a fair extent, embracing 450 bales, at prices generally in accordance with the above figures. On Monday, with continued complaints of the insufficiency of the supply, 300 bales changed hands at about previous rates. Yesterday the market opened with a moderate enquiry, and although there was general complaint of the poor character of the limited assortment offering, yet 450 bales were taken at figures in accordance with the subjoined quotations, and showing but slight variation from last Saturday's figures.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 1200 bales, taken mostly for the North.

The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 659 bales, against 1927 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 1268 bales.

With the remark that there is a good deal of irregularity in prices, and that it is difficult to give regular quotations, we now modify our figures as follows:

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| Low | to |
| Ordinary | 14 to 15 |
| Good Ordinary | 16 to 16 1/2 |
| Low Middling | 17 to 18 |
| Middling | 18 to 19 |

TOBACCO.—The movement in this market since our last review has been characterized by a moderate degree of animation. There has been some little enquiry on the part of buyers, but transactions have been restricted by the firmness of holders, who do not seem disposed to operate unless at figures in accordance with the present advance quotations. About 130 bbls have been sold within the range of the following quotations:

| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| Light | Heavy |
| Inferior refused | 4 to 4 1/2 |
| Common ref'd | 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 |
| Fair | 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 |
| Fine and choice | 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 |
| Common Leaf | 7 to 8 |
| Good | 8 to 10 |
| Choice | 10 to 12 |
| Choice Select | 12 to 15 |

FLOUR.—Nearly all in first hands on the spot and considerable to arrived were sold at the date of our last review, but little has been done since. Holders refuse to sell unless at a marked advance, and are mostly holding for higher prices, which are ruling with an upward tendency, the stock on hand being very light and the prospect for supplies unfavorable.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Western Beef, choice per lb | 10 to 11 |
| Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb | 9 to 10 |
| Texas Cattle Choice per head | 30 to 40 |
| Texas Cattle 2d qual, per head | 20 to 30 |
| Texas Cattle 3d qual, per head | 15 to 20 |
| Sheep 1st quality per head | 10 to 12 |
| Sheep 2d " " " | 8 to 10 |
| Sheep 3d " " " | 6 to 8 |
| Milk Cows, choice per head | 50 to 60 |
| Milk Cows, per head | 40 to 50 |
| Texas Cows, with Calves | 80 to 100 |
| Yearlings, per head | 40 to 50 |
| Calves per head | 20 to 30 |

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Wedge and light harness Horses | \$200 to \$400 |
| Heavy draft Horses | 150 to 300 |
| Common do | 75 to 150 |
| Mules, 1st quality, broke | 200 to 250 |
| Do 2d do | 150 to 200 |
| Do 1st do unbroke | 140 to 180 |
| Do 2d do | 75 to 120 |
| Mexican Mules | 40 to 90 |

Monetary.

We have no improvement to notice in the money market proper. The pressure continues unabated and extreme rates are paid on even the best commercial paper. The banks are compelled to confine themselves to the renewal of maturing obligations, and there is very little capital available in the open market.

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales at their Transpire)

| ARTICLES | FROM | TO |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|
| Agricultural Implements | 4 75 | 22 00 |
| Cotton and Sugar Plows | 9 50 | 10 50 |
| Yard Plows and Scrapers | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Cotton Saws | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Cultivators | 10 00 | 10 50 |
| Shovels | 10 00 | 10 50 |
| Spades | 11 00 | 20 00 |
| Axes | 16 00 | 19 00 |
| Bagging, 1/2 yard | 25 | 26 |
| Kentucky, 1/2 lb | 25 | 26 |
| East India | 25 | 26 |
| Bale Rope, Kentucky, 1/2 lb | 1 72 | 1 80 |
| Bran, 100 lbs. Pilot | 8 00 | 8 00 |
| Crackers | 9 00 | 9 00 |
| Bricks, Lake, 1/2 lb | 15 | 16 |
| English, Fire | 55 00 | 60 00 |
| Candles, 1/2 lb | 42 | 43 |
| Sperm, N Bedford | 20 | 21 |
| Tallow | 16 | 17 |
| Adamantine | 19 | 20 |
| Star | 25 | 26 |
| Chocolate, No 1 1/2 lb | 52 | 53 |
| Sweet and Spiced | 45 | 46 |
| Cider, Western 1/2 bbl | none | here |
| Northern | none | here |
| Cod, Camel 1/2 ton | 13 00 | 13 00 |
| Coal, Anthracite 1/2 ton | 03 | 03 |
| Western, 1/2 ton | 23 | 23 |
| Coffee, Rio, 1/2 lb | 38 | 38 |
| Havana | 30 | 38 |
| Java | 30 | 38 |
| St. Domingo | 26 | 28 |
| Cotton, Sea | 9 00 | 14 00 |
| Rough, 1/2 ton | 35 | 36 |
| Hulled, 1/2 bushel | 35 | 36 |
| Copper, Braziers 1/2 lb | 28 | 29 |
| Sheathing | 28 | 29 |
| Copper Bolts | 28 | 29 |
| Yellow Metal, 1/2 lb | 24 | 25 |
| Cordage, Manila, 1/2 lb | 24 | 25 |
| Tarred, American | 21 | 21 |
| Russia | 30 | 30 |
| Corn Meal, 1/2 bbl | 4 75 | 5 00 |
| Dyes, 1/2 lb | 33 | 33 |
| Logwood, Campy | 4 | 4 |
| St. Domingo | 4 | 4 |
| Fustic, Tampico | 1 00 | 1 00 |
| Indigo, 1/2 lb | 1 00 | 1 00 |
| Madder | 18 | 20 |
| Eggs, 1/2 doz. Western | 32 | 36 |
| Feathers, 1/2 lb | 85 | 90 |
| Fish, Cod, 1/2 box | 23 50 | 24 00 |
| Harrings | 19 00 | 19 00 |
| Mackerel, No 1, 1/2 bbl | 13 50 | 14 00 |
| No 3 | 13 50 | 14 00 |
| Flaxseed, 1/2 bbl | 11 00 | 11 00 |
| Superfine | 11 50 | 15 50 |
| Extra | 9 00 | 9 00 |
| Fine | 23 | 26 |
| Fruit, Prunes, 1/2 lb | 23 | 26 |
| Fig, Drum | 5 | 6 |
| Dried Apple | 17 | 19 |
| Currants, Zante | 36 | 36 |
| Almonds, soft shell | 4 85 | 4 85 |
| Raisins, M R, 1/2 box | 11 50 | 11 50 |
| Layer | 7 00 | 7 00 |
| Oranges, Sicily 1/2 box | 4 00 | 4 00 |
| Class, 8 x 10 | 4 25 | 4 25 |
| French, 8 x 10 | 4 25 | 4 25 |
| 10 x 12 | 4 25 | 4 25 |
| 12 x 18 | 5 75 | 5 75 |
| Grain, 1/2 bushel | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Malt, Western | 1 90 | 2 00 |
| Canada | 2 00 | 2 00 |
| Oats | 1 40 | 1 45 |
| Corn, shelled 1/2 bushel | 1 40 | 1 45 |
| Beans, 1/2 bbl | 7 50 | 8 50 |
| Hops | 27 00 | 27 00 |
| Gunpowder, 1/2 kg | 7 50 | 8 50 |
| Guany Bags, 1/2 ton | 27 00 | 27 00 |
| Hay, Western, 1/2 ton | 27 00 | 27 00 |
| Northern | none | here |
| Louisiana | none | here |
| Hides, 1/2 lb | 10 | 10 |
| Dry salted Mexican | 10 | 10 |
| Wet salted, city slaughter | 11 | 11 |
| Kip Skins | 10 | 10 |
| Dry country | 10 | 10 |
| Pelts, 1/2 piece | 10 | 10 |
| Iron, Pig 1/2 ton | 45 00 | 45 00 |
| Country, 1/2 lb | 53 | 53 |
| English, 1/2 lb | 53 | 53 |
| Hoop, 1/2 lb | 7 | 7 |
| Sheet | 7 | 7 |
| Boiler | 8 | 8 |
| Nail Rods | 12 | 14 |
| Iron Cotton Ties | 84 | 9 |
| Casting, American | 73 | 8 |
| Lime, Western 1/2 bbl | 125 | 125 |
| Shell Lime | 2 75 | 3 00 |
| Rockland, &c | 2 50 | 2 50 |
| Cement | 2 50 | 2 50 |
| Molasses, 1/2 gallon | 70 | 70 |
| Muscovado | 52 1/2 | 55 |
| Refinery, Reboiled | 52 1/2 | 55 |
| Moss, 1/2 lb | 34 | 34 |
| Gray, Country | 43 | 54 |
| Black do | 43 | 54 |
| Chest, water rotted | 6 | 6 |
| Avail, A M, 4 to 6 1/2 lb | 64 | 64 |
| Wrought, German | 15 | 20 |
| English | 18 | 20 |
| Naval Stores, 1/2 bbl | 6 00 | 6 00 |
| Tar | 6 00 | 6 00 |
| Pitch | 6 00 | 6 00 |
| Resin, No 1 | 3 25 | 4 00 |
| No 2 | 3 25 | 3 75 |
| No 3 | 3 25 | 3 75 |
| Spirits Turp 1/2 gallon | 17 1/2 | 50 |
| Varnish, bright | 2 30 | 3 50 |
| Oil, Lard 1/2 gallon | 10 15 | 10 15 |
| Coal Oil | 58 | 60 |
| Oil, in casks | 61 | 66 |
| Cotton Seed, Crude | 1 05 | 1 05 |
| Refined | 37 50 | 37 50 |
| Tanners 1/2 gallon | 1 00 | 1 00 |
| Oil Cake, Linseed 1/2 ton | 37 50 | 37 50 |
| Cotton Seed | none | here |
| Provisions, 1/2 bbl | 23 00 | 24 00 |
| Beef, Mess, Northern | 16 50 | 17 50 |
| " " Western | 16 | 16 |
| Dried, 1/2 lb | 10 00 | 11 00 |
| Tongues 1/2 doz | 20 50 | 20 50 |
| Pork, 1/2 Mess | 20 50 | 20 50 |
| Hog, round, 1/2 lb | none | here |
| Bacon, Hams, 1/2 lb | 21 | 21 |
| Do, canvassed | 27 | 28 |
| Sides | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 |
| Shoulders | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| Green Shoulders | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| Lard, Prime, in tierces | 15 | 15 |
| " " in kegs | 16 | 16 |
| Fair, in tierces | 30 | 37 |
| Butter, Northern | 15 | 28 |
| Cheese, American | 6 | 6 |
| Potatoes, 1/2 bbl | 3 75 | 3 75 |
| Oatmeal | 3 00 | 3 00 |
| Green Apples | 3 25 | 8 00 |
| Rice, 1/2 lb, Louisiana | 6 | 12 1/2 |
| Carolina | 10 | 10 1/2 |
| Saltpetre, refined, 1/2 lb | 14 | 22 |
| Crude | 13 | 15 |
| Salt 1/2 sack | 2 30 | 2 30 |
| Liverpool, fine, warehouse | 2 45 | 2 50 |
| " " from store | 2 10 | 2 10 |
| Coarse, cargo | 2 10 | 2 10 |
| " " from warehouse | 2 30 | 2 40 |
| Turks Island, 1/2 bushel | 8 | 10 |
| Sago, 1/2 lb, Western | 8 | 10 |
| South Sea | 8 | 10 |
| Castile | 18 | 19 |
| Sugar, Louisiana, 1/2 lb | 15 1/2 | 17 1/2 |
| In this city | 15 | 16 1/2 |
| Havana, White | 13 | 14 1/2 |
| Yellow | 13 | 14 1/2 |
| Tobacco, in hds, 1/2 lb | 12 | 12 1/2 |
| Balers & Cutters | 22 | 22 |
| Choice and Selection | 18 | 20 |
| Blue Leaf | 15 1/2 | 18 |
| Medium Leaf | 14 | 12 |
| Fair Leaf | 11 | 13 1/2 |
| Good Refused | 12 1/2 | 15 |
| Common Refused | 5 | 6 |
| Twine, Cotton, 1/2 lb | 60 | 80 |
| Hulling, White | 19 | 30 |
| Wool, Washed, 1/2 lb | 10 | 10 |
| Burly | 28 | 30 |
| Louisiana, Native | 18 | 12 |
| Texas, 1/2 lb | 22 | 22 |

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

| MONTHS | SUNDAY | MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY | SATURDAY |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| JAN. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| FEB. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| MAR. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| APR. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| MAY. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| JUNE. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| JULY. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| AUG. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| SEPT. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| OCT. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| NOV. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| DEC. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, VA.

The next session of this Institution commences on the 19th September, 1867. As evidence of her success as an educator of young men, she points to her graduates, all over the South. No location surpasses this in point of health. The town of Boydton and surrounding country has but one physician, and he is but half employed. In addition to the school of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Modern Languages, we have also a school of Commercial Science, in which are taught the branches of a business education. Young men attend any schools they wish, and get a showing for whatever they accomplish. It is our intention hereafter, to fill up our vacations with a special session, so that young men can review any studies they wish, and more particularly to teach English grammar, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Penmanship, and Commercial Law. Thus, our students can take the Literary and Scientific course during the session, and get a practical instruction in business during the vacations. The Special Session in vacation covers the heated term in the South when business is over, and young men already engaged in business can come here to perfect their knowledge of Commercial Science, and return to the South in time to resume business.

Expenses for ten months, including meals, use of furniture, (averaged), fuel, lights, washing, matriculation and contingent fee, tuition in three schools, so as to occupy the student's whole time—\$300, one-half payable at the commencement of each term.

A daily line of hacks, Sundays excepted, runs from Roanoke station (Richmond & Danville Railroad) to Boydton. Send for circulars.

Randolph Macon College, Boydton, Mecklenburg Co. Va. July 20, '67.

Thos. C. Johnson, President.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, GREENSBORO, ALA.

Faculty.

Bishop W M Wightman, D. D., LL. D.

Rev. E. Wadsworth, A. M., D. D.

O. S. A. M.

Rev. J. C. Wills, A. M.

ENT Lupton, A. M.

The next session of this institution will begin on the first Wednesday in October next. Instruction will be given in the Schools of Ancient and Modern Languages, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Biblical Literature.

The Preparatory School will be under the direct supervision of the Faculty.

The Session is divided into two terms.

Tuition in University per term, \$40 00

Incidental fee, 5 00

Tuition in Preparatory school per term \$30 to \$35

Contingent fee, \$2 50

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, \$20 to \$25 per month. All dues invariably in advance.

July 27th O F CASEY, Sec. Faculty.

WOODVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

WOODVILLE, WILKINSON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.

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CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES.

VOLUME XXII, NUMBER 33
WHOLE NUMBER 1191

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCT. 19, 1867.

1500 A YEAR IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET

THE DEATH OF SUMMER.

By the lengthening twilight hours,
By the chill and fragrant showers,
By the flowers pale and faded,
By the leaves with russet shaded,
By the gray and clouded morn,
By the meadows o'erspread
With the spider's wavy thread;
By the soft and shadowy sky;
By the thousand tears that lie
In the meadow's dewy bed;
By the soft and shadowy sky;
By the thousand tears that lie
In the meadow's dewy bed;
By the soft and shadowy sky;
By the thousand tears that lie
In the meadow's dewy bed;

Natchez District Conference,
in Woodville, Sept. 26th,

The attendance was fair, some of
members doubtless being kept
by flying rumors of yellow
fever. The various interests of
Church were considered, and
of them pointedly discussed.
The usual committees were ap-
pointed and made reports.
The committee on S. Schools and
Church Literature have furnished
following statistics of S. S.
S. Schools reported. 8
Superintendents. 8
Scholars. 348
Teachers. 12
Vols. in Library. 900
pieces S. S. Visitors taken. . . . 80
S. S. Star. 30
This is certainly only a partial
report.

It is thought that the meagre-
ness of the circulation of
Church literature is mainly
due to want of money. We
think the people have the de-
sire for information, the dispo-
sition to read, and the inclination
to support the Church papers.
We have not been remiss in soliciting
subscriptions. We hope the time
soon come when the material
needed for the promotion of
the church interests may be
safeguarded to us by the bounty-
bestower of all goods.

Assigned, C. R. GONFREY, Chm'n,
T. J. SULLIVAN, G. H. WILEY,
by resolution, special attention
effort were pledged towards
circulation of the N. O. CHRI-
STIAN ADVOCATE and SABBATH
SCHOOL VISITOR. Also by resolu-
tion, the N. O. C. ADVOCATE,
MEMPHIS EPISCOPAL METHODIST,
NASHVILLE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE,
were recommended to our
people as highly valuable and
representatives of our
Church Literature.

The proper Committee submit-
ted the following
REPORT ON MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.
The committee to whom was re-
ferred the subject of Ministerial
support, respectfully submit the
following report.

In the Natchez District, the
number of preachers in regular
rank (including Presiding Elder)
is ten. Ten months of the eccle-
siastical year have passed, and it
appears that to these ten men,
there have been paid three thousand
dollars, that is, thirty dollars per
month.

The Church is of Divine ap-
pointment; needful for men's spir-
itual growth; for the preserva-
tion of moral health, and to secure
a body social from moral pu-
nishment. It is divinely an-
nounced, that they who preach
the gospel should live of the gos-
pel. It is the demand of civiliza-
tion, and a principle of common
sense, that payment should be
proportioned to the value of work.

It has been long known that in
this country the salaries of minis-
ters have been miserably inade-
quate to their wants, and far be-
low the acknowledged worth of
their work. They have ministered
spiritual things, and have been
paid in destitution. For the good
of the people, and to secure jus-
tice to the ministry, there must be
a thorough change in all that per-
tains to the business relations of
the church to the ministry.

The Committee would suggest:
1. That the Stewards of each
station and circuit, call upon the
members of their respective
churches, to subscribe whatever
amount each may be inclined to
pay as a part of the preacher's
salary; that these promises to pay
be taken in the form of a legal
obligation, and that the amounts
be made payable quarterly, in ad-
vance, to the Stewards.

2. That every member refusing
to subscribe, be registered on the
Steward's list, with zero opposite
his name, and that any subscriber
refusing to pay, be proceeded
against by the Stewards, according
to the disciplinary requirements
concerning delinquent debtors.

3. That the whole amount sub-
scribed, be ascertained in time to
be reported to the fourth Quar-
terly Conference, in order that it
may be reported to the Bishop
and his council at the ensuing An-
nual Conference.

4. That every station or circuit,
which fails to subscribe an ade-
quate amount for the preacher's
support, shall be accounted as de-
claring pecuniary inability or indis-
position to meet the demand, and
that it be dropped from the regular
work, and be made a missionary
field.

Respectfully submitted,
P. LANE, Chm'n
J. L. FORTNEY,
B. STEWART.

The above report was received
after considerable discussion and
some opposition, all agreeing that
something definite regarding this
matter must be done, and done
speedily.

The fact is, nearly every other
denomination has left the field for
want of support, and now, the
Methodist preachers who, for some
reason, have continued faithfully
supplying the people with the
word, seem about to be pushed to
the wall. Very many are partial-
ly engaged in secular pursuits.
The prospect for exclusive devo-
tion to the ministry, seems gloomier
than ever before. The urgen-
cy of just claims, the high price of
every necessary of life, the unfa-
vorable season and consequent
shortness of the crops, and failure
of the Churches to pay, have made
these men seek deeply to know of
whom they are called, and the
value of their work. Hence, this
effort is made to stir if possible,
the Stewards, and the Church, and
the people, to renewed efforts to
secure a living ministry to the
land.

The committee on the State of
the Church, for some reason did
not report, but from reports of
pastors, we judge the Church to
be in an advancing condition.
Many fruitful revivals and seasons
of grace, and accessions are re-
ported.

The missionary collections have
generally been postponed until
the results of the year's labors in
the fields could be realized, and
under the present prospects they
will be small.

The lay delegates to Annual
Conference, are L. K. Barbary,
Jno. McVea, Geo. J. Dick, Geo.
H. Wiley, Alt. notes, Charles

McGhee, T. F. Collins, James H.
Mose, and Geo. Baynard.
Thos. W. BROWN, Sec'y.

The balance of the report of
this District Meeting, we reserve
until next week. — [EDITOR.]

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE RIGHT PLAN.

For a long time many of our Con-
ferences have given attention to the
subject of educating promising
young men who offer for our
ministry. Several have taken
steps in that direction, and been
more or less successful. The diffi-
culty seemed to be that the Con-
ferences were already as much burdened
with financial affairs as they could
afford to be. To order other annual
collections, or put other agents in
the field, a majority have always
felt would embarrass the gospel.

Still the General Conference, and
Annual Conferences, were solici-
tous to see some plan in operation,
whereby the half educated young
men, with good minds and noble
hearts, who are brought into our
ministry, might receive some far-
ther advantages than those which
their parents were able to afford
them. It was easy to devise plans,
but to execute them in these trou-
bled times was very difficult.

Providence has accomplished it
all for us. Not by order of the
General Conference, nor by any
proper law or authority, but by some
influence moving upon the minds and
hearts of our people, the District
Meeting has become an institution
amongst us, and a glorious success.

Bishops, Preachers, and people, all
join in hearty approval. What
have these District Meetings done?
We can speak for our own and one
other. At the recent District Meet-
ing of the Montgomery District,
Mont. Conf., which met at Auburn,
Bishops Andrew and Wightman,
presiding, the usual questions were
discussed, all eliciting much inter-
est from the laity, and kindling
sparks that will burn to a blaze
among the people they represented.

It was good to see with what hearty
good will they passed a resolution
to educate at the East Alabama
College, a young man preparing for
the ministry, to be chosen from the
bonds of the District. It was
mentioned that there were several
ready and worthy. A committee of
five pastors was appointed to select
the man.

Three weeks later it was my good
fortune to attend the Meeting of the
Enfauila District, Mont. Conf., when
no Bishop presided, but the same
interest was manifest, and the same
good seed were sown.

When the question of educating
a young preacher was introduced,
I noticed that it aroused more in-
terest than any other. In my hum-
ble judgment they fell upon a better
plan than that adopted by the Mont-
gomery District. It was resolved,
that the pastors on the District be
instructed to take collections in all
the churches for this purpose, and
that a central committee be ap-
pointed to receive these funds, se-
lect the young man, and make the
educational arrangement. It is
thought from the interest taken,
that enough will be raised to edu-
cate more than one.

Thus, it seems that Providence
has solved for us the question of
ministerial education. Let it be
the good and glorious work of the
District Meeting. Let each district
select the young men from its own
bonds, when there are any who
apply. Thus shall it be a home,
a family interest. Send them all to
your Conference College. They
will associate together and wield a
hallowed influence there; and, in-
stead of being polished by rub-
bing them together, so these young
men shall come forth, many of them
bright jewels to ornament the dia-
dem of the Bride. — Dr. Bisco.

From the New-York Tribune.

A Letter from Gen. Butler.

OUR NATIONAL FINANCES.

Sir—A friend has sent me a slip
from your weekly, containing the
Tribune's reply to my letter on the
subject of National Finances.

My high respect for the editor,
the paper and its readers, prompts
me to a rejoinder, which may con-
tain a little more clearly the exact
statement of the question at issue
between us.

My most earnest desire is that
the government shall fully, honestly
and exactly meet everyone of its
obligations, according to the exact
and equitable condition of every
contract it has made with its credi-
tors. I would advocate nothing
short of this, and justice and good
faith require nothing more.

I asserted that the 5-20 bonds
were payable as to their principal
in currency, and not in gold. This
the Tribune denies, and insists that
they are payable in gold.

The whole question is, what was
the contract between the govern-
ment and its creditors?

The first \$50,000,000 loan of Aug.
1863, was issued at \$730 interest—
principal and interest payable in
gold—was so taken, and so paid.
When the 5-20 loan bill was passed
it established the interest at six per
cent, payable in gold, but said noth-
ing as to the currency in which the
principal was to be paid.

When the 5-20 loan was before
Congress, Judge Spaulding, of Ohio,
asked Mr. Stevens, Chairman of the
Committee on Appropriations, who
reported it, if the principal of these
bonds was payable in gold as well
as the interest; to which Mr. Stevens
replied that the principal was not
payable in gold.

At the same session, when the
first 5-20 loan bill was passed, the
legal tender act was also passed,
providing for the issue of what are
now known as "greenbacks." It
was therein provided and so printed
on the back of every note that it is
legal tender for every debt, public
and private, except duties on im-
ports and the interest on the public
debt. If it was not to be received
for principal of the public debt, why
except the interest?

B sides, the act made it receiv-
able by the United States for all its
loans, and specially convertible into
5-20 bonds.

Again, in the following Congress,
while a portion of the 5-20 loan was
yet untaken, another 10-40 loan was
authorized, at 5 per cent. interest;
both principal and interest of which,
by the terms of the act, were made
payable in gold.

Now, if it was the contract of the
Government that the 6 per cent.
5-20 bonds were interest and prin-
cipal, payable in gold, although
directly the contrary was stated on
their face, why was it that the Gov-
ernment offered a 10-40 loan at 5
per cent. interest and principal
both payable in gold?

In other words, how could the
government expect the 5 per cent.
gold-payable and gold-bearing loan
to be taken up, when it had the 6
per cent. gold-payable and gold-
bearing loan still before the coun-
try?

You say that the Tribune was
largely, zealously instrumental; at
the request of government, through
its agents, in persuading the people
to let the government have their
money for the bonds. We assured
them, day after day, that every one
would be paid in full in coin, prin-
cipal and interest.

Now, the 10-40 loan was put up-
on the market by Jay Cooke, as the
agent of the Treasury, and if you
will consult the files of the Tribune
containing the advertisement of
that loan, you will find that Jay
Cooke advertised the 10-40 loan as
the only loan of the Government the
principal and interest of which was
payable in gold.

I have not seen that advertise-
ment in the Tribune, but it was so
advertised; and I assume Jay Cooke
took advantage of so valuable a
medium of advertising as your pa-
per, to make known that important
fact of the desirability of the 10-40
loan, as he certainly did so adver-
tise in other papers.

You further say: "Gen. Butler
uttered no word of dissent then,"
i. e., when the loan was upon the
market. True, because there was
no occasion. And still another, and
perhaps equally available answer—
Gen. Butler at that time had other
public interests in another branch
of the service to contemplate and
try to serve.

Again: You do not deny that this
5-20 loan, in whatever it is payable,
is now due at the option of the
United States. That is, the five
years have passed at the end of

which, by their terms, the United
States reserved the right to pay
them; and the Government has the
right to pay them to day in what-
ever current the contract calls for
—whether gold or paper.

If these bonds are payable in
gold, why are they selling at from
108 to 112 in currency when gold is
worth 143 to 145?

If the United States should now
choose to exercise its right to pay
them, (which would seem to be
wise, as they are intaxable, so
that their interest is, in fact, from
one to three per cent. higher than
six per cent. to the holder,) in that
case why should the Government
be called upon to pay them in gold
or its equivalent in currency, say
143, when anybody else can buy
them at 112?

Why should the tax-payers be
called upon to pay the holder from
30 to 40 per cent. more in order to
redeem these bonds than, as they
now have the right to do, the capi-
talist is now willing to sell them
for to anybody else?

Assuming that a man can doubt,
in view of the legislation of Con-
gress, and the words of the con-
tract, that these bonds are payable
in currency, my next proposition is
that the United States shall issue a
new loan upon such terms as sound
finance shall show to be most ad-
vantageous, and with the proceeds
to pay its 5-20 creditors, and thus
reduce the rate of interest, while at
the same time it keeps exact faith
in its contracts.

I am unable to see that this is a
"dodge" or "repudiation," which is a
longer synonym for "cassidy," or
anything "irreconcilable with com-
mon honesty." These be hard
words, my masters. As I do not
think they add anything to the
strength of the Tribune's argument
upon a legal question relating to
finance, I certainly can neither reply
to nor return them.

I only propose to reply to the
specific argument of the Tribune,
and, therefore, refrain from discus-
sing any of the collateral branches
of the subject.

Very truly yours,
B. F. BUTLER.

What a Bondholder Says About Paying
the National Debt in Greenbacks.

The following letter, which we
take from the Ohio Statesman, will
be found worth a careful perusal:

SARASVILLE, NORLE Co., Ohio,
September 17, 1867.

Sir—In reviewing the speeches
of those patriots and statesmen of
Ohio, Thurman and Pendleton, on
the political issues of the day, I,
although a bondholder, indorse their
views in regard to the finances of
the country to the letter; and I go
further, and say that every financial
act of Congress for the last six
years has been done with an eye
single to the benefit of the capital-
ists of the country. It was all
hatched and matured under their
supervision.

Now for the proof: The first
paper issued by the Government,
during the war, was called "De-
mand Notes." They were receiv-
able by the Government for duties
on imports, hence they were at par
with gold. They were circulated
all over the country to the amount
of about three hundred millions.

The next issue was of "legal
tenders." Now you could pay your
debts with the legal tenders, but
you could not with the demand
notes, if objected to, hence the legal
tenders were sought after instead
of the demand notes; the result was,
that before the commonality of the
people were aware of the real value
of the demand notes, they were all
hoarded up by the capitalists, their
net profits on this issue being about
one hundred millions.

I had seven thousand dollars in
gold at the commencement of the
war; I sold the same in the first
year of the war at 40 per cent. pre-
mium, which brought me nine thou-
sand and eight hundred dollars in legal
tenders, exchanged them even for
demand notes, kept them for eight-
een months, and then sold them for
twenty thousand dollars, legal
tender, and bought 7-30 notes at
93 per 100, converted them into
5-20s even; here I have twenty
thousand dollars in 5-20s, and two
hundred dollars in greenbacks to
spare. I am now, and have been
drawing from the Government
twelve hundred dollars in gold per
annum on seven thousand dollars,
at 13 per cent. interest, and the
principal advanced from \$7,000 to
\$20,000 and two hundred dollar,
to pay the preacher, if I thought he
was deserving of it. Verily, is not
S. P. Chase a great financier? I
as before stated, indorse the Dem-

ocratic idea of paying off those bonds
at any time after five years, in legal
tenders—the same currency we
bought them with, though they are
worth now but 71 to the \$100.—
When I brought my 5-20s of the
agent, I was informed that the in-
terest would be paid in gold, and
the principal in currency. How
long the laboring masses of the
country will endure this, time will
determine. More anon.

Yours, respectfully,
WM. J. YOUNG.

The Northern Press on the recent Elec-
tion.

WASHINGTON, October 10. — The
Times' special is good authority for
the statement that the President
has announced that, in view of the
recent elections, he will make some
changes in his Cabinet.

The Herald's special has all man-
ner of rumors of Cabinet changes.
It is probable some changes will be
made before the session of Congress,
but none are yet determined upon.

The World's special says the
friends of the Administration are
confident of important changes in
the Cabinet, to be followed by the
wholesale decapitation of minor
officials. The President will take
a stand which will astonish the
country. Thomas Ewing and Eras-
mus Corning are mentioned for the
Treasury. Seward will probably
send in his resignation from Auburn,
and Reverdy Johnson can be his
successor.

The Tribune's special says the
President will be sworn Thursday
night, when he will define his future
policy. It is generally believed
that changes will be made in the
Cabinet. It is stated that ex-Gov.
Seymour will succeed Seward, P. P.
Blair, McClelland and Ewing are
named for the War Office. Black
and Cowan are mentioned as suc-
cessors to McCulloch. Gen. Howard
is to be sent to the Plains, and
Judge Holt got rid of.

The Herald editorially says the
recent elections do not denote De-
mocratic victories, but that the Re-
publican element of the country has
stepped aside to rebuke its leaders.

The World says the elections are
a unanimous and indignant veto
upon the policy of the party in power.

The Times says the elections indi-
cate no universal confidence in the
Democratic party, but simply a re-
action against the extreme acts and
measures of the Republican party,
and convey an admonition which
ought to be salutary to its leaders.

The Tribune says the vital prin-
ciple of genuine Democracy will march
on through seeming defeat to inevi-
table and conclusive triumph;
through whatever trials of its con-
sistency, of its consistency, the great
party will move right on to the
arduous but inevitable achievement
of equal rights for all.

The Journal of Commerce says the
Republican leaders vainly thought
they could lead the whole nation to
the consummation of their wildest
unconstitutional projects, but the
more thoughtful of the masses have
refused to follow. If the elections
do nothing more than divide parties
more equally, and thus check party
arrogance, the effort will not have
been lost.

The Sun says the mass of the
Northern people desire a reconstruc-
tion policy giving security against
future rebellion and are opposed to
the spiteful schemes of the Repub-
lican extremists. Through the elec-
tions they have spoken, and if the
Republican party would save itself
further reverses it must cast over-
board the vagaries of certain lead-
ers.

A correspondent of the Episcopa-
lian says: "We know that Bishop
Mellvaine will not consecrate a
church in his diocese in which a
communion table, and that only, is
not the permanent furniture of the
church, and that he is right; and the
only consistent bishop of the Protest-
ant Episcopal Church of whom we
have heard."

The Christian Witness, Protestant
Episcopal, says: "Ninety years ago
we had one clergyman to every ten
thousand of the people; now we
have only one to every fifteen thou-
sand, and this discrepancy is in-
creasing. The past two years the
additions have not filled the places
made vacant by death and disa-
bility. In some dioceses there is
not a single candidate for orders
today. The East has not a single
clergyman to spare for the West; there
is not a diocese where parishes
are not a number of years out of
the hands of the clergy."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.
The District Meeting of Tuscaloosa District—Mobile Conference, Assembled at Flat Woods Church, Havana Circuit, on Thursday, Sept. 25th, 1867.

Bishop Wightman presided with his accustomed dignity and Christian courtesy. Prof. J. C. Wills, of the Southern University, preached the introductory sermon. All parts of the District were represented, there being in attendance, the Presiding Elder, nine preachers belonging to the Annual Conference, four local preachers, two Sunday School Superintendents, and fourteen stewards. The neighboring brethren and friends had not only made ample provision for the accommodation of visitors, but dispensed their hospitality in so kind and Christian a manner as to call for a hearty vote of thanks at the close of the meeting.

The sessions began at nine o'clock, at eleven preaching, after which an intermission of about an hour for refreshments, abundantly provided for the occasion, and then the transaction of business until 5 o'clock. The committees met at night at different houses in the neighborhood. The business sessions closed on Saturday afternoon. On Sunday, Love-Fest, preaching by the Bishop and Dr. Wadsworth, with the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, furnished a season of great spiritual enjoyment to the people of God, and their hearts were gladdened by the addition of six adults to the church.

One of the most important items of business transacted during the meeting was the hearty endorsement of the Southern University Relief Association, inaugurated at the Summerfield District meeting, some two weeks previous. This Association proposes to furnish temporary relief to the University, now suffering in common with the whole South, under great pecuniary embarrassment. Subscribers bind themselves to pay annually on the first January, for the term of two years, the sum of twenty dollars for the support of the Southern University, which sum the Treasurer of the Association shall pay over to the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the University, to be distributed as may seem advisable to them for the support of the Faculty of the Institution. In case the annual income from the same should exceed the amount necessary to make up any deficiency in the salary of the Professors, the surplus shall constitute a part of the permanent endowment of the University.

The scheme was cordially approved, giving rise to an interesting discussion, after which twenty-five subscribers were obtained. This earnestly hoped that the friends of the Institution will send in their names as subscribers, either to Bishop Wightman, President, or to Prof. N. T. Lupton, Treasurer of the Association, Greensboro, Ala.

Only one or two of those present had ever before participated in a District Meeting. All left this one, satisfied that these meetings have introduced a new era into Methodism, that new life and power will thereby be infused into the church and the work of spreading scriptural holiness throughout the land greatly promoted.

Reports were presented by the various Committees, the Chairmen of which had wisely been designated sometime previous by Bro. Cotton, the Presiding Elder, and the discussions thereon were deeply interesting.

(Resolutions were also passed upon "CHURCH EXTENSION," "ON THE RELATIONS OF THE COLORED PEOPLE," "ON CHURCH LITERATURE," and "ON TEMPERANCE," differing in nothing from the Resolutions common to all District Meetings upon the subjects.)

—EDITOR.

ON EDUCATION.

The main feature of this Report was the presentation of the plan for a Southern Relief Association, which as stated above, was heartily approved by the meeting. The whole plan can be found in the former part of this communication. Bishop Wightman elected President, Prof. O. F. Carr, Secy; and

Prof. N. T. Lupton, Treasurer of the Association, who are prepared to receive subscribers.

ON THE RELATIONS AND OFFICE OF LOCAL PREACHERS.

Resolved, That we fully appreciate the importance of the local ministry, as well calculated to co-operate with, and supplement the itinerant system; and think that something should be done to render it more extensively useful.

Resolved, That the standard for admission into the local ministry should be raised, the examination of candidates conducted with greater care, and that our Quarterly Conferences should be induced to act in this matter with circumspection and prayerful deliberation.

Resolved, That local preachers should be required to pursue the same course of study as itinerant ministers, and should be placed on the same footing, in respect to ordination.

Resolved, That they should be required to labor, both as preachers and pastors, their fields of labor being assigned to them by the Presiding Elder of the District, to which they belong, and that when they become idle and indifferent as ministers of the gospel, their credentials should be taken from them.

Resolved, That no itinerant minister should be allowed to locate on account of anything which renders him unacceptable to the people as a preacher of the gospel, but in such case, the authority to preach should be withdrawn; and that it is a slur upon the local ministry to allow such preachers to enter their ranks.

Resolved, That whatever may be the defects or the excellences of the system of local preachers, its usefulness will depend mainly upon the piety and zeal of the members belonging to it, and that we earnestly call upon our local brethren to give themselves up more heartily to God, and the work of the ministry.

ON FINANCE.

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of each and every Christian, in whatever sphere he may be placed, to contribute cheerfully to the support of the church, according as God has prospered him.

Resolved, That in the language of our Discipline, "As it is the ordinance of God that they which preach the gospel should live of the gospel," stewards should feel themselves solemnly bound to afford a competent support to those who are appointed to labor among them."

Resolved, That to facilitate the speedy and systematic collection of voluntary contributions to the church, the following plan is adopted:

1st. Let the stewards at the beginning of each pastoral year make as near an estimate as possible, of the whole amount necessary for the support of the circuit or station, and if a circuit, apportion the amount to be raised by each charge.

2d: Let the stewards assess each individual member, the amount which in their judgment, he or she should pay, and lay the estimates and assessments before the church, at a meeting of the members, called as soon as practicable. Should any member refuse to pay any or all of the amount which he or she has been assessed, let it be at once apportioned among the other members, so that certain provision be made at the beginning of each year, for the expenses of the church.

3d. Let each member distinctly understand that payment will be expected quarterly in advance.

4th. Near the close of each year, let the steward make a detailed statement of their financial operations, to a meeting of the church, and should there be a deficit, let immediate provisions be made for raising the required amount.

Resolved, That the stewards are greatly aided in their financial operations by the faithful discharge of pastoral duty on the part of preachers.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

A resolution was passed requesting the preachers in charge, to read the report and resolutions of the Committee on Finance, to their several charges, and also a resolution

directing the publication in our church papers, of the Report on the Relations and Office of Local Preachers. These reports are enclosed, which it is hoped you will publish.

The Presiding Elder of this District, Rev. J. L. Cotton, having received and distributed for the relief of the destitute, through Dr. T. O. Summers and Bishop McTyeire, \$300, which is understood to have been contributed by our brethren of California, therefore

Resolved, That this District Meeting make grateful acknowledgments to our brethren of California, for the timely relief thus furnished, and feel our Christian fellowship deepened by this benefit bestowed and received.

Resolved, That the above resolution be forwarded to the CALIFORNIA ADVOCATE for publication.

The Bishop, and Rev. T. C. Weir, were appointed a Committee, to collect facts in reference to the life and death of our late beloved Bro. C. C. Callaway.

Alfred Battle, Esq., Capt. R. B. Allen, Hon. Joseph W. Taylor, and Prof. N. T. Lupton, were elected delegates, to the Annual Conference.

N. T. Lupton, Secy.

Marianna District Meeting—Montgomery Conference.

This meeting was held in Marianna, Fla., Sept. 6th. In the absence of a Bishop, and in consequence of the feeble health of L. C. R. Wiggins, P. E., Rev. S. F. Pilley was requested to preside. The entire District was represented, except Milton; though the attendance was small, only 35 was present. The usual committees were appointed, and information relative to the various interests of the church, elicited. The reports of committees were brief, comprehensive and appropriate. The committee on spiritual condition of the church, found much for which to be grateful. Some genuine and deep seated revivals have been witnessed, and many souls have been converted to God. From most of the works, however, there were discouraging features reported. Great inactivity and moral apathy prevail. A zeal for other things has consumed that for the house of God. There is a great want of harmonious co-working, by that which every joint supplieth according to the effectual working in the measure of every part. Proper indoctrination and the enforcement of our general rules are deemed of vital importance, just now. Forty-six Sunday Schools were reported in successful operation. This interest was specially inquired into, and much found to be done for its promotion. It is sincerely regretted that we have been unable to meet the crying demand for books, and appliances to establish schools in every part of the District. The successful planting of the Christian church, in many portions of the territory is emphatically dependent upon the intellectual and religious culture of the children, through the instrumentality of Sunday Schools. The meeting approved the organization of a Sunday School association in this District, the object of which, is to supervise, and in every way practicable, promote the interests of the Sunday School cause. The question of missions and missionary territory, was prominently before the body. Never before has there been a more urgent demand for the gospel in this country than now. Quite a large area of territory is wholly unoccupied, and invites the sower with promise of an abundant harvest. Several new missions were recommended, old ones remodeled, and boundaries prescribed. No field for missionary enterprise has a greater claim upon the missionary funds of the Montgomery Conference, than this. The report on church extension or contraction (?) looked to the formation of such pastoral charges as would secure Saturday and Sabbath preaching to all the congregations, and the proper discharge of the functions of a pastor. After much discussion, the report was tabled on accounts of its radical proclivities. The financial

status of the District is truly embarrassing. Several of the ministers have experienced the necessity of giving their attention to "serving tables." The assessment plan was adopted for future use, and special measures recommended to relieve the "present distress." A local preachers' association was authorized, and a committee appointed to report the *modus operandi*. Rev. J. Wood, P. C. Peacock, O. P. Faunt, and James McKinney, were elected delegates to the Annual Conference, and J. T. Russ, J. Carmichael, J. H. Porscher, and Amos Hays, alternates. The next meeting of the District, will be at Newton, Ala. It was specially insisted that we be favored with an episcopal presidency at that meeting. The usual gratulatory resolutions, and others, for presentation at the Annual Conference, were passed. It was resolved, That our Advocates are our most efficient helpers in the defence of our polity, and in spreading scripture doctrine and holiness in the lands, and that we earnestly seek the circulation of the New Orleans and Nashville Advocates, and of the Sunday School Visitor, requesting the Editors to inquire into the causes of their irregular arrivals.

T. W. HENTZ, } Com.
S. A. PILLEY, }

Sept. 26, '67.
P. S. If censured by any member of the meeting, for not furnishing a more extended synopsis, we appeal to you, Mr. Editor, for our defense.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

THE GLORIOUS WORK.

MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE—TALLASSEE CIRCUIT.

Dear Brother: The good Lord has most gloriously revived the noble work of saving souls once more upon the Tallassee Circuit. Since the 17th day of August, we have had one hundred and sixteen conversions, and of that number ninety-two have connected themselves with the army of Methodists who are fighting for Christ and his cause, in this portion of the field of conquest. The most of our young soldiers have entered fully into battle, and we are looking forward to the time, when some of them, at least, will become very efficient warriors for the "King of kings, and Lord of lords." Our fourth Quarterly Meeting was held at Chincy Grove, 14th and 15th of September, and was attended with one of the most glorious revivals that I have witnessed in several years. Bro. C. D. Oliver, from Wetumpka, preached the introductory sermon, on Saturday, 11 o'clock, which sermon was highly appreciated, and was blest to the accomplishment of good. Bro. D. M. Hudson, our much loved Presiding Elder, preached Saturday night, with power to the awakening of sinners, and to the comfort of the Church. And, again on Sunday at eleven o'clock, (after a very interesting Love-Fest,) he preached a sermon that did great good for the cause of Christ in that vicinity. And with zeal and success, labored he with us until Tuesday, when he had to leave us for other work. Our meeting continued with much interest until the forenoon of the 21st, at which time I had the pleasure of taking into the church, in full connection twenty-five, and three candidates for membership. One man fifty six years old was converted. Another sixty-eight was a penitent. The church at Chincy Grove was not only strengthened in number, but in faith also. Enough to say in conclusion, my dear brother, "The Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad."

Your Bro. in Christ,
ROBERT A. TIMMONS.
Tallassee, Ala., Oct. 5, 1867.

Montgomery Conf.—Ashville Circuit.
Mr. Editor:—My friend—Rev. Jesse Collins, of the Baptist Church, and myself, commenced a series of meetings in Ashville, 12th August, and continued 11 days. There were 15 or 20 conversions, and several reclamations. The Lord greatly revived his people. An old man of 70 summers was converted. Why is it, that so many persons in the eve of life, have been led to Christ this year! I have heard of several very aged men and women accepting salvation in this circuit. It must be, that the Spirit operates upon the consciences and hearts of the people, with unusual power, and the word is preached more faithfully. I also held several days services for the colored congregation; resulting in eight conversions, and five accessions to the M. E. Church, South. There were seven members in the beginning of the year, now there are more than twenty.

Our cold climate Methodists here, have made repeated efforts to get them to unite with the M. E. Church, offering great inducements—money, church-houses, school-houses, lands, and free gospel. The members say, that they prefer remaining in our Church, and they will have to offer greater inducements, before they leave us. They are going to build a house of worship soon.

I held a meeting at Gainesville, commencing 14th September, ending 21st; resulting in 12 conversions, and 5 accessions. We preached in Bro. Gaines, house, for 2 days, when we concluded to hold services in a pleasant grove near by—a place was cleared off, seats were arranged, and five stands erected. (Army style.) We received many precious showers of divine grace, from the Lord's presence. We had certainly, some of the ancient fire, which spread over Satan's territory, in those mountains and valleys, with great rapidity, until he was burned out of house and home. The grand old forest resounded with groans of penitents, and shouts of heaven born souls. Men were interested, who were never seen before, at the house of God. Frequently, we could not preach, because of the cries of penitents for mercy, near the congregation.

We closed with 20 members at the altar.

On the next day (21st,) we rode 10 miles to McCauley's, where there was a previous appointment for several days meeting. I soon learned that the kind people of the neighborhood, had erected a more suitable house to worship in, than the one used for that purpose previously. The interest manifested was deep from first to last; attendance was large, attention good.

Twenty-three were happily converted; fifteen were added to the Church, and the people of God greatly blessed. Rev. Mr. Oldham, of the Presbyterian Church, preached frequently to the pleasure and edification of those present; also Rev. Enoch Ellis and A. W. Stevenson, local brethren of the circuit, labored faithfully and efficiently. In the beginning of the year, that society was about 15 in number, now it numbers 35, with a fair prospect of an increase. Our last Quarterly Meeting was held at Oak Grove, 5th Sunday and Saturday. Our beloved P. E., Rev. Theophilus Moody, a veteran of the cross, was unable in consequence of sickness, to labor in the pulpit, to the regret of all present. He has been a faithful servant of God, for about 40 years, laboring from year to year. He is a good practical, Holy Ghost preacher. He is the right man in the right place.

Many of those persons who left our communion, and joined missionaries of the M. E. Church North, are speaking of returning to their proper places, in the M. E. Church South. If they return home, we will give them the right hand of fellowship. We are of the opinion that this disturbance in our midst, among our societies has done good, and to-day, we verily believe, that Methodism is stronger than it has been for several years, in every respect. May God prosper His cause.

Yours in Christ,
R. E. CARR.
Ashville, Sept. 30th, 1867.

JACKSON CIRCUIT, MOBILE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Editor:—Permit me to say to the brethren, through your columns; that the Lord has recently favored us with two revivals on this circuit. Assisted by Bro. Wimbish, (a local preacher) we held a meeting at Grove Hill, commencing Saturday, before the fourth Sunday in September, and ending

the following Thursday night.

The weather was unfavorable most of the time, yet the congregation were large, and especially at night the house was crowded to overflowing. The altar was filled with mourners almost from the beginning, and many we trust were converted, we had no shouting, tears of joy as well as grief, were seen stealing down the cheeks many; and a deep religious fervor pervaded the congregation during every service. On Sabbath afternoon, ten colored persons presented themselves as candidates for church membership, and the last night of the meeting, we received into church, according to our tally, twelve white persons, six of whom were baptized. The interest of meeting continued to the end, very last appeal we made for tents, twenty or twenty-five to the altar, and with this number lingering there, we, for the week, ministerial assistance, were compelled to close the meeting.

The decline for sometime, but odium began to hold up her head there again, and we hope and that there is a bright day ahead.

We also had a revival at Zion, a little church in the country a few days ago. The members were greatly revived and blessed. Backsliders reclaimed, and five added with the church.

October 10th, 1867.

NEWS FROM OTHER CHURCHES.

On Sunday, Sept. 8th, says *Christian Advocate*, the Rev. J. Bangs, now seventy seven years of age and filling his fifty third annual year, preached three sermons, at the Tallassee Circuit, Tallassee, Georgia, on the subject of the Lord's Supper to a large congregation.

On one Quarterly Conference, rode nine miles between Tallassee and on Monday morning was at the Preacher's Meeting, where he was pleasantly assured as to the close, as vigorous in body and happy in spirit as any of the young preachers present. While on way, on Saturday morning, New Haven to his appointment his District, he was robbed of watch and purse while sleeping his berth in the steamer; but thief was unable to take with him the vest and cheerfulness to our friend in performing Sabbath service above Indian River. Bangs is enjoying an old age.

A HEBREW GOVERNMENT.—A government was established in 1864 by the Israelites residing in the United States for the purpose of guarding the race in America. The organization has been in operation ever since its establishment, but so exclusively have been confined to the Jews and circles of those immediately interested, that the public at large has known very little of its existence. The business of this government has now grown so important that the Executive is about to issue loans and issue bonds in the name of Israelitish government, bearing seven per cent interest. This organization is intended to operate with similar associations in other parts of the world, the object being a furtherance of favorite and traditional Jewish tenets, that the whole race of Israelites be ultimately gathered together to the land of their forefathers.

They believe, the temple of Jerusalem will be rebuilt, preparatory to the coming of the Messiah, to vindicate the truth of the religious beliefs which the Jews have adhered to for so many centuries. The whole number of Jews scattered abroad throughout the world is estimated at six millions.—*New York Sun*.

The irrepressible Tyng is in hot water, and this in Bishop Potter's Diocese. He evidently thought the gospel ought to be preached to the horseradish of Saratoga. Carons cannot be a true preacher silent. We can see what can save the High-Churchmen from ignominy if they do not prosecute the rebel.—*Church Union*.

On Sunday at the First Presbyterian Church, Detroit, Rev. George Duffield, the pastor, preached in the morning service; his son, George Duffield, of Galesburg, in the afternoon; and his grand-son, Rev. Samuel W. Duffield, of Philadelphia, in the evening. The father of the venerable Doctor was gathered at Detroit to celebrate golden wedding.

EVENING BRINGS US HOME.

On the hills the wind is sharp and cold,
The young grasses wither on the fold;
O Lord, have wandered from Thy fold;
But evening brings us home.

The mists we stumble, and the rocks
The brown lichen whitens, and the fox
The stragglers from the scattered flocks;
But evening brings us home.

Sharp thorns prick us, and our tender feet
Are cut and bleeding, and the lamps repeat
The painful complaints—O rest is sweet
When evening brings us home.

Have been wounded by the hunter's darts,
The arrows are very heavy, and our hearts
Are sore for thy coming—when the light departs
And evening brings us home.

Through the gloom no
To guide us. We have wandered far;
Thy lamp we know not where we are—
At evening, brings us home.

At evening, bring us home.

THE CONTENTS OF MEMORY.

From the "contents" of memory
To its "imperishableness,"
The illustrations are most interest-
ing, but to me they possess this
special charm, that they are, with
one or two exceptions, the passages
referred to in the preface—
quotations, by which the es-
timated professor commended to
students the view, that memo-
ry might be the judgement-book.
The italicized sentence of first
impression the germ of that view
will be found:—

"A young woman of four or five
and twenty, who could neither
read nor write, was seized with a
fever, during which, accord-
ing to the asseverations of all
the priests and monks of the neigh-
borhood, she became possessed,
and, as it appeared, by a very
terrible devil. She continued in-
cessantly talking Latin, Greek,
and Hebrew, in very pompous
tones, and with most distinct
pronunciation. . . . The case had at-
tracted the particular attention of
a young physician, and by his
element many eminent physiolo-
gists and psychologists visited the
spot. Sheets full of her
sayings were taken down from her
mouth, and were found to
consist of sentences, coherent and
intelligible each for itself, but
with little or no connection with
each other. Of the Hebrew, a
small portion only could be traced
to the Bible; the remainder
appeared to be in the Rabbinical dia-
lect. All trick or conspiracy was
of the question. Not only had
the young woman ever been a
simple, simple creature, but she
was evidently laboring under a
fever. In the town in
which she had been resident for
many years as a servant in differ-
ent families, no solution presented
itself. The young physician, how-
ever, determined to trace her past
step by step; for the patient
herself was incapable of returning
rational answer. He at length
succeeded in discovering, . . . that
the patient—an orphan at the
time—had been charitably taken
up by an old Protestant pastor at
some years of age, and had re-
mained with him some years, even
till the old man's death. . . . An-
xious inquiries were then, of course,
made concerning the pastor's hab-
its; and the solution of the phe-
nomenon was soon obtained, for it
appeared that it had been the old
man's custom for years to walk up
and down the passage of his house,
into which the kitchen door
opened, and to repeat to himself
a loud voice out of his favor-
ite books. . . . He was a very
learned man, and a great Hebra-
ist. Among his books (discovered
in a niece's possession) were found
a collection of Rabbinical writ-
ings, together with several of the
Greek and Latin fathers; and the
physician succeeded in identifying
so many passages with those tak-
en down at the young woman's
bedside, that no doubt could re-
main in any rational mind con-
cerning the true origin of the im-
pression made on her nervous

system. This authenticated case fur-
nishes both proof and instance,
that relics of sensation may ex-
ist, for an indefinite time in a la-
tent state, in the very same order
in which they were originally im-
pressed; and as we cannot rati-
onally suppose the feverish state of
the brain to act in any other way
than as a stimulus, this fact (and
it would not be difficult to adduce
several of the same kind) contrib-
utes to make it even probable,
that all thoughts are in themselves
imperishable; and that if the in-

telligent faculty should be re-
solved more comprehensive, it
would require only a different and
appropriated organization—the
body celestial instead of the body
terrestrial—to bring before every
human soul the collective expe-
rience of its whole past existence.
And this—this—perchance is the
dread hook of judgment, in the
mysterious hieroglyphics of which
every idle word is recorded. Yea,
in the very nature of a living spir-
it, it may be more possible, that
heaven and earth should pass
away, than that a single act, a sin-
gle thought, should be loosened
or lost from that living chain of
causes, with all the links of which
conscious or unconscious, the free
will, our only absolute self, is co-
extensive and co-present."—COL-
LIER: "Biographical Literature,"
vol. i. First Part, chap. vi.

After the death of Professor John
Wilson, Mr. Warren published an
account of an interview he once
had with the Professor, when Mr.
De Quincy was present, and the
conversation happened to turn on
"forgetting."

"Is such a thing as forgetting
possible to the human mind?"
asked Mr. De Quincy. "Does the
mind ever actually lose anything
for ever? Is not every impres-
sion it has once received reproduc-
ible? How often a thing is sud-
denly recollected that had hap-
pened many, many years before,
but never been thought of since
till that moment! Possibly a sud-
denly-developed power of recol-
lecting every act of a man's life,
may constitute the great book to
be opened before him on the judg-
ment day." I ventured to say,
that I knew an instance of a gen-
tleman who, in hastily jumping on
board the *Excellent*, . . . missed it,
and fell into the water of Ports-
mouth harbor, sinking to a great
depth. He afterwards said, that
all he remembered, after plunging
into the water, was a sense of
freedom from pain, and a sudden
recollection of all his past life, es-
pecially of guilty actions that he
had long forgotten. Professor
Wilson said, that if this were so,
it was indeed very startling; and
I think Mr. De Quincy said, that
he had also heard of one, if not
two or three such cases.—"Personal
Recollections of Christopher
North," *Blackwood's Magazine*,
December 1851.

This extract from *Blackwood's*
Magazine may serve as an ap-
propriate introduction to a passage
from Mr. De Quincy's own writ-
ings—a passage which cannot
fail to suggest what the subject
which those quotations are intend-
ed to illustrate might have be-
come in the hands of a master. It
is from his well-known description
of the *Palimpsest of the Brain*:

"The fleeting accidents of man's
life, and its external shows, may
indeed be irrelative and incongru-
ous; but the organizing principles
which fuse into harmony, and
gather about fixed predetermined
centres, whatever heterogeneous
elements life may have accumu-
lated from without, will not permit
the grandeur of human unity
greatly to be violated, or its ulti-
mate repose to be troubled in the
retrospect from dying moments, or
from other great convulsions.
Such a convulsion is the struggle
of gradual suffocation, as in drown-
ing; and in the original Optima-
Confessions, I mentioned a case of
that nature communicated to me
by a lady from her own childish
experience. The lady is still liv-
ing; and at the time of relating
this incident, when already very
old, she had become religious to
skepticism. According to my pres-
ent belief, she had completed her
ninth year, when, playing by the
side of a solitary brook, she fell
into one of its deepest pools.
Eventually, but after what lapse
of time nobody ever knew, she
was saved from death by a farmer,
who riding in some distant lane,
had seen her rise to the surface;
but not until she had descended
within the abyss of death, and
looked into its secrets, as far, per-
haps, as ever human eye can have
looked that can have permission
to return. At a certain stage of
this descent a blow seemed to
strike her—phosphoric radiance
sprang forth from her eyeballs;
and immediately a mighty theatre
expanded within her brain. In a
moment, in the twinkling of an
eye, every act, every design of her
past life, lived again—arraying
themselves, not as a succession,
but as parts of a co-existence.
Such a light fell upon the whole
path of her life backwards into
the shades of infancy, as the light,
perhaps, which rapt the destined
apostle on his road to Damascus.
Yet that light blinded for a se-

son; but her's poured celestial vi-
sion upon the brain, so that her
consciousness became omnipresent
at one moment to every feature in
the infinite review. This anec-
dote was treated sceptically at the
time by some critics. But, be-
sides that it has since been con-
firmed by other experience essen-
tially the same, reported by other
parties in the same circumstances,
who had never heard of each other,
the true point for astonishment is
not the *stuntness* of arrange-
ment under which the past events
of life—though in fact successive
—had formed their dread line of
revelation. This was but a second-
ary phenomenon; the deeper lay
in the resurrection itself, and the
possibility of resurrection for what
had so long slept in the dust. A
pall, deep as oblivion, had been
thrown by life over every trace of
these experiences; and yet sud-
denly, at a silent command, at the
signal of a blazing rocket sent up
from the brain, the pall draws up,
and the whole depths of the thea-
tre are exposed. Here was the
greater mystery. Now this mys-
tery is liable to no doubt; for it
is repeated, and ten thousand times
repeated, by opium, for those who
are its martyrs. Yes, reader,
confess, are the mysterious hand-
writings of grief or joy which
have inscribed themselves success-
ively upon the palimpsest of your
brain; and like the animal leaves
of aboriginal forests, or the undis-
solving snows on the Himalaya, or
light falling upon light, the end-
less strata have covered up each
other in forgetfulness. But by
the hour of death, but by fever,
but by the scorplings of opium, all
these can revive in strength. They
are not dead, but sleeping."

The case of drowning in Ports-
mouth harbor, referred to in the
conversation of Professor Wilson's,
is familiar enough to students of
mental philosophy, but I give it
here for the sake of the general
reader. Apart from its value as
an illustration of the imperishable-
ness of thought, it is intrinsically
worth repeating. The writer was
Admiral Beaufort, and the narra-
tive was drawn up (in 1825) at
the request of Dr. Wollaston, to
whom the substance of it had been
communicated orally some time
before. After giving the details
of the falling into the water, and
the preparations for resending him,
the narrator states:—

"With the violent but vain at-
tempts to make myself heard, I
had swallowed much water; I was
soon exhausted by my struggles,
and before any relief reached me
I had sunk below the surface: all
hope had fled—all exertion ceased
—and I felt I was drowning. So
far, these facts were either par-
tially remembered after my re-
covery, or supplied by those who
had latterly witnessed the scene;
for during an interval of such agita-
tion a drowning person is too
much occupied in catching at
every passing straw, or too much
absorbed by alternate hope and
despair, to mark the succession of
events very accurately."

"Not so, however, with the facts
which immediately ensued: my
mind had then undergone the sud-
den revolution which appeared to
you so remarkable, and all the
circumstances of which are now as
vividly fresh in my memory as if
they had occurred but yesterday.
From the moment that all exer-
tion had ceased, which I imagine
was the immediate consequence of
complete suffocation, a calm feel-
ing of the most perfect tranquillity
superseeded the previous tumultu-
ous sensations. It might be called
apathy, certainly not resignation,
for drowning no longer appeared
to be an evil. I no longer
thought of being rescued, nor was
I in any bodily pain. On the con-
trary, my sensations were now of
rather a pleasurable cast, partak-
ing of that dull but contented sort
of feeling which precedes the sleep
produced by fatigue. Though the
senses were thus deadened, not so
the mind: its activity seemed to
be invigorated, in a ratio which
defies all description; for thought
rose after thought with a rapidity
of succession that is not only in-
describable, but probably incon-
ceivable by any one who has not
himself been in a similar situation.
The course of those thoughts I can
even now in a great measure re-
trace: the event which had just
taken place—the awkwardness
that had produced it—the bustle
it must have occasioned (for I had
deserved two persons jump from
the chains)—the effect it would
have on a most affectionate father
—the manner in which he would
disclose it to the rest of the
family—and a thousand other cir-
cumstances minutely associated
with home, were the first series of

reflections that occurred. They
then took a wider range: our last
cruise—a former voyage and ship-
wreck—my school—the progress I
had made there, and the time I
had mispent—and even all my
boyish pursuits and adventures."

"Thus traveling backwards,
every past incident of my life
seemed to glance across my recol-
lection in retrograde succession;
not, however, in mere outline, as
here stated, but the picture filled
up with every minute and collat-
eral feature: in short, the whole
period of my existence seemed to
be placed before me in a kind of
panoramic review, and each act of
it seemed to be accompanied by a
consciousness of right or wrong,
or by some reflection on its cause
or its consequences; indeed, many
trilling events which had been
long forgotten then crowded into
my imagination, and with the
character of recent familiarity."

"May not all this be some of the
almost infinite power of memory
with which we may awaken in an-
other world, and thus be compelled
to contemplate our past lives? Or
might it not in some degree war-
rant the inference that death is
only a change or modification of
our existence, in which there is no
real pause or interruption? But,
however that may be, one circum-
stance was highly remarkable,
that the innumerable ideas which
flashed into my mind were all re-
trospective. Yet I had been reli-
giously brought up: my hopes
and fears of the next world had
lost nothing of their early strength,
and at any other period intense
interest and awful anxiety would
have been excited by the mere
probability that I was floating on
the threshold of eternity; yet, at
that inexplicable moment, when I
had a full conviction that I had
already crossed that threshold, not
a single thought wandered into
the future: I was wrapt entirely
in the past."

"The length of time that was
occupied by this deluge of ideas,
or rather the shortness of time
into which they were condensed,
I cannot now state with precision;
yet certainly two minutes could
not have elapsed from the moment
of suffocation to that of my being
hauled up."—*Letter from Admiral
Beaufort to Dr. Wollaston, in Sir
J. Barrow's Autobiography*, pp.
398—401.

BAPTIST.

MR. SPURGEON'S NEW BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

On Monday, September 9th, the
first stones of three of the houses for
fatherless boys, which are about to
be erected at Stockwell, under the
direction of the Rev. C. H. Spur-
geon, were laid in the presence of a
large assemblage of the members
of his congregation and their
friends. About twelve months ago
a benevolent lady, Mrs. Ann Hill-
yard, whose name was for the first
time made public on Monday, placed
at the disposal of Mr. Spurgeon a
sum of £20,000 to be applied to the
maintenance of orphan boys, "with
a special view to their godly educa-
tion," in the hope that they might
in future years become ministers
and missionaries. In order to carry
out her intentions, trustees have
been appointed, and they have pro-
cured a piece of land at Stockwell,
about two and a half acres in extent,
upon which they propose to erect a
number of houses, each capable of
accommodating from eighteen to
twenty boys, as well as a large
school room, and a dining room, to
be used in common by all the in-
mates. The money given by Mrs.
Hillyard is so invested that it can-
not at present be realized without
loss. The trustees, therefore, pro-
pose to retain this sum as the per-
manent endowment of the Orphan-
age, adding to it from time to time;
and for the erection of the houses
and other necessary buildings they
design to rely upon the contribu-
tions of their friends. The cost of
the three houses, of which the first
stones were laid on Monday, has
already been provided for; one is
the gift of a lady to celebrate her
"silver wedding," another is to be
paid for by a merchant of the
city of London, and the third will
be erected at the charge of the
workmen of Mr. Higgs, the builder.
Soon after the proceedings were
commenced on Monday, and while
Mr. Spurgeon was addressing the
crowd, the roof of a slight shed
upon which some dozen or two of
spectators had taken up their posi-
tion gave way, and its occupants
appeared for a moment in danger
of getting an ugly tumble. As
soon as it appeared that no injury
had been sustained by any one, Mr.
Spurgeon informed his audience
that no one was hurt, adding, "our
friends were told not to get up
there, they did not come down of
their own will, and therefore Provi-
dence has arranged it," an assu-
rance that was received with a
good deal of laughter.

From the American Artisan.

Rolling a Fifteen-inch Plate.

The London Times recently pub-
lished the following interesting ac-
count of the rolling of a 15-inch
plate at the famous works of Sir
John Brown, in Sheffield:—

"The plate was not quite ready at
the time appointed, and during the
short interval of delay the works
were inspected. It is almost im-
possible to describe the aspect of
Cyclopean activity which they pre-
sented. The huge space of lofty
workshops, covering more than 23
acres of ground, were, above, all
dim with smoke; below, all daz-
zling with the blinding glare and
heat of furnaces. Everywhere pon-
derous flywheels, were spinning
round with a loud hum through the
gloom; everywhere steam-hammers
were falling with a shock upon the
solid earth that made the walls
vibrate, and people near them jump
under the tremendous concussion.
No place seemed free from steam or
flame or melted iron. The dark
nooks would suddenly become
bright as furnace-doors were lifted
and emitted their long light-looking
flames of dazzling white vapor, and
disgorge a mass of seething metal
which men, almost clad in light
steel armor, wheeled away and shot
under the steam hammers, the first
stroke of which sent jets of melted
iron rushing in trains of fire-like
meteors in all directions. Some-
times one came on groups of men
who were saturating in water the
rough baads of sacking in which
they were enveloped before going
to wrestle with some white-hot
forging, sometimes on men nearly
naked, with the perspiration pour-
ing from them, who had come to
rest for a moment from the puddling
furnaces, and to take a long drink
of the thick oatmeal and water
which is all they venture on during
their labor, and which long expe-
rience has proved to be the most
sustaining of all drinks under the
tremendous heat to which they
are subjected. On every side the
glare, the smoke, the din, and the
steam are alike deafening and blind-
ing. On every side are masses of
molten iron running down troughs;
or great blocks of it, heated to a
glow that is almost melting, being
welded and knocked away in myr-
iads of sparks and jets of refuse
under the blows of the hammers.
Most uncomfortable of all are the
slabs of armor-plate and blocks
of steel ingots which, half cooled
and of a dull slate color, lie about
everywhere. From those in a
brighter glow the visitor can
guard himself, for he sees them;
but from those which are partly
cooled, but yet hot enough to scorch
the flesh from the bones when close-
ly approached, there is little safe-
guard, as one hurries out of the
way of seething puddle-blooms or
open furnaces, which diffuse such
an intense general heat around that
little extra warning is given by the
treacherous mass of half-cooled
slabs till the danger is almost too
near to be avoided. After seeing
and suffering under seeing such
scenes, the visitors were conducted
to the armor rolling-mill, where the
monster plate was to be drawn.
The process of drawing it is simple,
but peculiar. The plate, when laid
in the furnace, rests upon little
stacks of fire-bricks, so that the
flame and heat plays equally round
it till all is glowing white, and the
successive layers have settled down
into one dense mass. A great deal
of the success depends upon the
time at which the plate is drawn,
and the amount and length of time
to which it is to be heated. All
this is regulated by the chief roller
and chief furnace-man, who are paid
wages which many eminent profes-
sional men might envy—wages
amounting from £1,200 to some-
times £2,000 a year. On Friday,
as the time for "drawing" ap-
proached, these officials opened the
furnace doors, and, approaching
close in them with only the shelter
of a lump of wet rag held loosely
before their arms and faces, peered
into the blinding glare from time
to time with as much care and ap-
parently as much indifference as if
they were looking into the tube of a
telescope. Suddenly, at a signal
from the furnace-man, the bands of
workmen, to the number of about
sixty, arranged themselves on each
side of the furnace, as near to it
as they could bear the heat. Then
the doors were opened to their ful-
lest, and what had been a glare be-
fore and what had been a heat were
quite eclipsed by the intense light
and ferocity with which the long
tongues of flame leapt forth. In
the midst of this great light lay a
mass even whiter than the rest. To
this some half-dozen men drew
near. They were all attired in thin
steel leggings, aprons of steel, and
a thin curtain of steel wirework
dropping over their faces like a
large, long visor. All the rest of
their bodies was muffled in thick
wet sacking. Thus protected they
marched, with the aid of a giant
pair of forceps slung from a
crane above, to work, as it were,
amid the flames for a few seconds,
and to nip the huge plate with the

signal was then giv-
en, and the whole mass of iron, giv-
ing out sparks and shooting out
jets of lambent flame, was by the
main force of chains attached to the
steam rollers drawn forth from the
furnace, on to a long wrought-iron
car. The heat and light which it
then diffused were almost unbear-
able in any part of the huge mill,
but the men seemed to vie with
each other to approach and detach
the colossal pinchers which had
drawn the iron forth. More than a
dozen attempts were made on Fri-
day before this was effected, and
more than a dozen of the best and
most skillful workmen were driven
back, one after another, by the tre-
mendous heat and glare. At last
all was made clear. The forceps,
then red-hot from their grip of the
plate, were drawn away, the chains
chared from the rollers, and, with a
great hurrah, the other workmen
seized the chains attached to the
iron truck, and drew it to the in-
cline by main force, where it was
left by its own weight to run into
the jaws of the rolling-mill. It was
saucy *qui part* among the workmen,
who rushed for shelter in all direc-
tions as the mass was nipped be-
tween the rollers, and wound rapidly
in amid quick reports like those of
dull musketry, as the melted iron
was squeezed by the tremendous
pressure out of the mass, and flew
out in jets of liquid fire on all sides.
In spite of all the care and all the
skill which the best workmen can
use on these occasions, they cannot
always escape the splashes of
melted iron, and the burns inflicted
are numerous and often severe. The
turning of the rollers, crushes the
plate through to the other side,
where it rests for a minute on a
wrought-iron truck similar to that
on which it was brought from the
furnace. The action of the rollers
is then reversed after they have
been by the action of screw levers
brought closer together by about an
inch. These again nip the plate
and drag it back in an opposite di-
rection, and again and again does
the mass go forward and backward,
each time passing between a
smaller space between the rollers,
till, as on Friday, the whole of the
huge thickness was reduced to a
compact mass 15 inches thick, in-
less than a quarter of an hour.
During every stage of the process,
quantities of fine sand are thrown
upon the plate, and this literally
takes fire as it touches the flaming
surface, and covers it as it melts
with a coat of silica, or with a glaze
like that of earthenware. After
every discharge of sand, and these
go on almost incessantly, buckets
of water are thrown upon the plate
and explode in clouds of scalding
steam, and when these are partly
dissipated, men rush forward, and
with wet brooms with handles 20
feet long sweep of whatever little
scraps of oxidation may have taken
place. Thus, every time the plate
passes through the mill the sand is
scattered, the water thrown, and
the surface swept, and at every roll
the chief roller of the establishment
runs forward, and, under the shelter
of wet cloths, measures with a
gauge its thickness from end to end.
On Friday the required dimensions
were obtained, as we have said, by
less than a quarter of an hour's
rolling, and a plate 15 inches thick,
the product of the labor of nearly
200 men and of the consumption of
nearly 250 tons of coal, was shot
out by the rolling-mills and left to
cool. When this had been effected,
two large rollers of iron, each
weighing 15 tons, were placed
upon it by the cranes, and moved
slowly backwards and forwards,
and, eventually, as the plate cooled,
were left upon its ends to keep the
whole perfectly level. Nothing fur-
ther now remained in order to com-
plete it as the finest specimen of
armor-plate manufacture ever at-
tempted but to plane off its rough
ends and edges. The flat surfaces
on either side, which form what is
called the skin of the plate, are
never interfered with, for the action
of the steel rollers leaves them lit-
erally almost as smooth as plate-
glass."

WHY THE SKY IS BLUE.—It is gen-
erally supposed that the blue color
of the sky is due to moisture in the
atmosphere, and the idea seems to
be confirmed by the intensity of the
color during the moist weather of
summer, when compared with the
sky of the more dry weather of win-
ter. It has recently been shown by
Prof. Cooke, of Cambridge, in a
paper read to the American Acad-
emy of Arts and Sciences, that this
view is correct. He has found, by
means of the spectroscopic, a very
delicate instrument of analysis, by
which the moist minute substances,
even when at a distance, can be
detected, that the aqueous vapor of
the atmosphere absorbs most pow-
erfully the yellow and red rays to
be transmitted, and thus accounting
for the color of the sky. The in-
strument also proves that the color
is due to simple absorption of these
rays by the water, and not to re-
flected reflections from the surface
of an infinity of drops; as has been

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To Subscribers.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

TO OUR AGENTS.

In making changes please state the place from which, as well as the place to which the change is made. We are very desirous that our subscription list should be doubled between this and the meeting of our own patronizing Conferences. Planters will have money on hand early this year if at all, so that now is the most favorable time to secure subscribers. As they have no longer any temptation to invest their incomes in either land or negroes, they can easily be persuaded to take a paper. Try it. Every good man should have in his house a paper bringing the weekly statement of the work of God among the Churches. He should read the precious record of the death of holy men and women, whose final triumph strengthens our hopes, and subdues our passions. Every one given to thinking and forecasting, will need much light to keep up with the astounding events which are shaping hourly the fortunes of the Southern people. The Advocate will furnish some contribution towards supplying these wants.

NOTICE.

On the 26th of November, at 5 o'clock P. M., in Carondelet street Church, in this city, will be held a MEETING OF THE DISTRICT STEWARDS, for the purpose of electing four Lay Delegates to the Louisiana Conference—as provided by the District Meeting of this District.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Natchez, Miss., Oct. 7th 1867.

The Presiding Elders of the Mississippi Conference, will do me a favor, by reporting to me the names of the delegates to the next Annual Conference, elected by their District Meetings. A copy of the minutes of the last Conference, would be very serviceable to me, in providing for the accommodation of the preachers, as I neither know their names, or number. I shall regard it as a favor to receive a copy from any one.

W. E. M. LINFIELD.

God has had on earth one Son without sin, but never one without afflictions. The road to heaven is soaking with the blood of fifty millions of martyrs. Rivers of water ran down their eyes. Yet they all, even when on earth, regarded sin as the worst evil in the universe. Oh! avoid the very appearance of evil. God has a right to expect that you will now honor him. Do it, and he will honor you. But if you now sin against him, you shall be lightly esteemed.

THE DUTY OF LIVING.

Few men in their senses are willing to take the responsibilities of deliberate suicide. There are many—more than is ordinarily supposed—who would choose to die, rather than live. The troubles of life go very far towards reconciling people to death. The grave to many is less dark and repulsive than life.

The Christian's apprehension of the subject may be defective. The natural instinct which is strong in brutes as well as in men, leads us to cling to life. The objects of affection and dependence strengthen our hold upon it. The instinctive love of life, and the ties of natural affection, constitute usually the main incentives of living. To leave a dependent family, seems to be the uttermost of death's calamity. Where the natural desire of life is overcome, by the vanities and failures of it, and where life does not appear essential to the maintenance and happiness of kindred, there would seem to be no adequate motive of continued struggle here.

It happens, with these inadequate views, that life is held very cheap. Readiness to die is judged by the state of reconciliation with God, by the absence of any fear of death, and by those longings after immortality, which are intensified by present sufferings. To depart and be with Christ is far better doubtless, but does the work of God, come in as the real and potent reconciling tie to life? We would ask as many thoughtful Christians as may read these lines, whether in their reflections upon their own living and dying, this highest and truest of all motives has entered much into the account? In view of the probability of departure from earth, has not the chief and only concern been about wife and children, and unsettled temporal affairs? These interests lie near to the hearts of all, and they are not only natural, but right. If there not something wrong, however, when these are the only concerns, and when the service of God is left out of our valuation of life? Many insure their lives, for the sake of their families and their creditors; but we have never heard of anyone insuring his life for the support of the gospel, or the extension of Christian missions. Such instances may be, but we are not able to recall them.

The highest value of the Christian's life is in its relations to our Father's business. To live is Christ, and living unto the Lord is the real converse of living unto self. To live for wife and children, merely on chief, is an elongated selfishness. To live simply in obedience to natural instinct, is brutish. The duty of living grows out of a higher conception of life, as the talent to be improved for Christ's honor, and the furtherance of his spiritual Kingdom. The Christian with his readiness for death, and his longings for heaven, is bound to earth by this strongest of all ties. Beyond those other considerations which are common to all, he values his life for what it may be worth to the cause of religion, and the general good that he may do. It may happen that he is called sometimes to take his life in his own hands, and to choose between a present martyrdom and a prolonged life of devoted toil. The point is determined by, which is likely to accomplish most for God?

Life becomes a high religious duty in this aspect of the subject, not only in the sense of working while we live, but as it is a duty to live. The idle servant is guilty of moral suicide, but the reckless servant is not less to be condemned. It is a Christian duty to live and to live long. It is better, neither to wear out nor rust out, but so to husband, and distribute the strength as to secure the greatest longevity, and the longest usefulness.

The Scriptures certainly make long life a boon. To the worldling it appears so, but not less is it desirable to the Christian. The "good old age and full of years" is the exultant crowning of the Old Testament obituaries; and some of the promises hold out long life as the greatest blessing. Godliness is

profitable, "having promise of the life which now is." Parents are to be honored, "that thy life may be long in the land," and a Psalm of promises concludes, "with long life will I satisfy him, and show him my salvation." It is the curse of the wicked that they "shall not live out half their days." If long life were not a thing to be desired, and upon the highest grounds, these Scriptures would be misleading, and contradictory.

To the good man long life is desirable on many accounts, but chiefly for the maturity and perfection of his usefulness in the militant Kingdom of Christ. Time is short, too short to do much in, it may be, but every year is of untold preciousness to the earnest worker in the vineyard. The elder years are also of increasing value, in which the accumulated capital of wisdom, knowledge and piety, is expended upon fresh and larger enterprises. Generally, people look for retirement, just where their capacity for greatest usefulness begins. To expect early retirement from active and devoted labors in religion, and to count upon an early death, are much the same thing. To live long and to labor long is the duty to be set before us. Long life is a blessing to us, that we may attend to the nurture and care of our families, and see our children settled in their chosen pursuits. But it is a blessing for another and better reason, that it affords the completest and fullest scope for the accomplishment of the greatest good.

Nor ought any under estimate of our powers and opportunities to be allowed to break the force of this motive. The most inferior talents, amidst the most unfavorable circumstances, will accomplish a great deal, if they have time to work in. Every life is important to God and to his work; and every life has a mission which is essential to the cause of Christ. You may think it matters little when you die, or how long you live. But if you feel that you have something to do, and a part to contribute to the great evangelical whole, it matters much. It behooves you to live, to live to be old, and lay the completest offering possible upon the altar. Our old Christians are precious to the church; and our aged ministers, full of years and labors, how could we do without them? These gray headed men and women in our congregations and our Church meetings, are now doing their greatest and best work. To the believer there is a blessing in living as well as in dying, and we think that too much stress cannot be laid upon living, as a duty we are called upon to cherish.

There is a great deal of unwholesome cant about the vanity of life, and the blessedness of death. In God's order and providence, death is a blessing at any time to the good; and we are grateful for the light which providence and immortality shed upon the problem of early dissolution. But, for all this, there is a beauty and love and godliness here; and beyond the material and social aspects, living, and living long, assumes the character of a sublime and sacred duty. It cannot be a matter of indifference to the believer whether he lives or dies. If instinct were gone, and social ties were all severed, and the way to heaven unclouded, his Christian work and mission would suffice to make life valuable and to be retained to the latest hour.

Dr. ROBERT C. HILLIARD.

The death of this influential and valuable citizen occurred on Sept. 10, in New Iberia. He died in the heroic discharge of his professional duties. He was unremitting in his labors, and waited upon strangers, and his own family until, overcome with fatigue, he fell a victim to the yellow fever. He was baptized during his last sickness, by the Rev. A. E. Goodwyn, who writes: "He made all the answers with emphasis." So pass away our friends one by one, as the stars set, and go on to other climes.

THE RE-ACTION.

The change of public sentiment at the North, indicated in the Pennsylvania and Ohio elections, is as cheering to us as it was unexpected and sudden. We are disposed to set it down to the instinct of the masses rather than to any wisdom or guidance in their leaders. There was one notable exception. The President has steadily put upon the record his protest against the destructive and unconstitutional policy of the party in power. Of those actually holding place in the general Government, there are not in all more than two dozen men who united with him in opposing these destructive. His opposition has been the more marked, because it has not been marred by the exhibition of either revenge or covetousness. He has been satisfied to point out the enemies of the country who were in high position; while he has removed but one of them from office. Those who continued to draw support from the federal clerkships, were allowed to display on all occasions an active and bitter opposition to the Executive. He has on the other hand, put scarcely any of his personal or political friends in office, and has been proof against the various schemes which were adroitly arranged to fill his hands with patronage, and his coffers with gold. He returned a magnificent present of cash and horses, which the merchants of New York had quietly forwarded directly upon his inauguration to the office of the Chief Magistracy. The horses heads were turned back again, the coach went to the bammer, and the somewhat novel idea of an incorruptible honesty in public office, gleaned for an instant before the minds of those surprised patriotic subscribers. Like men really do who have learned something new and valuable, they kept the whole affair very much to themselves. This entire freedom from a vice which has become the characteristic of American office holders, and which has been brought to its present enormous perfection during the last six years, is a constant and insupportable offense to a body of men who have exhausted all the present resources of the government, and have anticipated those of a hundred years to come, in ministering to their own insatiable rapacity. Besides this, he has laid bare the wholesale robbery, which under the color of sober legislation, and pure patriotism, has in two years distributed bonanzas to soldiers, to the amount of four hundred and fifty millions of dollars. No wonder the Congress seeks to get rid of this inconvenient Executive, who maintains an honest record in the presence of boundless corruption.

The common people, we doubt not, have come to believe that the President is an honest man, and that in this respect he stands pretty much alone at Washington. They begin to heed his warnings because he has proved himself worthy of being heard. Whether the tardy and patient methods of Mr. Johnson has wrought conviction soon enough, remains to be seen. The gains of the Constitutional party in Ohio, and the "Keystone" State, do not arrest the operation of the Military Bill. The fate of the country is now already, ought we can see, in the hands of negro conventions, as ordered through a false and violent registration; that is, in the hands of extreme Radicals. If New York be added to Ohio, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and California, they will not, all told, send as many Senators to Congress, as the negroes of the South will send.

This Negro rule is a species of brute force, admirably adapted to the purposes of tyranny, having immense availability, and of easy control. The negro of the South, upon the pretext of a great principle, is used to successfully neutralize the vote of the Southern white citizen, and thus in effect, the control of all the Southern States, is permanently secured to the States of the North. Such is the plan; if it can be made to work. The only question is whether the negro can be made available for the purposes of government, and at the same time be used to cultivate sugar and cotton. Revenges has always been an expensive luxury; but never in the history of our race, has it cost a people so much as those of the North are now paying for its indulgence. To humiliate a rival they have sacrificed not only the Constitution of this country, the principle of self-government, of which they have ever vaunted themselves, but also the control of the greatest source of wealth, agricultural and commercial, ever as yet discovered, or held by any nation; in fact the custom of the world, and its marine supremacy. For a people given to trading, to destroy its only means of access to the marts of the world, and its monopoly of the one greatest product of tropical harvests, in order to indulge in the mania of revenge, is a display of human folly too great to be credited by any but those who have lived to witness it. Upon such folly bankruptcy and deep, widespread, universal waits. Haunted by its vision, the people, in advance, are visiting upon those who are the prime authors of it—the world bending fanatics, of the Garrison, Greeley and Beecher stamp—the first instalments of a swelling anathema. They see that their taxes are greater than those borne by any other people.

that their ships are rotting in port; that their iron mills and furnaces, if working at all, are driven by the force of an unexampled and short-lived protection; that the government, by accumulative tariffs is supporting the East at the expense of the West; that their children's children are to be the slaves of a debt which can never be paid; that there is but a step between them, and the hard condition of the European laborer; that for gold and silver, they have only paper; that the offices of public trust are filled with robbers; and that negroes are enfranchised to hold white men in subjection. These it seems to us, are the reasons which, without concert, are moving the Northern people to ward a reaction, and a change of policy swift and thorough, and beyond the check of the Radical Politicians, whether of church or State. The views of ex-President Franklin H. Pierce, confirm this opinion, he says:

"I warn you, my friends, to note the fact that these triumphs, whatever they may be, are no party triumphs. The people have risen in their majesty, with a consciousness of their power, and, disregarding party lines and party aspirations, have been silently considering what belongs to them, their children and their country. I think the great battle has been fought and won. If the results are significant in nothing else, they are in this: that the white race—our race—the German, Italian, French, Irish, Scotch and Anglo Saxon people—are still to be the controlling power on this continent."

THE NEGRO GRAND JURY.

A majority of the Grand Jury for the First District Court, of this State, consists of black men. By the subjoined item of the week's News, it will be seen that this eagerness of Northern folly and revenge, has been put in motion for the first time, in the history of our race. It is scarce necessary to add, that it is by the operation of military rule, and not of State laws, that this monstrous spectacle presents itself before the world. In this line, and populous City, one of the great ports of Christendom, the administration of justice has been placed in the hands, of African! a race justly accounted through all the past, as incapable of science, arts, literature, or government, because they have contributed nothing to either, during 6000 years. This is the revenge of a Christian people, in the nineteenth century, upon six millions of white people, in whose veins much of their own blood flows!

THE NEGRO GRAND JURY.

The negro Grand Jury of the parish were empanelled yesterday in the First District Court, Judge Thomas taking his seat and presiding in the absence of Judge Howe, military incumbent of the Bench. Three-fourths of the venire consisted of negroes, and the following jury were empanelled:

L. L. Bernard, foreman;
Thomas Powers, Michael Finnegan, Abelard Duvalne, Theodore Crawford, James Battle, H. W. Norman, Peter Fishback. The above are white men. The following are negroes:
Chas. Gray, Isaac Cummings, Cyprion Eveque, Charles A. Williams, Louis Smith, G. D. Giddes, John Rose, Barney Walker.

The jury being for red, Judge Thomas delivered the following charge:
"Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.—The law has now called on you to perform duties with which many of you cannot be very familiar, inasmuch as you constitute the first Grand Jury ever drawn in this parish from all the people without regard to race or color. I am called on by the same law, as the acting judge of this court, to give you such instructions in regard to your duties as may be deemed necessary."

THE SOUTHERN REVIEW.

The October number of this Quarterly comes to hand richly freighted. The contents are Alexander Hamilton—Bertrand du Guesclin and his Times—Education of the Intellect—Baker's African Exploring Expedition—The North and the South in the Convention 1787—Mexico and Mexican Affairs—Limits of Culture—Canada and the United States—Chancellorsville—Book notices. Either of these articles will repay one the annual cost of this masterly work. It is not only Southern in its political affiliations, but in the thoroughness of its scholarship, and in the easy affluence of its discussions. The superficial, epigrammatic smartness which often passes for Review-writing finds no place in its pages. We were not only instructed, but mentally strengthened by the perusal of the articles on the Convention of 1787, and on the Limits of Culture. No one can form a correct estimate of the causes of the late war, who has not met with the facts and the history which are so ably discussed in the former article. It traces the great trouble to its fountain head. We see the exact rock which divided the opposing streams of Northern and Southern policies; and in another aspect of the word, the rocks upon which eventually all the country was shattered. After perusing this article, one does not wonder quite so much at the studious silence of Northern Magazines and Quarterlies, in regard to this publication. Well, its Editors can afford to wait; there is an audience of scholars and statesmen, outside of the corporation of Cape Cod, which will eventually recognize the mental vigor and high polish of this mouth-piece of Southern men. Price \$5. Edited and published by Bledsoe & Browne, Baltimore. Address, Wm. H. Brown, No. 6,

St. Paul Street. This is the only paper in the city that we know of for which we would not be a subscriber.

City News.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE MECHANICAL FAIR.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Mechanical and Agricultural Fair Association, held yesterday afternoon, it was decided to postpone the annual fair which was to have been held next month, has been postponed to the 7th of January, 1868.

The wife of a sexton of one of the churches had to bring the mortuary to the Board of Health herself, her husband, every member of the family, and all the grave diggers having taken her.

General Braxton Bragg, who has tried himself to zealously to charitable work, as a member of the Howard Association, has become ill himself, in consequence of the fatigues he has undergone as a good Samaritan. His illness is not the epidemic, and it is hoped he soon be out again.

New Orleans Daily Mortuary.

Dr. Dirmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health, furnishes the following daily report of deaths in the city, beginning Aug. 12th, at 6 A. M.:

| Date | Yellow Fever. | Cholera. | Other Diseases. |
|---------|---------------|----------|-----------------|
| Aug. 12 | 2 | 0 | 26 |
| " 13 | 5 | 1 | 27 |
| " 14 | 5 | 1 | 27 |
| " 15 | 2 | 1 | 21 |
| " 16 | 1 | 0 | 22 |
| " 17 | 6 | 2 | 33 |
| " 18 | 6 | 2 | 30 |
| " 19 | 12 | 0 | 31 |
| " 20 | 11 | 2 | 23 |
| " 21 | 10 | 0 | 19 |
| " 22 | 4 | 0 | 23 |
| " 23 | 4 | 0 | 23 |
| " 24 | 19 | 1 | 19 |
| " 25 | 14 | 1 | 29 |
| " 26 | 15 | 1 | 27 |
| " 27 | 14 | 0 | 27 |
| " 28 | 15 | 0 | 17 |
| " 29 | 20 | 0 | 27 |
| " 30 | 20 | 0 | 25 |
| " 31 | 22 | 0 | 19 |
| Sept. 1 | 17 | 0 | 18 |
| " 2 | 30 | 1 | 18 |
| " 3 | 25 | 0 | 29 |
| " 4 | 26 | 0 | 18 |
| " 5 | 41 | 0 | 22 |
| " 6 | 41 | 0 | 21 |
| " 7 | 41 | 0 | 21 |
| " 8 | 49 | 0 | 21 |
| " 9 | 51 | 0 | 26 |
| " 10 | 42 | 0 | 18 |
| " 11 | 67 | 1 | 18 |
| " 12 | 61 | 1 | 27 |
| " 13 | 41 | 0 | 21 |
| " 14 | 41 | 0 | 21 |
| " 15 | 53 | 0 | 27 |
| " 16 | 50 | 0 | 27 |
| " 17 | 68 | 0 | 34 |
| " 18 | 46 | 0 | 24 |
| " 19 | 55 | 0 | 37 |
| " 20 | 66 | 0 | 29 |
| " 21 | 61 | 0 | 44 |
| " 22 | 69 | 0 | 44 |
| " 23 | 77 | 0 | 55 |
| " 24 | 82 | 1 | 50 |
| " 25 | 68 | 0 | 33 |
| " 26 | 57 | 2 | 24 |
| " 27 | 77 | 0 | 49 |
| " 28 | 67 | 0 | 49 |
| " 29 | 61 | 0 | 33 |
| " 30 | 61 | 0 | 33 |
| Oct. 1 | 63 | 1 | 33 |
| " 2 | 54 | 4 | 38 |
| " 3 | 56 | 2 | 39 |
| " 4 | 75 | 2 | 31 |
| " 5 | 59 | 0 | 31 |
| " 6 | 60 | 0 | 27 |
| " 7 | 68 | 0 | 27 |
| " 8 | 60 | 0 | 29 |
| " 9 | 64 | 3 | 31 |
| " 10 | 56 | 2 | 31 |
| " 11 | 79 | 2 | 31 |
| " 12 | 46 | 1 | 31 |
| " 13 | 32 | 0 | 29 |
| " 14 | 33 | 1 | 34 |
| " 15 | 24 | 2 | 20 |
| " 16 | 28 | 0 | 23 |
| " 17 | 31 | 0 | 24 |

POLITICAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15th.—The National Bank notes must be used by the respective banks. The controller has new notes only to the banks in sums of \$500.

Resolutions have been introduced in Tennessee Legislature favoring nomination for the presidency and abolition of the cotton tax.

The Democrats gain three States and ten thousand votes in Iowa. Republican majority is 20,000.

At the Cabinet session to day General presented the record of the court which recently tried Col. Gilbert, Fourth Military District, for desertion, seizing a newspaper establishment, writing a letter to the editor, in which he asserted that the Federal States, etc. The Court finds Gilbert guilty, and sentences him to pay a fine of \$100, and be reduced to the rank and pay of a private, and be placed at the end of the list of captains in that district. Over fifty capitalists on the list who outrank Gilbert. Gen. Grant approved the sentence.

FLORENCE, Oct. 15.—The rebel bands which entered the Papal States at different points on the Eastern and Southern frontiers have concentrated at Frosinone under Alenotti Garibaldi in accordance with Garibaldi's directions.

FLORENCE, Oct. 15, Evening.—News from the South has just been received. A battle has been fought near Aversa, the province of Frosinone, between Garibaldi volunteers and the papal troops. A strong detachment of zouaves was sent from Rome to prevent the junction of the insurgent bands in the province. It was reported to be a defeat. They were unsuccessful in the province. The forces of the insurgents under Garibaldi in person. A desperate battle took place outside the town of Volturno. The papal zouaves were badly losing heavily in killed and wounded. The Garibaldians lost 5 killed and 100 wounded. No report of numbers on either side.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—It is reported that the condition of affairs around Rome has become critical, pope will take refuge in Bavaria, where he has been offered a asylum.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The President who has been slowly feeling his way, in strong position whences to combat the advancing forces of Radicalism, has issued an important statement to be made

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

THE CHILDREN'S HYMN.

Sing to the Lord the children's hymn:
His gentle love declare,
Who bends, amid the cherubim,
To hear the children's prayer.

He at a mother's breast was fed,
Though God's own Son was he;
He learned the first small words he said
At a meek mother's knee.

He held us to his mighty breast,
The children of the earth;
He lifted up his hands, and blessed
The babes of human birth.

Although he is the Son of God,
Our gracious Saviour too,
The scenes we tread his footsteps trod,
The paths of youth he knew.

And from the stars his face will turn
On us with glances mild;
The angels of his presence yearn
To bless the little child.

Sing to the Lord the children's hymn:
His gentle love declare,
Who bends, amid the cherubim,
To hear the children's prayer.

Merry's Museum.

WAITING.

"I am waiting for the influences of the Spirit," said a young man, in reply to his pastor's urgent request that he would attend without delay to his eternal interests.

"It is true, James, that you can do nothing to save yourself; that you are wholly dependent on these influences. But how are you waiting for them? If you were waiting for the arrival of a friend, you would be constantly looking for him; you would go to meet him; you would be anxious lest something should hinder his coming. Is it thus that you are waiting for his coming? Is it thus that you are waiting for the Spirit? In the sanctuary, where God's honor dwelleth, and where the Spirit often gives convincing and converting power to the word dispensed; in the meeting of prayer, of which the Saviour has said, 'Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them'; at the mercy-seat, in humble supplication for his coming, for he has made asking one of the conditions of receiving; and are you asking earnestly with the agonizing conviction that it is your only hope—asking with a full apprehension of the awful danger that the Spirit, grieved with your long delay, may at any moment take his everlasting flight?—is this the manner of your waiting? Or are you wholly engrossed with your business, or waiting, amid the gaieties and pleasures of the world, with no fear that the Spirit will stay away and leave you to hardness of heart, and blindness of mind? Ah! my friend, the Spirit now waits for you; is offering you mercy and pardon every time you enter God's house; is calling you to repentance from your open Bible; is saying to you, in the death of your friends and neighbors, 'Be ye also ready.' Delay no longer to yield to his blessed influences, lest he turn in wrath, and pronounce your doom in the fearful words, 'Because I have called and ye refused; I have stretched out my hand, and no man regarded it; but ye have set at naught all my counsel, and would none of my reproof; I also will laugh at your calamity, and mock when your fear cometh.'—*Christian Banner.*

THE MARAL'S LEAP.

The Maral is a large stag, which is found in the higher regions of eastern Siberia. His horns are highly valued by the Chinese; but it demands a brave hunter to follow him among the precipices and snowy peaks of that rugged country.

Mr. Atkinson, the traveler, to whose work we are indebted for the engraving, says: "Two Cossacks were out hunting the maral for two objects—food and antlers. One morning they found a magnificent animal, whose horns they saw were worth \$80. They hunted him from valley to valley, till at last he ascended to a high craggy region. They followed, and saw that the stag went slowly on, evidently in fear. This led the hunters to believe that some other animals were in the pass, and they did not fire, but gradually drew nigh. Two huge bears suddenly sprang out into the ravine close behind the maral. The stag instantly bounded into the air, and safely leaped the chasm, which was thirty-three feet wide. One of the bears, springing after him, rushed over the cliff, falling more than four hundred feet, thus ending his career. The other stood on the brink of the chasm growling; but a leaden messenger sent him rolling after his companion.

"Having escaped this danger, the maral stood gazing at the hunters, without showing any sign of fear, while they admired his beautiful form and noble horns. Great as was the temptation to these ill-paid men, and easily as they might have shot him, to their honour and credit be it said, they left the noble animal in peace, and permitted him to remain king of his native wilds."

FARM AND GARDEN.

WHAT SHALL WE DO FOR FENCING?

EDITORS SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR:—Do you think the above an impertinent question?—Do you think that the question lacks interest? Does any one, who is interested in the agricultural prosperity of the South, think that the subject of fencing is comparatively unimportant? If so, let a few facts be stated, showing the money value of fences. From an "Essay on the Propriety and Policy of abolishing Fences" by Col. Isaac Croom, of Alabama, we learn some figures which will set this matter in a strong light. He says: "It is not believed to be extravagant to say, that to enclose a field one mile square with a crooked rail fence, ten-rails high, will cost in the canebrake, at the present time, (Nov. 1st, 1859,) in land, labor and timber \$2,000. A single cross-fence of a mile will cost one fourth, and two of the same length, one half of this amount; so that one dividing fence in such an enclosure will bring its cost up to \$2,500 and two such to \$3,000."

This is only a part of his estimate, but it is enough to show that it costs a great deal to build even a crooked rail fence, even if his estimate is too high by one-half.

In the good old times before the war, when the planter owned the labor, and had an abundance of timber, it was not such a serious matter as it is at the present time. The actual expenditure of many was nothing, and, as timber was abundant, and considered valueless, except for fencing, why it was really a question about which the planter gave himself little anxiety. But, under the new order of things, it is very different, and I am persuaded that there is scarcely any subject of more practical importance to the farmers of the South now, than this of plantation fences. The great desideratum is a fence that shall be durable, economical of land, labor and timber, and at the same time efficient to keep your own stock in, and other people's stock out.

Now the question is, which shall it be, a hedge or a fence.

The Osage Orange, while succeeding well in the West, has not succeeded so well here as to be popular. From the experiments instituted with the White Macartney Rose, it would seem to be the hedge plant for us.

Further experiments on a "plantation scale" are needed to test their merits.

I will give the outlines of a plan which I conceive to be a good one, if judiciously carried out, not claiming originality for the idea, by any means.

The plan is as follows: In the first place, secure a large quantity of the seed of the Barren Locust, "Robinia Pseudacacia."

Select a portion of your land, say five—ten acres, according to the size of your farm, and the amount of seed. Prepare the soil well as for corn, and sow the seed (first preparing them by the steeping in hot water). Plant in rows, checked eight feet and cultivate well the first year and then let them take care of themselves—of course, protecting them from stock. Allowing for casualties, there will, in ten years, (if the soil be good,) be at least five hundred tons on every acre, of good timber for posts, and rails. Cut the posts and split the rails, and season for a few months.

Then, where you want to build your fence, throw up a slight ridge with turning plows or hoes, and build a straight post and rail fence, in a workmanlike manner, and you have a fence that will (casualties apart) last good for a half a century.

The plan of the straight rail fence mentioned, is the one so highly recommended by the late Mr. White, an eminently practical and reliable man. If any one is disposed to doubt the value and durability of Locust timber, I refer him to Downing and Michaux.

More anon,

Yours,

ON THE FENCE.

WHAT SHALL WE DO?

EDITORS SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR:—This seems to be troubling us now, and here is my idea of what we shall do. Plant one third of land in cotton, balance in wheat, oats, barley and pasture; raise hogs, cattle and everything you need; buy all the improved tools you can, such as reapers and mowers, thrashers and gang plows, and Sulky Cultivators; become independent of the "Killed Purson." Do you know, Brother Planters, that a Board appointed by the W. S. Agricultural Bureau, has decided that one pound of de-corticated (for hulled cotton seed) is worth ten pounds of corn; to fatten hogs, or beef cattle or to winter sheep on.

Clear your heads of idea that you can raise cotton to buy corn, hay, flour, etc. Try and be up and moving. Read all the agricultural papers you can and get your neighbors

to do the same. Meet together and talk over your farm matters—pull together—every one help another. We have always had too much individuality in the South, not enough of combined action. Every trade has their association for the protection of their interests, except the cotton planter.

You can't compete with the world, unless you are up and doing. The old sickle is pushed aside by the reaper, the flail by the thrasher, and now the gang plow and riding cultivator will push out the single plow.

I will give the Cultivator ten years to any man who will purchase a Buckeye Cultivator and work it like a sensible man can use it, who will say he is not satisfied with the machine, or that he can't do twice as much work with it as he can with a common plow.

Respectfully,

SAN NARCUS.

VINE STAKES.—C. C. A.—"Light-wood" is becoming scarce and dear in many localities. Try our plan heretofore recommended it, these pages: Select a good large piece of good land—say an acre or two, "more or less," as you may need—manure well; plow deep and pulverize finely. Then lay off in rows, 6 feet apart, and plant it this fall in seed of the "China Berry," or "Pride of India" (*Melia Azedarach*). Drop the seed about 2 or 3 inches apart, and when the plants are 4 or 5 inches high, thin out to 18 inches, transplanting the "things" into another piece prepared soil. Give the plants clean and careful culture, keeping the weeds, suckers and sprouts down, and in 3 or 4 years you will have thousands of straight, handsome and durable vine stakes from 4 to 8 inches in diameter. They are light, strong and insect-proof; and can be raised as we describe, at a cost of not more than 2 or 4 cents each. In 6 foot rows, and at 18 inches in the row, you have 4840 plants per acre, worth at 2 cents each, \$96.80—equal to \$24.20 per acre per year, for 4 years cultivation—while "lightwood" posts, 6 inches square, and 8 feet long, would be considered cheap at 25 cents each, almost anywhere. Should these "China tree stakes" remain too long in the rows, and become too large for vine stakes, they will make excellent fuel and are purchased by cabinet-makers for bedsteads and other house furniture. Who will plant an acre or two of "China Berries" for vine stakes, the coming fall and report results? We forgot to mention that this tree possesses the valuable property of converting its sap wood into perfect wood in the earliest stages of its growth—so that a young stock, 6 inches in diameter, has frequently not more than one inch of sap wood. The *Catalpa Bignonia* (or "Catawba tree") has, also, been recommended for vine stakes; but it is not so readily obtained, nor so vigorous in growth as the "China tree." The *Catalpa* may be propagated by seed, or by pieces of the root—the latter way being the best.

From the American Farmer.

Agricultural Reconstruction.

For the moment, material is vastly more important than political reconstruction to the late slave-holding States, and their system of agriculture should be modified to meet the abrupt change in their system of labor. The first change which must occur, and which will eventually prove equally beneficial to all parties concerned, will be the subdivision of landed estates, leading to better cultivation, to an extent to render the fractions each more profitable than the original estate. For the slovenly careless management of many of the larger Southern plantations, must be substituted the careful thrift of the North, and from the North must be introduced machinery; next several staple crops, which though not grown now in the South, can be cultivated to better advantage there than where now located. Among them we will cite four great agricultural interests which are annually looming up into greater importance; dairy products, wool, hops and fruit. While attending to treat each of these subjects in successive numbers, we will, for the present, confine ourselves to the first—the dairy and its products. This interest has assumed vast proportions in New York, Ohio, and other Northern States within the last ten or fifteen years. Oneida and Herkimer counties, for instance, annually convert the milk of 46,000 cows into cheese, and that cheese of a quality to surpass the average English cheese in the English market. The American Dairyman's Association, a large and influential body, sent a first-class man, Mr. Willard, to Europe, to obtain information upon the dairy management of the various countries there, and they issue annually a valuable report of some 130 pages, devoted to their own peculiar interest. The following extract from this report will give some idea of

the magnitude of the dairy interest in the State of Ohio;

According to census reports, there were in Ohio, in 1859, 693,309 milch cows, and in 1860 the amount of butter manufactured in the State, according to assessor's returns, was 33,078,750 lbs., and of cheese, 20,788,074 lbs.; but in 1865, the number of milch cows had fallen off to 690,337, and of butter products to 32,554,335 lbs., and of cheese 16,940,213 lbs. Allowing an average of six acres of land for each cow, we have 4,142,022 acres devoted to keeping cows. Calling each cow worth \$50, and each acre of land \$50, and supposing that for each 15 cows there must be a team and farm implements, &c., of the value of \$500, we have:

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| For value of cows..... | \$34,516,750 |
| For value of land..... | 207,101,100 |
| For teams, implements, &c..... | 23,911,000 |
| Total..... | \$254,628,850 |

the amount of capital invested in the dairy husbandry of Ohio, the interest of which, at six per cent., is \$15,871,381 per annum.

The value of the butter made in Ohio in 1865 at fifteen cents a pound, was \$2,541,047, and allowing one-third of the milk produced in the State to have been consumed in its unmanufactured state, we have a total value of \$18,461,245 for the dairy product of Ohio in 1865.

Now, what is most striking to a Marylander, a Virginian, a Carolinian, or indeed to any reader acquainted with what is called the Piedmont country, from the Pennsylvania line to Georgia, in drawing a comparison between the facts, as stated in the above report and as they exist in the South? At the North of the superiority of the cows, the high price of the grazing land and the shortness of the season; at the South, inferiority of cows cheapness of land, and length of season. He knows full well there are vast bodies of land much greater than that devoted to the dairy in Ohio, and in some respects under similar treatment, better grass land to be had on an average of five dollars an acre. He knows that where he has to feed cattle in winter one month, they have to be fed any where north of Mason and Dixon's line ten weeks.

Can the Southern country to which we allude breed good cows and produce fine beef? Steenberger, living in the valley of Virginia, near New Market, held for years a monopoly of the beef markets of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. George Patterson, on the hills near Sykesville, in Maryland, has had for years a herd of Devons of his own breeding unequalled even in England. As for butter, who has ever tasted in New York anything superior to the Waverly and Hampton butters, or that made in Baltimore and Howard counties, by Howard and Ramsey McHenry? And so for milk, there is not a private dairy on the continent yielding as many gallons per annum as that of Ross Winans in Baltimore.

For an estimate of the cost of cheese-making we recur to the Report of the Dairyman's Association, of Montgomery County, New York: "I suppose the average number of acres in dairy farms is about one hundred and twenty, and these should carry one year with another, fifteen cows, a span of horses, and other necessary stock. From these cows there should be made 11,500 pounds of cheese, and butter sufficient for the family, if made at a factory. At eleven cents a pound this amount to \$1225. Add \$100 for sale of pork, and we have \$1325 as receipts. For expense accounts, we have interest on land at \$80 per acre, and \$2,000 in stock and machinery—\$840; a man at \$30 a month, eight months; a woman at \$13 a month, sometimes, and an extra hand in haying and harvest, one month, \$52: this amount to \$238, leaving \$587."

It will be observed here that the land is estimated at \$80. The Southern dairyman should then have the advantage of his Northern competitor by the difference of between \$5 and \$80 in the cost of land, and a grazing season of at least three months longer. We are satisfied that with the Northern system of combination—that is, cheese factories judiciously located throughout the mountainous regions of the Southern States—for the manufacture of the milk of whole neighborhoods into cheese, the country would add to its resources another element of almost incalculable wealth.

The object of the writer is not only to open the eyes of his suffering countrymen to a great source of agricultural wealth hitherto neglected, but to show the dairyman at the North who contemplate emigration to other lands, the advantages offered them throughout the whole of the mountain region of the Southern States, and to assure them that the people have one quality left, at least, which has survived the ruin of civil war, and that is hospitality. Any man who he from Europe, from the Eastern States, in where he may, will be kindly received, and treated accordingly to his deserts.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

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Baton Rouge, La., June 1867. ang 3 6m

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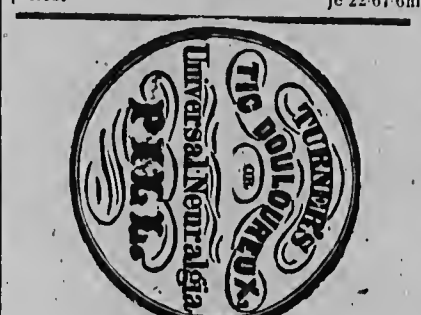
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the House is in its own building

street, New Orleans.

When was it established? 1858.

Who is its General Agent? The

dependence on its business ability

Rev. W. H. Bayl, of New Orleans.

Where is the Society's field of

Louisiana, and all of Mississippi,

33rd parallel of North latitude.

What is the object of the Society?

and supply (gratuitously where

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES.

VOLUME XIII.—NUMBER 39.
WHOLE NUMBER 650.

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\$3.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—113 CAMP STREET.

JERUSALEM.

Jerusalem the glorious!
The glory of the Elect!
O dear and future vision
That eager hearts expect;
Even now by faith I see thee:
Even here thy walls discern;
To thee my thoughts are kindled,
And strive and pant and yearn:
Jerusalem the only,
That look'st from heaven below,
In thee is all my glory:
In thee is all my woe,
And though my body may not,
My spirit seeks thee false,
Till flesh and earth return me
To earth and flesh again.
O none can tell thy bulwarks,
How gloriously they rise:
O none can tell thy capitals
Of beautiful devices:
Thy loveliness oppresses
All human thought and heart:
And none, O peace, O Zion,
Can slay thee as thou art.
New mansion of new people,
Whom God's own love and light
Promote, increase, make holy,
Identify, unite.
Thou City of the Angels!
Thou City of the Lord!
Whose everlasting music
Is the glorious decachord:
And there the band of Prophets
United praise ascribes,
And there the twofold choros
Of Israel's ransomed tribes.
The lily-beds of virgins,
The roses' martyr-glow,
The cohort of the Fathers
Who kept the faith below,
And there the Sole Begotten
Is Lord in regal state;
He, Judah's mystic Lion,
He, Lamb Immaculate,
O fields that know no sorrow!
O state that fears no strife!
O spicely bow'rs! O land of flow'rs!
O realm and home of life!

Mark of Ching.

Decachord. With reference to the mystical explanation, which, seeing in the number ten a type of perfection, understands the "instrument of ten strings" of the perfect harmony of heaven.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"Quicken us, O Lord!"

The sweet singer of Israel pours forth his
most aspirations after increased spiritual
life and power, in terms such as these,
"Will thou not revive us again; that thy
people may rejoice in thee! Show us thy
mercy, O Lord, and grant us thy salva-
tion." The prophet, long centuries after,
finds his spirit burdened, and burning with
the same holy desire, and in an agony of
earnestness exclaims: "O Lord, revive
thy work in the midst of the years, in the
midst of the years make known; in wrath
remember mercy." St. Peter, exhorts the
people to repent, and be converted, that
their sins might be blotted out, "when
times of refreshing should come from the
presence of the Lord."

Arrival is God's work as much as the
rainbow, the showers, and the fertility that
make the yellow harvest smile: and it is
the Church's work as much as the sowing
and the cultivation are man's work. We
are to be co-workers, and fellow-helpers;
we are to do our duty, and God "will open
to us the windows of heaven, and pour us
out a blessing, that there shall not be
lack enough to receive it. The Church
must deny self much, pray much, believe
and expect much; and it shall come to
pass that the Lord will pour out his spirit
and whosoever shall call the name of the
Lord shall be saved."

Brothers, sons of God, heirs of heaven,
lay this matter to heart. Think, while in
places the glory of God burns as a rapturous
flame; while the brightness gleams afar,
and many rejoice because their light has
come, and the glory of God has risen upon
them; while many newly turned from dark-
ness unto light, are thronging into the
path that shines more and more, there are
other beleaguered regions where gross dark-
ness settles down as a thick overshadowing
cloud. And is it thus with you? Is the
Lord a respecter of persons, "is his mercy
clean gone forever, and will he be favor-
able no more?" No, blessed be his holy
name, he waits to be gracious, he assures
us with exceeding great and precious prom-
ises, that if we draw nigh unto him, he will
draw nigh unto us, that if we wait upon
him, we shall renew our strength.

"Pray for us," said the great Apostolic
Missionary, "that the word of the Lord
may have proper course, and be glorified."
Remember, God's ministers have the heav-
ly treasure in earthen vessels, that the
excellency of the power may be of God.
Remember, it is God that gives the in-
crease, and that He sends this increase in
answer to the prayer of faith. Have you
ceased to doubt God, and yet will you
doubt him without a cause? Do not let
circumstances apparently unfavorable dis-
courage you. What if there has been in-
rain for three years and six months
what if the heavens seem as brass and the
earth as iron; what if the noise of the

wheels as yet cannot be heard, continue in
prayer, even seven times; and a cloud shall
gather, and there shall be to the ear of
faith the sound of an abundance of rain.
Soon the cloud "as a man's hand," shall
spread its sable wings from sky to sky, and
soon it shall pour the precious torrent
down. The dried earth shall robe itself in
living green, the withered shrubs shall
bud and burst in fragrant blooms; the
springs that run among the hills, and flow
in the valleys, and give drink to every beast
of the field, shall start rejoicing on their
way.

Look, brethren, see how the ways of
Zion mourn, let the sight stir your spirit
within you, even as the sight of a city,
wholly given to idolatry, stirred the spirit
of him, whom the love of Christ constrains
and who, whether he stood on Mt. Moriah,
or in Mars Hill, or in the Forum of Rome,
ceased not to warn, day and night, with
tears, and cry, "behold the Lamb!" Your
children are out of the Ark of safety; your
neighbors are aliens, and strangers to the
saving grace of God; many of your
brethren have lost their first love; iniquity
abounds; ministers, who should be flames
of fire, and wield a sword of double edge,
and heavenly temper keels; "are troubled,
perplexed, and cast down;" oh, brethren,
come up to the help of Lord, "to the
help of the Lord against the mighty!"

"Awake, Jerusalem, awake!
No longer in thy slumbers lie down.
The garments of salvation take,
Thy beauty and thy strength put on.
Shake off the dust that blinds thy sight,
And hides the promise from thine eyes.
Arise, and struggle into light,
The great Deliverer calls, arise.
Shake off the bands of sad despair,
Zion, assert thy liberty;
Look up, thy broken heart prepare
And God shall set the captive free,
Vessels of mercy, sons of grace,
Be purged from every sinful stain.
Be like your Lord, his word embrace.
Nor bear his hallowed name in vain.
The Lord shall in your front appear,
And lead the pompous triumph on;
His glory shall bring up the rear,
And perfect what his grace began."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BRAZIL.

Mr. Editor:—I write you this
letter, in compliance with the
promise made you in your office,
when you kindly proffered the use
of your paper as a medium for
communicating my views on Bra-
zil to my friends in the States.

We had a slow and tedious trip
from New Orleans to Peru, 26
days. To my surprise, I found
Para, a large and handsome city,
35,000, or 40,000 inhabitants.
Beautifully situated, with room
for becoming one of the largest
cities in the world. Its com-
mercial facilities, are not surpassed by
any city on the globe.

I was astonished to hear from
men on the spot, men who could
have no selfish purpose to serve,
that the finest lands, far above
overflow, abound on many of the
great tributaries of the Amazon,
on the Tapajoo, and Madera par-
ticularly, the lands are very rich,
and partake much of the nature of
table lands, and are fanned by
perpetual breezes, and are almost
untouched.

Mr. Bond, brother of Dr. T. E.
Bond, of Baltimore, is of opinion
that the best openings for Ameri-
can settlements in Brazil, are on
the Madera River, about 800 to
1000 miles above Para. That the
country is not only very rich, but
healthy and pleasant, not oppress-
ively hot. This gentleman has re-
sided long in this empire, first at
Rio, and next in this city, Para,
where he is now American Consul,
and he considers Para, as healthy
as Rio, says both cities are quite
healthy.

Our ship likewise stopped two
days at the city of Bahia. This is
a fine city of 150,000 to 200,000
inhabitants, and has, as you are
aware, a magnificent bay, for its

harbor. I give you a brief ex-
tract from my diary concerning it.
"At 8 A. M. we came in sight of
Bahia, and as we entered the bay,
all were deeply impressed with
the wonderful beauty of the scene
before us; and all around us, was
spread the bay in all its enchant-
ing beauty, with its far-off shores,
covered with everlasting green,
with here and there the beautiful
homes of the dweller, on its peace-
ful borders. Toward the city,
were the ships of all nations, rest-
ing safely in this secure and spa-
cious harbor. Toward the North
and West, was the city in crescent
shape, as it rose, from the water,
to the summit of steep and
lofty hills, and spread over
the broken lands beyond. To the
West of the bay, the city descends
abruptly, and spreads out over a
beautiful plain, in striking con-
trast with the North; and yet to a
spectator on ship-board, the cres-
cent shape of the city is quite as
manifest as if all rested on a simi-
lar surface. Taking it all in all,
it presented to the eye of the way-
ing voyager, a scene of varied
grandeur and beauty, such as he
may never again behold on earth.

On the 5th of August, we were
gliding into the harbor of Rio,
while all on board, were gazing
with wonder and delight upon the
magnificently wild, and grand
scenery on each side of the chan-
nel that heads to the city.

The passengers were promptly
laded at a convenient wharf, and
were soon climbing the high hill,
upon the summit of which is situ-
ated the spacious emigrant hotels,
capable of accommodating some 400
or 500 persons. Here emigrants
are supplied with good wholesome
food, and clean rooms and beds,
and the surroundings are neatly
kept. Persons, not classed as
"government emigrants," in com-
mon with those "emigrants," can
lodge and eat at this house for
40 cents per day, and if they pre-
fer to eat in the city, they can
sleep at the emigrant house free
of charge, and this is done by
many who go out as "passengers"
and pay their way.

One thing is quite plain, and
that is this, the Brazilian govern-
ment are strongly impressed with
the importance of getting emi-
grants from the Southern States,
hence, every reasonable precaution
is taken to secure their comfort,
and they have now an excellent
man, Dr. Galvoa, at the head of
the emigration office, he is a man
of noble qualities, of head and
heart, and he gives himself wholly
to his work, and in such a manner
as to show that his heart is in it.

In all my life I have scarcely
found a man who has impressed
me more favorably—with all his
culture, he is perfectly accessible
to the humblest emigrant—nor
can I forget his excellent assistant,
Capt. Slaughter, a man who seems
to know no pleasure, equal to that
of serving his exiled brethren,
who are seeking homes in Brazil.
Among all the various officials,
and their assistants, there is mani-
fested a desire to render all due
attention to the wants of the emi-
grants. Even before the "Catha-
rine Whiting" landed, Dr. Galvoa,
was aboard, his official character
unknown to the emigrants, and
was inquiring how they fared, etc.,
and when a written statement of
the facts in the case, was drawn
up by one of the passengers, and
signed by very nearly all on
board, in cabin and steerage, and
duly presented to him, he prompt-
ly instituted a formal inquiry into
the whole matter; and the result
was a fine of \$5,000, was laid
upon the owners of the ship—and

and in addition to this, new and
stringent regulations were made
for the protection of emigrants in
the future, and henceforth, I do
not apprehend that such villainous
impositions will be practiced as in
the case of the "Whiting."

The Messrs. Nathan, of Rio,
have now a contract, which I have
seen, for bringing emigrants from
New Orleans, and other Southern
ports to Brazil. In that contract,
there are some excellent regula-
tions: among others, these two
evils are to be prevented, in the
future. 1. The shipment of low
worthless people. 2. To secure
comfortable passage to all on ship-
board. Their terms are \$70 for
each passenger, payable in four
years, and \$30 cash, for each pas-
senger over 8 years of age. I
think they intend sending you
their card for publication. Rev.
Mr. Dunn, informs me that he too
will have a ship in New Orleans,
ready to sail with emigrants, by
the last of December, and he as-
sures me that they shall be prop-
erly attended to in every respect.
I had a free and full conversation
with Mr. Nathan, in which he un-
folded his plans for bringing out
emigrants, and I am fully satisfied
that our best families, may rely
upon having such accommodations
as will secure their comfort while
on ship-board. Mr. Nathan, an-
thorizes me to say, a good steamer
will be ready to leave New
Orleans at the latest, by the 1st
of December next.

As to the country, I have been
out of this city too little, to form
anything more than a general
opinion, based on what I hear from
others—quite a number are com-
ing back from their explorations
disappointed, but I find in most of
these cases, those persons have
come here with extravagant, and
indeed foolish ideas, or dreams
about the country—again, others
have wandered about, until they
are confused and unable to make
a selection. But from all I can
learn, I believe, at least three-
fourths of the emigrants are well
pleased, I am sure a large majori-
ty are delighted—while quite a
number may be found—who are
perfectly extravagant in lauding
this goodly land. I have learn-
ed enough in this great city, and
its surroundings, to be fully sat-
isfied that it is well for me, and my
family to be here. I expect to be
naturalized before Parliament ad-
journs, some of our party who
came on the "Whiting" are al-
ready citizens of Brazil.

You will see more evidences of
dirt and poverty, in one week's
sojourn in New Orleans, than you
will here, in a month, yet this city
is more than twice as large as
New Orleans. There is an air of
cleanness, and plenty, almost uni-
versally manifested here. The
city is one of the healthiest on the
globe, the climate now at least,
perfectly delightful—and among
all the complaints that I hear from
disappointed emigrants, I think I
have never in one single instance
heard one complain of bad health,
or want of food, or of bad water,
—and I conclude, that a land
where good food abounds, where
general good health prevails, and
the climate is pleasant, it cannot
be a bad country.

If a man comes here with one
thousand dollars, he can buy prop-
erty on a credit to five times the
amount; if he comes with the
means to make a two thousand
dollar payment, he can buy prop-
erty on long credits, to the
amount of 10 or \$15,000, and in
the same proportion, for greater
or less amounts in cash. Again,
if a man comes here, with plenty

of money, he can easily get clear
of it, in traveling, and paying for
interpreters, or by boarding at
fashionable hotels in the city: If
he is poor, let him stay away, un-
less he comes to work, at least for
a time, as do the poor in all lands
beneath the sun. There is no
opening for laborers in the cities,
mechanics wages are very low—
and let all our industrious people
who come here, go directly to the
country, prepared to work, as they
have done in their native land,
and a prosperous future is before
them.

Documents, recently laid before
Parliament, now in session, claim
for the Empire a population of
over 11,000,000 of inhabitants, and
among those, less than 2,000,000
of slaves, I think only about
500,000—and that number is
steadily diminishing—consider-
able numbers are being freed in
various ways.

Religious liberty is practically
almost as perfect here, as in the
States, and legally, it is about as
in England. The press, is quite
as free as in the States, indeed and
is far more so, for there is no dan-
ger of mob-law here, as in the
United States, and the consti-
tutional provisions for liber-
ty of the press, are as good as in
any part of the world—and I may
add, that this freedom is freely in-
dulged by the Brazilians. The
Emperor comes in for a full share
of criticism, also do his ministers.
In my next, I shall have something
to say about Protestantism and
its prospects here.

Fraternally yours,

J. E. NEWMAN.

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 24, 1867.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE JUDGMENT.

[Extract from a sermon by the Rev. W. M.
Lofield.]

The creation, although removed
from us by the lapse of six thou-
sand years, affects us as power-
fully as if it occurred but a year
past. The fall of man, embraced
in that immediate history, so
deeply and ruinously affected the
race, that we continue as such to
drag the calamity with us. And,
obviously great as is the effect
upon us of that remote transaction,
equally direct and powerful is the
influence of the death of Christ,
although happening at the begin-
ning of our present era.

As direct and all controlling
is the judgment of the great day,
happen when it will; for it is a
part and close of that plan in the
divine administration, arranged
exclusively for man. Nor is it
possible for any one to separate
himself from the destiny predeter-
mined for all.

The race is a unit extending
itself from the creation to the
judgment, and every section of
this immense and living line, is
equally impressed by every act,
and proposed act of God relating
to them. It is thus seen, that the
day of judgment being the ap-
pointment of God, for the exafni-
nation and righteous disposition of
the individuals of the race, is as
imminent in its applications as if
announced for to-morrow. If
therefore it enters at all into our
thoughts, it must impress a meas-
ure of its solemnity upon our
minds, and our character. Nor
can mirth, indifference, or prayer-
lessness be made consistent with
such a tone of mind; there can be
neither occasion nor inclination
for trifling, with the judgment pre-
parations looking down upon us.

If the reality of the judgment
entered properly into our plans of
life, its employment would be
strictly spiritual; they would be
directed principally to those pre-

parations which now promise a
meetness for the appointment;
and the engagements of life would
all be subordinated to this highest
and most urgent obligation.

We cannot be mistaken in the
reckoning, that most of us are far
behind in our preparations, nor
will they be suitably advanced,
unless we give more and deeper
thought to our personal interests
in the issues of that day. Only
occasionally a voice rises above
the din of life to stir up your pure
minds by way of remembrance.

LETTER FROM BISHOP PIERCE.

We find in the *Southern Christian
Advocate*, an interesting letter from
Bishop Pierce. We give an extract
which cannot fail to cheer and en-
courage the ministers and members
of our church:

"In the District meeting two lead-
ing facts demand special notice.
First, there has been the most re-
markable revival of religion in the
town of Dawsonville and the sur-
rounding country that I have heard
of anywhere. It began last April
a year ago, and yet continues, in its
influence upon the Church. At the
close of the war, the people in that
region were divided—hostile—fenda
and difficulties were the order of
the day. The few remaining mem-
bers of our Church were cold, dis-
courage and without ministerial
help. But they rallied and strength-
ened each other in the Lord. They
established prayer-meetings. A
gacious influence distilled up in
them. They prayed on. Sinners
began to feel and yield. Congrega-
tions increased. Preachers were
called in—the work spread—ene-
mies were reconciled—the Spirit of
peace and love rested upon the
whole community, and in the pro-
gress of their labors, the few forlorn
disciples who began these meetings
counted two hundred and twenty-five
converts. The Church has grown
strong in numbers—mighty in faith
and abundant in good works.
What think you—when I tell you
that Northern emissaries are prowling
about this peaceful fold—seek-
ing to divide, scatter and entice
away these sheep—this found and
saved? On such wickedness I will
not comment, lest I sin with my pen.
Surely the Church, North, does not
know how her agents outrage all
truth—all righteousness—all Chris-
tian love!

The second fact is relative to
Sunday-schools. The preachers and
members are at work, as every-
where else, in this department. In
several circuits we have more Sun-
day-schools than preaching places.
But the new feature in this region
is, that Judge Irvin in his charge
to the Grand Jurors of the several
counties, has recommended the ap-
pointment of a Sunday-school Board,
composed of leading citizens, who
shall explore the county—address
the people—get up scholars—pro-
vide funds—if possible, secure teach-
ers, and thus every neighborhood
is supplied. The impulse is won-
derful—the excitement salutary and
fruitful. Old and young are quick-
ened into new life. This scheme
is carrying out what has long been,
as you know, a favorite idea of
mine.

No common school system will ever
reach the people in the south. Mil-
lions have been sunk in this experi-
ment in Georgia. Let every county
adopt Judge Irvin's suggestion, and
in twelve months, every boy and girl of
ten years of age will be able to read the
Bible. The facts reported our meet-
ing on this subject were thrilling.
I cannot detail them now. I will
only add that at one of those schools,
one Sabbath morning the religious
excitement waxed so strong, that
fifteen of the scholars were converted
before the close of the exercises. In
this movement, so far, there has
been no conflict of churches—no
sectarian interruptions. If the
school is organized at a Methodist
church, it is a Methodist school—if
at a Baptist church, it is a Baptist
school—if at a private house or an
academy, its denominational rela-
tion is determined by the circum-
stances of the case and the predil-
ections of the teachers.

But enough. To sum up—"I
thank God, and take courage." I
never knew the church more united
—more active and, as a genera-
thing, more inclined to see and re-
form her faults. The preachers are
enduring hardness as good soldiers.
They complain less and work harder
—eager to suffer for the kingdom
of heaven's sake. John Wesley
was with us in the right hand of
G. F. PIERCE.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.
The Natchez District Conference,
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

The circumstances under which we are now living have invested the subject of education with extreme importance to the Southern people in general, and to our church especially. The time has come when intellectual culture must assume a more exact form, and be carried to a higher development of the individual. Upon this will depend, far more than heretofore, the respectability and personal influence of our people, and in this will lie to a very great extent, their power to resist the forces that operate towards their political and social disintegration and death. The higher regions of thought and of truth must be more distinctly brought within the grasp of the young mind of this generation. Men and women must begin to learn that their earthly life is associated with higher and holier things than the dollar, the rapid senseless chit-chat, the empty sentimentalism of dreamy novelists, or to be waited on by a retinue of servants that secure ignoble exemption from manual and manual toil. All work—mind and hand, and heart work—must be found to possess a dignity and worth from its connection with a true mental and spiritual life. The individual must be made to feel that his true worth resides in himself, not without him, in the noble powers of thought and sensibility with which God has endowed him, and which Christ has redeemed from ruin.

To effect this, requires careful, systematic, constant, painstaking culture—a training and culture which should have their seed time in the nursery, and their development in the school.

Your committee, think that much of the education, or rather school-work about us is wretchedly defective. Children are put to the school for a few months, to learn enough of arithmetic to fit them, as is thought, for the counting house, or to be sufficiently glossed with the varnish of *ologies* to dazzle empty minds with a show of learning; or they are rushed through the colleges in such impatient haste as to make smatterers instead of scholars. Such a proceeding is a waste of time, and money and a cheat on the pupil and society. Much more attention should be given to mental drilling, and to acquiring a knowledge of the English tongue. Our children must be educated with a view to a higher and better fulfillment of all the relationships of life.

Your committee do not hesitate to say that our schools must become thoroughly Christian. The spirit of Christ must sanctify the study and the recitation room. Pupils must be taught that the toil required to master any subject, to compass the simplest or the severest work—is Christian toil and is designed to prepare them for Christian work in the great field of life education, for special pursuits, as the ultimate end must cease, and all works, and all special preparation for them, must aim at the glory of God in Christ. Only thus, can education be invested with its true dignity and value, and made a great power in the development of a true human life, and the conversation of social and political integrity. Truth and duty must be the spirit and aim of all real intellectual work.

There are some schools in the territory of this District, that with proper effort and management may be worked into instruments for the right education of our boys and girls. But it must be accepted as a primary condition, that this work is not left to one or a few individuals, who are immediately connected with the schools as teachers. The church in its organic form, and in its individual membership must work. It ought to be the most eminent patron, and the most vigilant custodian of education. In general, our college, especially the male, should be well endowed, at least, to an extent sufficient to secure the ablest faculty. This will also in-

sure good discipline, and a high grade of scholarship. If possible, and as far as possible, our schools should possess funds for the education of the poor. But, especially, should all our best male colleges have an endowment for the education of candidates for the ministry. This is a point that cannot longer be neglected, without very great injury to our ministerial success and usefulness.

Your committee wish to urge the most earnest and vigorous efforts of the preachers and people of this District, in behalf of Centenary College, located at Jackson, La., and under the Presidency of Rev. W. H. Watkins, D. D. The efficiency of this school is materially crippled, if its existence is not periled, by a want of funds sufficient to furnish it with a full equipment for its proper working. The Trustees have devised a plan for its endowment, which it is hoped will secure the needed funds, and thus make the college a great intellectual nursery, and powerful help to our church.

We recommend these resolutions, viz:

- 1st. Resolved, That the times demand of us a thorough intellectual education, pregnant with the spirit of Christianity, as an essential preparation of the rising generation for the high and solemn responsibilities that they must assume.

- 2d. Resolved, That the church as a body, and as individuals, cannot escape the responsibility of the most vigorous and persistent efforts to give her children the best, truest education.

- 3d. Resolved, That Centenary College has special claims on this District, and that we should use every effort to make that Institution independent, and of the highest grade.

W. T. J. SULLIVAN,
T. F. COLLINS,
THOS. W. BROWN, Sec'y.

Montgomery Conference—Camden District.

Georgiana is a depot town on the Alabama and Florida Rail Road, 15 miles below Greenville, in Butler county, Ala. The inhabitants number twenty or twenty-five families. Such a thing as Methodist preaching, was never at this place until last year, when W. W. Graham, of the Sepulga District, established an appointment, using the school-house as a place of worship. This year, the official members of the Sepulga Circuit selected it as a place for holding their fourth Quarterly Meeting, which was appointed to meet Oct. 12 and 13.

Reaching the place according to appointment, I found a new house, neat and comfortable, not completed, but, in a condition to be dedicated to God, and used in His worship. But there was one distressing feature connected with it. In the Quarterly Conference it was announced that a debt had been incurred in the erection of the building. The lot on which the house was built, was donated. The few members there, some of them being mechanics, did much of the work themselves. So that the house so far has cost but \$360. Of this amount, \$330 was declared unpaid. Where this amount was to come from, no one could tell. Three hundred and thirty dollars, one is ready to say is a very small sum, but in a poor pine-woods country, scarcely settled, and the inhabitants, poor farmers and mechanics, whose wives when they go to "meeting," put on their dresses to cook while they are gone, and take their babies in their arms, and walk to Church; and where Methodism is unbaptized, and a stranger in the midst of hard shells, and other Baptists; and where the utmost farthing that can be raised has already been paid, and these hard times to battle with; and, where the whole circuit reports at the third Quarterly Meeting, \$2 50, quarterage; and at the fourth \$17 10, it is an overwhelming amount! It is more than fifty thousand in a rich and fashionable city. But the debt must be paid. The house was to be dedicated to God, on Sabbath, 11 o'clock A. M. It had not been built according to Discipline. Brother H. L. Davis, a poor man who works with his own

hands to support his wife and children, resolved that a church should be built, and on his own responsibility, assuming all liabilities; had it erected, securing a deed to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The Quarterly Conference resolved, that each official member should take a subscription, and raise in his post of the circuit what he could.

On Sabbath, I preached a sermon from Psalm 84: 12, and dedicated the house to God's service, and baptized two infants, and administered the Eucharist to nine preachers and thirty-six private members. The annals of the past record no such thing as a Quarterly Meeting at this place, and the interest was universal and intense—every body was there.

At night, W. H. Morris, preached from Job 22: 21, after which Bro. Graham organized a society with 29 members. He decided to try a collection, to meet that terrible debt. I was put forward to do the begging. At first no one seemed disposed to give anything—they thought they had done all they could in that line. But we kept begging, and making propositions, and soon to the great astonishment and profound delight of all concerned, we had \$306 subscribed. The other twenty-four dollars will be paid. The members told Bro. Graham, next day they thought they would pay the whole of their quarterage at that place.

The meeting was continued with promise of good—others will join the church. Brother Graham reports over 120 additions to the church, on his work during the last quarter. ANSON WEST.

Oct 18, '67.
From the St. Louis Christian Advocate.
GEN. STERLING PRICE.

We give an extract from the address of Rev. Dr. W. A. Smith of St. Louis, on the funeral occasion of this distinguished citizen.

It is not my place, as I have said, to vindicate the memory of the illustrious dead. That is the work of the political speaker or historian, as the case may be. I merely state, as it seems fit I should do, the honors which those claim for him who were his compatriots in arms, and the sharers with him of a common misfortune! Honors which embalm his memory in their hearts, and which bring them here to day to mingle their honest tears at his grave with those of his deeply afflicted family. But, as I said, mine is the further duty of the minister to lay before you the claims of his religious character; to encourage you by his Christian virtues, and warn you by his defects. And bad Gen. Price a Christian character? Yes, and one much more decidedly marked than of which many of you may be aware. He took an early opportunity to let me know the past winter that he considered himself a member of my congregation, and that he would gladly avail himself of any aid I could render him in preparing to connect himself more formally with the Church. I embraced opportunities for incidental conversations on the subject of his religious state. And not long before his late sickness I had a more extended interview with him, from which I obtained more definite and satisfactory views of his religious status. I was already aware that he had received a decidedly religious education from his Presbyterian parents in early life; that he grew up and always cultivated and avowed the most profound reverence for the Christian religion, and all her honored representatives wherever he met with them—on "Change, in the social circle, or on the tented field, no less than in camp-hospitals or the city pulpits. I knew all that, and that whatever might be objectionable in his habits, judged by the Christian standard, there lived not a man who could point to the slightest blot upon his character as a man of indefeasible integrity and honor. Indeed, I had often had occasion to believe, in regard to him, what is very unusual in respect to most other public men especially, that is, that his reputation was as unsullied as his character for worldly virtue was without spot or blemish! But I was not aware until this interview, of the clearness of his belief and the deep interest he felt in the great work of repentance and faith. I conversed with him freely on these points. We mutually agreed to renew the conversation at an early day. The opportunity to do so, however, never again presented itself. On Friday last I reached home from the late Conference in

Kansas City. I repaired at once to attend the funeral at the house of Mr. G. Schofield, and from thence hastened immediately to see General Price. My presence, as I supposed it would, had its effect. A crowd of thoughts seemed to rush on his mind; but he was soon composed. Said I, "General, if you were as well as I am, you could, as a penitent sinner, only trust in Christ, that is, you could only consent—heartily consent—to take Christ alone as your Savior—consent to be saved on the ground of His atonement and intercession, and not on the ground of any worthiness you have or can acquire; and furthermore consent (for this is involved in the former, necessarily) to be governed and controlled by Him in all things." Said I, "General, if you were well you could do no more than this, and now that you are sick you can do this as certainly as if you were well. Trust, my friend! Trust in Christ!" The suggestions produced great mental activity. His voice was nearly entirely gone under the force of his disease. The friends present will remember what followed. Struggling for voice to speak he feebly uttered, "Ambition! ambition! ambition! Ambition for one's Country—ambition for one's family, and friends—ambition for one's self. Ambition! too much! too much!" To you his manner might have indicated some incoherence of thought. To myself, however, who could well understand the associations of mind which revived these recollections, the expressions were profoundly significant of the deepest repentance. I therefore was well prepared to appreciate his last utterance to me. Turning his eyes upon me—and for the last time, I think—he said (struggling for utterance) in broken accents which, however, I distinctly caught, "I do trust—my Father told me to trust." He did trust, I doubt not. He now rests from the toils of a weary life, from the anguish of disappointed hopes, and the reproaches of a life of ambition. He now rests in the companionship of his honored parents, and I will not scruple to say, of many a pious soldier boy who looked on him as his father, and who pressed his mother's Bible to his heart as he sunk in the arms of death on the field of blood! Yes, he rests with them in the bosom of his Saviour. Peace to his memory. We have regrets for our common misfortunes; we have tears of sympathy to shed with his afflicted family, and, thank God, we have rejoicings that "he has gone to the grave" to be welcomed to the companionship of the family of heaven!

From the Southern Review.
Instincts of the Negro.
Is there not something more than mere grade—something more besides mere plus and minus in the intellectual scale of races? Has not each race of men, like the Species or Varieties of animals, its peculiar instincts? The horse, ass, and zebra are called species of one genus—the bull-dog, grey-hound, fox-hound and Newfoundland dogs are called varieties belonging to another genus. Each one is known to have its own instincts, and no matter how much climate and other circumstances are changed, each species or variety retains its peculiar characteristics so long as the race blood is kept pure. Has not the Caucasian, the Mongol, the American savage, and the negro, each its instincts, which gives directions to its thought and actions? All attempts to make the negro and Indian, in America, think and act like the Spaniards or Anglo-Saxons have failed, and the Mexican people, at this moment, for the most part a hybrid mass of curs, are committing upon each other all the outrages to which their instincts lead them. We expect nothing better of the degenerate Spanish race crossed upon the Indian stock whose blood flows in the veins of nine-tenths of the whole population, to say nothing of the negro element.

Man, we repeat, only obeys a general law. The species of each genus differ in their physical structure, in their instincts, habits, intelligence and docility. Among the Equidae, we have instanced the horse, ass and quagga, to which may be added, the onager, the dromedary, and the hemione, making six species of this genus. Some of these are tameable and useful to man; others are wild and untameable; and all differ in intelligence and instincts. If we take the felines, the canines, the monkeys or any other genus, the same law holds. No genus affords stronger examples than that of Man. The negro, like the ass, is stupid, docile, easily domesticated, and his proper condition is that of subordination to the white man. The Indian, on the contrary, like the hyena among the canines, the tiger among the felines, the onager among the Equidae, is untameable and is killed by domestication. The very atmosphere of civilization is poison to him.

We regard the Toltec or Aztec races of Central America as a different race from the barbarous tribes, but have no time for discussing that point. They are as different as the buffalo and domestic ox, or the fox and the wolf.

That race-instinct, which more particularly interests the people of the United States at this time, is the constitutional disinclination of the negro to steady labor, and especially agricultural labor. The negro is a gregarious and social animal—he seeks towns and crowds of all kinds—he must be in some menial capacity to a superior race, as waiter in hotels and steamboats, boot-black, white-washer, wood-sawyer, domestic servant, etc. They will, also, associated with the whites, work pretty well at the mechanic arts, as bricklayers, carpenters, blacksmiths, etc.; but no one ever knew a negro family to purchase a farm, at a distance from a town, settle down on it and cultivate it steadily and successfully so as to accumulate property from year to year.

The negro, in his native land, or elsewhere, has never, since the dawn of history, been an agriculturist, except in subordination to the whites and under compulsion. In Africa he has no where tilled the soil beyond his immediate and temporary wants; and never beyond the starving-point of the great mass of the population. To this fact and their incapacity for self-government alone, must we attribute the fact that this immense continent has a black population of not more than 80,000,000 to 100,000,000, when it should have been nearer 1,000,000,000, if it had the agricultural system of China, India, France, or England.

The agricultural history of Liberia, St. Domingo, Jamaica, and other West India islands is known to every school-boy. There were in the United States before the war 500,000 free negroes who took no part in the agriculture than Jews or Gypsies, both of whom have the same anti-agricultural instinct.

It requires no prophet to foretell the fate of our great staple States. As in St. Domingo and Jamaica, sugar will cease to be cultivated, and in less than ten years cotton and rice will cease to be articles of export. Under the stimulus of high prices, the 'old regulars,' those negro laborers, who have long been drilled to field culture, may from long habit keep up some show of industry for a time, but in proportion as these die out and another generation grows up, and the foreign competition brings prices down, will negro labor degenerate, and cease to compete with the steady, efficient labor of other countries. We venture the prediction that the growing cotton crop will be the largest made for many years to come, and that not one planter in ten will pay expenses out of the growing crop. The expenses on every bale of cotton, including the government tax, and all charges from the time it leaves the plantation, until sold in a foreign market, are estimated at not less than twenty-five dollars, and were any room left for doubt, this alone would settle the question.

In spite of the sad lessons of the past, the abstractions of John Quincy Adams and Ezeiel Hull have gained strength with years, until we now see our beautiful Republic, under which we once lived prosperous and happy, a purifying carcass, under the corroding effects of doctrines contrary alike to humanity, to reason, to nature and to truth.

The Pan Anglican Synod.

The following is the pastoral address which has been adopted by the Synod, and signed individually by the Bishops:

"To the faithful in Christ Jesus, to Priests and Deacons, and the Lay Members of the Church of Christ in communion with the Anglican Branch of the Church Catholic:

"We, the undersigned, Bishops, gathered under the good providence of God for prayer and conference at Lambeth, pray for you that ye may obtain grace, mercy and peace from God our Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ our Savior.

"We give thanks to God, brethren beloved, for the faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love toward the saints, which hath bound us together; and for the knowledge of Christ which through you hath been spread abroad among the most vigorous races of the earth; and with one mouth we make our supplications to God, even the Father, that by the power of the Holy Ghost He would strengthen us with His might, to amend among us the things which are amiss, to supply the things which are lacking, and to reach forth unto higher measures of love and zeal in worshipping Him, and in making known His name; and we pray that in His good time He would give back unto His whole Church the blessed gift of Unity in Truth.

"And now we exhort you in love that ye keep whole and undefiled the faith once delivered to the saints as ye have received it of the Lord Jesus. We entreat you to watch and pray, and to strive heartily with us against the frauds and

subtleties wherewith the foe has been aforetime and is now.

"We beseech you to hold the sure Word of God, all the nical Scriptures of the Old Testament; and that by study of these oracles of God, you know more of the Lord Jesus our Savior, whom they reveal, and of the will of God, they declare.

"Furthermore, we entreat you to guard yourselves and your brethren from the growing superstitions and traditions with which in these days the truth of God has been overlaid; as otherwise, so by the pretension to a sovereignty over God's Word, served for the See of Rome, the practice exaltation of the Virgin Mary as mediator place of her Divine Son; and addressing of prayers to her intercessor between God and man. Of such beware, we beseech you, knowing that the jealous God not his honor to another.

"Build yourselves up, beloved, in your most holy grow in grace and in the knowledge and love of Jesus Christ our Show forth before all men by faith, self-denial, purity, and conversation, as well as by labors for the people among God hath so widely spread by the setting forth of His to the unbelievers and the that ye are indeed the servants Him who died for us to His Father to us, and to be a life for the sins of the whole

"Brethren, beloved, voice we warn you, the short; the Lord cometh; we be sober. Abide steadfast in communion of saints, where hath granted you a place. faith for oneness with Christ, blessed Sacrament of His blood. Hold fast the true worship and order of God's grace ye have from the primitive Church of causing divisions contrary doctrine ye have received, and seek for unity among selves, and among all in Christ Jesus, and the good make you perfect, and keep bodies, souls, and spirits, coming of the Lord Jesus

CHURCH FINANCIAL.

The multiplication of finance in the church, is not often, complicated in its relations, requiring much and attention to business, collecting investing funds for use here not desirable. These schemes some time and talents better service. They tend to enlarge the church, and but they unnecessarily put and in jeopardy the reputation of individuals and whole church. Money used by the church to carry great work in its governments; but this money come and go circuitously, here and there on the should pass as directly as possible from those who to the end designed by the

Parsimony and avarice in schemes of finance promise to lighten the upon their shoulders by the elements of God's Word; enlightened and liberal as those who present the notice, rejoice "sometimes belief and hope that the thus be enthused for the performance of a plain duty the payment of a real debt the uttermost farthing. It seems after trial fail, and leave a legacy of disgust and distrust, which almost dries streams and the very benevolence. The Holy joins the duty of paying bestowing charities, and of Discipline provides, through which Methodists perform these duties. The ought to instruct and in people more thoroughly regards this grave and vital and the church through ards ought to work by apply the system to every and "ought not to rest, member is brought up to ard of the gospel in the debts and the bestowal of needful to the perfect, predicted development of dom of Christ.—Memphis Advocate.

At Pillau, in Prussia, a man who has for some years created his life to the danger of rescuing persons from whaling and drowning. This Prussian Darling, who has saved more than three hundred individuals, is the highest veneration by all of the people among whom

My own exceeding faith gages me in seeing and hearing faults and follies of others, rather than to glory over them, and to lessen those faults, rather than to aggrivate or display them.

useless to repeat what we

THE WORK OF CHRIST; or the
Atonement, considered in its influence
upon the intelligent universe.
By EXOEN M. MARVIN D.D., one of
the Bishops of the M. E. Church
South. St. Louis, P. M. Pinck-
ard, 508 Pine Street, 1867. 42 mo.
p. 137.

This is an eloquent compact
statement of the cause, philosophy
and extent of the Atonement.
It is highly charged with spiritual

In all the coming ages, and in all the heavenly places, to the highest orders of creatures, and we may well believe, to all intelligent beings, the Church is to make God manifest in the inexpressible facts of its history. No words could express Him. It required facts. It required a history. It required an incarnate God carrying on the redeeming work by the Holy Spirit in a living Church. And the judgment of the last Day is to bring them out

That Church is the great misfortune of this land, and honest men in this section are beginning to wish its power circumscribed, and its legal foundations weakened.

If Dr. Grooks refuses to recognize the fact that the law of 1844 is still going on, he will learn that there are men in the land who refuse to recognize that act of the Supreme Courts as a just act, final in its effects and too sacred to be questioned. *It is not so*, and in this period of revolution, forced on us by the

Such men earn an enduring fame. They will not, cannot be forgotten; no matter what their bearing, or their profession, they should be approached only as one in the East, approaches a leper; morally, socially, politically, "there dwelleth in them no good thing."

— — —

Relieve the poor, but those who are poor indeed, and the poor indeed are they who not only want the things they ask, but want also the means of getting without asking.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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New Orleans:
SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1867.

To SUBSCRIBERS.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

TO OUR AGENTS.

In making changes please state the place from which, as well as the place to which the change is made. We are very desirous that our subscription list should be doubled between this and the meeting of our own patronizing Conferences. Planters will have money on hand early this year if at all, so that now is the most favorable time to secure subscribers. As they have no longer any temptation to invest their incomes in either land or negroes, they can easily be persuaded to take a paper. Try it. Every good man should have in his house a paper bringing the weekly statement of the work of God among the Churches. He should read the precious record of the death of holy men and women, whose final triumph strengthens our hopes, and subdues our passions. Every one given to thinking, and forecasting, will need much light to keep up with the astounding events which are shaping hourly the fortunes of the Southern people. The Advocate will furnish some contribution towards supplying these wants.

CENTENARY COLLEGE.

A note from Rev. Dr. Watkins, the President of this Institution, dated October 10th, 1867, says: "We are all at our posts, in spite of quarantine. Up to this time we escape yellow fever, and hope to shut it out completely. Centenary is ready for all students who may wish to attend."

The health of Jackson is, in these times, no unimportant item in the estimate of parents and students. The great convenience of access to this college must determine many to patronize it. The Institution that leads off in reducing the price of board down to what it will and must come before twelve months roll round, will most command the notice and patronage of the public.

THE EPIDEMIC.

The decrease in the number of deaths for the week, and for the last two days is very marked. Sixty days is the usual duration of yellow fever—with or without frost. Let our friends be patient, the delay of a week may save life. Those who return to the city, too soon afford fresh fuel for the fever!

Remember, that as God approveth not alms, or any other work, without charity, so neither charity itself without discretion.

THE LATE REV. DR. DRAKE.

We insert two letters which were written just previous to his death, by this saintly man. His lovely spirit, and the fire of a true itinerant breathe in these, his last words. They are prefaced with an explanatory sentence or two from an altogether authentic source.

"The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance."

"As the Rev. Dr. Drake, late of the Mississippi Conference, died just before the commencement of our National trouble, and as it was designed to prepare an extended sketch of his life for publication in book form, no lengthened account has ever been written for our periodicals. As the intended work has been unavoidably delayed, and many inquiries have from time to time been made by his friends, from various localities, as to his frame of mind in his last hours, it is thought that the subjoined extracts from two letters may prove interesting to many of your readers. The first was written, two weeks before his death, as an apology for missing an appointment to the negroes at Spring Hill, Jefferson Co.

The second, (to his beloved brother, Gen. J. P. Drake, of Indianapolis,) not more than thirty-six hours previous to his departure.

The calm, unshaken, unruffled confidence in Him in whom he had trusted; the steady eye, and firm step with which he met the advance of the last enemy, mark the man of God who has fought the good fight, and is ready to be offered up."

Magnolia Springs, April, 22, 1860.

DEAR BROTHER:—I am very sorry to miss my appointment to day, to the colored society at Spring Hill. In addition to the pleasure of preaching to the poor, I had promised myself a visit to you, and to Bro. Robertson. But I have to submit, I have been worse for some days with my chest disease. I know not what to call it—disease of the heart I have but little doubt. But I still persisted in the purpose to go. My horse was saddled, and I on the point of leaving yesterday evening, when the pain, and paralyzing feeling became so great, I gave up the trip.—It is the first time that I have backed out for this disease. It is a solemn crisis in my history; it would seem the great head of the Church is about to lay me aside. Good is his will; I will try to acquiesce; I know he can do without me; his workmen fall by the thousand, but still his work goes on. I pray for grace that I may glorify Him in affliction. I feel a remarkable peace this morning, and resignation to God's will. I ask your prayers, the prayers of sister Folks, and sister Scott, that I may be preserved in perfect submission to the Divine will, and that I may glorify Him, whether in life or death. I feel much better this morning, but think I had best keep quiet, at least for this day. **

If able, I shall leave for the upper part of my district, the latter part of next week. Shall be gone nearly three weeks. I may be able to call on my return.

B. M. DRAKE.

P. S. I have an appointment for Union Chapel, for next Sunday.

Magnolia Springs, May, 6th, 1860.
My DEAR PERRY.—I have two little boys home with me, one twelve the other fourteen.—Perry and Margruder. They enjoy each others society as much I think as I ever saw brothers. They sleep together, eat together, play together, and seem almost to live in each others' life. One cannot go on the shortest errand, without the other following immediately after him. They are never too tired to bear each other company. To me it is beautiful and very refreshing. Day after day it brings up the memory of the past. I am again at our old homestead. The venerable and loved faces of our dear parents are seen. The earnest love I then felt for you steals over my heart afresh. I was almost animated by your spirit, was like your shadow, ever following you; no fatigue was accounted of, it but your presence was there; in the old school-house we sat still, by

side studying the same lesson. Through the orchards, through the forests, over the hills, under the cliffs, beside the streams, we walked side by side. The night watches were prevented by our lengthened conversations which we could not complete by day. Days, weeks, months, years, passed away in this pleasant boyish fraternity. The vision comes over my heart now, like a spell: visions of joys that are past, mournful though pleasing. How I rejoice that no dark cloud has ever obscured that bright vision; no envy, no jealousy, no malice, no coldness, has ever chilled hearts so united. How often have I grieved that our paths were so divergent, that we have seen so little of each other. But so it is, and we must submit.

When we last parted, I gave you what amounted to a promise, that if spared I would visit you. This thought I have cherished with much pleasure, but now there seems but little prospect of its realization. When I saw you, I told you of a threatening disease in my chest, then supposed to be some affection of the heart. It has increased until I am now subject to spasms which threaten immediate death. When the attack passes off which seldom lasts more than 20 or 30 minutes, I am tolerably comfortable. I am now for the first time detained from the duties of my district, by this increasing malady. Some of the doctors think it neuralgia of the heart, but seem to think it may be relieved. This is certain; if it gets much worse, it will be fatal; and it has been increasing all the time. My appetite is good, and my appearance as usual. Sometimes I feel nothing of it and feel quite well. It does not depress my spirits, save while the pain is excruciating. I rejoice to say I look at death without terror, and though I should be pleased to see my children reared and educated, and do a little more in the cause of my Divine Master, I think I can say from the heart, good is the will of my heavenly Father. Looking back on my past life, I have no regrets for any sacrifice I have made in the cause of religion. Forty-one years of toil have been already paid with so many blessings, that I am thankful I have been counted worthy to suffer for the name of Christ.

I would not give my hopes of a heavenly inheritance for the most magnificent estate ever got together by a mortal. I believe I have been a happier man than if I had been the most successful lawyer, planter, doctor, or politician in the land.

I shall leave an inheritance of poverty to my children, but I had rather leave that with the example of a Christian life, than millions without it.

The mystic tie so long unbroken in our family is now rent by the departure of Silas. John too has lost the companion of his age. How I pity him! But Heaven grows brighter as earth grows dimmer.

What a blessed fraternity is forming around our much loved parents as friend after friend departs! "There all the ship's company meet. Who sailed with the Saviour below."

I should be very glad to hear from you once more.

Your affectionate brother,
B. M. DRAKE.

* Died on the second of December, 1867, in a Hospital, Augusta Ga.

REPLICATION OF THE ENGLISH QUARTERLIES—BLACKWOODS.

The September number of this classic Magazine, presents its usual rich array of agreeable and varied articles—Novels; La Physique Moderne; The Literature of the Scottish Independence Question; Brown-ow's Part IX; Egoism; Cornelius O'Dowd; Miriman; The Question Settled; Qu'il Mourit; a Royal Lyll.

Postponement of the Quarterly Conference of the New Orleans Circuit.

This Conference will meet on Monday evening next, the 28th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., at the Advocate office.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

POLITICAL NEWS.

VIENNA, Oct. 17.—The Emperor of Austria has referred to the Council of Ministers an address from the Bishops of the Austrian Empire, protesting against the new concordat. The Emperor reproves the Austrian Bishops for the adoption of a paper so liable to create public excitement when tranquillity is indispensable for the restoration of the country, and he takes occasion to remind them that the Emperor of Austria is a constitutional prince as well as a true son of the Church.

PARIS, October 17.—The Council of Ministers was held yesterday, at St. Cloud, the Emperor presiding. The result of its deliberations was a resolution that France should immediately intervene for the settlement of the Roman question, but without acting longer in conjunction with the Italian Government.

The *Moniteur* reproaches Italy for violating the laws of nations, disregarding the obligations of solemn treaties and fostering the dangerous spirit of republicanism. Bonaparte depressed. Rentes declining.

FLORENCE, Oct. 17.—News from the South continues favorable to the party of action. The Garibaldians have taken possession of the town of Nevoia, in the Papal States where they have entrenched themselves, and await the arrival of other bands to increase their numbers sufficiently to enable them to make further advances. Signor Acarbi, one of the deputies to the Italian Parliament, is commander-in-chief of the insurgents in that quarter of the Roman territory.

FLORENCE, Oct. 17.—Later advices from the South report that many fights have taken place between the invaders and the Papal troops with various results. PARIS, Oct. 17.—The *Moniteur* asserts that the inhabitants of the city of Rome and of the Papal provinces are loyal to the Pope, and only need assistance to drive the Italian invaders from their soil.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The *Times* says Rattazzi must order the national troops to Rome, and anticipate the arrival there of both the Garibaldi volunteers and the regular troops of France. The *Times* declares the boldest policy is the best policy for Italy, and advises her to seize Rome and treat with France.

VIENNA, Oct. 17.—The reply of the Emperor to the Austrian Bishops was received with cheers in the Diet.

The Riechsrath has passed the organic law.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—It is reported that Prussia and Russia have demanded the session of Crete to Greece.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—After eighteen months' labor the General Land Office has completed duplicates of the public land records destroyed during the war.

It is hoped that on the meeting of Congress the land offices will be filled, when the records will be forwarded. Those for Louisiana are said to be perfect.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Vallandigham is prominently mentioned as Wade's successor.

At the request of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Attorney General has promulgated an opinion which closes as follows:

"Neither railroads owned by a State or the gross earnings thereof, or the profits accumulated therefrom, or the dividends paid upon its bonds, nor articles manufactured by convict labor in the Penitentiary of a State for the use of that State, or on account of the State, are subject to taxation either under the act of 1864 or any other of the internal revenue acts."

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—The *Enquirer* presents the name of Geo. H. Pendleton as the choice of the Democracy of Ohio, Kentucky and the Northwest, for next President, upon the platform of the Constitution, equal justice to all sections of our common country, with equality to all and special privileges to none; the same currency for the bondholders that the people are compelled to receive; the prompt payment of the public debt as it falls due in the legal tender of the nation, the immediate restoration of the Southern States to the Union, with their full share of representatives in both branches of the Government guaranteed by the Constitution, and universal amnesty for all political offenses.

THAT NEGRO JURY

That member of the jury who derives support from what he styles the "place whar the fever comes from" was taken to task about allowing his name to be used. The following is his reply:

"Boss, I wut political, dem odder niggers wout speak to me—but what's I gwine to do? I don't have nothin to do wid politics, but I'm drawn on the jury. Now, it's my dooty. And I allers does my dooty." The Grand Inquest of the parish is now on its mighty rounds. Using the language of another of the down-trodden, newly enfranchised citizens, "She's agwine to go a bulgin."

Having exhausted himself in charging the Grand Jury on a law, dead these ten years, Thomas has not appeared since.

MOBILE GRAND JURY.—We learn by the Mobile papers, of the 16th inst., that Justice was duly invested with a civic crown the day previous, such as she wears here. The following black and tan Grand Jury having been empaneled:

Whites.—A. E. Buck, C. T. Stearns, Wiley B. Brown, G. W. Wilcox, O. J. Paine, L. Kennedy, J. Keiruan, T. S. Terney, C. Fernandez.

Negroes.—L. S. Berry, E. D. Taylor, James Bragg, Emanuel Madried, J. D. Taylor, William Littell, J. H. Palmer, Albert Gallatin.

The *Times*, referred to it, says:

The whites on it are not known, or little known, or too much known.

Order for a Convention.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, New Orleans, La., October 21, 1867.

Special Orders No. 166.

[Extract.]

In compliance with the third and fourth sections of the supplementary act of Congress, passed March 23, 1867, the Commanding General hereby declares the total vote cast in the State of Louisiana, at the election held September 27 and 28 1867, on the question of a Convention "for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for the State, loyal to the Union," to be as follows: Seventy-nine thousand one hundred and seventy-four (79,174). Of these votes, 75,083 were cast for a Convention, 4006 against a Convention, and 85 were blank.

A majority of the whole number registered in the State having voted, and a majority of the votes cast being "for a convention," as prescribed by acts of Congress, the delegates elected at said election, as hereinafter named, are notified to assemble in Convention at the Mechanics' Institute Hall, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, Saturday, November 23d, 1867, for the purpose of framing a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of the acts of Congress of March 2d and 23, 1867.

By command of Brev. Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Mower.

Official: GEO. L. HART, A. A. G. GEORGE LEE, 1st Lieut, 21st U. S. Inf., Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A., A. A. G.

ITALIAN NEWS.

The Italian troops on the Papal frontier have been reinforced and increased efforts are made to guard the whole line.

Italy is greatly excited at the threat of French intervention.

Reports from Rome on Friday, say that a fierce fight had taken place at Verola, during which the Papal troops recaptured the town. The Garibaldians suffered heavy loss.

All official journals say within twenty-four hours Italy must announce her determination to support a revolutionary movement on Rome, or to execute the September Convention; and France must decide peace or war accordingly.

A petition signed by 12,000 Romans has been presented to the Pope by the Roman City Council, headed by Senators of Rome, praying his Holiness to allow Italian troops to occupy Rome.

Special telegrams from Florence describe the Roman situation as more serious. Eight Italian iron clads have been ordered to the coast.

It is reported that a revolution broke out in Rome on Friday night, and the excitement at Florence is very great.

FLORENCE, October 21.—Reports that Garibaldi has disappeared from the Island of Capri are reiterated, and seem to meet with no contradiction. Rattazzi has resigned, and will be succeeded by Gen. Alenabrea. Some bands of insurgents remain in the Papal territory. The evacuation is not as complete as was previously reported.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—No answer has yet been returned by Italy to Napoleon's ultimatum.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Italian situation is better. It is said Italy will satisfy the demands of France. Transportation of troops to Toulon has been stopped.

Those ready to sail have disembarked. French war preparations countermanded. General Cialdini succeeds Rattazzi as Prime Minister. He will form a new Cabinet, whose policy will be anti-revolutionary.

ROME, October 19.—The French Minister informed the Pope in the name of Napoleon, that whatever might happen the aid of France to maintain the Pope's temporal power would not fail. The garrison of Rome has been reinforced.

Toulon, Oct. 21.—Gen. Dumont has arrived. Troops are now embarking in six ships including two iron clads.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The *Moniteur* is silent in reference to preparations for intervention. *L'Eclair* says everything is ready at Toulon for the expedition to Rome, but the

der to go is withheld until the ception of Italy's final reply, which may be delayed some hours on account of the Ministerial crisis in Florence.

Another corps d'armee will be prepared to operate in another direction. La France says it is certain, in event, that French troops will arrive at Rome before Italian.

The *Patrie* publishes a telegram that 20,000 troops have been sent from Lyons to Toulon.

It is stated that the Italian Government declares itself powerful to arrest the bands of the invaders or to protect the Holy See.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Evening.—French fleet, with troops, intended for Rome, has left Toulon.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Noon.—*Moniteur* announces definitely the expedition to Italy has been countermanded, because pledges herself to observe treaty.

The Italian people, supposing that the new ministry will be in the interest of Napoleon, pouring in petitions protesting against the desertion of the national cause by the Government. Reports from the Papal States are conflicting.

If the Emperor of the French looking about for a good opening to begin a universal war, his Christian Majesty can certainly

it in the present affair of Italy. The Holy Father is beleaguered

set upon by those who have him longest, and lived nearest the Vatican. His Mercenary

troops are sorely pressed by thousands of good Catholics, who have taken up arms

rid themselves of the government of the Church. Right under

eves of St. Peter are the Dangers of the Inquisition of the Dominicans and not far off the Holy College

of the Jesuits. To destroy those monsters of the Holy Roman

Empire, the people are willing to go for a while all the "advances"

secular, and ecclesiastical. Cardinal Antonelli has to

they are willing to shed their blood and die under the blows

of the Church of Rome.

The secular power of this Bishopric, is regarded as essential to its vitality by all the

Orders of Catholics. They doubtless rally all the power

throughout Europe, that can rally to its support. For

nately, the greatest power of Europe cannot be dragged into

support of a prince that has systematically given to

political interference. England, Prussia are Protestant, and

is of the Greek Church; and we are not to be moved by any

appeal of the Disciples of Christ into the support, or defense

ecclesiastical system that has en itself soul and body in

keeping of the most conservative, industrious body of men

ever banded together under the style of a Holy Order. It

dominant, exacting Order, having grasped the Roman

and government, has rendered insupportable to its inhabitants

defense comes at all for the it must come from France

tria. Countries where the Scriptures are not read by the

mon people, may be blindly the work of fastening upon

the shackles of Darkness; but bare attempt may end in the

throw of the house of Hapsburg and in opening all Europe

to preaching of Christ, and the nation of the word of God.

Since writing the above, the following Italian item by graph. The trouble is rather than concluded.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The *Moniteur* morning, in an official article nouncing the cessation of war

preparations against Italy, and

France beheld the specter of

an invasion of the Papal States

armed bands from the neighbor

provinces of Italy. She con

consistently with her duty, di

and national honor, suffer the

tember convention to be thus

ted, so she prepared to send

my across the Alps and a

Rome; but Italy has since

ample pledges to fulfill, on

the obligations of the treaty

largest sense; consequently

hostile preparations have been

pend by France.

FLORENCE, Oct. 22.—It is

that Garibaldi has not only

the vigilance of the governme

making his escape from Capri

...succeeded in joining Menot.
...material orials is not yet
...Gladini, unable to form a
...has given up the task.
...Ratazzi may remain
...with perhaps a few chan-
...the ministry. The popular
...is very great, and an ex-
...bitter feeling is shown
...France, while the govern-
...headed with reproaches for
...to the dictations of Napo-

The different pastors in charge of Mo-
reau, will often recall with grateful emo-
tions, the recollection of her assiduous care
for their welfare. She always anticipated
the wants of their wardrobes—was ever
ready to comfort them in distress, and
when sick she ministered to them with her
own hands, and watched at their bedside
with the sleepless solicitude of a mother;
regardless of fatigue, or exposure to infec-
tion. Even when sick herself with her
final and painful illness, she never lost sight
of the necessities of her pastor.—The Sab-
bath school in which she had been a faith-
ful and zealous teacher for more than
twenty years, owes much of its success and
prosperity to her influence and labors.
Upon the pupils of her class, she left the
impression of her christian character, and
from these the superintendent was constant-
ly drafting to recruit the corps of teachers—
a number of them yet remain in this useful
occupation to realize the incalculable ad-
vantage of her instructions, some are in-
laboring in desolate wastes, in obscure and
retired portions of their Master's vineyard
far from the scenes of their early training,
others have sunk to rest on those quiet
beds, where sweet repose shall seal their
eyes till the morning of eternity shall un-
clasp the fetters of death and chase away
the cold gloom of the grave forever.

Oct. 22.—Garibaldi
at Leghorn and has since
the Italian police.
Oct. 22.—The emperor of
Napoleon. He stopped a
Napoleon at Baden, where he had
interview with King-William

Oct. 23.—The Official
may a satisfactory change
in the ministry will be made. Fear
intervention is past and
must sustain the king.
reported the Cialdini is plan-
ning to go to Rome.
Evening.—A cabinet
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seat was never vacant without suffi-
cient cause; a slight indisposition, a cloudy
atmosphere or fatigue from her abundant
labors were not urged as reasons for ab-
sence.

In times of revival she might be found
at the side of penitents, with encouraging
words, and fervent prayers, directing them
to the "Lamb of God that taketh away the
sins of the world."

The different pastors in charge of Mo-
reau, will often recall with grateful emo-
tions, the recollection of her assiduous care
for their welfare. She always anticipated
the wants of their wardrobes—was ever
ready to comfort them in distress, and
when sick she ministered to them with her
own hands, and watched at their bedside
with the sleepless solicitude of a mother;
regardless of fatigue, or exposure to infec-
tion. Even when sick herself with her
final and painful illness, she never lost sight
of the necessities of her pastor.—The Sab-
bath school in which she had been a faith-
ful and zealous teacher for more than
twenty years, owes much of its success and
prosperity to her influence and labors.
Upon the pupils of her class, she left the
impression of her christian character, and
from these the superintendent was constant-
ly drafting to recruit the corps of teachers—
a number of them yet remain in this useful
occupation to realize the incalculable ad-
vantage of her instructions, some are in-
laboring in desolate wastes, in obscure and
retired portions of their Master's vineyard
far from the scenes of their early training,
others have sunk to rest on those quiet
beds, where sweet repose shall seal their
eyes till the morning of eternity shall un-
clasp the fetters of death and chase away
the cold gloom of the grave forever.

The "Orphans Home" of which she was
one of the founders, and for which she
had labored with the most unflagging en-
ergy for the past fifteen years in the various
capacities of Treasurer, Vice President and
President, occupied much of her time and
thoughts; and the heart of many orphans
sought for and found in the haunts of pov-
erty and destitution, will swell with emo-
tions of non-terrible gratitude as the full
tide of memory bears back the recollection
of that generous countenance which
beamed with such maternal tenderness
upon their friendless desolation. The poor
found in her an angel of mercy—instead of
being coldly turned from her door with a
small pittance, as is the usual custom, if
her keen perception assured her that they
were real objects of destitution, they were
invited into the hall or sitting-room, where
their tales of distress were patiently list-
ened too, and plans were devised, whenever
practicable, for more permanent relief.—
Even during her illness and when suffering
intensely, the sickness and destitution of a
poor widow, who accidentally came to
her knowledge, deprived her of rest till
something was done for her relief. She
said "I could not sleep last night, I was so
troubled, thinking, if I suffer so much
with all the comforts I have, and so many
friends round me, what must that poor
creature suffer in her lonely and comfort-
less condition." Such was her care for the
welfare of her servants, and such the recip-
rocal attachment, that amid all the social
disarrangements resulting from emancipation,
they remained true and faithful and re-
warded her kindness by their presence and
attention during her last illness, stood
weeplingly round her unconscious form when
cold in death, and followed her remains to
their final resting place.

Of all the excellencies of which we have
spoken, none shone more conspicuously
than those which shed their light upon the
domestic circle. Her home was blessed
with order, brightened with cheerfulness,
hallowed with piety, and sweetened with
home-born enjoyments. To her husband
she was like some heavenly star shining
upon all the pathway of life; she shared
his cares, soothed his sorrows, studied his
interests, and sweetened his retirement by
a winning tenderness and wealth of affec-
tion with which she habitually adorned
herself.

In her last and protracted illness, her pa-
tience and cheerful resignation, shed a mild
and lovely hue over the more brilliant as-
pects of a life so luxuriant of fruitfulness—
of the setting sun on some cloudless day,
sends back a light that seems tinged with
the golden hues of some other sphere, with
which he softens his imperial sheen, so
did the light of this lovely saint, slowly
descending to the horizon of life, seem to
blend its departing rays with

"Gleams from the morning lit land."
For some months before her death, the
greatest struggle seemed to be, to re-
press an impatience to depart and be at
rest. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper
was administered at times, in her
room where a few friends came to join in
the blessed memorial of our Saviour's
death; she was on such occasions greatly
refreshed; her soul seemed to be borne
away on the wings of faith, to the enjoy-
ment of "the substance of things hoped for,"
the half lifted curtain of the future,
seemed to reveal those visions of light.

"Which border the river of death."
Two weeks before her death, and just as
the family were assembling for morning
prayers, we were summoned to her cham-
ber, by the announcement that she was

dying. She had fainted, and when we
reached her she was still struggling for
breath, but her countenance was expres-
sive of the most ecstatic joy, her soul
seemed to have plumed its wings for the
eternal flight, and she was in a blaze of
rapture at the prospect, she broke forth
into an eloquent strain of thanksgiving and
praise, as she often did at other times.

A female friend who often communed
with her during her sickness says

Her mind was uniformly calm. Her
peace seemed "to flow as a river." The
Bible was the "man of her counsel." As
long as she was able, she took delight in
reading its sacred pages, and when her
sight became dim, so that she could no
longer read for herself, she embraced every
opportunity of getting others to search for
her the sacred scriptures. At one time on
being asked if there was any particular
chapter she would like to have read, she
replied, "No, it is all precious." Her friend
then turned to the 14th of John, thinking
it would be appropriate. She listened
with the most intense interest, and at its
conclusion, remarked "If I had made a se-
lection this morning it would have been
that chapter, for every verse seems to ap-
ply to me;" and then related the following
circumstance connected with it. Some
years ago when in a great deal of sorrow
and affliction, and scarcely knowing where
to look for advice or comfort, I went to my
room and kneeling down with my Bible in
my hand, I prayed, "O Lord reveal to me
the path of duty, let me know what thou
wouldest have me do under these trying
circumstances." I then opened my Bible
and the first words that my eyes fell upon
were these "let not your heart be troubled:
ye believe in God, believe also in me." I
then exclaimed, it is enough, with such a
source of comfort I will go forth in the
discharge of duty; and by the grace of
God, I will bear the cross and if need be en-
dure the shame.

On one occasion during her illness she
was slightly attacked with paralysis, and for
some time was unable to articulate dis-
tinctly or to connect words into sentences,
but the first words she uttered when the
power of speech was restored were praises
to God for his goodness and mercy and ex-
hortations to all around to love and serve
Him. She had led such an active and use-
ful life, that even while confined to her
sick room, she longed for opportunities of
doing good. When it was suggested that
her patience and resignation were exerting
silent influence on those who visited her,
she replied if God is glorified, I am willing
to suffer. In any way, I am willing to honor
Him in my yes.

Resolutions passed at a meeting of the
Teachers of the Moreau Sabbath School
in reference to Mrs. S. A. ROBERT-
SON.

New Orleans, October, 5th 1867.
At a special meeting of the teachers of
the Moreau Sunday-school, held this eve-
ning, Dr. J. W. Adams in the chair, and
S. H. Schroeder, Secretary. The follow-
ing preamble and resolutions were adopted:
Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly
Father to call home from his labors and
sufferings here, to the sweet rest of Heaven
our loved friend and fellow-teacher, Mrs.
SARAH A. ROBERTSON.

Therefore, Resolved, That we deeply
feel that we have lost in her a most faith-
ful and efficient teacher, whose example,
precept, and influence, in the Sabbath
school for the last twenty years have been
of incalculable benefit.
Resolved, That, as a band of teachers
we will endeavor to imitate her virtues and
follow in her footsteps to
"That land of pure delight
Where souls immortal reign."

Resolved, That we do most sincere
sympathize with the relatives of the de-
ceased, and especially with our beloved and
revered superintendent, her husband.
Resolved, That as a last tribute of affec-
tion and respect to her memory, we request
our pastor to deliver at his earliest con-
venience, a discourse upon the life and ob-
literation of the deceased.

Resolved, That these resolutions be read
to the Sabbath-school, a copy be preserved
to the family, and a copy be sent to the
ADVOCATE for publication.

Died in New Orleans, September 2th
1867, at the residence of his parents,
RICHARD SALTER LANE, born in
this city, March 9th, 1866, and infant
child of John Jay Lane and Alice Lan.

Soft lie the turf on thy tomb.
May its verdure like emeralds be;
There should not be a shadow of gloom
In sight that reminds us of thee.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WANTED.

A situation as teacher, by a young lay,
a graduate of one of our best Colleges in
this country, who had considerable experience
in teaching in the same school, and inoth-
ers, including an Academy, of which she
was principal.

REFERENCES, J. M. Bonnell, D. D., Ma-
con, Ga., E. H. Myers, D. D., Macon, Ga.,
and O. L. Smith, D. D., Macon, Ga.
Address, E. M. E. Macon, Ga.

To the candidates for admission on trial
in the Mississippi Conference.
The Committee to examine you preparatory
to your application will meet you at
Natchez, on Monday and Tuesday, preced-
ing the Conference, and examine you on,
first, the Bible; second, Wesley's sermons
on Justification by Faith, and on the Wit-
ness of the Holy Spirit; and the rules
concerning the duty of a preacher as
laid down in the Discipline; and fourth,
a Witness Essay or Sermon.

Will Presiding Elders please call the
necessary attention to this subject.

R. ANDERSON, Chm.

DISTRICT MEETING.

A District Meeting, for the Mo-
bile District, will be held in the
Franklin Street M. E. Church, in
this city, beginning Friday, Novem-
ber 15th, at 9 A. M.

All the official members of the
several Stations, Circuits and Mis-
sions, together with all the Preach-
ers, traveling and local, are expect-
ed to be present.

Bishop Wightman, and possibly
Bishop Andrew, will be in attend-
ance.

THOMAS W. DORMAN, P. E.

Mobile, October 8th, 1867.

New Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Moreau Street, Oct. 20,
N. O. Cir. Algiers, (Q. Con.) 27,
at 112 Camp street at 5 P. M.
Felicity Street Nov. 3,
Ger'n Church, Grapes, street, 10,
German Quarterly Conference
Dryades street at 7 P. M. 9,
Baton Rouge, 16, 17
Thibodeaux circuit, 23, 24
Carondelet Street Dec. 1,
Bayou Gros Tete at Plaquemine, 8,
Jefferson City 10,

J. U. KREMER, P. E.

NOTICE.

On the 26th of November, at 5 o'clock
P. M., in Carondelet street Church, in
this city, will be held a MEETING OF THE
DISTRICT STEWARDS, for the purpose of
electing four Lay Delegates to the Louisi-
ana Conference—as provided by the Dis-
trict Meeting of this District.

J. C. KREMER, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Havana Sept. 28 29
New Bern and Oak Grove Oct. 5 6
Marion " 12 13
Brush Creek " 19 20
Scuttsville and Carthage " 26 27
Tuscaloosa Nov. 2 3
Eutaw " 9 10
Forkland " 16 17
Greensboro Nov 30 and Dec 1

J. L. COTTER, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist.—La. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Carroll Circuit, at Oak Grove Oct. 12 13
D. H. Cir., at Floyd " 19 20
Ion Circuit, Little Creek " 26 27
Tensas and Sicily Island, at Tensas
Chapel Nov. 9 10
Waterproof & St. Joseph, Waterproof 23 24

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Many, at Fort Jesson, Aug 31 and Sept 1
Anacoco, at Holly Grove, " 7 8
Pleasant Hill, at Benah, " 14 15
Mansfield, at Mansfield, " 23 29
Caddo, at Greenwood, Oct 5 6
N. Bossier, at Walker's Chapel, 12 13
Shreveport " 19 20
Belle Bower " 26 27
Springville, at Springville Nov 2 3

District Meeting to be held at Muns-
field, September 26, 27, 28.

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Lexington Sept 14 15
Greenwood, at Greenwood 21 22
Carrollton, at Carrollton 28 29
Emory, at Emory Oct 5 6
Holmes, at Durant 12 13
Robland, at Richland 19 20
Black Hawk, at Black Hawk 26 27
Mount Olive, at Dover Nov 2 3
Yazoo, at Midway 9 10
Yazoo City Station 16 17

APPOINTMENTS BY THE WAY.

Sweetwater, Sept 18 at 11 o'clock A. M.
Acona 18 at 7 " P. M.
Black Hawk " 19 at 7 " " "
Carrollton 27 at 7 " " "
Vaiden Oct 3 at 7 " " "
Durant 11 at 7 " " "
Beuton Nov 1 at 7 " " "

At these appointments marked with a star,
I will lecture on Temperance.

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Homér District—Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Vernon Cir., at Vernon Sept 7, 8
Haynesville at Cullinette 21, 22

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

TRUE RICHES.

Some little folks went out to tea,
At 69 Miller Square,
And buns and cake, and marmalade,
Adorned the table there.

They shipped their tea from tiny cans
Of China, white and gold,
And some a dozen times were filled,
So little did they hold!

And Polly put the sugar in,
And Lucy poured the milk;
And puss sat with them in a chair,
With skin as soft as silk.

Said Carrie Ritchie, as they laughed
And talked that happy night—
"You haven't seen my necklace yet,
With golden locket bright?"

"I never all my whole life long,
Have felt so rich before;
My grandma says she really thinks
It cost three pound or more."

"I don't call that so very rich!"
Tall Kitty Fuller cried;
"I have a handsome diamond ring,
Aunt let me when she died."

Cried Minnie, "I've a lovely seal
Of white cornelian—set
In solid gold but dear papa
Won't let me wear it yet."

Said laughing Jane, "I've more than all!
My good luck I may thank;
I think I've nearly twenty pounds
Within the savings bank."

Then spoke the lady of the house—
"Be wealthy as you will,
If you have nothing more to boast,
Ann Grey is richer still!"

Amazed, the widow's child they eyed,
In mourning dressed so plain;
Without a trinket in the world
Of which she might be vain.

"My dears," the lady said, (and smiled
To see sweet Annie start.)
"True riches are not gems and gold,
But Christ's love in the heart."

Poor Matt, the Idiot Boy.

A lady, wandering along the sea-
cost of an English watering place,
observed a boy intently gazing up
at a small space between the clouds.
Drawing close to him, said she,
"What are you looking at, my boy?"
The child made no answer. "Boy,
boy," said she shaking him gently
by the sleeve, "what are you
doing?" The boy sighed, rubbed
his eyes, shaded them, looked up
again, and said with earnestness,
"Matt was looking for God. Matt
wants to see God." The clouds
closed, and, as if to comfort himself
for the disappointment, he said in
a more cheerful tone, "Matt shall
see God some day."

At this time a little girl ran out
of a cottage, calling out, "Matt come
home; dinner is ready." The lady
followed, and, being asked to walk
in, she learned that Matt was an or-
phan, about thirteen years of age,
living with an aunt and grand-
father.

After this she often called, and
one day found the old man ill. The
clergyman shortly afterward came
in, and read the eighteenth of Mat-
thew. When he came to the para-
ble of the "king that would take ac-
count of his servants," Matt's atten-
tion became riveted. When he
had finished, Matt turned to him
earnestly, saying, "Pardon, read some
more." Mr. Green began to relate
the parable thus: "A great king
said (and in speaking he pointed up-
ward), 'Bring my servants to me, and
I will make them pay me all the money
is paid.' The tears trickled down the
poor boy's cheeks; his countenance
showed great alarm, and, rushing to
the breach, he threw himself
down and wept piteously.

The next day the lady found him
again in his usual attitude, looking
up; and not until she noticed him
did he notice her.

"What is Matt doing?" she
asked.

"Matt was talking to God," he
replied.

"What did poor Matt say?"
The boy, joining hands, looked up
with a piteous expression of sub-
mission and fear, and said, "Good
God, Matt has no money to pay!"
And then, shaking his head, he told
her, with the deepest emotion, that
he was going to be put in prison—
God was going to put Matt in pris-
son.

The lady, taking both his hands
to fix his attention, said cheerfully,
"Jesus Christ has paid for poor
Matt. God will not put Matt in
prison now. Jesus Christ has paid
all for Matt."

An expression of wonder over-
spread his countenance. He repeat-
ed over and over the comforting
words, and sat down to hear them
again and again. A long time did
Matt sit in the shelter of a boat, si-
lent—so long that his friend feared
that, now his fears were calmed, he
might have forgotten their cause;
but not so; at length he arose,
walked a few paces, and, lifting his

arms and face to heaven, cried out
in a loud, clear voice:

"Man that paid—man that paid—
Matt says thank you, thank you!"
The grandfather died, and Matt
was told that he went to God, and
that God would soon send for him
also. This took such possession of
Matt's mind that he would ask for
his new cap, and have his hands
washed, that he might be ready
when God would send for him.
"God would send for Matt some
day," he repeated softly; "perhaps
it would be to-day, and Matt must
be ready; Matt must always be
ready."

One day he inquired of the lady
what kind of a place it was that
God would take him to.

"It is never cold there," she said;
"no one will be hungry or sick."

"Will any one beat me there?"

"No; God will take care of Matt."

A gleam of joy stole over the va-
cant face, and he said, "Rob beats
Matt now."

A time of trouble came—his aunt
died—and poor Matt was found, one
cold, snowy morning, nearly frozen
to death in a cave, his dying voice
uttering these words: "Matt shall
see God some day. Matt will never
be cold any more. God! God! and
man that paid! Oh! take poor Matt
away."

The young person who found him
ran for assistance, but before Matt
was removed, the spirit had passed
away.

Happy Matt! Yes, reader, the
poor idiot boy was happy, for he had
laid hold upon the gospel message
that Jesus paid the debt of sin.

The mystery of mysteries is folded
up in these words, "God manifested
in the flesh."

The man who paid the costly
price of ransom for the prisoner was
the Son of God. Jesus was bound,
scourged, crucified. The forfeiture of
life was the sentence against the
prisoner. This was the penalty,
and Jesus paid it to the full. He
died for sinners. O reader! will
you not give Jesus the glory
of being your Saviour? Will you
not come and taste the joy of a
present salvation? and then you
will be able to look forward and up-
ward with assurance that God will
take you also some day, "where the
wicked cease from troubling, and
the weary are at rest." *The Wre-
n.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

From the American Agriculturist.

Earth Closets vs. Water Closets.

The manure waste of civilization
are vastly greater than those of
savage or nomadic life. Even on
most farms we lose more or less
ashes, bones, and other valuable
fertilizers. Much of value escapes
from the fermenting manure heaps,
much is washed away, while four-
fifths of all human soil and liquid is
lost; and we think if we were to say
nine-tenths, we should be nearer the
truth. In the cities almost the
whole is virtually lost, and were the
system of water closets, now so
much in vogue, to extend, all would
be washed out to sea. Among sav-
ages and wandering tribes, the
waste is left upon the surface of
the ground, or slightly buried, and
so the earth is not robbed to benefit
the ocean. The manurial value of
the sewage of cities, which is emp-
tied into the rivers and flows out to
sea, consists chiefly in the urine and
soil of the inhabitants. A great
reform has been commenced in En-
gland in regard to this subject, and
the long known deodorizing and
purifying effects of dry earth are
systematically applied not only to
rendering human excrements inof-
fensive, but at the same time pre-
serving them for manure, in a form
which may be economically trans-
ported many miles. This principle
has been already explained in the
Agriculturist, but the way of operat-
ing the "earth closets" was not de-
scribed, the closets being a source
of profit to somebody, and hence
involved in a little mystery.

A Sewage Congress has lately
been held at Leamington, England,
and at this meeting a paper was
read by a Mr. James, in regard to
some simple closets which have been
introduced upon the estate of the
Jewish banker, Baron Rothschild,
at Halton. These consist of simple
boxes or shallow, tight vaults,
which receive the soil and liquid of
the family, and into which, at even-
ing, enough thoroughly dried earth
is thrown to cover all, being about
a pound and a half per day to each
adult. This quantity is found to be
sufficient to deodorize the soil and
absorb the liquid. The accumula-
tions, when these boxes and vaults
become full, are dried in the sun
without any unpleasant odor, and
when dried and pulverized, may be
used again and again, the substance
becoming a more concentrated form
of manure with each repetition.—
The author of the paper alludes to
the natural instincts of animals,
cats for example, and to the instruc-
tions of the great Jewish lawgiver
to his people, (Deut. xxiii, 12 and

13,) as both precept and example
in favor of using dry earth in this
way. The advantages claimed are,
increased cleanliness, freedom from
bad odors, that the waters of wells
are not contaminated by privy vaults
in the vicinity, that brooks and
rivers are not rendered too impure
for valuable fish to frequent them,
that the closets may be in the house,
without offence, and the saving of
great quantities of valuable ma-
nure.

These seem to be strong and
rather startling propositions, but
the writer is able to cite his own
experience during the heat and wet
of the past summer, to corroborate
many of the claims of the advocates
of earth closets in England. A
privy was built with a simple draw
of 2 inch planks, well put together,
and on runners set beneath the
seats, and the deposits kept constan-
tly covered with sun-dried, and
sifted garden soil, which entirely
suppresses all odors. We have not
thought it necessary to re-dry the
earth, as fresh soil must be more
easily prepared; besides, fresh earth
is a more agreeable substance to
handle, if one is inclined to humor
his prejudices, as most of us are.—
We secure in this way a rich and
concentrated manure, though pro-
portionally more bulky than if passed
several times through the closet.
This manure is free from weed
seeds of course, and may be applied
immediately, or, if desired, dried
and kept under cover a long time.

From the American Agriculturist.

Improvement of Land by Grazing.

If the soil can have all its crops
returned to it in kind, or in the
shape of manure made from feeding
them to animals upon it, it will
constantly improve. A worn-out
soil left to grow up to forest will
recover its fertility in due time.—
Cows pastured decline in productiveness
because the cows are usually
yarded at night, and a large part
of the manure, as well as milk and
calves, is removed from the soil. It
is different with the grazing of
bees or of fattening sheep.—
Where the object is to make beef
for market, bullocks of three or four
years of age are bought in the
spring in good condition, and turned
into the pasture as soon as the
grass is sufficiently grown to sup-
port them, and are sold off in the
fall. It is considered a matter of
great importance by graziers that
the pasture should be large, and
should have only so many cattle as
it can carry through the season. It
has been found in experience that
the changing of beehives from one
pasture to another has a bad influ-
ence upon them. They become
restless and lose flesh. In many
districts where ground plaster does
well, it is sown at the rate of a
bushel or two to the acre every
spring. Even in this small quanti-
ty the effect is often astonishing,
bringing in white clover, and on
pastures where it has not been ap-
plied before, it will sometimes in-
crease the feed four-fold. With this
cheap dressing and grazing beehives,
many run down farms have been
brought up to a high degree of pro-
ductiveness. Some boast that their
meadows will carry a bullock to the
acre. With good judgment in buy-
ing and selling, this is an easy way
of getting rent from land. The
stock require very little attention
after they are turned into the pas-
ture, until the drover comes in the
fall, or they are otherwise marketed.

Sheep are said to improve land
more rapidly than bullocks. The
manure is more evenly distributed
if the land is level; and if it is broken,
the most of it is dropped where
it is most needed, upon the tops of
the knolls. They also crop bushes
much more closely than beehives, but
in order to keep brush under, all
the brush should be cut with the
sickle at the start, and the pasture
should be heavily stocked as long
as the sprouts push. In Harrison
County, Ohio, and in other parts
of the State, where the winter
wheat has become an uncertain
crop, we are informed that many of
the farmers have resorted to wool
as a substitute. This crop has
several important advantages over
wheat. It involves much less la-
bor, and improves, rather than ex-
hausts the soil. It is found that
the sheep pastures are growing
more productive. Wool at fifty
cents a pound can be carried to
market profitably, much farther
than wheat at the ordinary prices.
A pound of wheat is now worth but
three or four cents, and freight on
grain is about as expensive as on
wool. The latter, moreover, is one
of the few products of the farm that
can be held over without serious
risk of loss. Some of the finest
wool in the State is produced in
this County, and has been sold from
fifty to sixty cents a pound this
season. In considering the ques-
tion of abandoning sheep husbandry,
as some may be tempted to do, un-
der temporary reverses or falling
prices, we think due credit should
be given to sheep as improvers of
the soil. The farmer can hardly
grow poor whose soil is constantly
growing rich.

SCIENTIFIC.

The Mont Cenis Summit Railroad.

We have already noticed the
completion of this great work of
engineering, and the success of a
trial trip made over the line a few
weeks since. An English exchange
furnishes us with the following in-
teresting particulars additional to
the brief cable announcement we
previously published:

"A train, composed of an engine
and two carriages, left the St.
Michel station at 6:30 A. M., on the
21st of August. The morning was
almirably adapted for the trip, the
sun shining with great brilliancy
upon the Alpine peaks and the nu-
merous glaciers which are visible
in different parts of the route.

"After leaving the deep valley in
which St. Michel is situated, the
line passes by a gradient of one in
thirty to the Pont de la Denise,
where an iron bridge spans the
river Areq, near the site of that
which was carried away by the in-
undations of last year. As the
little train passed the village of
Fourneau, the workmen of the Grand
Tunnel of the Alps turned out *en
masse*, and, as at all other parts
of the route, they were observed stoop-
ing down, and even endangering
their lives for the purpose of inspect-
ing the unusual mechanism of the
engine for working on the central
rail. The first very steep gradient,
of one in twelve, was seen in pass-
ing Modane, and, foreshortened to
the view, appeared on the approach
as if impossible to surmount; but
the engine, the second constructed
on this system, had already proved
equal to the task on the experiment-
al line, and, eluding the central
rail between its horizontal wheels,
it glided quickly up, under a pres-
sure of steam not more than eighty
pounds to the square inch, without
apparent effort.

The progress was purposely
slow, because no engine or carriage
had previously passed over the
line, and also to give opportunity
for examining the works. The
damages done on which the line
was chiefly laid were found to be
substantial—repaired by the French
government. The magnificent
scenery around, and the waterfall
near Fort Sessillon, were much ad-
mired, as the sharp curves afforded
different views, while passing on
the edges of the deep ravines. The
train entered Lauslebourg Station
under a triumphal arch, having ac-
complished twenty-four miles of
distance, and attained an elevation
of two thousand one hundred feet
above St. Michel. From this point
the zigzags of ascent commenced,
and the gradients over a distance
of our miles were for the most part
one in twelve. Looking down from
the train near the summit, as if from
a balloon, four of the zigzags were
visible at the same instant to a
depth of two thousand feet. The
power of the engine was satisfac-
torily tested in this ascent, and the
summit was reached under salva-
of artillery from an improvised bat-
tery, and amid the cheers of French
and Italians who had gathered to
welcome the English on the front-
ier.

The engine came to a stand un-
der a triumphal arch, at an elevation
of 7,000 feet above the sea. Flags
of the three nations, and a silk flag
specially presented by Signor Gi-
nelli to Mr. Fell, waves over a
sumptuous breakfast, also provided
by that gentleman. The hospice,
the lake, and the plateau of the
summit, surrounded by snow-clad
peaks and glaciers, rising to an
elevation of from 10,000 feet to 13,
000 feet were passed, and the por-
tion of the descent commenced from
the Grand Croix. The railway here
follows the old Napoleon Road,
which was abandoned long since
for diligence traffic on account of
the dangers from avalanches.—
Masonry-covered ways of extraor-
dinary strength had here been
speedily provided for the railway.
Thedescend to Susa was a series
of the sharpest gradients, on which
the central rail had been contin-
uously laid. The valley of the
Don, with Susa and the convent of
San Michel, and even the Superga
above Turin, visible for thirty miles
in the distance, presented a magni-
ficent panorama as the train wound
through a clear atmosphere round
the mountain side. The confidence
of the party was manifested by their
crowding round all parts of the en-
gine and they thoroughly enjoyed
the ever changing scenes as they
passed round the edges of the pre-
cipices Susa was entered amid the
acclamations of multitudes of spec-
tators. Thus was completed a jour-
ney unexampled in its character,
both as respects the steepness of
gradients, the elevation of the sum-
mit level, and the difficulty with
which the curves and precipices
were overcome."

A HAPPY PREACHER.—A pastor of
a congregation out West year re-
ceived as a remuneration for his
services, \$150 from an Eastern Mis-
sionary Society, and from his affec-
tionate flock a barrel of whiskey
and a keg of varnish.

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE

ACADEMY.

A College for Young Ladies with a Prepara-
tory and a Primary School.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

A. J. Wright, A. M., President
Mrs. A. A. Wright, Principal,
Mr. R. Scott Ricketts

Miss Anna M. Ross
Miss C. A. Murphy, Instructress in Vocal
and Instrumental Music.

Other instructors will be announced.

This Institution was founded about 1830,
and incorporated in 1834, and has a bright re-
cord of usefulness. It has been under the pre-
sent direction four years. The course of study is
a full one, and, upon its satisfactory completion,
a diploma will be awarded.

The younger pupils have the same instructors,
and receive the same attention as their seniors.
Exercises are continued throughout the course
in Penmanship, Elocution, Orthography, the
science of English Grammar, the Art of Com-
position, and Arithmetic.

The buildings are spacious, retired, well
shaded, and well designed for Academic uses.
PORT GIBSON is noted for its beauty, salubrity,
order and good society. Transportation from
Grand Gulf will be by railroad in a few days.

SESSION COMMENCES SEPT. 16.

Boarders are under special charge of the Lady
Principal. Board and English Tuition, \$70 00
per quarter. For circulars and particulars
Apply to A. J. WRIGHT,
Port Gibson, Miss., President Board of Trustees,
aug 21

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AT

BATON ROUGE.

TENTH SESSION.

The exercises of the school will be resumed
on Wednesday, October 24, 1867.

The best facilities are afforded for the acqui-
sition of a first-rate education:

Particular care is bestowed on the moral and
social culture of the pupils.

There is but one session in the year and every
student who enters the school is expected to
continue to the close of the session in July,
and will be held liable for the hills in all cases,
unless protracted illness shall compel his re-
moval.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own
bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito-bar and
all marked distinctly with his own name—also
a watch for dirty clothes.

It is ingeniously requested that Students be
prompt in their attendance. A few days ab-
sence at the beginning is often a serious disad-
vantage during the entire session.

TERMS: Board and Tuition per session, \$360.

PAYMENTS.—\$200 in advance—balance last
March.

Tuition of Day-Scholars, per session, \$75 00
payable—one half in advance—balance last
March.

Modern languages will be taught when the
wants of the School demand it, at an extra
charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as Teachers,
gentlemen of the highest character and ability.

W. H. N. MAGRUDER,
Baton Rouge, La., June 1867. aug 26m

THE "ARROW TIES"

AND PAINTED IRON BANDS.

For sale at the lowest prices, by

H. T. BARTLETT & R. W. RAYNE,

General Agents, No. 43 Carondelet street.

The above popular fastening is the best now
in use for baling Cotton. They are approved by
the Insurance Companies of this city, and are
used at the Cotton Presses in New Orleans,
Memphis, Mobile, Galveston, Savannah, and by
Planters everywhere with success and approba-
tion.

N. B.—Said ARROW TIES are on sale by
dealers in New Orleans, and everywhere throug-
out all the Cotton growing States, at the lowest
prices. je 22-67-6m

SOUTH-WESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Where is it located? Its Depository is
the House at its own building, No. 123 O-

street, New Orleans.

When was it established? 1830.

Who is its General Agent to whom
pence on its business should be ad-

ressed? H. Baylis.

Where is the Society's field of labor?

Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, and
33rd parallel of North latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To
supply (gratuitously where needed) the
Union of the Holy Scriptures.

What are the resources, and whence
do they come? From the contribu-

utions of its members. Collections of
fines within its field, collections at pub-
lic and anniversary. Appropriations of
the funds of its auxiliaries, the dona-

tion of individuals, testamentary be-
quests, and annual donations in Books of the
Bible Society.

What is the Society's method of op-
erating? Its own local work in the
district of New Orleans; then through
every State and County in the field, ad-
vancing by the aid of the local agents
employment by them of such means as
complicate the object of the Society.

What are the terms of membership?

The payment of \$50 at one time com-
pounds a life membership.

The payment of \$150 at one time,
constitutes a life Patron.

The payment of \$3 annually,
constitutes a life member.

Having thus briefly stated the main
features of the Society's work, income and ex-
penditure, the Board of Directors for the current
year, respectfully ask the aid of all lovers of
the cause of the Holy Scriptures, to
whether professors of religion or
not, to aid in the work of the Society,
by founding, or reviving Auxiliary, by
and urging donations, by exploring and
opening the destitution of the Scriptures,
and by establishing connections with
the Society, and by the aid of the
Scripture Society, to maintain and
strengthen the work of the Society.

Even the poorest cases of Chronic Neuralgia,
and general nervous derangements, of
many years standing, —affecting the entire
system, its use for a few days, or a few weeks at
the utmost, always affords the most astonishing
relief, and very rarely fails to produce a com-
plete and permanent cure.

It contains no drugs or other materials in the
slightest degree injurious, even to the most
delicate system, and can always be used with
perfect safety.

It has long been in constant use by many of
our most eminent physicians, who give it their
unqualified and unqualified approval.

Sent by mail on receipt of price, and postage.

One package, \$1 00 Postage 6 cts

Six packages, 5 00 " 27

Twelve packages, 9 00 " 43

It is sold by all wholesale and retail dealers
in drugs and medicines throughout the United
States, and by

Turner & Co., Sole Proprietors,
120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

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STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, CUTLERY

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PARHAM & BLUNT,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants

and Purchasing Agents,

No. 75 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

aug 24 ly

WILLIAM FELLOWES, JR.,

(Successor to FELLOWES & CO.)

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DAN P. LOGAN, Agent.

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On the corner of Camp and Common

(In the spacious and elegant Story Building)

It is constantly in session under able Faculty.

State. Its former students may be found in

Principals or Book-keepers in a large number

of States. Ladies or gentlemen can attend

COMMERICAL COURSE, or Book-keeping

Penmanship,

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have but little variation to notice in the general market since our last issue. Fair receipts of Western Produce and the execution of occasional orders from the interior have caused some little vitality in certain branches of trade, but, as a general thing, there has been no real improvement in business, which continues depressed by the prevalence of the epidemic and the consequent postponement of the country demand, which usually revives at about this period. Our leading staple is in fair request but at prices below the views of factors, who give way reluctantly to the influence of depressing news. Operations in Sugar and Molasses have been confined to retail transactions. There has been more enquiry for Tobacco, resulting in moderate sales at full prices. The movement in Western Produce has been of about the usual extent, and generally at figures rather more in favor of sellers.

The weather has continued warm in the sun, but with chilly North winds, cool nights and frequent showers. It is a vexed question whether the epidemic shows any signs of abatement or not. There seems to have been a decrease both in cases and mortality in the Second and Third Districts, but an increase of the disease in the First and Fourth. We hope to witness a decided improvement towards the close of the month. Our accounts from the interior present the same diverse character as those previously noticed.

COTTON.—We notice in our last report that the market closed so nearly at a standstill that we had no basis for quotations, which we accordingly omitted, but that it was evident factors were willing to meet the demand at some concessions rates of 20 to 21c for Good Ordinary, 22½ to 23½ for Low Middling, and 25c for Middling. There was no material change on Wednesday, but as factors offered their supplies quite freely, buyers came forward and took 400 bales at prices showing great irregularity, and generally increased weakness. On Thursday there was a fair enquiry early in the day, but, as factors were unwilling to make any further concessions, buyers subsequently withdrew, and the business was confined to 200 bales, at about Wednesday's rates. Yesterday the market opened with but few indications of any movement, and after the receipt of the Liverpool dispatches referred to, became nearly stagnant, buyers demanding further concessions, which factors would not admit. Under these circumstances the sales were only 150 bales, while prices showed increased weakness.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 750 bales, making a total for the week of 1425 against 1074 last week, and 1225 the week before.

The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 807 bales, against 1771 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 928 bales.

With the remark that there is a good deal of irregularity in prices, and that it is difficult to give regular quotations, we now modify our figures as follows:

| | |
|---------------|----------|
| Low | 16 to 18 |
| Ordinary | 18 to 20 |
| Good Ordinary | 19 to 21 |
| Low Middling | 21 to 23 |
| Middling | 23 to 25 |

Tobacco.—We have to note a little better feeling in this market since our last review. The supply offering is light, and factors have continued firm in their rates. There has been some enquiry on the part of buyers, resulting in sales of 132 hogsheads, of which 10 hogsheads were at 6½c, 1 at 6, 43 at 10c, 18 at 11c, 2 and 2 at 12c, 5 at 13c, 31 at 15c, and 20 at 18c per lb. This makes a total for the week of about 180 hogsheads taken partly by the city trade and partly for shipment. Holders are now asking the following quotations:

| | | | |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Light | 4 to 5 | Heavy | 5 to 6 |
| Common ref'd | 5 to 6 | 5 to 6 | 5 to 6 |
| Prime | 6 to 7 | 6 to 7 | 6 to 7 |
| Prime and choice | 7 to 8 | 7 to 8 | 7 to 8 |
| Common Leaf | 7 to 8 | 7 to 8 | 7 to 8 |
| Medium | 8 to 10 | 8 to 10 | 8 to 10 |
| Good | 10 to 12 | 10 to 12 | 10 to 12 |
| Prime | 12 to 15 | 12 to 15 | 12 to 15 |
| Choice | 15 to 18 | 15 to 18 | 15 to 18 |
| Choice Selects | 18 to 20 | 18 to 20 | 18 to 20 |

FLOUR.—The market has been quiet but very firm since our last review. Several buyers have been looking around for large lots, but not much has been done as holders refused to make any concessions whatever.

Cattle Market.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Jefferson City, 1867 | |
| Western Beef, choice per lb net | — to — |
| Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net | — to — |
| Texas Cattle, choice per head | — to 45 |
| Texas Cattle, 2d qual, per head | — to 40 |
| Texas Cattle, 3d qual, per head | — to 20 |
| Hogs per lb gross | 7 to 8 |
| Sheep, 1st quality per head | 12 to 15 |
| Sheep, 2d " " | 10 to 12 |
| Sheep, 3d " " | 8 to 10 |
| Milk Cows, choice per head | — to 100 |
| Milk Cows, per head | 50 to 80 |
| Texas Cows, with Calves | — to 120 |
| Yearlings, per head | 50 to 60 |
| Calves, per head | 25 to 35 |

HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Beddle and light harness Horses | \$200 to \$400 |
| Heavy draft Horses | 175 to 250 |
| Common do | 75 to 120 |
| Mules, 1st quality, broke | 200 to 250 |
| Do 2d do | 140 to 160 |
| Do 1st do unbroke | 150 to 180 |
| Do 2d do | 75 to 120 |
| Mexican Mules | 40 to 50 |

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.
(Made up from Actual Sales at their Transpire)

| ARTICLES. | FROM | TO |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Agricultural Implements. | | |
| Cotton and Sugar Plows | 4 75 | 22 00 |
| Yard's Plows and Scrapers | 9 50 | 10 50 |
| Cotton Scrapers | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Cotton Saws | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Calibrators | 13 00 | 13 00 |
| Shovels | 10 00 | 18 00 |
| Spades | 11 00 | 20 00 |
| Axes | 15 00 | 18 00 |
| Bagging, & yard. | | |
| Kentucky | 25 | 26 |
| East India | 25 | 27 |
| Bale Rope, Kentucky, & B. | 1 72 | 1 80 |
| Brass, & 100 lbs. Pilot | — | 8 00 |
| Crackers | — | 9 00 |
| Bricks, Lake, & M. | 15 00 | 17 |
| English Fire | 55 00 | 60 00 |
| Candles, & B. | | |
| Sperm, N Bedford | 42 | 43 |
| Tallow | 16 | 21 |
| Adamantine | 19 | 25 |
| Star | — | 54 |
| Chocolate, No 1 & B | 35 | 67 |
| Sweet and Spiced | — | — |
| Chile, Western, & bbl | none | here |
| Northern | none | here |
| Coal, Cannel, & ton | — | 13 00 |
| Western, & carrier | — | 65 |
| Coffee, Rio, & B. | 25 | 26 |
| Havana | 30 | 38 |
| Java | — | 38 |
| St. Domingo | 26 | 35 |
| Cotton Seed. | | |
| Rough, & ton | 9 00 | 14 00 |
| Hulled, & bushel | — | 35 |
| Copper Braziers, & lb | — | 35 |
| Sheathing | — | 35 |
| Yellow metal | 28 | 29 |
| Cordage, Manila, & B. | 24 | 25 |
| Tarred, American | 20 | 21 |
| Russia | 20 | 21 |
| Corn Meal, & bbl | 4 75 | 5 00 |
| Dyes, & B. | | |
| Logwood, Camp | — | 34 |
| St. Domingo | — | — |
| Supplies | — | — |
| Indigo, & B. | 1 00 | 1 50 |
| Madagascar | — | 20 |
| Eggs, & doz Western | — | 45 |
| Fish, Cod, & box | 1 75 | 1 80 |
| Herrings | — | 80 |
| Mackerel, No 1, & bbl | 23 50 | 24 00 |
| No 2 | 19 00 | — |
| No 3 | 15 50 | 16 00 |
| Flaxseed, & B. | — | — |
| Flour, & B. | | |
| Superfine | — | 11 00 |
| Extra | — | 11 50 |
| France, & B. | — | 10 00 |
| Fig, Drum | — | 26 |
| Dried Apples | — | 5 |
| Currents, Zante | — | 19 |
| Almonds, soft shell | — | 26 |
| Raisins, M R, & box | — | — |
| Demerara, & box | — | 11 50 |
| Malaga, & box | — | 15 00 |
| Oranges, La, & 1000 | — | 7 00 |
| Glass, & box of 60 feet | — | — |
| French, 8 x 10 | 3 75 | 4 00 |
| 10 x 12 | 4 25 | 4 75 |
| 12 x 18 | 5 75 | — |
| Grain, & bushel | | |
| Malt, Western | — | 2 00 |
| Canada | — | 2 00 |
| Oats | — | 75 |
| Corn, shelled, & bushel | 1 40 | 1 45 |
| Beans, & bbl | — | — |
| Hops, & lb | — | — |
| Gunpowder, & keg | 8 50 | 9 50 |
| Gunny Bags, & bag | 25 | 24 |
| Hay, Western, & ton | 27 00 | — |
| Northern | — | — |
| Louiana | — | — |
| Hides, & B. | | |
| Dry salted Mexican | — | — |
| Wet salted, city slaughter | 10 | 10 |
| Kip Skins | 11 | 11 |
| Dry country | 16 | 18 |
| Pelts, & piece | 10 | 25 |
| Iron, Pig, & ton | — | 60 |
| Country, Bar, & B. | — | 64 |
| English, & B. | — | 64 |
| Hoop, & B. | — | 10 |
| Sheet | — | 10 |
| Roller | — | 9 |
| Nail Rods | — | 12 |
| Iron Cotton Ties | — | 14 |
| Castings, American | — | 8 |
| Lime, Western, & bbl | 4 50 | — |
| Shell Lime | — | 125 |
| Rockland, & Co. | — | 2 80 |
| Cement | — | 2 50 |
| Molasses, & gallon | | |
| Louisiana | — | 70 |
| Muscovado | — | 52 |
| Refined, Rebilled | — | 65 |
| Mor, & B. | | |
| Gray, Country | — | 34 |
| Black do | — | 54 |
| Select, water rotted | — | 6 |
| Nails, Am, & 8 d, & B. | — | 64 |
| Wrought, German | — | 15 |
| Narrow, English | — | 18 |
| Neve, & B. | — | — |
| Tar | — | 6 00 |
| Pitch | — | 6 00 |
| Rosin, A No 1 | 4 50 | 4 50 |
| No 2 | 3 25 | 3 75 |
| No 3 | 3 25 | — |
| Spirit Turp, & gallon | — | 47 |
| Varnish, bright | — | 3 50 |
| Oil, Lard, & gallon | 1 10 | 1 25 |
| Coal Oil | — | 58 |
| in cases | — | 65 |
| Cotton Seed, Crude | — | 85 |
| Green Shoulders | — | 1 05 |
| Tanners, & gallon | 1 00 | 1 05 |
| Oil Cake, Linseed, & ton | — | 37 50 |
| Cotton Seed | — | none |
| Meal | — | — |
| Provisions, & B. | | |
| Beef, Mess, Northern | 23 00 | 24 00 |
| Do, Western | — | 16 50 |
| Dried, & B. | — | 16 |
| Tongues, & doz | 10 00 | 11 00 |
| Pork, Mess | 26 50 | — |
| Prime Mess | 24 00 | — |
| Hog, round, & B. | — | 21 |
| Bacon, Hams, & lb | — | 21 |
| Do, canvassed | — | 27 |
| Sides | — | 19 |
| Shoulders | — | 15 |
| Green Shoulders | — | 15 |
| Lard, Prime, in Hogs | — | 15 |
| Do, in kegs | — | 16 |
| Fair, in tierces | — | 30 |
| Western | — | 28 |
| Chinese, American | — | 18 |
| Potatoes, & bbl | — | 3 00 |
| Onions | — | 3 25 |
| Green Apples | — | 3 25 |
| Rice, & lb, Louisiana | 7 | 12 |
| India | — | 10 |
| Saltpetre, refined, & B. | 14 | 22 |
| Crude | — | 13 |
| Salt, & sack | | |
| Liverpool, fine, warehouse | 2 45 | 2 50 |
| coarse, cargo | — | 2 10 |
| from warehouse | — | 2 20 |
| from store | 2 30 | 2 40 |
| Turks Island, & bushel | — | 80 |
| Soap, & lb, Western | 8 | 10 |
| Northern | — | 10 |
| Southern | — | 8 |
| Castile | — | 10 |
| Sugar, Louisiana, & B. | 18 | 19 |
| In the city | 15 | 17 |
| Havana, White | 15 | 16 |
| Yellow | 13 | 14 |
| Brown | 12 | 13 |
| Tobacco, in hbl, & B. | — | — |
| Balers & Cutters | — | 22 |
| Choice and Selects | — | 18 |
| Fine Leaf | — | 15 |
| Medium Leaf | — | 12 |
| Fair Leaf | — | 11 |
| Common Leaf | — | 11 |
| Good Refused | — | 12 |
| Common Refused | — | 5 |
| Teins, Cotton, & lb | 60 | 80 |
| Baling | — | 19 |
| Wool, & lb, & B. | — | 28 |
| Barry | — | 10 |
| Louisiana, Native | — | 18 |
| Texas, & B. | — | 22 |

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

| MONTHS. | Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| JAN. | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| FEB. | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| MAR. | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| APR. | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| MAY. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| JUNE. | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| JULY. | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| AUG. | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| SEPT. | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |
| OCT. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| NOV. | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| DEC. | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| JAN. | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| FEB. | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |
| MAR. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| APR. | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| MAY. | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| JUNE. | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| JULY. | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |
| AUG. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| SEPT. | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| OCT. | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| NOV. | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| DEC. | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, VA.

The next session of this Institution commences on the 19th September, 1867. As evidence of her success as an educator of young men, she points to her graduates all over the South. No location surpasses this in point of health. The town of Boynton and surrounding country has but one physician, and he is not half employed. In addition to the schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Modern Languages, we have also a school of Commercial Science, in which are taught the branches of a business education. Young men attend any schools they wish, and get a showing for whatever they accomplish. It is our intention hereafter, to fill up our vacancies with a special session, so that young men can review any studies they wish, but more particularly to teach English grammar, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Penmanship, and Commercial Law. Thus, our students can take the Literary and Scientific course during the session, and get a practical instruction in business during the vacations. The Special Session in vacation covers the heated term in the South when business is over, and young men already engaged in business can come here to perfect their knowledge of Commercial Science, and return to the South in time to resume business.

Expenses for ten months, including meals, use of furniture, (averaged) fuel, lights, washing, matriculation and contingent fee, tuition in three schools, so as to occupy the student's whole time—\$300, one-half payable at the commencement of each term.

A daily line of hacks, Sundays excepted, runs from Alenoke station (Richmond & Danville Railroad) to Boynton. Send for circulars.

Randolph, Macon College, Boynton, Mecklenburg Co., Va., July 20, '67.

THOS. C. JOHNSON, President.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, GREENSBORO, ALA.

FACULTY.
Bishop W. M. Wightman, D. D., LL. D.
Rev. E. Wadsworth, A. M., D. D.
O. S. A. M.
Rev. J. O. Wills, A. M.
N. T. Lupton, A. M.

The next session of this institution will begin on the first Wednesday in October next, instruction will be given in the Schools of Ancient and Modern Languages, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Biblical Literature.

The Preparatory School will be under the direct supervision of the Faculty.

The Session is divided into two terms.

Tuition in University per term, \$40 00

Incidental fee, 5 00

Tuition in Preparatory school per term \$30 to \$35

Contingent fee, \$2 50

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, \$20 to \$25

per month. All dues invariably in advance.

July 27th O F CASEY, Sec. Faculty.

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WOODVILLE, MISSISSIPPI.

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ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES.

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OFFICE—118 CAMP STREET

THE CELESTIAL COUNTRY.

Jerusalem, exulting
On that sacred shore,
I hope thee, wish thee, sing thee,
And love thee evermore!
I ask not for my merit:
I seek not to deny
My merit is destruction,
A child of wrath am I:
But yet with Faith I venture
And hope upon my way;
For those perennial gardens
I labor night and day.
The Best and Dearest Father
Who made me and Who saved,
Bore with me in dejection,
And from dejection loved:
When in His strength I struggle,
For very joy I leap,
When in my sin I totter,
I weep, or try to weep;
And grace, sweet grace celestial,
Shall all its love display,
And David's Royal Fountain
Purge every sin away.
O mine, my golden Syon!
O lovelier far than gold!
With laurel girt battlements,
And safe victorious fold:
O sweet and blessed Country,
Shall I ever see thy face?
O sweet and blessed Country,
Shall I ever win thy grace?
I have the hope within me
To comfort and to bless!
Shall I ever win the prize I seek?
O tell me, tell me, Yes!
Exult, O dust and ashes!
The Lord shall be thy part:
His only, His for ever,
Thou shalt be, and thou art!
Exult, O dust and ashes!
The Lord shall be thy part:
His only, His for ever,
Thou shalt be, and thou art!
—Monk of Cluny.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BRAZIL.

The emigrants, how are they
Doing who are in Brazil?

Some are doing well, the large
Majority I think, but some are do-
ing badly and are discouraged,
and some few of them wish they
were back in their native land.
That the emigrant to this country
goes with many trials and dis-
arrangements, it would be folly to
say. But, I really think, the
greatest source of trouble is the
language; one cannot realize un-
til he tries it, how embarrassing
it is. To be dependent on oth-
ers to do all your talking, as much
as if you were dumb, and all
to come upon you suddenly,
and then to remember that all
you meet are strangers, stran-
gers in language, in features,
religion, and in many of the
customs of daily life, and to feel
the same time, that 6000 miles
ocean roll between you, and
your native land—put all these
together, and no wonder that
they are sad and despondent,
and wish they were at home again
in the States, surrounded with old
lands, and familiar scenes, and
with the sweet sounds of
their native tongue.

But dear reader, while all these
things are there, yet I am sure a
majority of those who came
from the South, are pleased,
well satisfied with their
new homes—and strangers
as we are, in a strange land,
many of us have found friends,
and practical. Here is an
example. When the unfortunate
Mullen, 160 in number, landed
they were without a dollar.
He had suffered shipwreck on
the coast of Cuba, in February
and carried from thence to
New York, on a ship chartered by
agent of the Brazilian Gov-
ernment, and from New York
sent to this port, where they
were without money, and many
were sick, and almost destitute
of clothing. When this case be-
came known to a certain Brazilian
gentleman of this city, he called on
some of his acquaintances, and
communicated all the facts to them,
instructed by them, he called
on them, the 160 emigrants,
for one year, and these soon
off for their new homes, in

the interior. But of that number,
there were two brothers, who pre-
ferred to seek a home on the coast
among the older settlements, and
with funds and credit from the
same generous friend, they se-
lected a home and went to work,
and here is the result thus far.
While sitting in the stone house
of the firm alluded to, a gentleman
entered, who was greeted with
great cordiality—and was intro-
duced to me as one of the two
brothers. His hands were hard,
and his face sunburned, but he was
the most cheerful man I have seen
for many a day. He told me he
was delighted with his home, that
he found the Brazilians of the bet-
ter class, the kindest neighbors
he had ever known, and he found
plenty of good laborers among the
poor, and as the fruit of their toils
thus far, he had brought up to the
city with him, 100 bags of choice
coffee, prepared for market, since
he went there in June, from his
plantation; and moreover, he in-
dulges the hope, that in 12 months
he will be able to pay for his
plantation entirely. He assured
me he had no difficulty in pro-
curing plenty of good hands, who
worked from day-light until dark,
at prices for men, ranging from 4
to 6 dollars per month. In
other localities labor is scarcer,
and dearer, but in many localities
good laborers can be had for fair
pay.

One great source of trouble
is this, they come here with ex-
travagant and unreasonable hopes,
dreaming that lands, and houses,
and servants, can be had almost
for the asking. If they would
come here with the hope of doing
as well in their new, as in their
old homes, from the States, I don't
think one in 20, would be disap-
pointed—provided, that good
judgment is used in selecting their
homes.

When they come here, let them
avoid running about, to and fro
over the land, and be not too ha-
sty or impatient because the lan-
guage is strange, and there seems
to be no opening at first; and in
a short time they will begin to
find opportunities, for buying, or
renting on good terms; and I be-
lieve in the majority of cases it is
best to rent for a year.

There is one class of emigrants
who had better stay where they
are. They are those who come
here cursing the Yankees, and
think the more of this they do,
the better it will be for them.
They soon find out that this won't
pay. The better class here, are
generally kind to us, and we have
their sincere sympathy; but they
don't appreciate all this swearing.
They seem to think it looks fool-
ish at least, and it certainly won't
buy fine estates, as some seem to
think.

Again as a general rule those
who are most given to this kind
of swearing, are of the first to
return to the States, after they get
here and try this swearing process
awhile, and have Portuguese jab-
bered at them in return, they soon
begin to evince symptoms of home
sickness. The reaction now sets
in strongly, and they commence
cursing Brazilians, the country
they live in, and soon they who
were so fierce against all Yankees
are on their way back to the States,
well prepared to become the most
quiet and docile subjects of Yan-
kee rule.

There is one class quite the op-
posite of the above, who are al-
most sure to stay in Brazil, con-
tented and happy—I mean those
who have seriously and prayer-
fully considered the whole subject

of emigration in all its bearings,
and after free consultation with
wife, and children, if these are old
enough, have concluded that in
view of the gloomy prospects in
their native land, it is best to em-
igrate to Brazil. When such peo-
ple come here they will stay, and
thank God for this bright and fa-
vored land of refuge. And though
they leave behind the graves of
beloved children, and dear kind-
red, and the blessed Christian
associations of other years, they
will stay here. For here they find

"Freedom to worship God."
The road "to life, liberty,
and the pursuit of happiness" is
once more widely open to them.
Here too, they will firmly plant
the standard of our Protestant
Christianity, and sing the sweet
songs of Zion, as of yore, in their
native land. And though the
beautiful Mango, with its wide
spreading branches and pleasant
shade, may be for a time their
only house of prayer, yet they will
meet to worship God—and the
hymns of Watts and Wesley will
be sung in Brazil, as in other
lands.

Fraternally yours,
J. E. NEWMAN.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE PAPAL STATES—POPE'S TEM- PORAL POWER.

As political events in Italy indi-
cate that the Pope's temporal power
is fast tottering to its fall, it may be
interesting to some of the readers
of the Advocate to read some facts
Historical, Geographical and other-
wise about the Pope's temporal do-
minions and power.

The origin of the temporal sov-
ereignty, is involved in considerable
obscurity; but it seems probable
that it grew up imperceptibly out
of his spiritual authority, and was
confirmed, by, if not based upon, the
free choice of his subjects.

About the time of Constantine,
some landed possessions seem to
have been attached to the see of
Rome, which partook of the nature
of principalities. From this time
forward, to the Pontificate of Greg-
ory, II, (726) by gradual accessions,
the temporal power of the Popes
had acquired considerable impor-
tance. From about this time, the
Popes in all their proceedings, as-
sumed the style of temporal Sov-
ereigns. It was not however until
Charlemagne had completed the con-
quest and overthrow of the Lombard
Monarchy, (774) that the Popes were
fully recognized by surrounding Sov-
ereigns as members of the European
body politic.

Charlemagne secured to the Pon-
tiffs, the possessions of the ex-
archate of Ravenna, the Island of
Corsica, the Provinces of Parma,
Mantua, Venice and Istria, and the
duchies of Spoleto and Benevento.
The temporal position of the Popes
during the middle ages, involved
them in wars and quarrels, and a
number of them were exiled, im-
prisoned, or put to death.

Few temporalities in Europe have
been more subject to political con-
vulsions and agitations. In 1809
Napoleon entirely subverted the
temporal power of the Pope, and
annexed the States of the Church to
the Kingdom of Italy. The Con-
gress of Vienna, after the downfall
of Napoleon, entirely restored the
Papal States, and the temporal
power of the Pope.

Up to the year 1859, the States of
the Church extended entirely across
the peninsula of Italy, having a
coast line on the Adriatic of 210
miles, and on the Mediterranean of
100 miles, comprising an area of
15,000 square miles, and a popu-
lation of 8,000,000. Within a few
years, however, since the Kingdom
of Sardinia has expanded into the
Kingdom of Italy, nearly all of the
States of the Church have been an-

nexed by revelation, and a vote of
an overwhelming majority of the
people, to the new Kingdom over
which Victor Emmanuel reigns. The
present dimensions of the States
under the temporal dominions of
Rome, are but small—confined to
the City of Rome and a few provin-
ces lying along the coast of the
Mediterranean.

The Pope is an elective absolute
Monarch, he is elected by the Col-
lege of Cardinals, seventy in num-
ber, after the model of the Sanhedrim.
These Cardinals are appointed by
the Pope, but do not all reside in
Italy. All offices, civil, ecclesiasti-
cal and educational are filled by the
priests. The sacerdotal orders are
very numerous in the States of the
Church. In 1860, there were nine
archbishops, fifty-two bishops, six-
teen thousand nine hundred secular
clergy, and twenty-one thousand,
four hundred and fifteen men belong-
ing to various religious orders, and
eight thousand nuns. These relig-
ious orders living on endowments,
or by begging, and few of them by
useful laborers.

Much of the soil is good, and the
productions of the climate valuable;
but agriculture is pursued with little
skill, and less industry. The anti-
quities, the specimens of fine arts,
and historical associations and devo-
tion annually draw to Rome and
Italy a vast multitude of tourist,
these annually leave millions in the
Papal States and contribute much
towards the maintenance of any
prosperity they may enjoy. Educa-
tion until the Pontificate of the
present Pope, was at a low ebb.
The present Pope has evinced a more
liberal and progressive spirit than
any of his predecessors for ages.
He has improved the education, the
agriculture and the roads of the
country, establishing railways and
telegraphs. The Pope, as a temporal
Sovereign, has had for centuries a
standing army and a small navy, as
a coast guard and for revenue cut-
ters.

Education morals and public en-
terprise have long been at a low ebb.
The States of the Church have been
regarded as among the worst gov-
erned, and poorest in christendom.
The Italians for twenty years past,
have been restive and impatient of
priestly rule. In 1860 the Emperor
Napoleon proposed to the Pope, the
voluntary surrender of all his tem-
poral dominions, except the City of
Rome and its immediate neighbor-
hood—a proposition Pius IX rejected
with considerable warmth. The
catholic clergy as a whole are op-
posed to the Popes giving up vol-
untarily or otherwise, temporal pow-
er, on the ground that it would re-
duce him from the independence of
a sovereign, to the dependence of a
subject.

To Protestants there are at least
two strange and apparently incon-
gruous things about this temporal
power and royal state of the as-
sumed head of the Church, and im-
mediate representative of Christ on
earth.

The first is that the professed
head of a Kingdom which is not of
this World, which cometh not with
observation, which is within, of the
spirit, should have, or desire to have
any temporal dominion at all—the
head of a spiritual Kingdom, whose
weapons are not carnal, but spiri-
tual; to live in a palace; to be in
the receipt of a revenue of millions,
and to be maintained on his throne
as the ruler of an unwilling people
by foreign swords, bayonets and
cannons, is a most wonderful paradox.
The next thing that strikes the
Protestants with surprise, and as
most damaging to the claims of the
Pope as the chosen and anointed of
Lord, is that the Roman States are
among the worst governed, and
lowest in the scale of christian civ-
ilization, of any state in christendom.
If christianity be the enlightener,
elevator, and purifier of humanity,
then the country that is under the

immediate control of the supreme
earthly representative of real chris-
tianity ought to be the most enlight-
ened, virtuous, prosperous and happy
of all communities; but such is not
the fact, by no means the fact, can
any real believer in bible christian-
ity, be a believer in the claims and
assumptions of the Pope.

The final overthrow of the tem-
poral power of the Pope, must be
recognized as an ecclesiastical fact
of the gravest significance, as a
fulfillment of prophecy, and one of
that series of grand events that
marks the footsteps of Eternal Provi-
dence, as it marches to the consum-
mation of its glorious purposes. It is
an event determined and predicted
by God, the Judge of all, and when-
ever it comes, will evince a mighty
change in the sentiments of the
Christian World, and be the herald,
the pledge and specimen of still
greater events to be revolved from
the future. We shall look with no
small measure of interest upon the
conflict between the Italians and the
Pope.

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Editor:—The Tennessee Con-
ference, convened at Clarksville,
Tenn., Oct. 23d. A very full at-
tendance of the members and Lay
Representatives. Some men of
mind and of mark among the latter
—prominent merchants, physicians,
lawyers, farmers, and other busi-
ness men well suited for the work
assigned them. Already their voi-
ces have been heard upon the Con-
ference floor, in pertinent and effec-
tive speech. One of the best speeches
we have heard, was from one of our
first lawyers, on the spiritual inter-
ests of the colored people. A very
interesting class of twenty or more,
chiefly young men of intelligence
and fine promise, were admitted on
trial. Not a member of the Con-
ference has died during the year, one
young man of fine talent, on trial,
has fallen. A large increase in
membership is reported from nearly
all the charges. Dr. McFerrin,
gives a most encouraging report
from the Conference he attended in
Illinois. Bishop Paine is presiding.
Fifty years ago he first attended
the Tenn. Conference. Not one then
present, is here, save the bishop
alone. Six young men have been
admitted this year, from the same
county from which the bishop came,
fifty years ago. Truly Giles county
is the nursery of our Conference.
An average of two annually are ad-
mitted from that county. Four
from one country church, admitted
this year. Why is it that our cities
send so few ministers from their
churches? Business is progressing
very slowly. We may be here for
several days. Missionary meetings,
at three churches to night. Sever-
al visiting brethren from other Con-
ferences in attendance.

Perhaps more next week.

S. M. CHERRY.

Clarksville, Tenn., Oct. 26th.

From the Nashville Christian Advocate.

W. VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

The Western Virginia Conference
held its session at Barboursville,
Oct. 2-8, Bishop Doggett presiding.
We have received from the cour-
teous Secretary, the Rev. W. G.
Miller, a copy of the Minutes, from
which we learn that seven were ad-
mitted on trial, one was admitted
into full connection, and one was
readmitted. Seven local preachers
were ordained deacons, one local
preacher, was ordained elder. One
withdrew. Four were placed on
the supernumerary list. The return
of baptisms is obviously imperfect
—only 319 infants and 589 adults.
There are 83 Sunday-Schools re-
ported, 747 teachers, 2,798 scholars.
The Bishop's claim, \$185, exclusive
of traveling expenses, was paid to
Bishop Doggett. The entire claims
for the support of the ministry was
\$15,009—received \$10,441 44. The
Conference collection was \$54—
paid to widow and children of S.
Field. \$506 84 was raised for mis-
sions. There are 69 local preach-
ers, 6,583 white, and 33 colored
members—net increase, 2,800. The
next session is to be held at Clarks-

burg, W. Va. the Secretary writes:
"Enclosed you will find Minutes of
the Western Virginia Conference,
which closed its session on last
Tuesday evening at 10 o'clock, p. m.,
in this place after a very interest-
ing session of six days. Bishop
Doggett presided with that cour-
tesy, affability, and high Christian
bearing which is peculiar to him,
and which has endeared him to ours
hears so much, that we are willing
to compromise and have him alto-
gether as our Bishop in the future.
The Conference was largely attend-
ed, nearly every minister being
present. Congregations large, and
pulpit exercises full of power—sev-
eral penitents presented themselves
at the altar of prayer, and 2 or 3
found peace. Bishop Doggett's
sermon on Sabbath to an immense
congregation was one of great pow-
er, and made a fine impression on
the hearts of the people. You will
see by the reports that we are on
rising ground—God is with us, and
we pray that he may continue with
us, that under his blessing the fu-
ture of the Church may be more pro-
sperous than the past. Our preachers
all seem ready and equipped for the
work. Fields are opening to us,
and the Macedonian cry falls upon
our ears. We were somewhat dis-
appointed in not seeing some repre-
sentative of the missionary and
publishing interests with us. Rev.
Dr. Taylor, of Kentucky Con-
ference, paid us a visit, which
we highly appreciate: so much so,
that the Conference pledged itself
to the support of the institution of
which he is President. The Ex-
hibit which was made of the suc-
cess of the Publishing House, *Advo-
cate* and *Visitor*, was very grati-
fying to us, and inspired us with a
resolve to do what we can to pro-
mote its interests. Our ranks are
filling up in the traveling connec-
tion, and we will soon be, I trust,
under the blessing of God, in the
field with a large and efficient body
of chieftains, who will "war a good
warfare" for the supremacy of the
blessed Redeemer's kingdom. Our
membership has increased largely.
I will send you more complete re-
ports of committees, etc., in a few
days." Wm. GAINES MILLER.

Sec'y of Western Va. Conf. M.

E. Church, South.

Barboursville, West Va., Oct. 10.

1867.

APPOINTMENTS.

CLARKSBURG DISTRICT.—W. Kennedy,
P. E.; Clarksville and West Millard, S. S.
Rider, Buckannon and Philippi, J. E.
Williamson, R. Stevens, Sup; Glenville
to be sup.; St. George and Beverly, John H.
Halstead; Braxton, J. W. Lambert; Jack-
sonville and Weston, W. S. May; Marion,
et., Thos. M. Williams; Webster mis-
sion, Samuel Black; Monongahalla and Green to
be sup.; Oakton mis., to be sup.

PARKERSBURG DISTRICT.—S. P. Mallory,
P. E.; Parkersburg et., C. W. Miller; Lit-
tle Kanawha, Robert Fox; Ripley and
Ravenswood, E. Kendall; Williamson,
Geo. J. O'neer; New Martinsville and
Middleburg, R. A. Claghton; Elizabeth
and Spencer, Wm. Dowdall; Point Plea-
sant, S. K. Vaughn; F. B. Carroll; Parkers-
burg City mis., B. G. Hall; Harrisonville
and West Union mis., to be sup.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT.—W. Blaise, P.
E.; Charleston and Maiden, T. S. Wade;
Charleston et., R. C. Wiegman; Cedar
Grove and Cannelton, G. L. Warner; Coals
Mouth, Roland Bias; Brownston and New-
port, B. S. Chambers; Logan and Wyoming,
M. A. Bates; Fayette, O. F. Crooks; Sam-
merville, J. S. Jenkins; Fayetteville and
Raleigh, W. R. Chambers; Pocotaligo mis.,
to be sup.; Elk mis., to be sup.

GUAYDORR DISTRICT.—S. H. Muller,
P. E.; Gayardotte and Barboursville, Wm.
Gaines Miller; Greenup et., W. Shearer,
one to be sup.; North Liberty, J. C. Tins-
ley, Oakliffburg et., Wm. F. Claghton;
Green and Mercer Bottoms, H. Moore;
Greensburg and Ashland, J. M. Lank; Grayson,
Jno. S. Martin, M. V. Brown; Big Sandy, J. C. Crooks; Louisa et., J. T.
Johnson; Wayne, J. F. Bean; Paintsville,
S. F. Borgeas; Jno. F. Medley, superin-
tendent of work in State of Ohio; J. Far-
mer, Sup., to labor in Ohio. S. Hargis,
Editor of Christian Observer.

Ed. Vertigan, transferred to Holston
Conference.

Talladega Circuit—Mont. Conference.

The Lord has revived his work on
this charge in a gracious and pow-
erful manner. I began in August,
to hold revival meetings, and have
continued almost incessantly in this
work, having the hearty co-opera-
tion of the Local Preachers, and the
membership of the Circuit; and the
efficient aid of Bro. Curry, the P.
E., and Bro. Kirk, of the Talladega
Station, Bros. Ragan and Roberts,
(local preachers of White Plains
Circuit), and some of the ministers
of other denominations among us.
Though we have not gathered as
much fruit as we desired and ex-
pected; yet the Lord has blest min-
isters and membership abundantly,
and about 70 souls have professed
conversion, most of whom have
joined our branch of the Christian
church. Yours truly,
Wm. TURNER, P. E.
Oct. 23, 1867.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES

Shreveport District—Louisiana Conf.
The District meeting for the Shreveport District, Louisiana Conference, for the year 1867, was held at Mansfield, DeSoto Parish, on the 17th and 28th September.

Bishop H. N. McTyeire, being present, presided over the deliberations of the meeting, with great acceptability and profit to all concerned.

The following appointments were represented, Belle Bower, Shreveport, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Annacoco and Springville.

Committees were raised as follows:

On the state of the church, Rev. John Pipes, Chairman; On Sunday Schools, John L. Scales, Chairman; On Books and Periodicals, Iverson W. Lane, Chairman; On Missions and Church Extension, Rev. B. F. Alexander, Chairman; On Education, Rev. Charles B. Stewart, Chairman; On Finance, Rev. R. S. Trippett, Chairman; On Churches and Parsonages, Rev. Wm. H. Moss, Chairman; On the Religious Instruction of the Colored People, Rev. J. Sterling Lane, Chairman; On Temperance, Rev. Thomas W. Scott, Chairman.

Reports were made from the circuits and stations in the District, in regard to the various interests of the church, which were full, and in many respects favorable; and which received the earnest consideration of the meeting. The Bishop, in every case made searching inquiries respecting the character and condition of our church property, and urged upon members the special importance of securing proper legal titles to the buildings and ground, occupied and claimed by us.

The Sunday School interest was represented as especially prosperous. Since the close of the war, the Spirit has greatly revived and extended them. Several new schools have been established, and the old ones have largely increased in the number of scholars and efficiency. At many points great attention has been paid to the selecting and accumulating suitable libraries and other facilities for instructions. Altogether, the work is in a healthy and promising condition, and the church has grounds to hope much therefrom.

In due time, the committees made their appropriate reports, which were fully considered; some of them elicited considerable friendly and interesting discussion, and it is believed that these reports and the discussions connected therewith, will tend to give additional life and vigor to the various interests of the church throughout the District.

This, the first meeting for the Shreveport District, was highly enjoyed by the members and the community, in which it was held, and no doubt the system is a success, suitable to the times and eminently calculated to enlarge the influence and power of the church in all its departments. Religious exercises were held during the meeting, and were attended by large and interested audiences. Bishop McTyeire addressed the students of the Mansfield Female College, and also of the Sabbath School, and preached two sermons with more than his usual felicity, and contributed greatly to the interest and value of the occasion.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered on Sabbath morning, and was partaken of by an unusually large number of communicants—the scene was peculiarly impressive and solemn.

The following were elected as Lay Delegates to the next Louisiana Conference, Rev. Charles B. Stuart, Mansfield Circuit, Dr. J. W. R. Williams, Springville Circuit, Stephen D. Chapman, Pleasant Hill Circuit, Alternates, Rev. J. Sterling Lane, Pleasant Hill Circuit, John L. Scales, Mansfield Circuit, and John Holmes, Belle Bower, Pleasant Hill, was chosen as the place for holding the next meeting. Rev. Charles B. Stuart, and John L. Scales were appointed to prepare an abstract of the proceedings of the meeting, for publication in the N. O. CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. J. L. Scales, Secy.

Mississippi Conference.

Mr. Emmon:—In an out of the way corner of Holmes' Co. Miss., a protracted meeting was appointed. There was no house near to preach in, but who cared for a house this lovely fall weather. Many had not heard a sermon in this neighborhood for months, and then only by going to a distance. The idea of having preaching at a convenient walking distance, brought out many to labor with zeal and energy in an arbor to protect from the sun. The dwellers in cities, with all their Sunday privileges, can hardly realize how the few sheep even in this wilderness, welcomed the word of life. The hearts of the people generally, seemed prepared at the very beginning of the meeting, men came forward as if they had made up their minds to seek first the kingdom of God. There were no strange preachers to call them out. Rev. H. Williamson, preacher in charge of the circuit, Rev. J. R. Boothe and Rev. Dr. Lyon, local preachers, conducted the meeting. The fields around were literally white, for the harvest—yet the people came together morning and night—(though most of them labor with their own hands) for ten days; until 33 had joined the Church, I wish I could say how many were converted. These, with some here, who were members also, will make a society of about forty. They are taking steps to build a house, we will have a regular appointment, to be known as Providence, in commemoration, to some at least, of the tender care of our Father. We were blessed and comforted at our meeting, by the presence of that venerable man of God, Rev. J. C. F. Bird, the oldest minister I believe, of the Miss. Conference—almost blind for forty years, how his bright cheerful gratitude—his happy religion, shames many of us who are more favored. You know at once he has "peace." No one in the city, can enjoy the Advocate as we do. The children mark the day on which it comes, as the "ADVOCATE DAY." Oh! for money to spread it through our own society.

Elba Circuit—Mont. Conf., Oct. 21, '67.

Mr. Emmon:—Elba Circuit is a field of large area, between Pea and Conecuh Rivers, in the counties of Pike, Crenshaw, Coffee, and Covington, embracing within its limits, two Court Houses, and a goodly number of clever citizens. Among that number we claim some 450 Methodists, 500 children under Methodist influence; but very few of whom have been brought to Jesus by Baptism. There are 14 appointments on the work. (Andalusia, Adams, and Ganits Bridge, have been added this year.) I received at Adams Church, 21 members with the help of Bro. Aries Lumford, of Conecuh Co., within the last month; at Maddox's Church 17 members, in August, by Dr. Ethel Tucker. At other points there have been additions to the Church, and we think that the circuit is improving generally.

Yours, A. MONROE GILLESPIE.

Escambia, Miss—Mont. Conference.

At several points we have had revivals. At Clear Spring, a number professed pardon, and many weeping penitents went away from the meeting unhled. A fine revival influence was left in the community. At Pollard's, we continued a meeting for two weeks, resulting in several happy conversions, and a number of valuable accessions. Our band here now is small, but they are faithful.

"Walking in all his ways, they find Their heaven on earth begun."

It is a live church. What a privilege to attend their prayer meetings, and class-meetings! And now, that our new church is finished, we expect the Lord to soon enlarge our borders. Tell all the preachers that Pollard is no longer a dry place to stay at.

Yours,

MISSIONARY.

The publican and the disciple, the heathen and the christian, may agree in the material acts of charity; but that which formally makes this a christian grace is the spring from which it flows, and the recompense at which it aims.

GEORGE MULLER.

Who has failed to read "Muller's Life of Trust?" Read the following letter to the Boston Journal, written by "Carleton," from Bristol, England, and, then read the book we mention above:

Thirty-seven years ago a young man who was born in Prussia, and who had been a soldier in the Prussian army, came to England. He had been wild and reckless, but had become converted, and with his conversion there came a strong desire to serve the Lord Jesus. He preached awhile at Teignmouth in company with a Mr. Clark. After awhile the two came to Bristol and undertook to preach without any fixed salary. While here Mr. Muller was deeply affected at the sight of fatherless and motherless children, and resolved with the help of God to do something for them. He had no means, but he knew that the silver and the gold were the Lord's and he believed that the Lord would bring some of it into use for the benefit of the orphans if men would ask for it. He resolved that prayer alone should be his instrumentality—that he would not ask help or aid from any man and that he never would run in debt. Here is his principle of action in his own words:

"I have always said this to myself; just because it is the work of the Lord, if indeed, I am the person who has to do this work, and if his own time has come, I may expect to be supplied with means; but it, for the time being, I have not the means, it is plain that I am either not the person to do the work, or the Lord's time has not yet come."

Acting upon this principle he began to pray for means; and means came—very small at first. He gave up his own house to orphans and very soon had it filled. He had great difficulties. People thought him crazy. Sometimes he had very little food on hand for the children. He was so straitened that that he was obliged to sell furniture, but he never ran in debt! He kept praying and means began to flow in more largely. People from a distance, all unknown to him, sent money. Others called to see the orphans and left something to help him on when they went away.

He left his own house and took a larger one. Finally he moved out from the city to Ashley Downs and established the present Orphan Asylum. He began this work in 1834. And now let us ride out to see this establishment, which, in the words of the Bristol Times, of this morning, is a "Modern Marvel."

It is but a half hour's ride, and as we leave the thickly settled streets of the city, ascend a hill, along a winding way, from which we look down upon a lovely English landscape, orchards, hedgerows, lawns, parks, fields of grain ready for the reaper, country seats and villas, avenues of elms and oaks, flocks of sheep quietly browsing on the down. Just such a prospect as can be found nowhere else, other than in England. It is in such a spot of quiet rural beauty, near to the city, and yet removed from its noise, that Mr. Muller has established this "Home for Little Wanderers." Our driver called it the "Orphan Village," and it is a village by itself—five large houses, with yards in front set off with plots of flowers and garden vegetables, all kept in perfect order and exquisite neatness. There are two large buildings of stone under construction, and the click of the trowels keeps time to the music of the children, which comes floating on the air from the open windows of the school room.

This is the children's home. Here they eat, sleep, study, play—cared for by the great-hearted man who has been the agent of God in building up this establishment. He has able assistants and co-laborers. Everything goes like clock-work. The total number of orphans in the institution since 1836 is 2,263. He has at the present time 1150, and already has applications enough to fill the buildings now being erected. The girls generally remain until they are eighteen; the boys till fourteen. They are instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, English history, a title of general history, needlework and house work; and places are secured for them in Christian families when they leave the institution. This however, is but a small part of the work carried on by Mr. Muller. He has established Sunday and day schools not only in Bristol, but in other large towns, and through his agency 16,000 scholars have been instructed.

The way in which all this has been accomplished is truly a marvel that has no parallel in history. The expenditure last year was \$174,245, and the total expenditure since the year 1834 is \$1,845,000. Through his agency 42,000 copies of the Bible, 34,000 Testaments, 10,000 of the Psalms and 29,000,000 tracts and books have been circulated.

Besides this 120 missionaries have been sustained at a cost of \$353,000. For the erection and furnishing of the buildings, \$500,000 has been expended, and yet Mr. Muller never has made an appeal to the public; never has he asked an individual to aid him, never has employed any agency save that of prayer to God!

See how the donations have come. I quote from his report just issued: From Scotland—\$100 from a lady, a thank-offering to the Lord for the preservation of her cattle from the plague. From the west of England—4 bracelets, 3 gold brooches, some playthings and a necklace, from a Christian lady. From Oxfordshire—\$39.50, instead of insuring 316 acres against hail. From the East Indies—\$100. From a Christian baker—\$25, made up, by putting aside one penny per sack of flour baked and the money he used to spend at the club. From the earliest orphan under his care—\$1.25. From Buenos Ayres, S. A.—\$30. From a farmer's wife—\$30, one penny out of every pound of butter sold during the year. From a reclaimed criminal—\$5.

From a Christian grocer, 3s. 1d., being one penny in the pound of his takings for one week. Through the fifty-two weeks of the year this man has sent a similar offering.

Were I to go on I should fill the Journal with these accounts. One peasant sends a hive of honey. From Devonshire he receives tea-spoons; from Herefordshire a farmer sends him the amount which his calves brought. Somebody in Bengal, East Indies, sends \$150. From Pennsylvania he receives \$84. Even in Demerara some one is moved to send a gift. Men of means are impelled to forward large amounts, \$10,000, \$15,000, \$41,000; and in contrast to these a milliner, who had hard work to keep body and soul together, by putting aside one penny for every dress accumulated 72 penny stamps, which she sent in the name of Christ to those who were poorer than herself!

Well may this be called a wonder. It is something for the Christian world to study. Most of the missionary societies of the day have salaried agents. They are managed by boards of directors, and they carry on their operations by constant appeals to the public. Many churches erect their meeting-houses by running in debt; but in contrast to all this, a poor man, destitute of means, by prayer alone, by rigid adherence to his rule of doing nothing till he has the means, and of looking to God for the means, carries on a work involving an expenditure of \$174,245 per annum. The Christian world evidently has yet something to learn in the matter of faith and the dispensation of charity.

From Good Words.

THE UNJUST STEWARD.

It will be seen how naturally the lessons of our Lord's parable have been welling forth through one continuous chain of fifteen verses. I have but indicated a few of them. Lessons against all dishonesty in our dealings with our fellow-men; lessons against all hypocrisy in covering our own malpractices; lessons against all mean thoughts of God, as if He could be deceived with lip-service, bought off with offerings; lessons against all palterings with the consciences of men, in teaching them to underrate their moral obligations; lessons against all reliance on human approval, on the worth of our own good works—all these, and far more besides, may be found in this wonderful parable, from the moment that it is rescued from that low interpretation of it which would see the Almighty, All-seeing God under the type of a debonair dupe, and assimilate almsgiving to successful dishonesty.

And have these lessons ever been more than among ourselves? Who does not know the Unjust Steward? Is he not to be found in every church and chapel? ay, and in many a pulpit? His Lord's wealth—be it money, land, powers of mind, fair fame—was trusted to him for his Lord's service. He has spent it for his own; but of a portion of it he is willing ostentatiously to give account. You see him constant at religious services; his name is prominent in lists of subscribers to charities. What right have you to ask whether as a tradesman he has not made his way by means of the false measure and the deceitful weight, by adulterations and lies; as an employer, by grinding down men, women and children, to starvation wages; as a lawyer, by the thousand little sharp tricks which justice seldom detects, whilst they cling like vermin to her skirts; as a journalist, by the venal service of the pen; as a politician, by pandering to the passions of peer or people; as a minister of religion, by bold denunciations of sin in general, and careful particular sparing of it in those whom it is not expedient to denounce? "Is there knowledge in the Most High?" Will He not be satisfied with the decent profession, the punctual attendance at worship,

the profuse almsgiving? Will He be more discerning than men? The Unjust Steward never walks abroad but surrounded by a group of friends. They learn at his school, they profit by his example. Is it not in every one of them silencing the voice of conscience, as that tells them of those "weightier matters of law" which they and he omit—whispering, pleasantly to this man, "Take thy bill, and write down fifty," and to that man, "Take thy bill, and write down fourscore?" Who would not feel honored by his friendship—who would not offer him a home?

To all which replies that dread voice of old: "Make to yourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness, that they may receive you into everlasting habitations!" He that is faithful in the least is faithful in much, and he that is unjust in the least is unjust also in much. Ye cannot serve God and mammon. God knoweth your hearts; for that which is highly esteemed among men is abomination in the sight of God.

I need not go further into this chapter, although the whole of it seems to me to be connected together. Vers. 16-18 are probably fragmentary, and the latter at least indicates a denunciation of the hypocritical licentiousness of the Pharisees (compare Matt. vi. 21-32) exactly parallel to the denunciation of their hypocritical covetousness under the type of the unjust steward, and which might even easily be deducted from the parable. For the encouragement of divorce—the lowering of the standard of moral purity among men—what is it again but, "Take thy bill, and write down fifty?" You thought you owed perfect chastity in married life to God? Nay, it is enough if you keep yourself to one wife for a time, and then change her for another. Is the counsel that of any other but an unjust steward? Must he not himself have "wasted his lord's goods"—have thrown away his own moral purity, so to teach another? Will he not meet with the same worldly success as that other steward? Must he not look for the same searching out of his hypocrisy by that Master whom he cannot deceive—by that God who knoweth the hearts?

Is not the parable of Dives and Lazarus itself a branch of the same teaching? It is surely misapprehending its meaning to suppose that Dives never did anything for Lazarus. For aught we know, he may have showered coppers over him every time he left his home. The mere fact that the beggar was laid by his gate seems to show that he got something by lying there. Dives never seems to have spurned him away, still less to have set his dogs on him. What he does is simply to leave him where he is. He makes no attempt to lift Lazarus out of his beggarhood; no attempt to restore him to sound health. His fulness is not troubled by the sight of his neighbor's misery. Perhaps he rather likes to have the beggar at his gate—a living testimony to his wealth—a ready object for ostentatious almsgiving. But as to the crumbs from his table—the delicate fragments which the poor sick man may long for, which a true human sympathy would be ingenious in selecting for him—these he must desire in vain. They are no doubt for the dogs, who, kinder than their master, come and lick the beggar's sores. . . . And were not the Pharisees, in the spiritual order of God's world, precisely that rich man? With the wealth of God's promises were they not "clothed in purple and fine linen," faring "sumptuously every day?" The poor Gentile lay at the gate like a beggar, sore under the burden of his sins, of his false worship. They had no human sympathy with him. They might be proud of him, as of a "prosyte of the gate;" they might fling out to him, as coppers to a beggar, their hard and heavy ordinances, but the "crumbs from the table," that which his sick, yearning soul might feed on, these were not for him. In this manner the parable, whilst opening quite a new group of lessons, may offer one closely akin to the previous ones of the chapter. Dives is still an unjust steward, only this time not a smooth hypocrite, but an open denier of his obligations. He fares sumptuously every day, as if he had no lord to account to. He is called to no account during his life, and therefore never needs to make friends at another's expense. But the end is the same. The "everlasting habitations" are not for him! Hell and torments are his portion; Abraham's bosom is that of the poor beggar.

The interpretation I have offered to ver. 7 of the chapter, it has been objected that irony is a form of speech which is inconsistent with our Lord's character. This I cannot admit. His words to the lawyer (chap. x. 23) asking what he should do to inherit eternal life—"This do, and thou shalt live," seem plainly ironical, as if He had said, "Do this if thou canst," the implication being, "Thou canst not do it."

A still more striking instance, how-

ever, is given by St. John (xii. 1) when the Jews took up stones to stone Him: "Many good have I showed you from my Father, for which of these works do ye stone me?" it being obvious that they would ever consciously do other for a good work. But the ironical interpretation verse were not supported by instances (to which others are easily added from the Old Testament—those of Elijah and Moses occur to any one), I have learned that He who was Perfect God as well as Perfect God, lawfully use any form of speech which might be used by a man for giving force to his words. If irony could be sin in itself, must prescribe it for every man.

Another objection which is, that the interpretation of the Pharisees to be almsgiving, whereas they are expressly to be "covetous." I should thought that the "covetousness" almsgiving with covetousness, a fact too painfully familiar to the observer of the manner of fellow men—nay, to every looks into his own heart—a moment's hesitation on the subject at any rate it is beyond the doubt that the duty of almsgiving is sedulously inculcated by the Pharisees; nay, that from the when the book of Ecclesiastes is written to the present it is an essential feature of the system of the Jewish law, when we recollect that the to the Sermon on the Mount, this, that it shows forth a "ness which" "shall exceed the covetousness of the scribes," it appears to be incredible that the Pharisees hypocrite almsgiver, trumpet before him in gorges and in the streets, meant to apply to Pharisees as well as to, as above, all others.

A real difficulty indeed in ver. 11, but remaining interpretation. What is the "riches" the Pharisees? Is this world's wealth? Or, conversely, what is the substantive to which the "true" applies? Is there mammon? The italics of "riches" show that our have shrunk from such a If we adhere to the text, it is, perhaps, to be got over by holding that wealth is not "unrighteous," that it only becomes misused; and that "the unrighteous mammon" in the candid avowal of shortcomings. This is a link with the parable of the Prodigal Son, who "faithful in the unrighteous mammon" from the moment repented, and so became trusted with the "true" his father's forgiveness. But such a view of ver. 12 harmonises with the parable of ver. 12, and on the strongly suspect that of the verse is in fact, some other adjective more contrasted with "true" originally stood in the place one which has been transcribed. That some version of the whole was formerly extant seems from a singular reference to a saying of our Lord: "those who were unrighteous towards Him: 'If ye have faithful in a little, who you that which is great suggests vers. 10-12 of the chapter without reproduction of the three, and imply other circumstances."

I offer the above interpretation as a confessedly puzzling problem, as having satisfied myself as having satisfied myself I know, however, that clerical friend of great been led to the same conclusion respect to the ironical ver. 9.

* In his work Against Heresy, xxxiv. (Latin text). It is possible that the parable of the one referred to, but this would wider divergence from the received passage is connected with that Steward.

A CHANGE FORESHADOWED
LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Great seems to exist among the in this country. Ritualism to be the primary cause, radical differences of opinion that subject, which have much to vex the peace of glican Church, may soon permanent division of the Church. The Old School, who are Symbolists, fall New School, who are Evangelists, in numbers, capacity and The Old School, apparently taken the initiative. "It is they have already gone to propose to be a church for themselves—in other words, lock their temples against isters except such as may utterance to their peculiar and creed.

doing their duty to their children might supply; they feel that it is not their business, and do not charge themselves personally with the duty of looking after them on the Sunday. No doubt this is putting the case in an extreme form; at the same time, many worthy persons have long had a similar difficulty to that of Mr. Sweet's, in connection with Sunday-schools, through fear of their weakening the parents' sense of responsibility. In Scotland, the old habit of parental instruction of the families on Sabbath evenings continues to a considerable degree to maintain its ground, though not so thoroughly as it did at one time. The practice of taking children from the Sabbath-school to church *en masse* is very seldom adopted in that part of the island. Parents of the working classes are much more in the habit of taking their children with them to church. Ministers and teachers, however, and church-wards too, are constantly finding it requisite to appeal to parents, and to urge the duty of direct personal interest in the religious instruction of their children. I must be confessed that but little progress has yet been made in the solution of the great problem, how to secure that, as in the ancient Jewish Church, parents shall teach God's laws diligently to their children, and at the same time the children shall have the benefit of the teaching gifts of those members of our congregations who, both by temperament and by race, are best fitted to interest, and instruct, and impress the young.

The other circumstance which has attracted attention to Sunday-schools is a speech of the Bishop of Oxford, presiding lately at a conference on the subject in the Isle of Wight. The bishop Wilberforce strongly objected to the prevailing practice, declaring that the "be-good" system of teaching had proved a failure, and to drive wearied children to

when they turned sleepy, or to
make horrid faces at them when
they began to buzz was atrocious:

to the children attending the day schools ought to be treated in a different manner from those who did not so attend, and to get Sunday for rest; that every means would be used to make Sunday scholars happy, and that the Sunday-school need only have some coloring of Christianity and religious instruction. To this it has been replied that if the Sunday-schools under the Bishop's control are such as his picture would seem to imply, it is high time that some remedy were applied to cure them, not in so far as his remarks represent that the dry, hard, coercive system is the prevalent one in Sunday-schools, the facts show them to be quite unfounded. No doubt, amid the vast multitude of Sunday-schools in the country, there are many conducted on most erroneous views of human nature in general, and children's nature in particular; but it is out of the question to deny that these institutions, as a whole, have shared the benefit of that improved spirit that of late years have so vastly brightened the tone of instruction in all schools, and made learning no such more of a pleasure as it used to be. And as to the allegation that children who are receiving instruction on week days are neglecting the Sunday for rest, and ought not therefore to be bored with lessons, it seems to proceed from overlooking two things; that children's week-day holidays are almost abundant, and that an hour of bright, pleasant instruction on the Sabbath-day is anything but a weariness. No teacher of sense and grace, in dealing with very young children, attempts much more than to give a right direction to their thoughts, and make a wholesome impression on their hearts; and if no other end were served by this than to keep them employed, and out of mischief, it would be a great boon, to the children, and keep off from them the weariness which idleness and listlessness involve.

gational churches of Vermont have enjoyed unusual religious prosperi-

3. Their membership has been increased by 1,084 received by profession, while their net gain has been 529. In connection with the very general revival interest there are several encouraging and suggestive facts: 1. The most productive fields have been those in which the smallest churches are found. 2. Nearly every instance of quickening was intimately connected with the observance of the Week of Prayer. 3. The revivals have been largely the result of an unusual amount of lay activity. In view of the consideration that small churches are those which are most neglected and are most likely to decline, the first of these facts is decidedly encouraging. The second suggests the importance of observing the Week of Prayer as a means of promoting revivals; and the third serves to teach the value of lay effort.

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New Orleans:
SATURDAY, NOV. 2, 1867.

To SUBSCRIBERS:—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

TO OUR AGENTS.

In making changes please state the place from which, as well as the place to which the change is made. We are very desirous that our subscription list should be doubled between this and the meeting of our own patronizing Conferences. Planters will have money on hand early this year if at all, so that now is the most favorable time to secure subscribers. As they have no longer any temptation to invest their incomes in either land or negroes, they can easily be persuaded to take a paper. Try it. Every good man should have in his house a paper bringing the weekly statement of the work of God among the Churches. He should read the precious record of the death of holy men and women, whose final triumph strengthens our hopes, and subdues our passions. Every one given to thinking and forecasting, will need much light to keep up with the astounding events which are shaping hourly the fortunes of the Southern people. The ADVOCATE will furnish some contribution towards supplying these wants.

Thanks to the Howard Association.

MR. EDITOR:—The first case of yellow fever in Washington, St Landry Parish, this season, occurred about the 20th of August. Since that time we report about five hundred cases of fever, and sixty eight deaths, in the town and its vicinity; and the end is not yet. When the Doctor announced the first case of Black Vomit, about two-thirds of the citizens sought refuge in the country, while those of limited means mainly, were compelled to remain, and meet the destroyer as bravely as they could. With purses depleted, Town treasury empty—vocations suspended—and country supplies contravened by popular fear—while poverty and the plague; threatened our extermination, our case seemed almost desperate, but a gracious providence greatly mitigated our sufferings. The contribution of a thousand dollars, by the "Howard Association" of your city, through the agency of Messrs. Doerns and Anson, and the unremitting attention of Dr. T. Cooke, merit our gratitude and a public acknowledgment.

J. D. ADAMS

POSTPONEMENT.

We notice that the STATE FAIR, to be held at Baton Rouge, has been postponed to DECEMBER, 23d.

NOTHING TO LIVE FOR.

This expression has often fallen from the lips of the pious. And yet we question the consideration and the truth of it in most cases. We can scarcely imagine a situation in which it is justifiable. With no higher views of life than those which are held outside of the Christian faith and revelation, there are many circumstances that may lead to this utterance of despair. A man whose interest in life terminates in himself, or in his own immediate family; or to whom the end of living, is in physical enjoyment, or the pleasures and successes of business, politics or literature, may arrive at a point where these objects are utterly and hopelessly gone.

If mere enjoyment, and happiness, in its common acceptance, be the absorbing pursuit, these may be exhausted long before the appointed years are numbered. It happens that the individual is bereft, in the summer or winter time of his age, of those for whom he was living. Flower, and leaf, and branch are lopped off. Or he has reached an age when the physical senses have lost their delicacy as avenues of grateful sensations. Cotemporary men and women have passed, and he is left alone in a young world with which he finds little that is congenial. The fortune he has sought has eluded his grasp, or has melted away from his possession. He finds himself without a country, after long years and prayers for its welfare. He feels himself to be disinherited and ejected from the world in which were all his hopes and joys.

A Christian is not insensible to these influences, and under stress of affliction and disappointment, may feel that he has nothing to live for. The words are unadvised, and the sentiment false. We are supposing that things have come to their worst pass: that disappointment is at every turn; that we are so bereft and stripped, that the worldly eye sees not a vestige of inducement for continued existence here. In fact, so desperate a state is seldom reached, where even the unbelieving and carnal heart, will not find something amongst the ashes and cinders of its broken and devastated temples. But we suppose and admit the reality of the worst that can be stated or felt. Here the afflicted soul comes to the conviction of an aimless life. And so it would be if there were no world to come, no spirit within us to be purified by fire, and no millions of human and redeemed creatures to be helped by us.

Allowance should be made for the hour of paralyzing, and alienating grief, and for the shock and fury of the overwhelming storm. But does not this feeling of uselessness grow out of narrow and selfish conceptions of what we live for? The snow-shoe, by placing the weight upon a broader surface, sustains the wearer. We sink, because the base is narrowed to a point. The heart has lavished its affections exclusively upon a single group or speck, instead of taking, in its affluence sweep, the races and generations of men. The elements of happiness have been gathered around self. Our earnest prayers and our fervent love, and our tender sympathies, have scarcely extended beyond the circle of family ties and personal friendships. It is a shell of narrowness and selfishness in which we have been living, even religiously living. The feeling that we have nothing to live for, reveals this terrible defect. If our world and our religious affections have been pressed into this limited compass, it may often be deeply and sadly felt that life is left without an object. You are living for your children, or for an only child. They are taken, or the idol in which your being is engrossed is removed. You have been absorbed in the attempt to realize some ideal of earthly happiness, and it is now shivered into pieces. What is there left? If on the other hand your life, its purposes, plans and ends, had been projected upon the broader Catholicity of Christ's life, and your mind

had been "the mud that was in Christ," how different, and how much more cheerful, the conclusion that would have been reached?

Self love, temporal enterprises, kindred ties, and the temperate pleasures of life are allowable ends, if held in connection with, and subordinate to the claims of Christ. It is the limited and imperfect notion of duties confined to our nearest relations and inferior interests, that makes it possible for any one to say that he has nothing to live for. Surely if we are crucified with Christ, our sympathies and love are expanded with his. The natural affection which commended Mary to the care of the beloved disciple, did not exclude tender solicitude for the world. Neither did devotion to Jerusalem swallow up that wider concern for all the ages and the races. The Cross is the exponent of an unselfish benevolence whose universality stretches so far beyond humanity even, as to bind and reconcile the things in heaven. There is nothing sectional in Christ. His name and spirit rebuke it. To put on Christ is at the same time to put off self, and to be emancipated from sectionalism, and from the bondage of "inordinate affection." In Christ there is neither Jew nor Greek, male nor female, bond nor free.

The scope of redemption embraces all relations and conditions, and gives its own breadth to those who are imbued with its spirit. The heavenly citizenship breaks over all domestic and geographical boundaries, and carries us wherever men and angels live, and beyond them, to the universal Mediator, and the one God and Father of all. It is only when our existence and its objects have been shut in to the merest atom and molecule of the great universe, that this conviction, of having nothing to live for, is possible. It is really the hell which selfishness and idolatry have kindled about the soul. It is a death, and despair for want of enlargement, and the liberty of the Lord's Spirit. When God, in his providence takes away the objects around which our affections have been gathered, he evidently designs to liberate, and to lead out into other and wider fields of usefulness. The odors of the broken vase are not lost, but set free. There is something to live for so long as the world stands, and we remain in it. This we shall realize when the narrowness of self and its near modifications are crushed out of us, and we attain to the mind of Christ.

We know of devoted believers who for years, have kept their beds, unable to feed themselves. Are such examples of patient suffering without their value to the Church and the world? There are those whom age and infirmity have retired from active exertion of any kind, but they are not shelved, so long as prayer remains to them, and they can bear witness to the faithfulness of the promises, and the comfort of the Holy Ghost. We have seen believing men and women, bereft and sorely stricken, thrust out into greater usefulness, and exhibiting the power of the gospel to sustain and comfort, as they never did before. When we have reached the point where it seems that we have nothing to live for, we have really come to a vantage ground of usefulness. The loss to ourselves is a gain to Christ, and we are now furnished for earnest work.

How can any Christian be without something to do in a world like this, full of suffering, and sin? The thing that is next to us invites effort. Reduce the misery in your own neighborhood, and increase the comfort and happiness. Take hold of the most homely of opportunities, and be content and thankful for any open door, so it enables you to do a kind and helpful office to the body or soul of one for whom Christ has died. Especially let us sometimes go beyond the limits of kindred, and the tether of self. True benevolence may be hatched and nurtured by the affections of home, but it must not always abide in the nest. Our religion is unfledged as yet, unless our love dares a wider flight. If God has shaken and thrust

you out, accept the lesson and apply it. If he has not, do not wait for the storm, or the bolt that shall shatter the bough. Flight strengthens the wings and gilds the plumes.

THE PAN ANGLICAN.

The council of Lambeth has finished its business sessions, which continued through Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday until after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. As they sat with none but themselves present (except a stenographic reporter,) and as their proceedings were to be regarded as confidential until the session closed, and as a motion was carried at the close that the stenographic report should be written out and laid up in the archives at Lambeth Palace, but not printed (1)—it is simply impossible to give anything like an adequate or full account of the very interesting and important discussions that have occupied the attention of the council. The things done are to be published at once in full, together with a synodical epistle or pastoral letter signed by all the bishops present.

The things done by this well advertised Council, were few: a statement of the standard of true catholicity, was discussed; and the whole affair of Natal. But did they turn out, throw overboard, reduce, or expel their famous Bishop Colenso? Not a bit of it. The delicate question of the mutual relations of Church and State "held them back." They remembered "the things which perish"—their bread and butter—and, anxious to protect the present status and strength of the English Government, they left the great question of the occasion untouched; they swallowed the insult and disgrace which the openly avowed infidel principles of Colenso has put upon the Church of England. What must be thought of the spiritual vitality of a body of Bishops called from various parts of Christendom, after a most solemn and imposing style, assembled in the palace of Lambeth, as the embodied host militant of the Lord, who yet have not courage, or singleness of purpose, or love of the truth enough to officially as a body, positively, and authoritatively expel the said Episcopal Infidel from the pale of their communion? So it was.

The Church of England is wholly without discipline, "the stonewall thereof is thrown down." It has not the moral power necessary to protect itself. Its low standard of godliness and its wavering support of the faith are only surpassed by its high sounding pretensions. The things left undone by this "S. P. G." should be told as well as those done. The American Bishops made a stand for the faith, "But the bishop of St. David's rose and stated that the archbishop had pledged himself to him that the Colenso question should not be acted on in the conference; and he appealed to "the honor" of the archbishop to say whether this were not so.

"The archbishop said that it was so, and that to act directly on the question of Dr. Colenso would be the breach of an honorable understanding. It was intended to convey this understanding in those words of the invitation which said that the meeting would of course not be competent to make declarations of doctrine."

After this, "a paper" was introduced "on the present status of Dr. Colenso," and informally signed, ("the words 'in conference' being omitted") by the Colonial and American Bishops, and thus ended this signal and futile attempt to exclude avowed heresy. One who reads the address of this grand Council to the "faithful," exhorting them to "maintain the faith once delivered to the saints," will justly appreciate the force of the document. So far as the Council and its action at present appear to the public, it was a great solemn nothing, well conducted, deliberately pronounced, a San Pan Gammon, ("S. P. G.") for universal subsequent ventilation, and admiration, and quotation.

If thou be merciful, God hath bound Himself to be merciful to thee again. Lo, is not this an exceeding great thing, that God, which of no right ought to be bound to his creatures hath put it whole in thy hands to bind Him, against the day of thy tribulation, to show thee mercy.

PERSONAL.

A private letter from Bishop PAINE, dated, Aberdeen, Miss., Oct. 5th, 1867, gives us cheering news of the work of God in our Church. He says: "I have just returned home to rest a few days, and get ready for my tour of Conferences, after having done the hardest years work I have passed through in thirty-seven years. My health seemed to fail several times, but by God's blessing, I have been enabled to meet all my engagements, except on the Starkville District, I must regret that sickness prevented."

"The result of my observation is that almost everywhere I have been, the Church is being revived, and preachers and members are working nobly. In many sections, revivals are going on—good old fashioned revivals. God has not forsaken us, blessed be His holy name! and our people are trying to live peaceably and piously. I witnessed many conversions."

"I need scarcely assure my brethren of your Conference, that I deeply sympathize with you, in your afflictions. I know your poverty and trials, and pray that your faith and patience fail not in this hour of distress. I hope the fever will not spread, and that the preachers may be spared for future usefulness."

"As yet I rejoice, that I have not heard of the death of any of them by the scourge. But we shall feel the loss of our noble brother Alexander. May God bless and preserve you all with your families, and give great success to your labors."

City News.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—At a meeting on 28th inst., the motion of Dr. Stone, declaring the city free from yellow fever epidemic—failed to pass—but was referred to the committee on health.—The Governor's proclamation of Quarantine was suspended.

The following remarks were submitted by Dr. Stone in support of his resolution declaring that yellow fever is no longer epidemic:

Dr. Stone offered a resolution to the effect that the yellow fever be declared to exist no longer in this city as an epidemic. Dr. Smith and Mr. Pennington objecting to the resolution, Dr. Stone addressed the Board and stated his reasons for making the motion. He said that his observations, since his return to the city, had proved conclusively to him that the disease had run its course. He met people on the streets every day who had not had the fever, and certainly they, having been here during the entire summer, exposed to the subtle poison which has pervaded the atmosphere, are more liable to contract the fever than those who have been travelling North. It was a mistaken idea to suppose that because we may have been absent from the city during portions of epidemic season, that therefore we could be more apt to contract the fever on returning; on the contrary, those persons who are in the most vigorous health are more able to combat the atmospheric influence, and to resist the disease if contracted.

He believed that there was little poison in the air here now, and that what there was, is so widely diffused as to render it extremely improbable that parties returning to the city would be affected by it. There would undoubtedly be, for some time, sporadic cases, but they would amount to nothing. He has known scattering cases of yellow fever here during Christmas, but it would have been folly to have advised persons to remain away from the city on that account. His experience taught him that the disease never, continued in an epidemic form for more than twelve weeks, and that after the lapse of that period it would cease, whether there were frost or not. Frost did not necessarily destroy the disease; he preferred seeing bright, cold weather, such as we are now having to seeing a frost, for the latter is always an indication of bad weather. In answer to a remark of the President as to use of disinfectants, etc., Dr. Stone replied that, for a disease so intangible as yellow fever, it was almost impossible to find an antidote. It is a mysterious poison that sweeps over the land which we cannot take hold of and analyze. We could only be guided in the future by what experience has taught us in the past, and he had failed to discover that the disease was at all contagious. He contended that whatever is contagious is uniformly so, and that there were numerous instances where yellow fever had failed to spread itself, though parties were constantly brought in contact with the sick. Taking all these things into consideration, he thought it perfectly safe to declare the fever non-epidemic. Those persons who are residing within a radius of 200 miles of the city are much safer here, and before parties at a distance can arrive, there will be no danger for them.

The resolution of the Council, rescinding all previous legislation on subject of public schools, and which left them without adequate appropriations and organization, was vetoed by Mayor Heath.

A resolution offered in Council asking Military Authorities to re-

move the existing Board of School Directors, was defeated in the Upper Board, by vote of four, against two colored members. All the District Courts open Monday, November 4th.

New Orleans Daily Mortuary Report.

Dr. Dirmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health, furnishes the following daily report of deaths in the city, beginning Aug. 12th, at 6 A. M.:

| Date | Yellow Fever. | Cholera. | Other Diseases. |
|---------|---------------|----------|-----------------|
| Aug. 12 | 2 | 0 | 28 |
| " 13 | 5 | 1 | 27 |
| " 14 | 5 | 1 | 27 |
| " 15 | 2 | 1 | 22 |
| " 16 | 1 | 1 | 22 |
| " 17 | 5 | 2 | 33 |
| " 18 | 6 | 2 | 20 |
| " 19 | 12 | 0 | 31 |
| " 20 | 11 | 2 | 27 |
| " 21 | 10 | 0 | 13 |
| " 22 | 4 | 0 | 23 |
| " 23 | 7 | 1 | 19 |
| " 24 | 19 | 1 | 29 |
| " 25 | 14 | 1 | 17 |
| " 26 | 15 | 1 | 22 |
| " 27 | 11 | 0 | 22 |
| " 28 | 15 | 0 | 17 |
| " 29 | 20 | 0 | 27 |
| " 30 | 26 | 0 | 25 |
| " 31 | 22 | 1 | 13 |
| Sept. 1 | 17 | 0 | 18 |
| " 2 | 30 | 1 | 23 |
| " 3 | 25 | 0 | 29 |
| " 4 | 26 | 0 | 16 |
| " 5 | 41 | 0 | 22 |
| " 6 | 30 | 0 | 24 |
| " 7 | 43 | 0 | 24 |
| " 8 | 49 | 0 | 27 |
| " 9 | 51 | 1 | 26 |
| " 10 | 42 | 0 | 19 |
| " 11 | 67 | 1 | 27 |
| " 12 | 61 | 1 | 27 |
| " 13 | 43 | 0 | 27 |
| " 14 | 41 | 0 | 27 |
| " 15 | 53 | 0 | 27 |
| " 16 | 50 | 0 | 24 |
| " 17 | 68 | 0 | 24 |
| " 18 | 63 | 0 | 24 |
| " 19 | 55 | 0 | 24 |
| " 20 | 66 | 0 | 25 |
| " 21 | 64 | 0 | 25 |
| " 22 | 69 | 0 | 24 |
| " 23 | 77 | 0 | 26 |
| " 24 | 68 | 1 | 26 |
| " 25 | 68 | 0 | 26 |
| " 26 | 57 | 2 | 23 |
| " 27 | 77 | 0 | 24 |
| " 28 | 67 | 0 | 24 |
| " 29 | 61 | 0 | 23 |
| " 30 | 64 | 0 | 23 |
| " 31 | 63 | 1 | 24 |
| Oct. 1 | 54 | 4 | 24 |
| " 2 | 56 | 2 | 29 |
| " 3 | 75 | 3 | 29 |
| " 4 | 59 | 0 | 31 |
| " 5 | 56 | 0 | 27 |
| " 6 | 50 | 0 | 28 |
| " 7 | 60 | 0 | 28 |
| " 8 | 64 | 3 | 31 |
| " 9 | 56 | 2 | 31 |
| " 10 | 49 | 2 | 32 |
| " 11 | 46 | 1 | 41 |
| " 12 | 42 | 0 | 29 |
| " 13 | 32 | 0 | 29 |
| " 14 | 33 | 1 | 29 |
| " 15 | 39 | 2 | 29 |
| " 16 | 28 | 0 | 29 |
| " 17 | 31 | 0 | 29 |
| " 18 | 34 | 2 | 28 |
| " 19 | 35 | 2 | 28 |
| " 20 | 35 | 1 | 24 |
| " 21 | 31 | 1 | 21 |
| " 22 | 13 | 1 | 21 |
| " 23 | 18 | 3 | 29 |
| " 24 | 19 | 1 | 21 |
| " 25 | 17 | 0 | 21 |
| " 26 | 12 | 1 | 13 |
| " 27 | 10 | 0 | 21 |
| " 28 | 16 | 1 | 23 |
| " 29 | 11 | 1 | 23 |
| " 30 | 9 | 4 | 24 |
| " 31 | 13 | 0 | 18 |

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE CABLE.

ROME, Oct. 24.—There has been within half a mile of the city, a cimeter prevails within the revolutionists are preparing for a long. A proclamation forbids the blage of over four persons, and all persons to retire within their close their shops on the signal of

ROME, Oct. 26.—Oma thousand diana attacked Viterbo yesterday one of the gates, but were repulsed heavy loss of men and material leader was killed.

The Roman citizens, including

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Minister of the Interior, M. Dufaure, has been

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Garibaldi was

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Garibaldi was

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Garibaldi was

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This image shows a vertical, high-contrast, black and white scan of a textured surface, likely a book cover or endpaper. A prominent vertical crease or fold line runs down the center. The left side is lighter and shows some faint, illegible markings, while the right side is dark and heavily textured. The overall appearance is grainy and aged.

MANFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE

Full Session of this Institution for the year will open on Wednesday, the 25th of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers, and ample facilities for instruction. The Institution is owned and managed by the Louisiana Conference, and is a large patronage.

Terms: For a session of four and a half months, tuition one half of the cost of the session, and the remainder on the 1st of December.

Boarding, including Washing, Fuel, in the hall, and incidental fees, in currency 25 00. Tuition, for Boarding, " " " 15 00. For Day scholars, " " " 8 00. No extra charge for Greek or Latin. Young ladies pay for their own washing and lights.

No charge for use of room or use of piano. Oil Painting, " " " 30 00. Drawing, Water Colors, Crayons, &c., each, 20 00. No tuition charged to Ministers' daughters. Bills payable semi-annually, in advance. For further information, apply to July 6th B. A. HODGKIN, Pres't.

CHARLES B. STUART, President, Mansfield, La.

CHAPMAN HILL, TEXAS.

Trustees take pleasure in announcing to the people of Texas and Louisiana, the organization of this University, under the following faculty:

Prof. A. M. Frost, and Prof. of Greek and Latin Languages.

Prof. A. M. Frost, and Prof. of Mathematics.

Prof. A. M. Frost, and Prof. of Natural Science and Moral Science.

Prof. A. M. Frost, and Prof. of the Proprietary Department.

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CHAPMAN HILL, TEXAS.

Trustees take pleasure in announcing to the people of Texas and Louisiana, the organization of this University, under the following faculty:

Prof. A. M. Frost, and Prof. of Greek and Latin Languages.

Prof. A. M. Frost, and Prof. of Mathematics.

Prof. A. M. Frost, and Prof. of Natural Science and Moral Science.

Prof. A. M. Frost, and Prof. of the Proprietary Department.

Full Session of this Institution for the year will open on Wednesday, the 25th of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers, and ample facilities for instruction. The Institution is owned and managed by the Louisiana Conference, and is a large patronage.

Terms: For a session of four and a half months, tuition one half of the cost of the session, and the remainder on the 1st of December.

Boarding, including Washing, Fuel, in the hall, and incidental fees, in currency 25 00. Tuition, for Boarding, " " " 15 00. For Day scholars, " " " 8 00. No extra charge for Greek or Latin. Young ladies pay for their own washing and lights.

No charge for use of room or use of piano. Oil Painting, " " " 30 00. Drawing, Water Colors, Crayons, &c., each, 20 00. No tuition charged to Ministers' daughters. Bills payable semi-annually, in advance. For further information, apply to July 6th B. A. HODGKIN, Pres't.

COAL COAL COAL

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!!!
Yard on Josephine st. bet. Prytanla & Coliseum
MR. GEO. O. BEATTY,
Would inform his friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to fill orders for COAL and WOOD, and hopes, by giving his personal attention, to secure and merit their patronage.

Best ASH WOOD delivered at \$10.
Best OAK " " " 8.
COAL \$1.
Orders left at Yard, or Price Current Office, 120 Gravier street, or Peter Williams, corner Jackson and Rousseau streets, will meet with prompt attention.

SUNDAY SCHOOL VISITOR.
112 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Our readers will be delighted to learn that this beautiful Sunday School Paper is to be resumed the first of January. It will be published by the S. M. Publishing House, Nashville, Tennessee, and simultaneously at 112 Camp st., in this city. Those desiring New Orleans editions should forward immediately to Rev. R. J. HARR, A. G., Lock Box 814 New Orleans.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE FOR ONE YEAR:
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Will ship by Boat, Express or Mail as directed.

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EVERY SATURDAY:
A Journal of Choice Reading, Selected From Foreign Current Literature.

This popular Weekly reproduces promptly for American readers the best and most readable portions of European periodicals. These comprise Serial Tales, Short Stories, Essays, Biographical and Descriptive, Poems, Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Literary Intelligence, and popular papers on Science. Translations from the admirable French Periodicals are a prominent feature.

Among the periodicals from which selections are frequently made are Once a Week, Chamber's Journal, All the Year Round, The Spectator, The Reader, The Athenaeum, The Examiner, The London Saturday, and Fortnightly Reviews; Fraser's, Blackwood's, Macmillan's, the Victoria, Argosy, New Monthly, and London Society Magazine; Revue des Deux Mondes, Leveillé, Le Soleil.

Among the authors represented in Every Saturday are many of the wisest and witest writers of Europe, as Henry Kingsley, Anthony Trollope, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Edmund Yates, Frances Power Cobbe, Christina G. Rossetti, Anthony of John Halifax, George Sand, Edmond About, Alexandre Dumas, Mrs. Oliphant, J. Ruffini, Alexander Smith, A. C. Swinburne, Robert Buchanan, Jean Ingelow, and Miss Thackeray.

Every Saturday is intended for Town and Country, for the President, the Seaside, the Railway, and the Steamboat. The Publishers will aim to commend it to all classes of cultivated and intelligent readers by the freshness and variety of its contents.

Every Saturday contains weekly 40 double-column large octavo pages.

TERMS.—Single Number, 10 cents; Yearly Subscription, \$5 00 in advance; \$4 00 a year to subscribers for any other periodical published by Ticknor and Fields. Monthly Parts, 60 cents a number. Yearly subscription, same as for Weekly Part.

TICKNOR AND FIELDS,
Publishers, Boston;
Feb 9

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Con.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

These foreign periodicals are regularly published by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best political literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

For any one of the Reviews, " \$4 per annum
For any two of the Reviews, " 7 "
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HOMOPATHIC PHARMACY.

RICHARD ANGELL,
156 Julia street, bet. Camp and St. Charles
PURE AND FRESH MEDICINES,
Cases, Books, Cerates, &c.
Chill Drops, the best ever known for Ague, Bilious Fever, &c.; Barlett's Worm Drops, and other approved Remedies for domestic practice.

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL,
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Has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anesthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suit the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth.

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HILL & VEAZIE,
Having removed from No 31 Chartres street to No 74 Camp street, have received large additions to their former stock, making their assortment of Coal Oil Lamps, and all the articles, needful to burn them, very extensive; together with COAL OIL CHANDELIERS from two to six lights, suitable for lighting Churches, large Halls, Parlors, &c.; and every variety of Lamps from the small Hand to the large Station. FISHER'S PATENT COOKING LAMPS for coal oil and gas, very useful and economical; also EDDIE'S COOKING STOVES, assured sizes, heated by coal oil; with many other useful and convenient articles.

Always on hand the best Kerosene and Coal Oil manufactured.
Call and examine.

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Between Natchez street and Times Office.

ST JAMES HOTEL,
MAGAZINE STREET,
Between Gravier and Natchez Streets,
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CHAS. E. SNEDES, Manager.

This establishment is now open for the reception of guests.

It is newly furnished from the Kitchen to the roof. Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, Linen Sheet, etc. The Furniture and Table Ware, all of the latest style and most costly material. The Table is furnished with every luxury the market affords. The Bars with Liquors equal to any used in private families, and the comforts and pleasures of a home, as far as possible, guaranteed to its guests.

The House itself may be said to be entirely new and fresh. The undersigned will spare neither labor nor expense to merit a continuance of the liberal support with which he has thus far been honored.

CHAS. E. SNEDES.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
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Lately received Carpeting of all kinds and qualities. Floor Oil Cloth of all qualities, which we cut to suit rooms. Curtain Materials, Lace Curtains, Cornices and Bands in great variety; Window Shades, Hair Cloth, Crum Cloth, Table and Piano Covers, China and Cotton Matting of all widths.

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No. 8, Camp Street, No. 6

Dealer in fine WATCHES,
JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE,
SPECTACLES OF ALL KINDS.
—Also—
GUNS AND PISTOLS.

Every sort of Guns and Pistol Repairing attended to, by
J. E. BAILEY,
Feb 9, 1y Formerly of Chartres Street.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN
PRICE'S
Patent Texas Tonic.
PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain and true against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for
CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 55 Camp street, New Orleans,
THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of
PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC.

Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, Esq., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine.

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best medicine that we have ever known, for Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels, and Dyspepsia. We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therefore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to the relief of many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefited.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,
We remain yours truly,
J. J. MILLIN, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City No. 50.
S. M. SIMMONS, of Home Insurance Office.
C. GREENE, of house of Fellows & Co.
LAWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. H. BRON, Ship Agent.
JACOB HANSEN, Bank of Commerce.

Now Orleans, June, 1863.

TERMS:
4 oz Bottles, " " " \$2 00
6 " " " " 2 50
8 " " " " 3 00
12 " " " " 3 50
Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33 per cent discount off retail price.

All orders will meet with prompt attention.
THOS. K. PRICE.

E. L. PIERSON & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CLOTHING
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GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

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Corner of Gravier street
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R. K. WALKER & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
75 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

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aug 25 1y

aug 25 1y

aug 25 1y

E. GIQUET.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FOREIGN, FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS.

Also, a large and varied supply of
HOUSEKEEPING and
PLANTATION GOODS,
Constantly on hand, at
120 Canal Street,
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S. ANDERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER
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61 Camp street, New Orleans.

Cartes de Visite,
Hyalotypes, Ambrotypes,
Pictures on Porcelain,
And every description of Pictures known to the Art.

All kinds of Photographic Materials at the lowest price for cash.

J. A. BRASEMAN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

Possess great facilities for buying goods cheap which enables them to sell below market prices.

Special attention given to orders.

Nos. 585 and 588 Magazine Street,
Corner of St. Andrew Street,
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NEW CARPETS.
L. ELKIN,
Carondelet Street

Has just received from England, per steam ship Luxor, a large assortment of superior
WILTON, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY & INGRAIN CARPETS.

WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES,
OIL CLOTHS,
And a complete assortment of Curtains Material such as Brocatelles, Satin de Laines, all Wool Damasks, etc., with corresponding Trimmings.

W. H. HENNING & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
95 and 97, CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Offers to Families, Planters and Traders a full stock of Fancy and Staple Goods,
Also, a large lot of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Pork, Beef, Bacon, Salt, suitable for Plantation supplies,—all of which will be offered at the
Most reasonable Rates.

Country orders will receive the most careful and prompt attention.

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a25 6m 95 & 97 Camp street, New Orleans

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W. H. HENNING & CO.,
a25 6m

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The epidemic has steadily abated for some days past, but we are as yet unable to chronicle the arrival of any number of country merchants to lay in their winter supplies, and the wholesale business continues extremely dull. There has been, however, an active demand for our leading staple, the sales of which have been on a more liberal scale than at any time this season. There are still many foreign orders pending here which have not been executed, and planters may send forward their crops under the assurance that they will meet a ready sale at fair prices compared with the New York market. We notice the receipt of ten hogheads of new sugar, the first of this year's crop, they being good yellow centrifugal and sold to a dealer at 17c per lb. The first receipts last year were at the same date, October 27. There were also some additional receipts yesterday, as will be seen from the report below. We may now expect to see more animation in the market, but as yet the business is confined to retail transactions. There is a fair enquiry for Tobacco, but no transactions in it have transpired of any moment. The movement in Western Produce has been of about the usual extent, with more animation in flour, which is commanding full prices.

The River has fallen 1 inch since our last report, and is now 13 feet 10 inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—On 22nd inst. the market closed at 14 to 15c Ordinary, 16 to 16 1/2c for Good Ordinary, 17 1/2 to 18c Low Middling, 18 1/2 to 19c Middling, since which, under the favorable tenor of the Liverpool accounts noticed above, the movement has been more active and prices have advanced 1/2 to 1c lb. On Saturday the previous demand was resumed with increased animation, and although factors were still more stringent in their pretensions and the weather was dark and rainy, yet, under the favorable accounts received from New York and Liverpool, fully 1800 bales changed hand, partly at previous rates, and partly at still higher figures, Good Ordinary being quoted at 16 1/2c, Low Middling at 18c, and Middling at 19c. On Monday the movement was less general, but buyers came forward with more spirit, and notwithstanding the depressing course of the Exchange market, which made negotiations of either Sterling or Francs extremely difficult, even at low rates, the sales reached 2500 bales, at prices indicating a further improvement. Good Ordinary being quoted at the close at 16 1/2c, Low Middling at 18c, and Middling at 19c to 19 1/2c. Yesterday operations were restricted by purchasers awaiting a more ample supply—hourly expected to be placed on sales, as well as by the inconsiderable amount of the offering and more stringent pretensions on the part of factors, and the business was confined to 1500 bales, taken at somewhat irregular prices, which, on the whole, however, indicated a further slight improvement.

The receipts proper for the past three days embrace 3293 bales, against 3113 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 280 bales.

The receipts at this port, since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas), are 30,595 bales, against 76,119 bales the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 23,759 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 26,565 bales to Great Britain, of 9555 to France, and 1358 to other foreign ports.

Receipts since 25th inst. 3992 bales: cleared since 25th inst. for New York 325; stock in warehouse on ship board not cleared on 29th inst. 36,850 bales. New Orleans classification assimilating to that of Liverpool, is viz:

Good Ordinary..... 17 to 17 1/2
Low Middling..... 18 to 18 1/2
Middling..... 19 to 19 1/2

MOLASSES.—Ten half barrels new Molasses, the first this season, were received on Monday, the 28th inst. classed Prime and sold to a dealer at \$1.05 per gallon. Onba Molasses has been selling to distillers at 55 to 60c per gallon, as in quality and quantity. The imports during the past three days comprise 335 hds and 48 cts from Cuba. Arrived since the 25th inst. 5 bbls.

CORN.—Continues very scarce. It is in demand, and prices have advanced largely. Owing to scarcity the sales on Saturday were confined to small lots at \$1.60, and on Monday at \$1.60 to 1.75 per bushel.

Cattle Market.
Jafferson City, Wednesday evening, October 23, 1867.
Western Beef, choice per lb net, — to —
Texas Cattle Choice per head, — to —
Texas Cattle 2d qual, per head, \$30 to 40
Texas Cattle 3d qual, per head, \$15 to 20
Hogs per lb gross, — to —
Sheep, 1st quality per head, 7 to 8
Sheep, 2d, — to —
Milk Cows, choice per head, \$1.50 to 2.00
Milk Cows, per head, — to 1.00
Texas Cows, with Calves, — to 2.00
Yearlings, per head, \$1.00 to 1.50
Calves per head, \$1.00 to 1.50

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.
(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

| ARTICLES. | FROM | TO |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Agricultural Implements. | | |
| Cotton and Sugar Plows. | 4.75 | 22.00 |
| Yost's Plows and Scrapers. | 9.50 | 10.50 |
| Cotton Scrapers. | 7.00 | 7.50 |
| Sweeps. | 7.00 | 7.50 |
| Shovels. | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Spades. | 11.00 | 11.00 |
| Axes. | 15.00 | 18.00 |
| Bagging, per yard. | | |
| Kentucky. | 25. | 25. |
| East India. | 25. | 25. |
| Bale Rope, Kentucky, per lb. | 1.10 | 1.10 |
| Bran, per 100 lbs. | 2.10 | 2.20 |
| Bread, per 100 lbs. Pilot. | 8.50 | 8.50 |
| Crackers. | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| Bricks, Lake, per M. | 16.00 | 20.00 |
| English, Fire. | 45.00 | 50.00 |
| Candles, per lb. | | |
| Sperm, N Bedford. | 43. | 44. |
| Tallow. | 20. | 20. |
| Adamantine. | 16. | 21. |
| Sugar. | 19. | 25. |
| Chocolate, No 1 per lb. | 35. | 35. |
| Sweet and Spiced. | 57. | 57. |
| Cider, Western, per bbl. | none | here |
| Northern. | none | here |
| Coal, Canoe, per ton. | 18.00 | 18.00 |
| Anthracite, per ton. | 11. | 12.00 |
| Western, per ton. | 11. | 12.00 |
| Coffee, Rio, per lb. | 33. | 33. |
| Havana, per lb. | 36. | 36. |
| Java. | 30. | 33. |
| St. Domingo. | 26. | 33. |
| Cotton Seed. | | |
| Rough, per ton. | 13.00 | 15.00 |
| Hulled, per bushel. | | |
| Copper, Braziers, per lb. | 35. | 36. |
| Sheathing. | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Copper Boils. | 35. | 36. |
| Yellow Metal. | 28. | 29. |
| Copper, Manila, per lb. | 24. | 25. |
| Tar, American. | 19. | 21. |
| Russia. | 20. | 21. |
| Corn Meal, per bbl. | 7.50 | 7.50 |
| Dyes, per lb. | | |
| Logwood, Campy. | 33. | 33. |
| St. Domingo. | 4. | 4. |
| Fustic, Tampico. | 5. | 5. |
| Indigo, per lb. | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Madder. | 18. | 20. |
| Eggs, per doz. Western. | 25. | 28. |
| Feathers, per lb. | 80. | 90. |
| Fish, Cod, per box. | 1.75 | 1.85 |
| Herring, per box. | 75. | 80. |
| Mackerel, No. 1, per box. | 23.00 | 23.00 |
| No. 2. | 18.00 | 19.00 |
| No. 3. | 13.00 | 13.00 |
| Flaxseed, per lb. | 4. | 4. |
| Supperine, per bbl. | 10.25 | 10.50 |
| Extra. | 10. | 10.50 |
| Flue. | 7.75 | 8.25 |
| Fruit, Prunes, per lb. | 7. | 8. |
| Figs, Drum. | 23. | 26. |
| Dried Apples. | 5. | 10. |
| Carrants, Zante. | 17. | 19. |
| Almonds, soft shell. | 36. | 36. |
| Raisins, M B, per box. | 4.75 | 5.00 |
| Lemon, per box. | none | here |
| Lem's Sicily, per box. | none | here |
| Oranges, La. per 1000. | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| Sicily, per box. | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| Ginger, per box of 50 feet. | 3.75 | 4.00 |
| Proun, 8 x 10. | 4.25 | 4.75 |
| 12 x 18. | 5.75 | 5.75 |
| Grain, per bushel. | | |
| Malt, Western. | 1.50 | 1.90 |
| Canada. | 1.90 | 2.00 |
| Oats. | 823. | 823. |
| Corn, shelled, per bushel. | 1.75 | 1.85 |
| Beans, per bbl. | 16.00 | 18.75 |
| Hops, per lb. | 70. | 75. |
| Gunpowder, per keg. | 8.50 | 9.50 |
| Cumby, per bag. | 23. | 24. |
| Hay, Western, per ton. | 32.00 | 35.00 |
| Northern. | 35.00 | 35.00 |
| Louisiana. | none | here |
| Hides, per lb. | | |
| Dry salted Mexican. | 10. | 10. |
| Wet salted, city slaughter. | 11. | 11. |
| Kip Skins. | 15. | 17. |
| Dry country. | 10. | 15. |
| Pelts, per piece. | 10. | 15. |
| Iron, Pig, per ton. | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| Country, Bar, per lb. | 54. | 54. |
| English, per lb. | 5. | 5. |
| Hoop, per lb. | 7. | 10. |
| Sheet. | 7. | 10. |
| Boiler. | 7. | 10. |
| Nail Rods. | 12. | 15. |
| Iron Cotton Ties. | 8. | 8. |
| Castings, American. | 73. | 8. |
| Lime, Western, per bbl. | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| Shell Lime. | 125. | 125. |
| Rockland, etc. | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| Cement. | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| Molasses, per gallon. | | |
| Louisiana. | 105. | 105. |
| Muscovado. | 55. | 55. |
| Refinery, Reballed. | 55. | 55. |
| Moss, per lb. | | |
| Gray, Country. | 34. | 34. |
| Black do. | 42. | 42. |
| Select, water rotted. | 6. | 6. |
| Nails, Am. 4 d. per lb. | 64. | 64. |
| Wrought, English. | 15. | 20. |
| Naval Stores, per bbl. | | |
| Tar. | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| Pitch. | 4.00 | 4.25 |
| Rosin A No. 1. | 4.00 | 4.25 |
| No. 2. | 3.75 | 3.75 |
| No. 3. | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Spirits Turp. per gallon. | 47.50 | 47.50 |
| Varnish, bright. | 50. | 50. |
| Cils, Lard per gallon. | 1.20 | 1.30 |
| Coal Oil. | 60. | 65. |
| Cotton Seed, Crude. | 70. | 72. |
| Refined. | 70. | 72. |
| Tanners, per gallon. | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Oil Cake, Linseed per ton. | 40.00 | 40.00 |
| Cotton Seed. | 35.00 | 35.00 |
| Meal. | | |
| Provisions, per lb. | | |
| Beef, Mess, Northern. | none | here |
| Western. | none | here |
| North half bbl. | 17.00 | 17.00 |
| Dried, per lb. | 16. | 16. |
| Tones, per doz. | 10.00 | 11.00 |
| Pork, Mess. | 22.00 | 22.00 |
| Prime Mess. | 22.00 | 22.00 |
| Hog, round, per lb. | 20. | 21. |
| Bacon, Hams, per lb. | 20. | 21. |
| Do, canvassed. | 23. | 23. |
| Shoulders. | 19. | 19. |
| Green Shoulders. | 15. | 15. |
| Lard, Prime, in tierces. | 154. | 154. |
| Do, in kegs. | 14. | 14. |
| Fair, in tierces. | 43. | 44. |
| Butter, Northern. | 43. | 44. |
| Western. | 32. | 32. |
| Cheese, American. | 10. | 10. |
| Potatoes, per hhl. | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Onions. | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Green Apples. | 5.00 | 6.50 |
| Rice, per lb. Louisiana. | 62. | 114. |
| Carolina. | 114. | 114. |
| Saltpetre, refined, per lb. | 14. | 22. |
| Crude. | 13. | 15. |
| Salt, per sack. | | |
| Liverpool, fine, warehouse. | 2.45 | 2.50 |
| from store. | 2.10 | 2.10 |
| coarse, cargo. | 2.10 | 2.10 |
| from warehouse. | 2.30 | 2.30 |
| Turkey Island, per bushel. | 80. | 80. |
| Soap, per lb. Western. | 8. | 10. |
| Northern. | 10. | 12. |
| Southern. | 8. | 10. |
| Castile. | 18. | 19. |
| Sugar, Louisiana, per lb. | | |
| In the city. | 164. | 17. |
| Havana, White. | 164. | 164. |
| Yellow. | 143. | 164. |
| Brown. | 124. | 134. |
| Tobacco, in hds, per lb. | | |
| Balers and Cutters. | 25. | 25. |
| Choice and Selections. | 17. | 22. |
| Fine Leaf. | 15. | 17. |
| Medium Leaf. | 9. | 12. |
| Fair Leaf. | 9. | 12. |
| Common Leaf. | 7. | 9. |
| Good Refused. | 124. | 15. |
| Twine, Cotton, per lb. | 64. | 64. |
| Twine, Cotton, per lb. | 60. | 80. |
| Wool, Washed, per lb. | 21. | 30. |
| Unwashed, per lb. | 27. | 30. |
| Burly. | 15. | 10. |
| Louisiana, Native. | 15. | 17. |
| Texas, Native. | 22. | 25. |

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

| MONTHS. | SUNDAY. | MONDAY. | TUESDAY. | WEDNESDAY. | THURSDAY. | FRIDAY. | SATURDAY. | MONTHS. | SUNDAY. | MONDAY. | TUESDAY. | WEDNESDAY. | THURSDAY. | FRIDAY. | SATURDAY. |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| JAN. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | JULY | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| FEB. | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | AUG. | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| MAR. | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | SEPT. | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| APR. | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | OCT. | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| MAY. | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | | NOV. | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |
| JUNE. | | | | | | | | DEC. | | | | | | | |

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, VA.

The next session of this institution commences on the 19th September, 1867. As evidence of her success as an educator of young men, she presents a list of graduates all over the South. No location surpasses this in point of health. The town of Boynton and surrounding country has but one physician, and he is but half employed. In addition to the schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Modern Languages, we have also a school of Commercial Science, in which are taught the branches of a business education. Young men attend any schools they wish, and get a showing for whatever they accomplish. It is our intention hereafter, to fill up our vacations with a special session, so that young men can review any studies they wish, but more particularly to teach English grammar, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Penmanship, and Commercial Law. Thus, our students can take the Literary and Scientific course during the session, and get a practical instruction in business during the vacations. The Special Session in vacation covers the heated term in the South when business is over, and young men already engaged in business can come here to perfect their knowledge of Commercial Science, and return to the South in time to resume business. Expenses for ten months, including meals, use of furniture, (averaged,) fuel, lights, washing, matriculation and contingent fee, tuition in three schools, so as to occupy the student's whole time—\$300, one-half payable at the commencement of each term. A daily line of hacks, Sundays excepted, runs from Roanoke station (Richmond & Danville Railroad) to Boynton. Send for circulars. Randolph, Macon College, Boynton, Mecklenburg Co., Va., July 20, '67. THOS. C. JOHNSON, President.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, GREENSBORO, ALA.

FAULTY.
Bishop W.M. Wightman, D.D., LL.D.
Rev. E. Wadsworth, A.M., D.D.
O. A. M.
Rev. J.C. Wills, A.M.
T. Lupton, A.M.
The next session of this institution will begin on the first Wednesday in October next. Instruction will be given in the Schools of Ancient and Modern Languages, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Biblical Literature. The Preparatory School will be under the direct supervision of the Faculty. The Session is divided into two terms. Tuition in University per term, \$40.00. Incidental fee, \$5.00. Tuition in Preparatory school per term \$30 to \$35. Contingent fee, \$2.50. Board, exclusive of washing and lights, \$20 to \$25 per month. All dues invariably in advance. July 27th. O. F. CASEY, Sec. Faculty.

WOODVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

WOODVILLE, WILKINSON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.
Will begin its THIRD ANNUAL SESSION on Wednesday, September 25th, 1867, and close on the First Wednesday in July, 1868.
CHARGES PER HALF SESSION.
BOARD.....\$150
TUITION IN PRIMARY GRADE.....30
" MIDDLE GRADE.....40
" COLLEGIATE GRADE.....50
MUSIC with use of Piano.....45
ORNAMENTALS AT FAIR PRICES.
For particulars send for Circular to W. T. J. SULLIVAN, Principal. July 20

THE BRANCH OF THE SOUTHERN METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE, at 112 CAMP STREET, is ready to fill orders for the latest revised edition of the Discipline, with the pamphlets relating to Lay Representation.

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Prices for other qualities of binding, unchanged.
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Roan \$1.50
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THE SUNDAY SERVICE,
ordered by the late General Conference.
Sheep \$1.25
Roan 1.50
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Turkey Morocco 3.00
8" Bells (single) \$4.25 per doz.
" (Double) 6.50
Sent by mail for 20 cts additional.
J. J. HARRIS, Agt.
July 13

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE H. JANUARY, President.
D. H. LUCAS, Vice President.
J. F. PURVIS, Agent.
Office No 44 Camp Street, New Orleans, July 13, 1867.

J. R. POWELL, COTTON FACTOR, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 190 Common Street, NEW ORLEANS.

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SEYMOUR, YARBROUGH & CO., Cotton and Wool Factors, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 67 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, Jan5 6m

W. R. MAYO, C. W. HODGE, NEW ORLEANS, ULMER PARISH.

MAYO & HODGE, COTTON FACTORS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 40 Perdido Street, New Orleans, July 27 ly.

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W. R. MAYO, C. W. HODGE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES

**{ \$3.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE
OFFICE-112 CAMP STREET**

[illegible]

burdened, in consequence of the commercial failure of the two firms of Ballantyne & Co. and Constable & Co., the result of his exertion between January, 1826, and January, 1828, was in all very near £40,000. This amount, however, includes the sum of £18,000 which Sir Walter received for the first and second editions of his "Life of Napoleon." And that the toils of the two sown and reaping years were equally fortunate, may be inferred from the circumstance that at a meeting of

Dr. Tyng, senior, has recently caused a new sensation. At the opening of his new church, the venerable Dr. Gardiner-Spring of the Presbyterian Church, one of the intimate friends of Dr. Tyng, was among the invited clerical guests who took part in the services. His plain black suit was in marked contrast with the clerical robes of his Episcopal brethren, and made him the special object of observation.

"The perfect parallelism of development thus exhibited, in these two words, goes far to show that the true interpretation of each has been secured.

"(5) Baptism is a myriad-sided word, adjusting itself to the most diverse cases

POWERFUL MICROSCOPE.—The most powerful microscope ever made has been constructed by Messrs Powell & Lealand, and described in a paper recently read before Royal Society of London. The power of the instrument is fully double that of any which has ever been constructed previously, and it altogether surpasses what had before been considered the utmost attainable limit of perfection in this instrument. This microscope magnifies 3,000 diameters, with its lowest eye-piece, and 15,000 diameters with its highest—the latter being equivalent to making an object appear 1,575,000,000 times larger than it really is. How immensely must such an instrument increase our knowledge of the lower organisms! May it not enable us, eventually, to determine the ultimate constitution of matter?

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

Jasper District—Mobile Conference.

I am now, on my fourth round, closing out for the Conference year. A part of the third round, and thus far on the fourth, we have had times of refreshing from the Lord; congregations have been large and attentive; altars crowded with serious penitents, and many happily converted, and the work is still going on. I have never seen more glorious manifestations of Divine power and goodness anywhere. The preachers on their several circuits, and missions, in the bounds of this district, have labored in most cases very faithfully, and the result has been, many conversions, and accessions to the church.

I now fear however that some of them will fall considerably short of a support at last. There must be an improvement in the finances, or the pastoral work will be greatly impeded. There has been this year, a considerable revival with us on the subject of Sabbath-schools; but we are greatly in need of Sunday-school books, and many more copies of the Visitor.

The excuse is, no money to buy with; but I fear it is in too many instances the want of a will. Another difficulty with us is, the want of Bibles and Testaments, and there is also a want of hymn books. There are only a few who take any of the Advocate's in this country. I have pressed these demands upon the people; and I am met with this excuse, too poor. We have had still another difficulty here this year.

The missionaries, as they term themselves, from the church North, have in the early part of the year, been laboring very hard, as they say, to effect a union between the church North, and South. And they have been successful to a certain extent; but the element in which they operate most successfully, is about all absorbed, and my opinion is their race is well high run, and upon the whole, I am induced to believe that the M. E. Church South, is in a better condition, morally religiously now, than she was before they came among us. Our membership is more stable now than then; for where you find one of our members now, you find them all right.

So all things being considered, this has been a year, in the which, I have enjoyed more of the peace of God, and the comforts of religion, I think than any year of my life. I have tried to defend the doctrines and discipline of our beloved Methodistism, and to attend to all the duties of my office; and blessed be God, he has been with me to encourage my efforts, and to sanction my efforts; and although I thought at the last Conference when I was appointed to this charge, that it surely was an injudicious one. I now feel that for me, it was the best appointment I ever received from any Bishop, and hereafter I shall not be concerned about my appointment, just willing to leave it altogether to the appointing power, believing it will be right and best. Our district Conference was certainly a success.

J. G. GURLEY.

Fayette, C. W. Ala.

Methodist Protestant Church.

Resolution offered and adopted by the Louisiana Annual Conference, of the Methodist Protestant Church, Oct. 19th, 1867.

Rejoicing in the prospects of returning peace and harmony of action, and feeling that the hand of God has been concerned in the very noble and generous concession of their rights and privileges to the Ministry of the M. E. Church South, and reciprocating the friendly and Christian spirit, which has prompted their voluntary offer of aid.

Resolved, that we, as a Conference, respectfully propose, (if the Congress of the said Church shall be so far to concede them) that the propositions of Rev. S. K. Cox, in the Methodist Protestant of the 13th Sept. 1867, be made the basis of action.

But, in the event of their not hav-

ing that power, we propose to unite with them upon the terms they have proposed, under the condition, that the Churches when united shall be known under the name and style of THE METHODIST CHURCH, leaving all minor points of difference to be settled by future legislation.

Attest. D. J. HENDERSON, Pres.
A. H. BREWER, Sec'y.

Mrs. Editor:—I send you the above resolutions, of the Louisiana Annual Conference, of the Protestant Methodist Church, held at Shady Grove camp ground, Claiborne Parish, relative to the proposed union.

R. T. PARISH.

Columbus District Meeting—Mobile Conference.

Mr. Editor:—We were present at a District Meeting of the Columbus District, held at Union Chapel, near Carrollton, Ala., Sept. 26, 27, 28th, ult. The presiding officer was Rev. Wm. Murrah, P. E. The representation in attendance was unusually large, and it was a body of working men.

From the several Reports adopted, we make the following extract. EXTRACT FROM REPORT ON CHURCH LITERATURE.

We note (say the committee) the fact that in circuits embracing from six to a dozen appointments, or churches, numbering their membership by hundreds, the circulation of our Advocate's, rarely exceed some half dozen—hardly a copy to the Church. Why this culpable indifference on the part of our people? It is sometimes said that members of the Church may not have the money to spare. With some this may be true, but not with all who fail to take a religious paper. We see often in the houses of members of the Church, lying on the center-tables, secular papers, such as Magazines, and other forms of light reading. We cannot encourage this discrimination by Methodist people, against the literature of their Church. Bros. Wm. S. Hardy, H. M. Glass, and Geo. R. Kem-brough, were on this committee.

FROM REPORT ON FINANCE.

The want of system, of energy and liberality, on the part of the Stewards themselves, the absence of that zeal and energy that formerly marked the ministers, is the cause of too frequent shameful failures in the financial interest of the Church. No illiberal close-fisted man should ever be appointed to the office of Steward. The amount of the Steward's own assessment of what he ought to give himself, is always carefully noted by the membership at large, and they give accordingly. This we know from observation. The Board of Stewards should from time to time be reorganized under this view. Preachers should visit more. The Steward is often reminded when asking contribution of a member—where is the preacher—have not seen him this year—he has not prayed once in my family. The resolution to assess each member according to his ability, adopted by the Montgomery Conference, for the Support of the Ministry, was accepted here.

J. R. DIXON,
—LEROY MASSINGALE, Com.
JAMES A. PEEBLES.

The committee on what means should be adopted, for the good of the membership of Freedmen, of which Bro. Thos. P. Crynes, was chairman; made an excellent report, and we regret that it is not at hand, so that we could extract from it.

The Report of Rev. T. P. Crynes, J. B. Stone, and Robert Martin, Committee on Sabbath-schools, and that of Dr. S. F. Hill, G. Hawkins, and J. Lavender, on Church extension, are herewith enclosed to you as they were adopted, with the request that they be condensed and published.

The Conference adjourned on the 28th inst. to meet next year at Brooksville.

Respectfully,
JAS. A. PEEBLES, S. F. Hill, J. T. TERRY.

Mr. Editor:—Please make such corrections as you think proper, and publish it as soon as you can conveniently do so.

The delegates to the Annual Conference are, Thomas Harper, Alter-

nate, Wade Hopkins; Dr. Lipscomb, Alternate, George Harris; Rev. Hiram Glass, Alternate, W. S. Hardy; James Chalmers, Alternate, William Hargrove.

JAS. A. PEEBLES.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE CHURCH.

The preachers generally are at their posts, and both among whites and freedmen, (when they have access to the latter) and laboring with becoming energy and zeal, to build up the Church in all its departments. In many communities, showers of Divine grace have fallen upon the Church, souls have been converted, and accessions made to our ranks, which we trust are but the forshadowings of greater and richer manifestations of Divine power and goodness. This is encouraging. It shows that Divinity, spiritual, life giving power are in the Church still; and indicates too, the duty of both minister and members. If under the outward unfavorable circumstances surrounding us, growing out of the peculiar condition of the country, the demoralized state of society, and the disorganized condition of the Church, consequent upon the war such results as above noticed follow the efforts of some faithful ministers and laymen, what might we expect and realize, if all our embarrassments were removed, the country quiet, and all our militant hosts were fully charged with the electric fires of the Holy Ghost! Here, your committee believe, is the great want of the Church, and our duty in the premises plainly indicated.

1. Resolved, That as Ministers and Laymen, we will do our utmost to revive and spread Scriptural holiness among all our people.

2. Resolved, That the law of the Church respecting regular church-meetings, be faithfully and regularly enforced by every pastor, as the discipline directs.

3. Resolved, That as regards church extension proper, we believe that whenever circumstances justify and there is a prospect of doing good, by establishing additional Sunday-schools, prayer-meetings, and even organizing and building up new Churches and congregations in destitute communities it ought by all means to be done. We ought to keep up our aggressive and missionary spirit. But in view of the almost practical inability of week-day preaching we believe that in many instances, we can more successfully and permanently extend our work, by condensing and concentrating smaller churches and congregations, when they are adjacent, into larger appointments, so as to give Sunday-preaching to the greatest number of our people. All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. D. CARVER.
DR. S. F. HILL.
G. HAWKINS.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT ON SABBATH SCHOOLS.

We deem it of vital importance to the interest of Christianity, that Sabbath-schools be instituted and persistently maintained in all our Churches.

If it be necessary to establish schools and colleges all over our country, to furnish the minds of our youth, with literary and scientific knowledge, and to prepare them for the several avocations of life; is it not of equal importance to the maintenance of our enlightened Christianity, that the children of our Church, should all be catechumens, and thoroughly instructed in the great cardinal doctrines of Christianity?

Our future position as a Church depends upon our energy here. The Church which controls the religious education of the youth of a community, will command the faith, the patronage, and the support of that community. Thoroughly instruct our children that they may not only understand our doctrines, but be able to defend them, and we are safe. Gather up the children of our godless neighbors from the high ways, and instruct them here, and the chances are that they will be ours and God's forever.

Your committee therefore present

the following resolutions.

1. Resolved, That it is the duty of our preachers and people, to organize and maintain Methodist Sabbath-schools, wherever it is practicable.

2. Resolved, That where it is not thought advisable to organize separate Methodist schools, from paucity of members, or want of teachers. In view of the great importance of religious instruction, that we unite with other orthodox Christians, to maintain a Sabbath-school.

All of which we respectfully submit to the consideration of the Conference.

THOS. P. CRYNES.

J. B. STONE.

ROBERT MARTIN.

Plaquemine Brule—La. Conference.

DEAR ADVOCATE:—The year 1867 will not soon be forgotten in this community. It has so far, been a very long year. Events, states of mind, etc., innumerable, have lengthened its days and hours—many have counted its minutes. The worm ruined the somewhat brightening prospects of the farmer, and cut off preachers, merchants, lawyers, and doctors, from many an expected and needed dollar. The radical worked badly in the field and so the corn fell short of what might have been made, though there is enough for home use.

We had some excitement once, because of reports that the Rad's intended to kill the whites! But if any such idea was ever really entertained by them, it came to nought; perhaps because of the prompt action of the whites.

Sickness has been in every family in the neighborhood during the last three months. Conjestion has prevailed extensively. More sickness than for many years before. The afflictions of this people have indeed been severe.

The yellow fever has been bad in Washington, and has also got into Opelousas. I learn that Bro. Adams in W. has proved himself a true soldier of Jesus in his ministrations to the sick. Bro. Wilkinson in Opelousas, has also been true to that part of a minister's work. We have had no cases so far: very likely will not, though some feel a little alarm.

What will some of the Moreau Church think, when they hear that Bro. Bradley has made by his own labor, over 300 bushels of corn, besides potatoes, etc., upon which to live and preach to his people next year! His church is poor and has paid him nothing. How can the Northern Church absorb or buy such men as that?

Negro labor is becoming—it has become, a farce! Farmers here are employing (when they can) white men. They furnish them, land, house, fuel, and pay all expenses. The employee does the labor and furnishes his own food, and receives half the crop. This affords good chance to men without means to get a start. I am sure that industrious men can do well here by such arrangements. There are a number who would employ one or two single men of good habits, and furnish all things, including board, and give half of what they make. Young men might begin a successful farmer's life by coming here this winter, and entering into such contracts. If men of the above description will write or come to me, I will give them information, or help them all I can.

In religious matters we are a little depressed. We have had much to try our firmness. Still matters in this respect are not very discouraging. We have much to make us glad. Some may be cold, but there is considerable piety. Preachers and people are far less prosperous, financially, than once, yet our Churches are well attended, and some money is here and there, raised for the work of God.

I sometimes receive letters from North Louisiana asking about

this country. I wish to make one suggestion to all in that section who propose coming here. It is this—unless they have means to buy improved places, they would do well to form a company of five or six, or more families, and send one or two to select and purchase a tract of land large enough for all, then move down with all their stock, and together "knock up" cabins, to live in till they can do better. Several families in possession of but little cash, moved here last year, and finding improved places hard to get (within their means) either stuck down in some unpleasant place, or turned back where they came from, with very great loss. Five or six families, each having \$200 to \$400, can together buy a tract of fair land, upon which they can settle with hope of competency and comfort after awhile. They must bring their own labor. Negroes no better here than elsewhere.

Plaquemine, Brule, La., Oct. 19th, 1867.

F. T. R.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

The 54th session of the Tennessee Annual Conference closed at Clarksville, Tenn., October 30th, after a very interesting deliberation of the body for eight days. The presidency of Bishop Paine proved very satisfactory to the preachers and people, both in the conference room and cabinet. We were much pleased with his pleasant mood and affable manners during the entire session, and the wisdom and impartiality displayed in the appointment of the preachers. The privilege of extending the pastorate, has thus far effected but little practically in our conference. Of thirty-one station preachers, one has been returned the third year, and he a transfer from Missouri, a young man of great usefulness; five return the second year; so you see we are still itinerants in the Tennessee Conference. The change on the circuits has not been so great, but considerably indicative of the itinerant spirit; I remember none who return the third year. Our spiritual prosperity is full of encouragement, a net increase of near four thousand members, during the year, fully a gain of ten percent. A new District has been formed adjoining the Montgomery, Georgia and Holston Conferences, and manned with self-sacrificing young men of piety and promise. Our territory and number of laborers are both enlarging. Twenty-one were admitted on trial and a few re-admitted into the conference.

Among other important matters brought before our conference, was a plan to organize an Aid Society, to furnish assistance for worthy young men desiring an education, preparatory to entering the Christian ministry. The paper was presented by Dr. D. C. Kelly, the last evening of the conference session. Owing to the importance of the measure, prominent members of the conference proposed deferring action upon the subject for one year, as we had but little time to discuss the provisions of the plan; but a lay member of superior intellect and commanding influence espoused the bill, and eloquently urged its immediate adoption, taking as a text for his able argument, the objection offered "the importance of the measure," required there should be no delay. The plan was adopted, and without effort or previous intention. Between

and eight thousand dollars subscribed by those present, a spontaneous expression of enthusiasm; felt in the inauguration of the grand enterprise of ministerial education. No Theological School or equip of Biblical Literature is proposed; but simply a society of members subscribing one hundred dollars, each to be paid to annual installments of ten dollars. The Parent Society to have a President, Secretary and Treasurer, at Nashville, and one Presiding Elder, District Secretary, and one or two auxiliary societies, with a view of doing good to all our members, and to their own districts.

The beneficiaries

are to be recommended by respective quarterly conferences and their cases considered by an auxiliary society, to whom application for aid is made, and if desired assistance is granted, is given by the recipient to the school, and he enters the conference, he receives credit of one hundred dollars each year of regular ministerial labor in the conference, until the note is cancelled. In the event of failure to enter or continue in the work, the aid furnished is returned to the society. The members of our conference are members of the society.

I give from memory, the items of the plan; it will be published soon, if I make any you can then correct the errors. A few moments by the preachers, will furnish a fund of or eight hundred dollars, enough to keep three years at school—all the while.

people and preachers will ward the enterprise properly out any extra efforts, enough to be secured to keep twenty youths at school all the while an annual accession of ten educated young men into our conference, who otherwise would enjoy such educational advantages. Set our whole church a-agoing to the importance of the undertaking! All agree in ing the demand for an ministry. Who will not ten dollars annually, for such pose? Our missionary small; conference collection ably good, and Bishop's claim off.

The lay representatives elected here, and are working two leading physicians, from Clarksville, Ala., and vicinity, all the time. The lay success thus far with influence will be felt in the trust. A larger proportion of representatives were in than clerical members. Methodism was never more spiritual and successful than at the present. God is in person. S. A. I.

Cherokee, Ala., Nov. 1st.

GEORGE MULLER.

George Muller, the founder of the Orphan Asylum, Bristol, England, has expended \$2,750,000, penny of which was sent to him, and without solicitation 1,200 orphan children in charge, occupying five large houses, each distinct from others. The following description is from the Boston correspondence:

He lives in the simplest style, does not allow himself a rocking chair unless he is ill. He was a poor man when he was a poor man today, he has handled millions of dollars and could have spent it all as he pleased. He is a Prussian, and was in 1805. He was in the army. He was very rich, was converted by some plays of grace, and he devoted himself from that hour to the poor. He is a tall, with the bearing of a soldier, dark hair and gray whiskers, a black frock coat buttoned neck, and a white cravat collar. He speaks with a strong, and full of Christ. He is of great executive ability, sole manager of this immense establishment. It would be to any government on the earth. I have talked with the people of Bristol about the merchants, tradesmen, and storemen and all classes, and irreligious—and they press the highest confidence in his integrity and his model men of the world. He is that; that God is in prayer; that he is the same God that he ever was; that believes and this he trusts never been disappointed.

An exchange says it requires 1,000,000 per annum to keep 100,000 of the United States, 10,000 for the criminals, 10,000 for the dogs, and 6,000,000 for the clergyman, yet there is more doing over the last expense than the others put together.

ABOARD THE ANGLICAN.

A NATURAL BALLAD FOR THE TIMES.

A driving-bark on an ocean dark,
Peter at the fore;
Hailed another driving bark,
Like her, labored sore.

"What the Anglican, ahoy?"
"Ay, what ship are you?"
"A Roman bark, the Church's ark!"
"What cheer?" "Bad. Yours?" "Bad, too."

"We lost our course; our binnacle,
Compass and light, is floundered—
Call out of the h-atropes blown,
And an spare suit aboard."

"My shoals that hide beneath the tide,
My rocks above that show;
My reefs, on our lee beam,
My sands below."

"You stuck! Ye Britons to our pumps—
Kick to them, phrises, too long;
You lost your way to lead and log—
Well, perhaps, too strong."

"—though with the mitre marked
Anglican Broad arrow)—
And log—what'er their Church,
Is Low, Broad or Narrow—"

"We mean the means to face the storm
As gales as both encreasing;
We, they say in well-set sails,
Tackle, and bold steering."

"Half our crew says, 'Here's the coney!'
'Other half says, 'There!'
And captain, half by one,
Half by 'other, swear,

"We've signalled, far and wide,
Anglicans, ahoy!"
"How to work the ship,
How about light or buoy?"

"We decide what coat of paint
To look the bravest in
To gild her figure-head,
To keep her under pin;

"Then we'll fall to saying prayers,
And the dead lights to;
That doesn't save the ship,
Now not what we'll do!" [Pouch.

the Sunday Magazine.
THREE GREAT FEASTS OF ISRAEL.

Of the religious festivals of the ancient Hebrew people, we are accustomed to distinguish three by the epithet "Great"; namely, the Feast of Pentecost, the Feast of Tabernacles, and the Feast of the Passover. In the course of the year Israelite was directed by law to present himself at the great metropolis, and hold these observances there "before the Lord." Let us dwell upon each by itself awhile, before proceeding to consider the "Pillars of Feasts," as they are exclusively termed in the Talmud.

The Land of Israel, about one hundred and forty miles by forty, coming breadth from the Jordan to the Mediterranean, and of the two and a half Jordanic tribes, was of the size of six average English counties, Jerusalem being considerably from the centre, three times further from the upper extremity than from the lower; so that we have a good idea of the relation which required the Jewish fathers, brothers, and sons to present themselves here for religious celebration thrice in a year. If we can suppose all the men of Kent, Sussex, Hants, Wilts, Dorset, had assembled at Winchester, with coaches or railroads, every Christmas (supposing that a smattering of the Jews, and White, spending a week in that each occasion. So remarkable, hardly comprehensible in our different circumstances, raises our curiosity to discover what was the main idea underlying it, and what useful end it meant to serve.

The first place then it is to be asked that we shall understand very little of this, unless we realize with some distinctness, that Jerusalem was in the sacred city of Israel: for our own religious capitals can here suggest a feeble parallel. We must not forget that Jerusalem (or wherever the ark and the altar were located before the reign of Solomon) was the only place in the whole world where the authorized worship of God was conducted, and where alone it was possible to be conducted. Let us for a moment try to imagine that Winchester Cathedral was the sole church for the multitude of parishes between the Thames and the Channel in these six counties before named, and that in this edifice alone the proper ritual of worship could be observed, all the other religious assemblies, Sunday by Sunday, being held only in the parish schools, or in buildings nothing like a cathedral city would gather round, and what such a spot would become as a religious centre to all the counties round. But

Jerusalem was in point of fact a vast deal more to Israel than this, the chief reason of which lies in the typical nature of the service there celebrated. The Temple worship was one prolonged and elaborate symbol; a representation in figure of the mysteries of Sacrifice, Atonement, Intercession, Prayer, Sanctification, and everything that we understand under the name of Redemption. In all regal stateliness, with all the splendor of an unique national observance, this great drama was perpetually going forward. One altar of grand dimensions, surrounded with all the glories of architecture, and ministered at by troops of robed priests;—one Holy of Holies, inhabited by the Ark and the Cherubim and the Tables of the Covenant—the pledge of God's presence with and kingship over them;—these gave the services their entire significance; and such a ritual as this, with such accessories necessary for its observance, could not be repeated, and its dignity lowered by feeble editions in the various tribal capitals, and it was the strict command of God that this never should be attempted. In every town and village the people might meet in their prayer-houses or synagogues to hear the law and recite their prayers; but altar and temple there were, and there could be, but one. The importance then of a visit to this single centre of a worship was greatly enhanced. The children of God's Covenant were not to live forgetful of the grand ideas of their symbolic religion by being too much out of sight of it. They were to feel that it all deeply concerned them, that they themselves were represented at the altar by their ministering brethren. There were doctrines, as it were in hieroglyphic, portrayed on that one spot and nowhere else. The spiritual world was there set forth in material lines, and those blessed gates were to be to them the very gates of heaven. There were on that august altar on the rock of Jerusalem, and there alone, arose the true flame to heaven among all the impure and unaccepted fires that lighted up the various groves about them and every city of the world, and Israel was invited to draw near and see this great sight three times in the year: while all that they witnessed there was to dwell in their souls as an affectionate memory when they returned home to their families, keeping alive in them that sense of privilege and dignity which justly belonged to a people favored, for the whole world's sake, with the revelation of heavenly truth. Nor should it be lost sight of that the comparative distance of this symbolical manifestation from the bulk of the nation would prevent its being too common and too familiar a thing. The heavenly divinities were under every green tree; but the signs of the presence of the Lord God were, like sovereign majesty, to be read of, to be reported, and on solemn occasions to be visited. All must flock to His Court, and win their way into His presence, by efforts and pains. And while the dignity of His name would thus advance, the consciousness of the unity of His nature would also grow, as the being who was revealed in one spot, by one ritual—the pattern of His own appointment, to be neither repeated nor imitated elsewhere, and to be shared with no other claimant.

We may form a conception of the outward aspect of these journeyings from all that we have read of the eastern caravans as practiced at this day for religion or trade, and the medieval pilgrimages to Palestine or to the popular saints at Christendom. Several days would be consumed on the journey out and home, for the more distant inhabitants, beside the seven or eight which the festival lasted, so that parties would journey with preconcerted arrangements and in organized bands—neighbors and friends from the same town or district, the "kindsfolk and acquaintance" of the Gospel narrative, being fellow-travelers. As they carried with them tents for their lodging by night, and all their necessities, there would be a considerable amount of baggage, and whatever arrangements might be needed for their accommodation would be developed, both in the capital and on the road, by long established custom. If we could imagine ourselves on the towering summit of Hermon, overlooking the entire scene—as a popular writer on Hindostan graphically places the spectator on the summit of the Himalayas, taking a bird's-eye

of the whole peninsula—we should observe the various trains of wayfarers at different points, north, south, east, and west of the land; some fording the Jordan, some threading the valleys, some climbing the steep, and all converging to one spot, reviving their spirits as they catch a nearer and nearer view on every successive eminence they reach of their sacred city and its majestic Temple. If we were sufficiently near them to hear, we might find some beguiling the road by such devices as the old English poet describes with his Canterbury Pilgrims, but the more devout would be reciting the words of one of the songs of Zion:—"How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of hosts! my soul longeth, yea, even fainteth, for the courts of the Lord; my heart and my flesh cry out for the living God. Blessed is the man whose strength is in thee, in whose heart are the ways: who passing through the vale of Baca make it a well, the rain filleth the pools. They go from strength to strength, every one of them in Zion appeareth before God." In which language David seems to be picturing the festival pilgrimage, while himself, though "anointed," cut off from the courts he loved so much. We might also hear, perhaps, such strains as these:—"I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord. Our feet shall stand within the gates, O Jerusalem! Jerusalem is builded as a city that is compact together, whither the tribes go up, the tribes of the Lord, unto the testimony of Israel, to give thanks to the name of the Lord. For there are set thrones of judgment, the thrones of the house of David. Pray for the peace of Jerusalem: they shall prosper that love thee. Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces. For my brethren and companions' sakes I will now say, Peace be within thee. Because of the house of the Lord our God, I will seek thy good."

Psalm lxxxv. Psalm cxxx.
From the Nashville Christian Advocate.
WORSHIP OF THE CHURCH—JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN.

BY THE REV. DR. LOVICK PIERCE.

I see in your *Advocate* of the 31st inst. an article in reply to Beta, on instrumental music in our churches, as I suppose. Now I do not seek to intermeddle in this controversy, on account of the music question itself, but on account of the Church question involved in it.

It is necessary to set aside the Jewish Church, as the Church of God, in order to be divinely freed from the legitimacy of using suitable musical instruments in Church service, it costs more than I feel at liberty to pay for the triumph.

The Jewish Church, as an organized Church, in its temple-service, did not fall within those sacrifices and ceremonies which were typical, and were nailed to the cross, and taken out of the way when their great Antitype suffered and died on it. Neither circumcision nor the passover was nailed to the cross. They were sacramental in the original Church of God—the Church in the wilderness. They were *transmittable*, and passed over into the Christian Church, under other simpler names and forms. But they could not have come into the Christian Church as sacraments, unless they had been sacramental in their origin and design. Nor could they have come into the Church of God as its sacraments, under the Christian dispensation, unless they had been ordained for this use in the original Church of God, under the Jewish dispensation. And if this is true, the Christian Church is not a new original institution, but is the development of the original Church of God, as it was originated under the stipulations of the Abrahamic covenant; which covenant was confirmed of God in Christ four hundred and thirty years before any of the sacrificial and ceremonial services of the Jewish Church were ever inaugurated, as typical foreshadowings of the sacrifice of the Lamb of God as the true Paschal Lamb. Hence this commemorative ordinance was instituted coincidently with the redemption of God's covenant people by actual divine interposition. The passover, therefore, was instituted prior to any of the several parts of the ceremonial law, as provided for the representative services of the tabernacle and temple; and it did of right, as a sacramental institution, exist, independently of all merely sacrificial offerings. These sacraments of the Church in the wilderness were not nailed to the cross to be taken out of the way, but were transmitted into the abiding sacraments of the Christian Church in baptism and the Lord's Supper. And to me it is not without much moral force that the Prot-

estant Church, after much conflict with the Church of Rome on the question of sacraments, settled down satisfactorily upon only two sacraments in the Church—as of divine origin and divine sanction and obligation.

I repeat again, brethren should take care not to enslave the Scriptures of the Jewish Church, in their moral and spiritual teachings, so as to consider these abrogated; because the legal sacrifices of a ceremonial economy were abrogated after their schoolmaster service was done—faith itself having found its true object. Every one knows how Christ himself magnified and confirmed the evangelism of the Old Testament Scriptures, embracing them all in the terms law, psalms, and prophets. The New Testament recognizes the moral and religious obligation of the tithe-law, and of the offering of the first-fruits unto the Lord; showing, as I conceive, that those institutions in the economy of the Jewish Church, which were established to elevate and sanctify the Lord God in the hearts of his worshippers, are of perpetual obligation. Else I do not see why St. Paul should have said: "Whatsoever was written aforetime was written for our learning." For I do not see how those things that have filled their course in the divine economy, and have ceased by divine limitation to make any demand on us for practical compliance, can remain over as texts from which we are still to learn.

But if whatever pertained to moral principal and spiritual worship in the Jewish Church remains for ever of force, as I conceive it does, then I can see how it was written for our learning. It is enough for me, however, to learn from Christ in his Sermon on the Mount, when he enjoined upon his Church the most difficult duty in the calendar of moral obligations, the doing to others as we would others should do unto us, that this duty is deduced from what is written in the law and in the prophets. Christ never insinuated at any time that he came to set up a religion any better in its moral principles or godly inspirations than those inculcated in the law, in the psalms, and in the prophets. Can any one find, in all the New Testament, any instance wherein the key-notes of a holy, fervid devotion, are tuned up to a loftier scale of divine worship than in the book of Psalms? The silence of the New Testament on the order of this part of public worship argues in my mind no revocation. What was to cease in the general form of outward worship did cease, and due notice was taken of it. But whatever in the way of order in the temple-worship was not significantly revoked, I should say remains as what may be. I do not regard the simple order of public temple-service, as programmed by Jehovah in this instance, as amounting to a requisition or order that must be filled up literally like the parts of a watch, to enable it to run at all. The devotional service may bring in all that can sound God's praise, and no doubt ought to levy it on all that we take delight in ourselves, without the immediate use of some thing which, if used, would make it no less an acceptable service, and might even make it more acceptable, if all the spiritual ingredients of heavenly worship were in full play. Thus I give it as my opinion that whatever God appointed to be used in his praise, in the order of this service, was appointed, not as a ceremony or symbol, but as a service perpetually right, and acceptable in his public sanctuary service, when used for his holy praise. It was therefore unnecessary to re-enact the law providing this order, for the singing part of the worshiping assemblies of Jehovah in the Church. The whole comes to this issue: If God could be praised through instruments then, he can be now; and if he can be, he ought to be. It is a false policy that would surrender the charm and power of music entirely to theaters, operas, circuses, and dances. These entertainments all owe much of their glory to the spell of music, vocal and instrumental. And knowing the enthusiasm kindled by music in favor of the object for which it is specially enlisted, it is the duty, as well as the interest of the Church, to renece music, both vocal and instrumental, as much as possible from the inflaming of fleshly lusts and passions, back again to the inspirations of those anthems of rapturous praise, the utterances of which we have left to us in the Psalms of David, portions of which were chanted by this majestic choir in the temple.

Here let me say, that while the very order of things appointed in the temple-music are not named in the directions given to the Christian Church on the subject of singing, for this is its appropriate name; still Paul, who justly passed by any mention of the instruments in use, because they were unconscious, passive things, and as such unrevokable, and as I have already intimated, immaterial to the accept-

ableness of spiritual praise, men alone sing, and what could alone make melody in the heart unto the Lord. But in both of these cases the singing of psalms is mentioned as a part of our poetic composition. And all must feel as I do, that the fact of singing psalms, as a part of their congregational singing, must have come from the temple-service singing.

But some one will say it is mentioned only as singing, without any allusion to playing on instruments. Well, because instruments were passive, and could not praise God only as the performers employed them in this delightful work. But every one will see that the music issuing from the organ is just as divine as that from the lips, if it is used from the same heavenly motive.

There are other reasons why I do not like this manner of getting away from scriptural conclusions. It attempts to unfair views. The temple of God at Jerusalem, as I conceive, symbolized both the Church on earth and in heaven. Wherefore, in the final revelation, as John saw it, the rapturous enjoyments of the triumphant hosts in heaven consists in singing the new song and harping upon their harps. This triumphant multitude he saw standing on the sea of glass, having the harps of God. I cannot see the source of sensible application in these visions, only in the temple-worship, by association. Therefore, if harps had been combined with singing in the celebration of God's praise on earth, it was meet to represent his everlasting and worship in heaven, as going on in the same delightful strains. Heavenly worship is all in praise, and honor, and glory.

Having offered my objections to the views of the reply to Beta, which I have done only with the desire to give a new turn to the discussion, I beg to say that the question whether the introduction of melodeons and organs into Methodist churches shall or shall not be allowed, is settled. They that are in cannot be put out, and many more will come in. It is a question which the General Conference cannot with propriety legislate in nor out of the Church. The right of the order of public worship, as to choirs, with or without an instrument, is with the Churches, and any attempt to take it away by making it wrong by law, would do Methodism more injury than the voluntary introduction of a melodeon into every church in every Conference would do it, if introduced, as it would be to add strength and beauty to the singing of God's praise. And what the General Conference would not dare to attempt, discontented minorities ought not. To prove from Scripture that God cannot be praised through the consecrated use of an organ in the Church, is impossible; and therefore all fuss made about it on this ground, is not only useless, but damaging to Methodism.

But there is a ground that may be, and must be taken, against their abuse. They are being used too much for the glorifying of music as a science. The voluntaries too often come upon my feelings only as a musical performance, and chill my spiritual emotions. More if desired.

From the Land we Leave.
TROPICAL STAPLES LOST.

We have conversed with planters from all parts of the Cotton States, and they all concur in this, that they cannot raise cotton at the present price, and pay the tax, and that they will not attempt it another year. Now we are very fully impressed with the belief that the Government cannot do without the products of the South, and it becomes the part of enlightened Statesmanship to restore the agriculture of the South to something like its former condition. The rice of 1860 amounted to 187,140,173 lbs. Georgia and Carolina alone furnished two-thirds the export trade of the world. That export trade is entirely destroyed, and rice from China, has actually been sold in Charleston Harbor. The cotton of 1860 amounted to 5,196,944 bales. It has fallen to 2,019,271 bales in 1866, and is destined to a greater decline, and it may be to extinction.

The sugar crop of 1860 was 305,205 hogsheds. Last year, it was 80,000 and this year it will be less. The tobacco crop of 1860 was 429,363,761 lbs. It has had a similar, though not so great, a decline. Pitch, tar and turpentine, cypress shingles, live oak timber, hemp, flax, wheat, and generally all Southern products have been fearfully reduced. The great West has almost totally lost its Southern market for corn, miles, horses, hogs, &c. Thousands in the rice producing region of the United States have been kept from actual want by the generous charity of the manufacturing or non-producing section of our vast country. How long can the

United States afford to have its producers turned into paupers? Is a period of her history has the South showed greater energy than during the last two disastrous years. Without money, without credit, without permanent labor, and under the depression of unfriendly legislation, she has repaired her waste places, built up her burnt towns and villages, restored her torn up railroads, started once more her schools and colleges, and so cultivated her soil as to furnish three-fourths of the exports of the country. This agricultural labor has been carried on where levees had been out exposing to inundations, where fences had been burnt, implements of husbandry destroyed, and horses and mules so scarce that men and even women have pulled the plough by hand. Is there not enough here to excite the admiration of the most malignant philanthropist? Is there not enough here to suggest the thought that the South, with friendly legislation and a generous helping hand, would soon afford once more a market for the West, and impart confidence to the credit of the Government? The products of the South even now constitute almost the sole exports of the country, and therefore almost the sole hope of establishing the currency upon a sure basis! Northern men, who have attempted the cultivation of Southern farms, have generally made miserable failures. The Southern people, of course, understand the culture of their own staples and the management of their own system of labor better than the rest of the world can. Hence, enlightened self-interest should prompt the North and West to give it a wise encouragement to Southern planters by a fair and equal legislation, imposing upon them no heavier burdens than they themselves are willing to bear. No man of sense doubts that the agriculture of the South built up the great cities of the North and made the whole United States rich and prosperous. No one at all conversant with statistics, doubts that upon rescuing the South depends the only hope of maintaining the credit of the government at home and abroad. The rich bond-holders, the merchant princes, the farmers, the mechanics,—all classes and conditions are interested in Southern prosperity. The party that devises unjust and unequal legislation for that section will surely be pushed to the wall. Self-interest will in the long run get the better of hate and prejudice. However willing to the loyal North may be to see the rebellious South punished, the loyal North is not willing to see ruin brought to her own border to accomplish that object. We think that the day is not distant when the American people will see that they are paying too dear for their whistle of negro equality. If we estimate the bale of cotton at one hundred dollars, the payment last year in the reduced production of cotton amounted to three hundred and seventeen millions, seven hundred and seventy-four thousand, three hundred dollars! (\$317,774,300.) Assuming that the loss upon all the other products of the South is equal to that upon cotton, we paid last year \$635,548,600 for this ebony whistle. How long will the people be willing to sustain this annual loss? A voice has reached our little backwoods village on this 9th October morning, coming from Pennsylvania and Ohio, "this is the last year of folly!" So may it be.

"PLANS."

We are almost sick of the word. Some people are always planning. They have been planning for years. They always have some grand plan on hand, and are full of talk about it. But they do nothing, or next to nothing. It is all planning, but no doing. They look afar off and speculate of great things that might be done, but leave undone the things which lie right under their eyes and convenient to their hands. Do what lies next to you, and every day will develop its own providential plan as you go along. The fact is, you cannot plan ahead of your performance. By this we mean to say, God will not endorse any plans that look to future service in the neglect of present duty. Go to day and work in my vineyard, is His command. To-day's work will be made plain—so will that to-morrow. So will the work of the whole life, if you do every allotted task as it is providentially placed before you. God will plan for you if you will work for Him. Therefore take no (anxious) thought for the morrow, but work to-day, and the Master will plan for you and see that you fail not of your present duty. —C. H. S. Spectator.

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New Orleans:
SATURDAY, NOV. 9, 1867.

To Subscribers.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

Change in Times of Holding the Louisiana and the Mississippi Conference.

The members of the two Conferences, will take notice of the change made by the Bishop, and published in to-day's paper.

It announces that the Mississippi Conference will meet on Tuesday, December 10th. The Louisiana Conference, will meet on Wednesday December, the 18th.

Changes of Conference Sessions.

Mr. Editor:—At the request of brethren, and to avoid exposure to yellow fever, the Miss. Conference, at Natchez, is changed from Nov. 17th, to Tuesday 10th, Dec.—And the Louisiana Conference, at New Orleans, is changed from Dec. 11th, to Dec. 18th. R. PAINE.

NOTICE.

To the Preachers and Lay Delegates of Mississippi Conference:

The Preachers and Lay Delegates of the Mississippi Conference, on their arrival in Natchez, will call at the store Wm. H. Fox & Co., on Main street, to learn their names during Conference.

W. F. M. LINFIELD.

RENEW.

If any of our subscribers, whose year is about to terminate, hesitate from any cause, to renew their subscription, we suggest that the whole family be consulted, before the thing is finally determined. If the old man does not quite approve of everything said in the Advocate, during the last fifty-two weeks, it is quite likely that the old lady can suggest one or two good things she has seen in it, which will more than balance the objection—and we appeal to the old lady. Some of our most patient readers are children, so we hear. These children have a great deal to learn yet, of matters long since known to us. And, as a man will sometimes tell the same story over for their sake, a little allowance must be made, for the young people; a paper that is tame to us, may to them be new and sprightly. A good natured visitor, coming in once a week, and saying a good deal that ought to be said to different parties about the house, can do little harm, and saves much talking. Also, consult the preacher.

But in all cases the Advocate will be discontinued when the subscription runs out, if not renewed. This is we believe not only the best for us, but the most satisfactory course to our subscribers.—The epidemic has doubtless kept many of our correspondents away from towns and post offices. We hope that they will now promptly forward us the names of all renewals and send the money with them—in the same letter.

This suits us a great deal better than keeping accounts and collecting the amount at Conference.

GILES COUNTY.

Our Tennessee correspondent, in writing from the Tennessee Conference, mentions a county which has sent six young men to be received on trial as preachers in that Conference. He then gives the average number of individuals contributed to the ministry annually by that county: and it is surprising how much it has yielded in that noblest of all gifts to the cause of Christ—those 'Sons of the Morning' who preach glad tidings of good things. Upon so marked a fact he ventures a reflection 'why is it that our cities send so few ministers from their churches?' This putting 'Giles County' in comparison with 'our cities' at once creates an interest in Giles. We are curious to know more of it. The writer further says, that one of our Bishops came from it, and adds: truly Giles County is the nursery of our Conference. We have often wondered where that Tennessee hive was, that sent out so many preachers into all the length and breadth of this valley. We wish he had gone further—what kind of soil has it, rich or poor, clayey or sandy? is it traversed with small streams—is its population dense or sparse—are there many towns in it, or is it all country? what gave Methodism such a start and hold there, and what is at work there now, that so many are called out of it to the work of the ministry? Then one desires to know whether Giles County is equally famous in every good word and work. Do they give there too—do they pour their money into the Lord's treasury as freely as they give their sons to the gospel? we have been looking for some country region of which we could say, the Lord hath made it; a land liberal in all good things, bountiful to the poor, full of schools, of protracted meetings, full of ardor for the spreading of Christ's kingdom beyond 'the river' to the 'ends of the earth' supporting its pastors, sending forth its missionaries, taking care of its young people—a class-meeting, prayer-meeting, Love feast, and Camp-meeting body of Methodists, who like Wesley, are only anxious to live right, to have a Christian burial, and "die not having ten pounds left."

With grace abundantly endowed
A pure believing multitude!

Alas! we have no such county in the South-west. We have a scattering of good people here and there, but nothing that approaches a model. Our lands are fertile, but our stock is disappearing; our levees and fences are out of repair; the negroes are bent on mischief, the face of the country is traversed with uneasy water courses; and between taxes and caterpillars, there is but little left, for either school house or Church. We go to meeting when we can, pray as best we can, give what we can, endure all we can, and hope as much as we can; but we are in no mood for attempting anything exemplary: Our utmost prayer just now is 'Lead us not into temptation.' So much for the country. Our towns and cities have their own helps and needs. They have preaching every Sunday, Church-meeting Monday, Class-meeting Tuesday, Prayer-meeting Wednesday, Love-meeting Thursday, Teacher's meeting Friday, and Choir-meeting Saturday—meetings enough. But yet rents are high, money scarce, politics threatening, negroes idle, business stagnant, prospects gloomy, population crowding in, and it is difficult to tell which scourge has been the severer upon them, the freedmen's bureau, or the yellow fever. The having sent preachers forth is a good thing, if it do not abide alone. This city, which religiously we suppose ought not to be mentioned with Giles County, has also sent forth preachers: twenty-five preachers have been recommended to the Annual Conference, from New Orleans in the last 22 years, as travelling preachers. Of them five died in the work; seven have located, and twelve are still actively engaged in the Itinerant work—and all, but

one, are members of the Louisiana Conference.

OUR COTTON FUTURE.

"Cotton knows no politics," is the significant motto of the Cotton Supplying Association of England. In this country, we can say conversely that politics knows no cotton. While the Statesmen of Great Britain, the Bank of England, and the Association of English Manufacturers and Merchants are combining, and organizing, and calling into action all their influence and wisdom to foster the production of cotton, the government of the United States, the manufacturers, and merchants of the North, and the politicians of the East and West, have been actively employed, and are still, in breaking up our culture and trade, and monopoly of this great staple.

Ten years ago an association was formed in Great Britain, for the sole purpose of increasing the quantity, and regularity, and certainty of its supply to English manufacturers. Fearing lest the production of it should suddenly terminate in America, by the prevalence of the abolition sentiment, and the agriculture of the South share the fate of Jamaica, this Society began a correspondence, which now "extends to sixty fields scattered over the four quarters of the globe, where cotton is capable of being grown to an unlimited extent." It has sent out agents, cotton seed, experienced planters, improved ploughs, and guns; it has besieged the Home Government, the East India Directors, the Provincial Governors, and the native village cotton farmers; has ransacked every point of the compass, and pried into every spot of the tropical and temperate earth which might sprout cotton; its agents have penetrated Africa; and by way of episode merely, have discovered the Sources of the Nile, and determined the geologic character of its great basin; it has exhumed the nations and centre of a whole continent in searching for a cotton field to supply Manchester. It has done in ten years about ten times as much labor in the service of this enterprise as has been done by missionary effort for the salvation of the heathen. The success of this well directed labor has been great. It enabled England's manufacturers to pass the centre during the late War of the States, and furnishes the true explanation of the independence of the world upon the South for cotton.

Ten years ago, Peru contributed but 400 bales to the market of Great Britain; last year it sent 50,000 bales. India in 1850 furnished cotton to the value of one and three quarter million sterling; last year, the value of the cotton furnished by that country was thirty seven and a half (\$37½) million sterling. In 1865, Egypt sent 413,000 bales, and Turkey 80,000. That the product of these countries was greatly stimulated by our war is evident, for the India field this year yields but 1,450,000 bales against 1,847,000 in 1865. So Egypt this year, yields but 167,000 bales, against 413,000 in 1865; and Turkey yields but 33,000, against 80,000 in 1865. The expectation is, that next year the quantity and the quality of India cottons will be superior to that of any year. India, it is reasonable to say, will send to Liverpool next year, more cotton than the Southern States raise.

In looking at the future of cotton in this part of the country, it would be well to keep these facts in mind. Its production must steadily decrease in the South for the want of labor. The argument that if the slave raised five bales for another, the freedman would certainly raise ten for himself, has not been verified. The reasoning was defective which argued from what a man was made to do, to what he would do of his own will, from an organized to a disorganized system. If a disciplined body of men will effect so much; how much will a mob do? or as a New England man would put it, if case-loving Southern planters and ignorant negroes will

do so much! how much more will an intelligent freedman, and New England enterprise do? We refer to Gen. Banks, who was a large cotton planter during 1863 and '64, for the answer. We think that the experience of that astute military man, politician and planter, will bear us out in saying, that if a slave raised five bales of cotton, a free negro will raise two, and a Bureau negro nothing. The Parliament of Great Britain has demonstrated that all arguments based upon the enterprise and labor of the negro, are to be received with caution. The philanthropists of 1832, looked forward to grand results upon the emancipation of the West India laborer, which as yet have not been realized. And the industrial history of the same scheme, and the same policy, will in this country not be especially better.

Our manufacturing, commercial, and mercantile interests have rested largely upon this cotton product, probably to a greater extent than we can now realize.

The three elements of our prosperity have been, the Negro, the Anglo American enterprise, and a Tropical climate. These three in combination, gave us the control of the commerce and the markets of the world. Any two of these elements, without the third, are worthless; and unless there can be some organization discovered, by which all three can be made to work in harmony, the American people have surrendered the valuable products of the Tropics to the English people, and to the muscle of the Cooley. One hundred and fifty millions of twiney slaves of the Government of Great Britain, will in India, soon make enough cotton for us, and for the whole world.

COMPLAINTS.

We once asked an old seaman, in what the charm of "life on the ocean wave" consisted—that it seemed to us the 'dullest thing in nature—only a sort of vegetation—an irksome existence with an abiding smell of bilge-water, one hour differing from another only in the bells of the watch. He replied that the interest of a sailor's life consisted in the storms. So disturbance of the even tenor of a newspaper office, by frequent and hearty complaints, lends it a fascinating charm. The Post-office is a fruitful source of this pleasant excitement; so is the carrier, 'who has not delivered the paper in three weeks'; so too the brilliant, rising, but unappreciated poet of the family; so the plain-spoken Brother, 'who never has been able to get all he wrote printed as he wrote it'; the Controversialist, who thinks all pious men, these days, should eat and sleep with visor down; the feverish neophyte, fruitful in 'Constitutions' of 'Societies'—'the duty of the secretary shall be, &c.'—who sees a great apathy in the public mind; and the never failing Agent whose 'Reports' are allowed to stand by themselves 'half murdered'; these all have, their own views of what a religious paper should be, and of the Advocate. They turn away from it—almost disgusted!

Gentlemen; you are the life of the office, if you only knew it; when you quit, we shall feel like quitting. Do not be discouraged, send on that everlasting poetry marked 'original' and 'dedicated to'—we have a little eye-sight left and cannot lose it in a better cause: send on those interminable District Meeting Resolutions, and Reports, solemn as a church, and uniform as a mill—we have still some strength at the service of all the Districts; send on those interesting little treatises on the "Subject" and the "Mode"—we are always in want of something new; send them all on—each one two or three galleys long—and never send with them one single subscriber—if you want a good notice.

A conference of Sunday-school, representatives, from more than forty cities and towns, met at Birmingham, England, on the 2d. and 3d. October, to discuss the means of making Sunday-schools and Sunday-school unions more powerful agents for the improvement of the social, moral, and religious condition of the people.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The order which displaced Gen. Hays, and put Mr. C. Bullitt in the office of Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, has been revoked; as the following announces.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, La., Nov. 4, 1867.
[Extract.]
2. Cuthbert Bullitt, Esq., having reconsidered his acceptance and declined the appointment of Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, paragraph 2 of special orders No. 176, current series, from these headquarters, is hereby revoked.
By command of Brevet Major General Joseph A. Mower.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF, A. A. G.
Official: NATHANIEL BURMAN,
2d. Lieut. 37th Inf., A. A. G.

Doubtless the private history included in the "reconsideration" of Mr. Bullitt, will one day transpire.

JEFFERSON CITY.

The semi-monthly meeting of the Council of Jefferson City, was held on Monday evening, the 4th inst. This Council has just been appointed in solido, by Gen Mower. It elected by a vote of 7, a negro Lieutenant of police.

Mr. — offered a resolution that all persons who have been or who shall hereafter be elected or nominated to office within the limits of the Board of Aldermen, be required to take the test oath, and exhibit their registration papers, was carried unanimously.

It would be well to ascertain who the Mr. blank is, who makes motions which excludes nearly every Southern citizen from all the offices of the Corporation. The gentleman who nominated the negro Lieutenant, is Mr. F. J. Leche, who we understand keeps a warehouse. All negro Elevators should be accorded that pre-eminence in the history of the times which they evidently covet.

Judge Cazabaz, who has been heretofore one of the most decided Republican and Radical Judges in the State, has resigned his place on the bench in consequence of the interference by the military commander with proceedings in his court, and thereby has evinced a high and rare degree of manliness and dignity. Judge Cazabaz was regarded by the bar and the community as an impartial and able Judge.

This style of opposition to arbitrary power is, however, futile, and does but surrender the interests of the South, into the hands of men who are the mere tools of Radical fanaticism. Had the School Board pursued, this course; the education of the white children in the city would have been under the control of Negro Aldermen. Judges, Attorneys, Directors, should resist all acts of official violence by an appeal to law, and by standing up firmly in their places, and step by step contend for what right may still remain to us. Unreasonable men are neither appeased nor quelled by an appeal to their magnanimity. They give no credit to the modesty which prefers to suffer a wrong, rather than maintain the right. And on the other hand it requires more stern virtue to oppose Satan, than the most of men have.

POLITICAL USE OF THE SOUTH.

Now that the charm of voting for Convention has been gone through with, and the elections may be counted on as a certain result, the Radical papers are announcing the strength they have in the South. Here they will march the negro in gangs to the ballot box, and fasten upon New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, the policy which those States may have rejected by their home-vote. By placing the voter so far off, that people in the North cannot distinguish whether he is a baboon or a negro, any law can be passed, or any candidate for the Presidency elected.

The Chicago Republican says:

While a few Northern States, who stood gallantly by the Union during the war, are now, in dread of the cry of "negro equality," faltering in their duty, the verdict of the people of Louisiana, Alabama and Virginia, indicates that we may yet have to look from Ohio and Pennsylvania to the South for true radicalism, and that South Carolina may dispute the palm with Massachusetts, and put to shame conservative Connecticut. It places, too, beyond a doubt the result of the next presidential contest, proving that at least eight out of the ten unreconstructed States—if not all—may be relied upon to give their electoral vote to the Republican candidate. The reconstruction of the rebel State governments on a loyal basis, which it now seems to be established beyond question, will be consummated before the close of the forth Congress, will add fifty-six members to the House of Representatives and twenty to the Senate. Of this number, it is safe to assume that at least three-fourths will be Republicans, thus adding to the Republican majority in each House.

THE ELECTIONS.

On last Tuesday the people of New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maryland, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Kansas, voted for various State officers. The local questions were swallowed up in the higher one of, who shall control the fortunes of this government—the Radical, or the Democrat. The result indicates a continued and increasing reaction against Radicalism. Negro suffrage was rejected promptly wherever put to the vote and it is evident that the public mind of the North, is not yet sufficiently educated up to the point of admitting their fellow man (negro) to a share in the sublime business of government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The President has issued an order to Gen. Grant, setting forth that he is reliably advised that there are within the District of Columbia a number of armed organizations, formed without authority of law, and for purposes which have not been communicated to the Government. Acting at the present time unbecomingly for the preservation of order or protection of civil authority, they have excited serious apprehensions as to their real design. You are therefore take official steps promptly disbanding and suppressing all such illegal organizations.

This order is suggested by editorial in the Chronicle stating that there are nearly two entire regiments of colored militia in the District, which may be used in certain contingency, and also based on communications from the Southern companies drilling to support Congress in the deposition of the President.

FLORENCE, Nov. 5.—The English Ambassador asks the King to Garibaldi leniently. No collision have occurred between the Italian and French. It is quiet. It is rumored that Garibaldi has become insane.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The following is an approximation to the result of yesterday's elections: New York, majority 30,000. Brackets a Democratic Mayor. A future Republican by a great decided majority, with a possibility that the Democrats will have a lower House. Bailey, Republican succeeds Conklin in Congress. Maryland—every office filled by Democrat. New Jersey—Democratic majority 6000. Eight major on joint ballot of Legislature, Massachusetts—same as at noon.

WISCONSIN.—The Legislature is Republican, which secures Senator, vice Doolittle. There is much deploring by the Democrats throughout the country. Fairchild, Republican, elected, though Democrats gained 5000 in the State on joint ballot.

MINNESOTA.—Marshall, Republican is elected. Negro suffrage is defeated by a decided majority.

KANSAS.—Both negro and for suffrage have been defeated.

A closer contest especially Wisconsin and Minnesota change affairs.

All the Tammany candidates elected in the city of New York. Postmaster General Randall received a dispatch this afternoon stating that Wisconsin is still doubtful.

Later dispatches render a majority on joint ballot of New Legislature almost certain. It will give Seymour the Senate. James B. McGormick, Democrat succeeds Neill to the House of Missouri.

New York, Nov. 6.—The Legislature is Democratic on joint ballot with a probable majority in the Senate.

The New Jersey Legislature Democratic in both branches.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—In Kansas both negro and female suffrage defeated by eight to ten thousand.

Latest accounts from Wisconsin indicate Fairchild's election by reduced majority, but a decided Republican Legislature.

In Minnesota negro suffrage defeated, and William Marshall probably elected Governor by small majority.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The New York Tribune estimates the Legislature as follows: Senate, 18 Republicans to 14 Democrats; Assembly, 71 Republicans to 51 Democrats.

It acknowledges that the result are meagre, but says there is no doubt but that there will be a Republican majority.

Boston, Nov. 6.—John Quincy Adams, though not elected Governor, is elected representative. The Legislature is overwhelmingly for license.

PANAMA, Nov. 6.—The Emperor Austria has departed homeward. Florence, Nov. 6.—The Garibaldians lost 450 killed and 900 prisoners in the recent battles—wounded not counted. Papal loss 200 killed and wounded.

Nov. 6—Evening.—One of the French troops have left for Givita Vecchia, and the remainder will soon follow. They will then await the action of Italy. The Bourse was animated, but the alarming news of the necessity of a general conference soon to be issued by France.

Nov. 6—Evening.—Garibaldi claims he is an American. Mr. Moreh, the American minister, has gone to visit him. Garibaldi commands the Italian Army of Observation on the frontier, with headquarters at Trivoli.

Nov. 6—Evening.—The prisoners on trial have been acquitted.

Nov. 6—A cable dispatch dated near Corcora, Sunday, Garibaldi, with his forces, concentrated around Monte Rotondo, waited upon by a deputation, urged to withdraw. Garibaldi stated that he did not value his life, a soldier should not count his number.

The deputation replied that a general should count the enemy and draw. Garibaldi with 3000 men and two moved toward Trivoli, which was the scene of the disaster at Trivoli. Garibaldi, while marching, patriotic songs, were supplied by seven Papal battalions, seven guns, who attacked both and both flanks. Garibaldi, dragged away by his retreating men. The Garibaldians made a hours fight at Monte Rotondo, after losing 900 killed and captured. Menotti Garibaldi hurt in the leg.

The frontier the Garibaldians, everything but the private property. Garibaldi looks old, haggard and disappointed. The situation is over. The French have no part, except a few volunteers.

Nov. 6—Monday Nov. 4—road between here and Gornuta, crowded with defeated Garibaldians. Their defeat is complete, and the best men killed.

Nov. 6—Monday.—Wounded men arriving. The Italian regulars kind to them, and weep like men, while carrying them from the hospitals.

Nov. 7—Later re- show a Democratic majority of in New York. The Assembly, however, by eight majority, Republican by two.

Nov. 7—Jersey is overwhelmingly Republican. Rural returns from Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Kansas show universal Democratic gains.

Nov. 7—New Jersey Legislature, Senate, Republicans 10, House, Republicans 20.

Nov. 7—Latest ad from New York leave joint in the Legislature doubtful. regarding definite has been received in Wisconsin and Minnesota, probabilities favor the success of Republicans in both States.

Nov. 7—The Times says 20 Republicans and 12 Democrats in the Senate, but acknowledges a Democratic majority in the Assembly. The Herald claims 12 Democrats in the Assembly.

Nov. 7—The Papal army was badly beaten in a recent fight at Monte Rotondo until the troops arrived, when the tide turned.

Nov. 7.—Serious riots have occurred in different parts of Italy, and by the party of action, the rioters were killed at Rome, where it was necessary to send troops.

Nov. 7.—Evening.—The Times says that if Napoleon falls, he will abandon the Pope. Royal Commission, with Earl of Devon, Chairman, has been appointed to examine the Irish church system.

Nov. 7.—A deputation of French troops, after the defeat of the Garibaldians, has been bought fifty thousand guns.

NO LONGER EPIDEMIC.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH—THE YELLOW FEVER NO LONGER EPIDEMIC.

The Board of Health.—The Commission on Health-beg leave to report on the city of New Orleans. The report is free from all epidemic diseases, and your committee return at once without apologetic return from the scourge that prevailed so extensively in our city. It is impossible for your committee to tell the number of cases of yellow fever that have been treated, unless physicians will give the number of cases treated, and those who have died.

The committee recommend that the Secretary of the Board of Health publish alphabetically the names of the physicians treating them, and, if possible, all the cases treated by said physicians and cured. This will give to the public statistics that will be very valuable in future, and enable this Board to show to the world that yellow fever is a disease that can be cured with proper treatment. The disease generally has been of a mild type. It is true that there have been some violent cases, and where complicated with other diseases, have proved fatal; but generally speaking, the disease has yielded to treatment. The total number of deaths since the 8th June, up to this day, have been 5710. Of this number 3006 have been of yellow fever, 139 of cholera, and other diseases 2865.

Your committee cannot close this report without mentioning favorably the Howard Association. The gentlemen composing this association have placed not only the citizens of New Orleans under lasting obligations to them, but the people of every clime should love and cherish the name of a Howard. At all hours of the day and night, when sorrow was in almost every household, you could see the Howards giving aid and relief in all directions.

The success of the Howards has been wonderful, and your committee feel assured that this has been owing greatly to the selection of competent physicians, who have been educated in the medical schools of New Orleans. Too much praise cannot be given to those young men who have given their time and strength to the care of the sick and dying. Your committee would like to mention names, but it would be invidious. All have done their duty nobly. Your committee would recommend that the daily mortuary reports be discontinued from and after Sunday 10th inst., and the sextons be requested to make weekly returns after that period.

The committee therefore recommend the adoption of the motion offered by Dr. Warren Stone at the last meeting of this Board. Respectfully submitted, W. G. Austin, Chairman Committee on Health. The above report was adopted.

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RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

W. G. Austin,

Chairman Committee on Health.

The above report was adopted.

MARRIED.

In the Methodist Church, Waukegan, Illinois, Nov. 5, by Rev. J. H. Brown, Mr. JOHN F. RANDOLPH to Miss EMMA REBECCA PARHAM, daughter of J. G. and Mrs. Mary E. Parham, all of New Orleans.

We give our young friends great joy. Sorry we were not there; in fact can't approve altogether of marriages taking place at the North pole when both the parties belong to New Orleans; and question whether those preachers way up there can tie a knot as neatly and firmly as those do of our own latitude.

On the 22nd of October, 1867, by Rev. Charles B. Stuart, John L. Scales, Esq., to Miss MARGARET S. MENDY, daughter of the late Capt. J. W. Mendy, all of Mansfield, La.

OBITUARIES.

Departed this life, September 19, 1867, in the town of Columbia, Miss., Doctor A. J. BLACKBURN, a local deacon of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Bro. Blackburn was born in East Feliciana Parish, October 11, 1801. He was the son of one of the first settlers in that part of the state; and his father before him was a prominent and useful local preacher in the church.

The doctor having embraced religion at a very early age, commenced preaching when 19 years old, and the practice of medicine at 23; and thro' life maintained an unspotted reputation as a minister and physician, administering alike to the souls and bodies of men, with such faithfulness, zeal and kindness, as won for him an enviable position and a consecrated remembrance in the hearts and minds of those who knew him.

In 1866, he took work in the Mississippi Conference, and was appointed to Covington, La., where his gentlemanly bearing, polished urbanity and deep piety endeared him to all his flock. Tho' possessed of considerable preaching abilities, he had to mourn to see so little fruit of his toils; and tho' like the prophet, he had to exclaim, "Lord who hath believed our report;" yet his record was on high, for he was one of those who "sighed and cried for the abominations of the people."

At the close of the year, his health began to fail, and feeling his work nearly finished, he returned to Washington Parish, La.; but here he was not idle. By day and by night, as long as he was able, he attended the sick, and filled an appointment monthly, on a circuit left without a preacher, till being called to attend the Columbia Court, he was taken sick on the way, was conveyed to the town where he had long resided. In his brief illness, he exclaimed, in relation to eternity, "all is bright." These requests to be carried to the gallery, took a last look at his old home; gave his parting blessing to his son of many prayers, and calmly and resignedly breathed his soul into the bosom of his God. "The righteous are taken from the evil to come."

G. T. VICKERS.

Died, at his residence, in Yazoo County, Miss., on the 4th day of October, inst., BURWELL SCOTT, in the 75th year of his age.

It is often the case, when our friends are removed from among us, by death, that we magnify their virtues and forget their faults. In this instance, however, we are in no danger of falling into such an error; for even the tongue of envy, that spares so few, has never breathed aught against the character of him, who is the subject of this notice; and those who knew him, so esteemed and venerated him, that they will consider nothing exaggerated, when written in his praise.

It is rarely the good fortune of any community to enjoy for so long a time the beneficent influence of the wise counsel and noble example of so good a man; and whilst we mourn this loss, and that of the patriotic citizen, the kind neighbor, the disinterested friend and devoted christian. We endeavor to console ourselves by the reflection, that he closed a long life of usefulness, in which he illustrated every political, social and christian virtue, by that greatest of all human triumphs, a christian death. In 1818, Burwell Scott became a member of the Methodist church. For forty-eight years he fought "the good fight and kept the faith." In adversity, in prosperity, in sickness and in health, in joy and in sorrow, through evil report as well as good report, he preserved his consistency as a christian, and "let his light so shine" among men, that many were induced to seek religion, because so good a man professed its truths and obeyed its precepts. So highly indeed, was he esteemed by his neighbors, that his honesty and christianity passed into a proverb, and in the vicinity, where he lived, to say of a man, that "he was almost as honest as Burwell Scott," or of a member of the church, "that he was almost as good a christian, as Burwell Scott," was the acme of praise. To him religion had a constant defender, for his life, in its every act, was an illustration of the truths of the gospel, and a conclusive argument in favor of their beneficial effect upon man's character which no sophist could equal. Not even a stranger could hear him pray without feeling that he was in the presence of a sincere christian. His charity was only limited by his means and was no less effective because unostentatious. His public spirit did not diminish, as age came on, but he was ever ready, with his advice and his means, to aid any object of public interest, which he considered worthy. But he is gone from among us! No more shall we have the benefit of his wise counsel and noble example! No more shall we hear his loved voice, which so often gladdened the well, cheered the sick, and comforted the dying. No more, on earth, shall we behold that countenance from which beamed truth and honesty!

The church, the community, neighbors, friends and a devoted wife, all mourn his loss as irreparable. But we sorrow not without hope, for we know that he spent his life in preparing for death, and when it came at last, it found him with his lamp trimmed and burning, ready to go through the dark valley, to that beautiful land beyond. We sorrow not without hope, for only a few days before his death, when he felt his end approaching, he said to a minister, "I die in the faith, I feel no fear regarding the future." We sorrow not without hope, for we know that our loss is his eternal gain, and that, whilst earth has one good man less, another saint has been added to the heavenly host that surround the Eternal Throne and hymn the praises of the Most High.

Yazoo County, Oct. 18, 1867.

Died, in Baton Rouge, La., October 20th, 1867, LIZZIE, only daughter of W. H. N. and Mary Magruder, aged 14 years and two months.

In June last, Lizzie connected herself with the church; sometime after professed to her Pastor in class meeting, that God had pardoned her sins and now is gone to glory. "Mild and lovely, and gentle as the summer breeze," she has passed away, leaving the memory full of sweet remembrances of her spiritless purity.

"Dearest Lizzie, thou hast left us, Here thy loss we deeply feel, But 'tis God who hath bereft us, He can all our sorrow heal."

"Yet again we hope to meet thee, When the day of life is fled, Then, in Heaven, with joy to greet thee, Where no farewell tear is shed."

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C.

NOTICE.

The members of Mobile Conference, on arriving at Marion, will report themselves at the Methodist Church, where their homes during the session of the Conference will be shown them.

It is believed, that owing to the present condition of the country, together with the difficulty of procuring house servants that the wives of our ministers will not be in attendance, but should any of them desire to attend, they will please notify the pastor at least twenty days before the meeting of the Conference.

W. R. BROWN, Wm. H. HUNTINGTON, J. W. WYATT.

Mobile, October 8th, 1867.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

WANTED.

A situation as teacher, by a young lady, a graduate of one of our best Collegiate Institutions, who had considerable experience in teaching in the same school, and in others, including an Academy, of which she was principal.

REFERENCES, J. M. Bonnell, D. D., Macon, Ga., E. H. Myers, D. D., Macon, Ga., and O. L. Smith, D. D., Macon, Ga. Address, E. M. E. Macon, Ga.

Greenville Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

On account of the great and protracted overflow of the past season, the second and third rounds on this District, were served irregularly—having to take them as I could. It being impossible to get members to attend, there can be no official District Meeting held, and the duties of that meeting will have to be performed by the Quarterly Conferences separately.

Greenville Q. M. 9 10

The preachers in charge are requested to have all their reports, statistics, etc., as required by the Discipline, written and ready for their respective Quarterly Conferences, as this may not be supplied afterwards.

JAS. MACLENNAN, P. E.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Shore & Fish River, at Donnelly's Sept 14 13 Citronelle, at Citronelle 21 22 Whistler, at Whistler 23 23 Pascagoula and Bay shore, Salem Camp Ground Oct 10 20 Ocean Springs, at Red Hill 26 27 St. Stephens & State Line, Pine Grove Nov 2 3 Waynesboro, at Waynesboro 9 10 Mobile, at St. Paul's 17 17 " St. Francis street 24 24 " Franklin street Dec 1 1

The preachers in charge are requested to be prepared with a duplicate copy of the statistics of their charge, to be furnished the Presiding Elder, according to requirements of the Discipline—See ch 2, sec 6, par 9 page 67.

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Vicksburg Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

North Warren, at Oak Ridge Sept 1, 2 Port Gibson 5, 9 Fayette, at Bethel 15, 16 Buntoutou, at Pisgah 22, 23 Cayuga, at Utica 29, 30 Raymond Oct 6, 7 Warren, at Bethel 13, 14 Rocky Springs 20, 21 Vicksburg 27, 28

Pastors will be ready with full reports of statistics. Written reports of the condition of church property, Sabbath-schools, etc., will be expected.

G. H. CLINTON, P. E.

Columbus District—Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

There will be a District Meeting for Columbus District, Mobile Conference, at Union Chapel, Pickens County, Ala., 8 miles east of Pikesville, and 6 miles north of Bridgeville.

All the members of Quarterly Conferences in the District are members, and are earnestly invited to attend. There will be sermons delivered on subjects, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, by Rev. A. S. Andrews, T. P. Crymes, and W. C. Hoarn.

Members will come prepared to deliberate and report upon the various subjects of interest, usual at such meetings.

Pickensville and Carrollton Sept 21 22 Bridgeville 28 29 Columbus Station Oct 5 6 Columbus Circuit 12 13 Corkville 19 20 Brooksville 26 27 Trinity Nov 9 10 Crawfordville 24 25 Green Dec 7 8

W. MURRAY, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Hazlehurst Sept 1, 1 Hazlehurst, at Bethesda 4, 8 Scotland col'd cir, at Galatia 14, 15 Meadville, at Beach Grove 21, 22 Mt. Meeting Hazlehurst 27, 28 Holmesville, at Holmesville Oct 5, 6 Bayou Pierre, at Rehoboth 12, 13 Pearl River, at Sertains 19, 20 Bayou Chitto, 26, 27 Weibson, at Beauregard Nov 2, 3 Brookhaven, 9, 10 Scotland, at Galatia 16, 17

The District Meeting will be held at Hazlehurst, Sept. 27, 28, 29.

G. W. MILLSAPS, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

A District Meeting, for the Mobile District, will be held in the Franklin Street. M. E. Church, in this city, beginning Friday, November 15th, at 9 A. M.

All the official members of the several Stations, Circuits and Missions, together with all the Preachers, traveling and local, are expected to be present.

Bishop Wightman, and possibly Bishop Andrew, will be in attendance.

THOMAS W. DORMAN, P. E.

Mobile, October 8th, 1867.

Mobile, October 8th, 1867.

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To the candidates for admission on trial in the Mississippi Conference.

The Committee to examine you preparatory to your application will meet you at Natchez, on Monday and Tuesday, preceding the Conference, and examine you on first, the Bible; second, Wesley's sermons on Justification by Faith, and on the Witness of the Holy Spirit; and the rules concerning the duty of a preacher as laid down in the Discipline; and fourth, a Witness Essay or Sermon.

Will Presiding Elders please to call the necessary attention to this subject.

R. ARNEY, Ch'm.

New Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Moreau Street, Oct. 20, 20 N. O. City, Algiers, (Q. Con.) 27, 27 at 112 Camp street at 5 P. M. 26, 26 Felicite Street Nov 3, 3 Ger'n Church, Graps street, 10, 10 German Quarterly Conference Dryades street at 7 P. M. 9, 9 Baton Rouge, 16, 17 Thibodeaux circuit, 23, 24 Carondelet Street Dec. 1, 1 Bayou Gros Tete at Plaquemine 8, 8 Jefferson City 10, 10

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

From the Child at Home.
AS SIMPLE AS A LITTLE CHILD.

As simple as a little child,
So Jesus taught his own to be:
Would, Lord, that in our almost faith,
We were like such and thee!

The baby, tottering at my knee,
Looks up undebating when I speak,
And clasps my finger trustfully,
So consoling he is weak.

Did him lay the mischief down,
And show a toy and promise this:
He ran, but ere he takes the prize,
Offers the new ring kiss.

So when, for England's thirly soil,
The anxious husbandmen would pray,
And gathered to their place of prayer,
As on a Sabbath-day,

A little maiden, who had deemed
To ask a grace were certain gain,
A large umbrella brought to church,
Because they prayed for rain.

The pastor smiled; not his the faith
That saw the good brought about at hand:
No cloud betokened in the sky
A blessing in the land.

Dear simple child! 'Tis sweet to know
Such faith as he is not in vain:
Even while they pray, the wind rose high,
With lightning and with rain.

O Jesus! teach our hearts to know
In simple trust as pure as hers,
First what to ask, and then to grasp
A faith that never errs.

Them that Honor Me, I will Honor.

"That is right, my boy," said the merchant, smiling approvingly upon the bright face of his little shop-boy. He had brought him a dollar that lay among the dust and paper of the sweepings.

"That's right," he said again, "always be honest, it is the best policy."

"Should you say that?" asked the lad timidly.

"Should I say what? that honesty is the best policy? Why it's a time-honored old say—I don't know about the elevating tendency of the thing—the spirit is rather narrow I'll allow."

"So grand-mother taught me," replied the boy; she said we must do right because God approved it, without thinking what man would say."

The merchant turned abruptly towards the desk, and the thoughtless little lad resumed his duties.

In the course of the morning, a rich and influential citizen called at the store. While conversing, he said, "I have no children of my own, and I fear to adopt one. My experience is that a boy of twelve, (the age that I should prefer) is fixed in his habits, and if bad—

"Stop!" said the merchant, "do you see that lad yonder?"

"With that noble brow?—yes, what of him?"

"He is remarkable—"

"Yes, yes—that's what everybody tells me that has a boy to dispose of—no doubt he'll do well enough before your face. I've tried a good many, and have been deceived more than once."

"I was going to say," replied the merchant calmly, "that he is remarkable for principle. Never have I known him to deviate from the right, sir—never. He would restore a pin—indeed (the merchant colored) he's a little too honest for my employ. He points out flaws in goods, and I cannot teach him prudence in that respect—common prudence, you know, is—common—common prudence—ahem?"

The stranger made no assent and the merchant hurried on to say—

"He was a parish orphan, taken by an old woman out of pity, when yet a babe. Poverty has been his lot; no doubt he has suffered from hunger and cold uncounted times; his hands have been frozen, so have his feet. Sir, that boy would have died rather than be dishonest. I can't account for it; upon my word I don't."

"Have you any claims upon him?"

"Not the least in the world, except what common benevolence offers. Indeed the boy is entirely too good for me."

"Then I'll adopt him; and if I have found one really honest boy, I'll thank God."

The little fellow rode home in a carriage, and was ushered into a luxurious home; and he who had sat shivering in a cold corner, listening to the words of a poor old pious creature, who had been taught of the Spirit, became one of the best and greatest divines that England ever produced.

"Them that honor Me, I will honor."

From the Little Corporal.

HOW FRED GOT HIS LEARNING.

If you want anything, you must get it. That is the way Fred did. Some boys don't ever expect to have anything, unless it comes floating up the tide and washes ashore just at their feet. Such boys as these are as round and soft as a toadstool. Why don't you harness up your ideas, if you have any, and drive ahead?

Fred was a poor boy. He was born and brought up among the

rocks and hills of New England. The rocks there are very plenty, as all New England boys know very well. But I don't think there is any gold in them, as there is in the rocks of California. Fred never found any there. But those is something better than gold—that is, work. Fred soon saw how the thing went. He saw men digging the rocks out of their fields to let the corn grow. Once, he saw a great mountain of rock, all alive with men, and hammers. They were splitting out great square stones, and columns, and shafts. The men all worked, and drilled, and sweat; and every chip was off with a song. Fred saw that this was the way to do it. Work and sing—sing and work. Pillars and columns, grand and beautiful, came forth from the mountain sides, and were carried away to distant cities.

"That is the way," said Fred; every thing is made by work. I can work as well as the rest of them. I will see what work will do."

So Fred went to work to make a man of himself. Here are the rules that he laid down; 1. Work first and then play. 2. Make the most of things. 3. What I do, do well. 4. Remember that God sees me.

This was the flag that Fred marched under. He was poor. He had no rich father to smooth his way, and to help him along over the rough places. But he made a man of himself, for all that.

So I say to you, soldiers of the Corporal's Army, work! If you are all like Fred, none of you ever need to say "fail." The God of heaven will always help those who help themselves.

SCIENTIFIC.

(Translated for Every Saturday from the Revue des Deux Mondes.)

THE VELOCITY OF THE WILL.

When people say as quick as thought, they readily believe that they have just expressed the *ne plus ultra* of velocity, a velocity to which nothing approaches, something instantaneous and electrical. They believe, in a word, they have made use of a hyperbole: it is a mistake, at least in a certain sense. Thought, it is true, transports us to a distance without taking count of the intermediate space, because it is not any more difficult to represent to one's self distant objects than near ones; from this point of view it is lawful for us to say that space does not constitute an obstacle for thought, that it does not shackle it, that it inconveniences it in no wise; but thought is not instantaneously born under the influence of an external cause; there elapses an appreciable time, —one or two tenths of a second,—before an idea awakes in the mind in consequence of an impression received by the brain, and that the will answers this idea by the movement of a limb. Likewise, the nervous current which transmits sensations to the brain and the orders of the will to the extremities of the body, requires a certain time to perform its journey. The impressions which come to us from outside are not perceived at the same moment they are produced; they travel along the nerves with a velocity of 20 to 40 metres a second, which is that of the carrier-pigeon, that of a hurricane and that of a locomotive going at full speed, but which is very inferior to the velocity of a cannon-ball. It is, for example, only at the end of the half-tenth of a second that we receive the consciousness of an injury done to one of our feet. The messages of the will go with the same slowness from the centre to the periphery; the limbs do not obey at once the motive idea. When motion is caused by a shock received at any one point of the body, the excitation first propagates itself to the brain; there an idea is elaborated, the will decides upon sending an order, this order runs along the nerves to the limb which is to act and this last at length enters into motion. All this takes place in three different times, the duration of which is very appreciable.

In the human body, this time lost is of very little account: some hundredths of a second; but let us take one of the cetaceous tribe, the whale for instance, in which the telegraphic network of the will commands a larger empire. A boat attacks it in the rear; the harpoon strikes the monster in the tail. Pain then begins to march in order to solicit reprisals; but the way is a long one, it has to travel thirty metres before it arrives at the head-quarters of the will. Here is a second lost.—What next takes place? What time is required for reflection? That depends upon circumstances; but it is certain that the will has need, in order to come to a decision, of a measurable time. Then it acts: the order to upset the boat is despatched to the tail. Another second passes before this message arrives at its destination: total, two seconds during which the boat and the sailors have been able to get out of the way by vigorous pulling.

How, will people ask us, have savans been able to measure this

velocity of propagation of the nervous excitement? Several methods have been thought of in order to do so. A doctor of the Middle Ages, mentioned by Haller, had already thought of this problem. He assumed—strange conception!—that the velocity of the nervous fluid could be deduced from that of the blood in the aorta; according to him, the velocities must be in the inverse relation of the widths of the aorta and the nervous tubes. This calculation gave, for the velocity of the nervous fluid, about two hundred millions of kilometres: six hundred times the velocity with which light moves.

Haller set about it differently.—Reading the *Æneid* aloud, he counted the number of letters he could pronounce, while reading very fast, in the space of a minute. He found fifteen hundred to be the extreme limit: the 1500th part of a minute for each letter. Now the letter *r* requires, according to Haller, ten successive contractions of the muscle which makes the tongue vibrate, and from that we may conclude, he says, that in a minute this muscle can contract and relax fifteen thousand times, which represents thirty thousand simple movements. From the brain to the muscle which is here in question, the distance is 1 decimetre. If the nervous agent travels it thirty thousand times, that makes 3 kilometres, and 3 kilometres a minute represent, a velocity of 50 metres a second.—This reasoning is only a series of errors; we may wonder so much the more at the approximation with which Haller has obtained a datum which his process was not calculated to discover. The *Æneid*, which formerly passed for a book of oracles, has this time justified its reputation.

It was only in 1850 that these investigations have been resumed in a different way which was to lead to the solution of the problem. We owe it to M. Helmholtz, the most celebrated of the German physiologists, to a rare talent for observation the profound knowledge of a consummate mathematician. His first method is based on the use of the chronoscope of M. Pouillet. A galvanic current of very short duration acts at a distance upon a magnetized needle, it moves it from its primitive position; the greatness of the deviation is measured, and by calculation the duration of the current is deduced from it. Thus the means is obtained of measuring intervals of time which do not exceed some thousandth part of a second. This is how M. Helmholtz has applied this method. One of the muscles of the leg of a frog is fixed by one extremity in a pincers and attached by the other extremity to a little lever which makes part of a galvanic circle. A weight suspended to this lever serves to give to the muscle the proper tension. All is arranged in such a manner that at the moment when the current is stopped a shock is given, either directly in the muscle, or at a given point of a nerve which has been isolated at a length of 4 to 5 centimetres, and which still adheres by an end to the muscle which it is intended to animate. Under the influence of this excitation, the muscle contracts, makes the lever move, and interrupts the electric current which was crossing this last. The time during which the current has circulated is indicated by the magnetic needle. It is found then that the contraction occurs later when the nerve has been excited than when the muscle has been directly excited; the difference allows us to know the velocity of transmission of the nervous agent; it has been found equal to 26 metres the second. M. Helmholtz has demonstrated besides that, in every case, the contraction does not follow the elective shock until after a period of time which is equal to a one hundredth of a second, which he calls the time of latent excitation. The muscular fibres, then, do not obey instantaneously the shock of electricity. This is why the waters of the sea do not rise under the influence of the attraction which the moon exercises upon them until this planet is already far from the meridian.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FARM AND GARDEN.

PROPAGATION BY CUTTINGS.—The best way to propagate all the common kinds of bedding plants is to take a frame or hand glass and set it on a bed of very sandy soil, made in a shady place in the open air. The sand should be fine and sharp, and there is, perhaps, nothing better than river sand for this purpose. The glass may be whitewashed on the inside, so as to afford additional security against injury from the sun's rays. Into this bed of sand, cuttings of half-ripened wood of the desirable plants may be set, and after putting in, slightly watered. Even very rare plants often do better this way than when under treatment in a regular propagating house. In making cuttings, it is best to cut the shoots just under a bud—they root better, and are not

so likely to rot off and decay. A cutting of about three eyes is long enough for most strong-growing things, such as geraniums, fuchsias, etc.

Small growing things, of course, will take more buds to the one cutting. From one to three inches is, however, long enough for most cuttings. They should be inserted about one-third of their way under the sand, which latter should be pressed firmly against the row of cuttings with a flat piece of board—not, however, hard enough to force the particles of sand into the young and tender bark, which is often the first step to decay. For a few cuttings, they may be inserted with a dibble; but where many are to be put in, it saves time to mark a line on the sand with rule or straight edge, and then cut down a face into the sand, say one or two inches deep, when the cuttings can be set against the face like box edging. All amateurs should practice the art of propagating plants. There is nothing connected with gardening more interesting.

CURING GREEN HIDES.—A great many butchers, wool dealers and others, are purchasers of the hides of the beef in the country towns, and we often get from them inquiries as to the most proper and profitable method of curing the hide and preparing it for the market. A great many butchers do not use proper care in this branch, and the consequence is that the hides will not pass city inspection, owing entirely to the ignorance and carelessness of the person who prepared them for market.

The proper way to salt hides is, to lay them out flat, flesh side up, and form a nearly square bed; say 12 by 15 feet, folding the edges so as to make them as nearly solid as possible. Split the ear in the cords that run up the ear in each one, so as to make them lie out flat. Sprinkle the hide with two or three shovelfuls of coarse salt, as the size may require—says for a 60 or 80 pound hide, from 10 to 15 pounds of salt. At any rate cover the hide well, as it need not be wasted; then let them lie in this from 15 to 20 days, after which take them up, shake the salt out and use it again for the same purpose.

DRIED FIGS.—The dry figs equal to any that are imported, and that will keep any number of years. I have kept them five years. Three qualities may be made: First, figs not quite ripe; second, those barely ripe; third, fully ripe. Put each quality to themselves.

First. Soak in weak ley. This is to take the roughness off the skin. It is, however, not essential. Second boil in good sugar syrup ten or fifteen minutes; take out and dry in plates and dishes until fully dry. Then bake or steam, to kill the fly eggs, and then pack in tight boxes, using a little powdered sugar. Seal up until wanted for use. If you use a drying furnace, there will be no fly eggs on the figs or peaches, and they will be ready as soon as dry for packing.

Very respectfully,
DAVID DICKSON.

EARLY CORN.—In accordance with an article in the January No. of the Southern Cultivator, on the advantages of cultivating a variety of early corn, so as to escape our usual summer drought, we this season planted a field of corn—seed from the North West. Three days previous, we planted the large gourd seed corn of the country, in another field. It was treated alike in all respects. The Western corn grew about five feet high—each stalk having two large ears. On the 20th of August, it was dry enough to grind for meal, while the gourd-seed variety will not be suitable for meal for a month. As we grow this crop for the grain, and not for the stalk, are not the smaller varieties better adapted to our climate?

TO MAKE CHEESE.—Warm milk till equal to new, but observe it must not be hot; now add a sufficiency of rennet to turn it, and cover it over; let it remain till well turned then strike the curd well down with the skimming-dish, and let it separate, observing to keep it still covered. Put the vat over the tub, and fill it with curd, which must be squeezed close with the hand, and more is to be added as it sinks, and at length left about three inches above the edge of the vat. Before the vat is in this manner filled, the cheese cloth must be laid at the bottom of it, and, when full, drawn smoothly over on all sides. The curd should be salted in the tub after the way is out. When everything is prepared as above directed, put a board under and over the vat, then place it in the press; let it remain two hours; then turn it out put on a fresh cheese cloth, and press it again ten hours. The vat should have several small holes in the bottom, to let the whey off.

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

A College for Young Ladies with a Preparatory and a Primary School.

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Other instructors will be announced.

This Institution was founded about 1830, and incorporated in 1831, and has a bright record of usefulness. It has been under the present direction four years. The course of study is a full one, and, upon its satisfactory completion, a diploma will be awarded.

The younger pupils have the same instructors, and receive the same attention as their seniors. Exercises are continued throughout the course, in Penmanship, Education, Orthography, the science of English Grammar, the Art of Composition, and Arithmetic.

The buildings are spacious, retired, well shaded, and well designed for Academic uses. PORT GIBSON is situated for its beauty, salubrity, order and good society. Transportation from Grand Gulf will be by railroad in a few days.

SESSION COMMENCES SEPT. 16.

Boarders are under special charge of the Lady Principal. Board and English Tuition, \$70 00 per quarter. For circulars and particulars apply to A. J. WRIGHT, J. H. Humphreys, President Board of Trustees, Port Gibson, Miss.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AT BATON ROUGE.

TENTH SESSION.

The exercises of the school will be resumed on Wednesday, October 24, 1867.

The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first-rate education:

Particular care is bestowed on the moral and social culture of the pupils.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito-bar and all marked distinctly with his own name—also a satchel for dirty clothes.

It is urgently requested that Students be prompt in their attendance. A few days absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

TERMS: Board and Tuition per session, \$360.

PAYMENTS: —\$200 in advance—balance 1st March.

Tuition of Day-Scholars, per session, \$75 00 payable—one half in advance—balance 1st March.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the School demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

No expenses are required to secure as Teachers, gentlemen of the highest character and ability.

W. H. N. MAGRUDER, Baton Rouge, La., June 1867. aug 31m

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AND PAINTED IRON BANDS,

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JOHN G. PARHAM, OF New Orleans, OF Hinds Co., Miss. PARHAM & BLUNT, Cotton and Commission Factors, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, and Purchasing Agents, No. 75 Carondelet street, New Orleans aug 24 ly

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(In the spacious and elegant story building.) It is constantly in session under able Professors. It was founded in 1832, and is chartered by the State. Its former students may be found in the old houses of this city in a large portion of the States. Ladies or gentlemen can attend the Commercial COURSE; or Book-keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, English, French, Spanish, separately. A business education that enables one to earn \$1000, \$2000, or \$3000 annually, is the best fortune parents can give their sons. A DIPLOMA from this college is a passport in all Commercial communities. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call. We have ample arrangements for 1000 students the present year. Liberal arrangements made for Clergymen or their sons and crippled soldiers. Catalogues sent to all who write for them.

nov 17 ly

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VANDUZEN & TIFT.

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SOUTH-WESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY

Where is it located? Its Depository and Headquarters are in its own building, No. 163 North Third Street, New Orleans.

When was it established? 1850.

Who is its General Agent to whom correspondence on its business should be addressed? Rev. W. H. Bayless.

Where is the Society's field of labor? All Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, south of the 33rd parallel of North latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To propagate and supply (gratuitously where needed) the circulation of the Holy Scriptures.

What are the resources and whence the proceeds of the Society? From the annual contributions of its members. Collections of the Bibles within its field, collections at public and private meetings. Appropriations of the plus funds of its auxiliaries, the donations of generous individuals, testamentary bequests.

What is the Society's method of work? Cultivating its own local work in the city district of New Orleans; then through Auxiliary Societies established or to be established in every Parish and County in the field, and by the aid of its auxiliaries, to lay out and employ the work of the Society.

What are the terms of membership? The payment of \$50 at one time constitutes a life member.

The payment of \$150 at one time, constitutes a life Patron.

The payment of \$25 annually, constitutes a member.

The taking up of a collection by a constituent Society for an honorary member of the Society's work, income and expenses of the Board of Directors for the current year, and the aid of all lovers of the cause, whether professors of religion or not, to the Society, is a duty which every Christian of every Orthodox Protestant denomination is bound to perform.

Our last thought is the hearty of the Reformation. No forbidding of the temperance with the text: no man's command: God's Word: Christ's Word: the Spirit's Word: Free: Free: Free. oct 17 ly

COPARTNERSHIP

The undersigned, for many years in the house of J. Marks & Co., in this city, have formed a Copartnership with Mr. J. H. Massey, No. 100 Common Street, for the purpose of conducting Wholesale Dry Goods Business, under the name and firm of

J. H. MASSEY & CO., and respectfully solicits the patronage of old friends. D. V. DUNN, New Orleans, January 1, 1867.

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april 20 ly

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For a season of four and a half months, payable in advance, one-half at the opening of the year, and the remainder on the 1st of December.

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nov 1 1867

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oct 27 1y

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ROBERT SLARK, WM. A. KENT, ISAC H. STAUFFER, OHAS. MAORRAT, SLARK, STAUFFER & CO., No. 71 Canal St., No. 11 to 23 Dorset St., and 52 to 65 Customhouse Street.

Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE:

Iron, Steel, Nails, Hoes, Axes, Rope, Tin Plates, Copper, Block Tin, Speller, Lead, Shot, Paints, Oils, Glass, Hollow Ware, Circular Saw.

THE MILL STONES, INDIA RUBBER GIN BAND, PLANTATION SADDLERY, ETC.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Comprising PLOUGHS of the following celebrated makers: JAMES H. Hall & Co., for Sugar and Cotton; Garrett & Cotnam, for Sugar and Cotton; Calhoun and Atholton, for Cotton; Hall and Speer, Wrought and Cast, for Cotton; H. E. Avery, Gun, for Cotton; John and Albert King, "Carey" for Cotton; Peoria Premium Seed, or "Prairie Plough;" Young's Patent Ploughs and Strappers.

Agents for the Vallee Montmorency Co.'s SHEET ZINC and ZINC PAINTS, of Belgium. o13 1y

GAINES & RELE (Successors to HENDERSON & GAINES), Importers and Dealers, Wholesale and Retail, EARTHENWARE, GLASS, CHINA, JAPAN WARE, PLATED WARE, SILVER WARE, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, WATER PURIFIERS, HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.

All articles carefully packed for shipment to be country.

No. 100 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

aug 13 1y

W. BLACKMAN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 136 Canal street, and 2 Carondelet street. Entrance on Carondelet street, day and evening the entire year. Per man \$10. Book-keeping, Mathematics and Law taught, practically taught by experienced professors. The instruction is private to each student. Clergymen's sons and crippled soldiers taken for half price. Young men from the country can board with the principal, or in comfortable families, English or French. For circulars, terms, etc., address W. BLACKMAN, Principal.

One door above Lafayette Square, New Orleans

Marble Mantel Pieces, Grates, Tombs, Monuments, Slabs, Head and Foot Stones, Tablets, Vases, etc.

jan 12 1y

GEORGE STROUD, Late of and successor to JOHN STROUD MARBLE WORK 158, 160, 162, & 164 ST. CHARLES ST.

One door above Lafayette Square, New Orleans

Marble Mantel Pieces, Grates, Tombs, Monuments, Slabs, Head and Foot Stones, Tablets, Vases, etc.

jan 12 1y

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE, Abingdon, Va.

Under the patronage of the Holston Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

First term of twenty weeks, for the coming year, begins the first Wednesday in August, and closes the 21st of December.

Second term begins 10th February, 1868, and closes second Wednesday in July.

Board for Session of ten months, \$160. Tuition in Collegiate department, 10 mos., 60. " " Preparatory, " " 40. Fuel, for boarders, " " 40. " " Dry scholars, " " 10. Music on Piano, " " 50. French, German, Spanish or Italian, each, 50. No extra charge for Greek or Latin. Young ladies pay for their own washing and lights.

No charge for use of room or use of piano. Oil Painting, " " 30. Drawing, Water Colors, Crayon, &c., each, 20. No tuition charged to Ministers' daughters. Tuition payable semi-annually, in advance. For further information, apply to July 6 3m B. AUGUST, Pres't.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.

Is located in the village of Sharon, Madison County, Mississippi, seven miles east of Canton.

The fifth session will begin Monday, Sept. 30th, 1867, under the Presidency of Rev. W. L. C. Hunnicutt, A. M., assisted by an able corps of teachers.

The curriculum is thorough and comprehensive. The location is a very desirable and healthy one. The place is free from many evils, and, especially those on rail roads—having always been free from epidemics.

Tuition per term of five months, \$15 00. Primary Department, 20 00. Collegiate, 25 00. Male and Female, 25 00. Use of Instrument, 7 50. Vocal Music, 2 50. Incidental fee, 2 50. Board, fuel and bedding, per month, 18 00. Lights and washing, extra.

Young ladies furnishing their towels, Sheets, blankets, washing and lights, will pay per month, \$16 00.

The daughters of all ministers in the regular pastoral work, will receive tuition in the English course free of charge.

sep 21 2m

SOMERVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The undersigned will re-open this old and well established school on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.

EXPENSES.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES.

VOLUME XIII.—NUMBER 37.
WHOLE NUMBER 633.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, NOV. 16, 1867.

\$3.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE
(OFFICE—119 CAMP STREET)

N. O. Christian Advocate.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.

How near in the Autumn-time
The leaves are falling; and the birds
Are singing, like the angels,
In the trees, fast by the river's brim,
How sweet the sound of their shrill
Sings, as they sing down these autumnal
Days, and sing along the silent flood.

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is gone, that source of Southern
wealth is numbered with the things
that were. "Cannot white men who
furnish their own labor and culti-
vate their own land, make cotton?"

Certainly it is possible, but equally
certain they cannot make it profit-
ably. What then? How are we to
purchase the things we cannot pro-
duce? How are we to make our
labor productive? We have already
said not by cotton growing, under
present circumstances. We must
give up the old and grand idea of
being cotton planters. Will the
glory of producing one, two, or
five hundred bales compensate us
for selling them for less than their
cost us? At any rate, it is a spec-
ies of luxury, that but few can
afford. A kind Providence be praised,
we are not shut up to the neces-
sity of cotton growing, to secure
comfort, or even steady increase of
wealth. There are other fields of
enterprise, and our beneficent cli-
mate and generous soil invites with
encouraging hope to other forms of
productive labor. Scores of millions
are annually sent out of the South,
and expended for all kinds of man-
ufactured articles, for example cotton
and woolen goods, furniture, wooden
ware, carriages, waggon, plows,
and all kinds of machinery, with
hats and shoes by the million. Can-
not these things be produced among
us? And cannot we thus profitably
employ labor and capital? Cannot
our large uncultivated plantations,
together with our vast grass-forest
and prairies be made most profitable
in rearing mutton and wool? But
the dogs? That is easily remedied,
put a heavy tax on dogs, and sheep
raising is a success, and wool to the
extent of an indefinite number of
millions of pounds can be produced;
produced with white labor, and
worth more than cotton. Can we
not in many localities grow grapes
and make real wine, with white
labor, and thereby promote at once
the wealth and health of the South.
I should regard the production of
wine from the juice of grapes, instead
of various villainous chemical com-
pounds, as a great temperance and
sanitary movement. On the lines
of railways and navigable rivers,
fruits and strawberries can be
grown with great profit. We send
millions annually to the North and
West for butter and cheese, when
our woods and fields are covered
with grass eight months in the year.
Let us establish dairies and supply
our own demands for these neces-
saries.

That cotton growing among us
under present auspices, is no longer
profitable, is not debatable, and
except on thin uplands is an un-
healthy crop for white laborers.

The heavy dews of August and
September, with the hot sun of these
months under a Southern sky, when
the cotton must be gathered, is too
much for Anglo-Saxon blood; fevers,
and chills and fevers, so difficult to
get rid of, and so wearing, are
almost inevitable. Let cotton en-
ough for home consumption be pro-
duced, and let us spin and weave it
in our own cotton mills. I know
that this general change of labor
and enterprise, will require a little
time to bring it about; but we have
yet to come to it, if we would be
prosperous and really independent.

Let young men especially, take this
matter under advisement; let them
inform themselves upon the points
here suggested. We can make our
great and favored section among
the most prosperous, powerful and
happy portions of the earth. W.

The distance from the Mediter-
anean to the Red Sea, to be united
by the Suez canal, is about 100
miles. The canal is to be one hun-
dred feet wide and thirty feet deep.

About 140,000 pounds of human
hair are annually sold in Paris, at
prices varying from \$5 to \$8 per
pound. It is principally bought
from the peasantry of France, Italy,
Belgium, and Germany.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.
BOOKS FOR THE BLIND.

Mr. Editor:—Amid the tumultu-
ous utterance and dazzling doing
of the present, it is well to retire a
while from the noise, and try to
catch the undertone in which truth
is distinctly but unobtrusively said;
to turn from the show, and look at
the work which has worth without
glare. While Draper, Spencer, and
their like are talking theories of evo-
lution, declaring the law of progress
and using the law unjustly, while
Gailyle and his co-thinkers are
hearing and interpreting the ever-
lasting nay, and American unbelief
is asserting itself in hurtful credulity,
it is good to look at the humble
men who obey the law of life,
through fulfilling the law of love.
Men who hear the everlasting yea,
of duty, feel the eternal affirmation
of truth, and seek to express faith
in God in work which blesses men.

At one of these men and his work
it is worth while to glance.

About twelve years ago, Mr. D.
Sherrod, then a pupil of the Miss-
sissippi Institution for the blind, desired
an increase of the number and vari-
ety of the books for the blind. In
due time this desire acquired the
intensity of an inspiration, and this
thought assumed the distinctive-
ness of a purpose, and the definite-
ness of a plan. He began his work
with but little background to rest
on; many who wished the consumma-
tion of his design believed it un-
attainable, money must be raised,
organizations formed, and an insti-
tution created. Alone he prosecuted
his mission. He encountered sin-
gularity, indifference, selfishness, and
the icy sympathy which thrives
only beyond the active circle of the
heart. He found also good brotherly
men, who gave him heart help
and cash aid. He secured the or-
ganization of Boards of Trustees in
several States, and obtained from
the Legislatures of Mississippi and
Kentucky, acts, incorporating his
prospective Institution, under the
name of American Printing House
for the Blind. The war suspended
his operations, but did not abate
his enthusiasm, or kill his enter-
prise. The printing house is now
a living working institution, locat-
ed at Louisville, Ky., and fulfilling
its light-giving mission. The en-
dowment is said to be about thirty
thousand dollars, and efforts are
making to increase it. To do this
work, require faith, patience, cour-
age, fortitude, and self-sacrifice. If
the measure of a man be spiritual
force, expressed in good work, then
this man may fairly take rank
among the great well-doers, for
this printing house is the embod-
iment benevolence of many a sum-
mary of philanthropy; a manifesta-
tion of the more abundant life
which the Son of man came to give.
Time was, when a blind man cried
to the Saviour for sight, and the
seeing crowd, with cowardly emul-
tude bade him be still. Once, men
believed they did well to give the
destitute blind man a crust and a
coat, but now they are ready to
give him a book. This marks a
great advance. Truly Christ has
come. This is a clear recognition
of the truth "there is a spirit in man
and the inspiration of the Almighty
giveth him understanding." It is
an assertion of felt brotherhood.
Surely the spirit of truth is guiding
men into all truths as fast as they
will follow.

Mr. Sherrod is also trying to es-
tablish a high school to be called
"American University for the
Blind." Such a school is needed, and
the undertaking will be approved
by all who value thought-power
and heart-purity. The utility of
such an Institution is too apparent
to require special presentation. Men
need not be told the worth of sun-
shine. For a long time it was be-
lieved that the bureau of social in-

justice possessed evidence which
victed the blind of total helplessness.
Accordingly society doomed
him to ignorance and declared
uselessness their destiny. Blind
men from Homer to Huber, from
Sanpson to John Ziska, protested
against this verdict, and demon-
strated that the destruction of sight
was not the death of manhood.
Such protest was no match for the
doubtful which pronounced the ver-
dict. This unbelief is another in-
stance of the intellectual sin of rest-
ing on a *prima* assumption,
instead of on a deduction from
carefully made and accurately
classified observations. This kind
of unbelief can only be exorcised by
the spirit of Christ. The Son of
man only knew man, and fully
taught man's worth, and men are
now slowly spelling out the lessons
he gave. The Christian forces
around and within us, have cast
out many devils. The spirit of
philanthropy has entered the body
social, and in this country, society
has declared its belief in the duty
and utility of educating the blind.

This University project asks only
a special emphasis. Institutions cre-
ated by a people's benevolence
mean recognition of announced ob-
ligations, and the purpose to fulfill
them. They effect the elevation of
those whom they are intended di-
rectly to benefit, and the moral
elevation of any part of society
lightens the tone of the whole.

A nation's wealth is made up of
more than the products of field and
factory, which statisticians talu-
late. It consists in purified man-
hood, reverence for goodness, do-
mestic virtue, real brotherhood, and
loyalty to truth. Every good work
brings an actual increment to a
people's spiritual possessions. So
believing, I will only add my ear-
nest wish that these enterprises
may become full-grown and largely
beneficent influences.

From the St. Louis Christian Advocate.
THE ILLINOIS CONFERENCE.

The First Illinois Annual Con-
ference of the Episcopal Methodist
Church met in Nashville, Ill., Oct.
16th, 1867. Bishop Doane, the
chief of the opening religious serv-
ices, and then made an address ap-
propriate to the occasion.

As you left at Nashville Friday
night, you will not be able to know
what occurred after that day, and
some things of a very interesting
character transpired after you left.
A report will not be out of place
Sunday was spent in closing a
the winter business of the confer-
ence. Saturday night found us
in the grove with a large audience
of our missionary addresses. From
Bishop Doane and Dr. McPherson,
and to respond in a very liter-
ary contribution. The addresses were
characteristic of the men, and ap-
preciated by the people to the
amount of over \$500, which has
since been increased to \$600. This
from the village of Nashville, is a
testimony liberal, and speaks
encouragingly for the hold our cause
has upon the hearts of the people.
The appropriation made by Con-
ference for the ensuing year is \$1,500,
\$500 of which are now raised.

On Sabbath morning we held a
love-feast, which was indeed a feast
of joy, and four persons joined the
Church. At 11 o'clock Bishop Doane
preached in the grove to a
large and delighted audience, from
Acts, xix: 20. Many said it was
the best sermon ever preached in this
part of the country, and especially
appreciated because of its non-politi-
cal character. Five persons were
ordained deacons and several joined
the Church. At 3 o'clock Bro. Sher-
rod, formerly of Missouri, preached
a good sermon, and one person was
admitted elder. Preaching also at
night by Bro. V. Smithson, when a
glorious revival broke out. Nine
penitents came to the altar, several
of whom professed religion and fif-
teen joined the Church, making twen-
ty-seven additions to the M. E.
Church during the session of the
Conference.

Here are the statistics of the M.
E. Church, as reported to the Con-
ference. It is proper to say, how-
ever, that the reports were only ap-
proximate and not definite.

Numbers of preachers, 40; church
members, 2,500; church houses, 10,
valued at \$10,000; admitted on trial,
7; local preachers, 16; Sunday
schools, 27; scholars, 1,080.

The preachers are in fine spirits,
impatient to get to their fields of
labor, and all full of hope as to the
future. And the people are said to
be hungry for the bread of life, and
knew not where to look for it, ex-
cept to the M. E. Church. They
have asked elsewhere for bread, and
have received a stone, and scorpions
have been given when fish were
expected. What shall be done for
this people? They are ready to go
with the M. E. Church, presided
over by our Bishops, and with us
also, as a pure, non-political Church,
minus the name. They expect to be
with us yet, and I hope the time is
not far distant when the useless
appendage to our name, which now
cripples our operations North, and
keeps us out in the South, will
no longer clog the wheels of our
work.

The following are the appoint-
ments of the preachers for the ensu-
ing Conference year:

CAIRO DISTRICT.
John W. Westcott, Presiding Elder.
Jonesboro circuit, A. L. Davis, sup.
Murphyboro circuit, to be supplied
Chester circuit, M. R. Gohagen
Ashley circuit, B. R. Hester
Marion circuit, Wm. Finley
Cairo Mission, to be supplied
Shawneetown Mission, P. T. Corder
Metropolis mission, J. B. Frost
Greenville Mission, to be supplied
Beard mission, to be supplied
McLeansboro mission, John Campbell

SALEM DISTRICT.
M. R. Jones, Presiding Elder.
Salem circuit, N. P. Halsey; T. D. Deeds,
sup.
Rome circuit, James D. Gray.
Xenia circuit, to be supplied
Clay City circuit, J. A. Beagle; D. Stan-
ford, sup.

PAINEFIELD DISTRICT.
Paine field circuit, Wm. B. Bagley
Kilbuck circuit, P. D. Vandeventer
London City circuit, to be supplied
Stanton circuit, J. R. Pickett; one to be
supplied.
Vandalia mission, to be supplied
Vandalia mission, to be supplied
Jerseyville mission, to be supplied

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT.
Wm. R. Howard, Presiding Elder.
Clinton circuit, G. O. M. Ellinger; Joseph
Howard, sup.
Waverly circuit, David L. Myers
Rushville circuit, Wm. D. Cox
Mt. Sterling circuit, Geo. O. Hilton
Bryant circuit, J. H. Posey
Luna circuit, B. F. Zingwalt
Burlington and La Prairie circuit,
Oscar Smithson.

Charleston mission, to be supplied
Mason City mission, to be supplied
Virginia City mission, T. L. D. Proctor
Petersburg mission, to be supplied

PEORIA DISTRICT.
D. T. Sherman, Presiding Elder.
Clinton Station, S. Smithson
Lewisboro circuit, to be supplied
Midway circuit, D. Rose; I. W. Davis
Smithville circuit, T. R. K. ad.
Ottawa circuit, R. T. Hunt
Wenona circuit, to be supplied
Yates City mission, S. Myers
R. O. Jones transferred to Arkansas Conf.

Next Conference to meet first Wednes-
day in October, 1868, in Canton.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE

In our last issue we gave some
account of this Conference, which
began its session at Cleveland, Oct.
25. From the minutes forwarded
us by the courteous Secretaries,
Brothers Brunner and Payne, we
learn that the session closed Oct.
29. Nine preachers were admitted
on trial; seven remain on trial;
two were admitted into full connec-
tion; five were re-admitted; four
were received by transfer; two
local preachers, W. W. Lillard and
M. L. Glendendon, were ordained
deacons; three traveling preachers
—H. M. Bennett, J. L. M. French, Jr.,
T. F. Smyth—and two local preach-
ers—A. Q. Harmon, J. A. Dyer—
were ordained elders; one had died
—the excellent Thomas K. Catlett.
There were 194 local preachers;
25,158 white, 435 colored, 75 Indian
members. There are 815 infant
and 1,501 adult baptisms reported
—the returns being very imperfect,
some ministers not reporting at all
—235 Sunday schools, 1,603 teach-
ers, 9,441 scholars. The annu-
al offering for superannuated preach-
ers, widows and orphans, was \$1-
500—deficiencies of preachers, \$10,
781 31: Conference collection, \$282
02; missionary, \$1,143 36. Such
reports on Education, Books and
Periodicals, etc., as the Secretary
may see fit to publish, will be spread
upon our columns, as soon as we
receive them. We do not pray that
the great Master may accom-
pany his servants to their respective
fields of labor in this interesting
and important Conference and crown
all their labors with success.

APPOINTMENTS.
WYTHEVILLE DISTRICT.—J. M. Mc-
Bee, Presiding Elder; J. W. G. S. S.
Lins; Wytheville circuit, J. T. Frazier;

K. C. Atkins; Newbern ct., S. D.
Gaines; Hillsboro sta., J. S. W. Neel;
Hillsboro ct., A. C. Southland; Jef-
ferson ct., C. K. Miller; Marion ct., J.
C. Hyden; Independence, Wm., J. R.
Payne; Grayson ct., W. W. Bays.

PEANISBURG DISTRICT.—W. Hicks, P.
E.; Peanisburg ct., J. M. Crismond;
Bland ct., W. P. Dime; New River
ct., G. W. K. Green; New Hope ct.,
J. W. Bennett; East Tazewell ct., H.
S. Williams; McDowell, mis., to be
sup.

ANNANDON DISTRICT.—J. W. D. Ckey,
P. E.; Annandon sta., W. G. E. Cun-
nyngnam; Abingdon ct., B. W. S.
Bishop; T. T. Salyer; Saltville ct., J.
Torbert; Jeffersonville sta., R. H.
Parker; Liberty Hill ct., E. Verteg-
ans; W. H. Kelley, Sup.; Buchanan
mis., to be sup.; Lebanon ct., A. J.
Ewazier; Bristol sta., C. T. Carroll;
Bristol ct., F. D. Crumley. E. E.
Wiley, President Emory and Henry
College; J. A. Davis, Professor. H.
Arbogast, President Martha Wash-
ington College.

JONESBORO DISTRICT.—G. W. Miley,
P. E.; Jonesboro sta., and ct., Jacob
Brillhart; Fall Branch ct., A. Q.
Harman; Greenville and Rheats, Wm.
ct., to be sup.; Newport ct., S. S.
Grant; St. Clair ct., J. N. Sumner;
Watauga and Taylorville ct., G. W.
Martin; Blountville ct., S. R. Wheeler.

ROCKERSVILLE DISTRICT.—W. Rob-
son, P. E.; Morristown and Liberty
Hill sta., R. M. Hickey; Morristown
ct., P. A. Farley; Rutledge ct., P. S.
Sutton; Powell's Valley ct., S. I.
Harrison; Jonesville ct., W. H.
Cooper; Rye Cove ct., D. H. Carr; J.
W. Belt, Sup.; Eastville ct., L. M.
Reufro, W. P. Queen, Sup.; Rogers-
ville and Kingsport ct., J. W. Bird,
J. T. Freeman, Sup.; Gladeville mis.,
to be sup.

KNOXVILLE DISTRICT.—G. Stewart,
P. E.; Knoxville sta., W. B. Bates;
Lenoir and Knox ct., B. F. Nuckolls;
Maryville and Louisville ct., H. C.
Neal; Tazewell and Jacksboro ct.,
W. B. Lyala; Dandridge and New
Market ct., W. W. Neal; Clinton and
Maynardville ct., G. T. Gray; Sevier-
ville and Little River ct., to be sup.
J. Smith, Sup.

ATHENS DISTRICT.—J. H. Brunner, P.
E.; Athens sta., J. K. Stringfield;
Athens ct., J. A. Wiggins; Madison-
ville ct., W. H. Stevens; Decatur ct.,
I. W. Crouch; Sewee mis., to be sup.;
Tellico mis., to be sup.; Sweetwater
ct., G. W. Callahan.

CHATTANOOGA DISTRICT.—G. Long, P.
E.; Chattanooga sta., G. Taylor;
Cleveland sta., J. L. M. French; Cleve-
land ct., J. R. Long; Charleston and
Calhoun sta., D. D. Moore; Trenton
ct., S. V. Bates; Benton ct., A. E.
Woodward; Lookout ct., to be sup.
by A. T. Brooks; Hamilton mis., to
be sup.

PIKEVILLE DISTRICT.—S. Phillips, P.
E.; Pikeville ct., W. W. Pyott; Jasper
ct., M. L. Glendendon; Washington ct.,
W. H. Weaver; Kingston ct., L. C.
Debashmit; Tracy City mis., to be
sup. by W. B. McKelvey; Spencer
mis., to be sup.; Cumberland mis.,
to be sup. by J. T. Stansberry;
Montgomery mis., to be sup.; James-
town mis., to be sup.

ASHEVILLE DISTRICT.—F. Richard-
son, P. E.; Asheville sta., R. N. Price;
Asheville ct., B. F. White; Hender-
son and Mills River ct., L. K. Haynes;
Catawba ct., R. W. Pickens; Hender-
son and Brevard ct., J. W. Bowman;
Barnsville ct., J. M. Massey; Sulphur
Springs ct., W. M. Kerr. J. S. Ken-
nedy, President Holston Conference
Female College.

FRANKLIN DISTRICT.—E. W. Moore,
P. E.; Franklin ct., M. A. Davidson;
Murphy ct., O. Campbell; Fort Hen-
dree ct., H. W. Bays; Webster cir.,
James Magoney; Waynesville cir.,
T. F. Glenn; Echota Indian mis., H.
M. Bennett; Mines City sta., T. F.
Smyth.

Conference Sunday school Agent,
J. Atkins.
Agent for Martha Washington
and Holston College, J. Boring.
Milton Maupin transferred to
Trinity Conference.

Superannuated.—Joseph Haskew,
T. Sultins, W. B. Winton, T. K. Mun-
sey, John Reynolds.

Located.—M. H. Spencer, A. W.
Cunningham, J. S. Brooks.

Next Conference to be held at
Knoxville.

The Brazilian people lenses are
made from a rock or quartz crystal,
which may be considered a natural
glass. It is harder than glass and
is so liable to be scratched.

Britannia metal is composed of
equal parts of brass, antimony, tin
and lead.

A cutting establishment at Brook-
ville, N. Y., puts out over three
hundred and fifty sets of pocket

K. C. Atkins; Newbern ct., S. D.
Gaines; Hillsboro sta., J. S. W. Neel;
Hillsboro ct., A. C. Southland; Jef-
ferson ct., C. K. Miller; Marion ct., J.
C. Hyden; Independence, Wm., J. R.
Payne; Grayson ct., W. W. Bays.

PEANISBURG DISTRICT.—W. Hicks, P.
E.; Peanisburg ct., J. M. Crismond;
Bland ct., W. P. Dime; New River
ct., G. W. K. Green; New Hope ct.,
J. W. Bennett; East Tazewell ct., H.
S. Williams; McDowell, mis., to be
sup.

ANNANDON DISTRICT.—J. W. D. Ckey,
P. E.; Annandon sta., W. G. E. Cun-
nyngnam; Abingdon ct., B. W. S.
Bishop; T. T. Salyer; Saltville ct., J.
Torbert; Jeffersonville sta., R. H.
Parker; Liberty Hill ct., E. Verteg-
ans; W. H. Kelley, Sup.; Buchanan
mis., to be sup.; Lebanon ct., A. J.
Ewazier; Bristol sta., C. T. Carroll;
Bristol ct., F. D. Crumley. E. E.
Wiley, President Emory and Henry
College; J. A. Davis, Professor. H.
Arbogast, President Martha Wash-
ington College.

JONESBORO DISTRICT.—G. W. Miley,
P. E.; Jonesboro sta., and ct., Jacob
Brillhart; Fall Branch ct., A. Q.
Harman; Greenville and Rheats, Wm.
ct., to be sup.; Newport ct., S. S.
Grant; St. Clair ct., J. N. Sumner;
Watauga and Taylorville ct., G. W.
Martin; Blountville ct., S. R. Wheeler.

ROCKERSVILLE DISTRICT.—W. Rob-
son, P. E.; Morristown and Liberty
Hill sta., R. M. Hickey; Morristown
ct., P. A. Farley; Rutledge ct., P. S.
Sutton; Powell's Valley ct., S. I.
Harrison; Jonesville ct., W. H.
Cooper; Rye Cove ct., D. H. Carr; J.
W. Belt, Sup.; Eastville ct., L. M.
Reufro, W. P. Queen, Sup.; Rogers-
ville and Kingsport ct., J. W. Bird,
J. T. Freeman, Sup.; Gladeville mis.,
to be sup.

KNOXVILLE DISTRICT.—G. Stewart,
P. E.; Knoxville sta., W. B. Bates;
Lenoir and Knox ct., B. F. Nuckolls;
Maryville and Louisville ct., H. C.
Neal; Tazewell and Jacksboro ct.,
W. B. Lyala; Dandridge and New
Market ct., W. W. Neal; Clinton and
Maynardville ct., G. T. Gray; Sevier-
ville and Little River ct., to be sup.
J. Smith, Sup.

ATHENS DISTRICT.—J. H. Brunner, P.
E.; Athens sta., J. K. Stringfield;
Athens ct., J. A. Wiggins; Madison-
ville ct., W. H. Stevens; Decatur ct.,
I. W. Crouch; Sewee mis., to be sup.;
Tellico mis., to be sup.; Sweetwater
ct., G. W. Callahan.

CHATTANOOGA DISTRICT.—G. Long, P.
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sey, John Reynolds.

Located.—M. H. Spencer, A. W.
Cunningham, J. S. Brooks.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.
Marion Circuit—Mobile Conference.

Mr. Editor:—I have been gratified and greatly encouraged in reading the revival notices published in your, and may I not say our excellent paper, not only in the bounds of this, but also in other Conferences; and it may be equally heart-cheering to others, to learn that God has been greatly reviving his work on this circuit, on which there are ten appointments. On this work I have just closed the ninth protracted meeting, each of which was held from four days to two weeks, and some of them were attended with a Divine power, such as characterized Methodism in its early history. At some of these meetings, I was greatly assisted by the local preachers of this circuit, some of whom are truly working men. Bro. John Hayes of the Miss. Conference also assisted me at two of my meetings; at others, I scarcely had any assistance in the pulpit or altar, but thank God, I was at all the meetings assisted by the Holy Spirit. The seed sown was watered from on high, it took deep root, sprang up, and produced an abundant crop.

Besides the building up, and animating the old Church members, who had been discouraged and rendered poor by the Sherman raid in 1864, and further disheartened and impoverished by failure in crops for two years, and at the same time, equally poor in the graces of the spirit, there has been since the commencement of this series of protracted meetings, about one hundred and seventy-five conversions, and one hundred and fifty-four additions to the Church. O that the work may continue to spread, until every knee shall bow to the name of Jesus, and every tongue confess!

W. SPILLMAN.
Marion Station, Miss., Nov. 1st, 1867.

Arbucote Circuit—Mont. Conference.

Mr. Editor:—It may not be uninteresting to the readers of the Advocate, to hear from this portion of the Lord's vineyard, especially as we have been favored with the missionary operations of the so-called "Mother-Church," who did us some injury in point of numbers, but none in genuine goodness. Those who left us were of little force to the Church, and this progress is effectually checked in this circuit, and the terrible storm which threatened the destruction of the Church in these parts has passed over, and is followed by the gentle showers of Divine grace. We have had a glorious revival throughout the entire country, with the exception of three or four appointments. We had two camp-meetings, at each 26 accessions to the Church, and a number of conversions. The Church was greatly spiritualized, with a great many reclamations. One remarkable fact connected with the revival is, that very nearly all that have joined the Church were the hardest cases in the circuit. The "Lord be praised." May the work continue to spread until the kingdoms of this world become the kingdom of our God! Respectfully,

J. O. A. BRIDGES.

Pinckneyville Circuit—Montgomery Conference.

Mr. Editor:—I am now closing up my work on this circuit, it being the end of the 3d. year that I have labored on this work, many precious seasons have we had since I have been laboring on this circuit. We have had a general revival throughout the entire work the past year. Assisted by a faithful band of local preachers, and my much esteemed supernumerary brother (Dr. Thos. G. Slaughter), I have been enabled to hold protracted meetings at nearly every appointment on the work. Also we held two camp-meetings on this circuit. The net increase, or additions on the work the past year, is 165, besides many cold hearted professors have been enabled, to take higher ground in Christianity. Thanks be to God for so many displays of his power in our midst

the past year. We have had seven Sabbath-schools in progress the past year, all very prosperous; the "little folk" have not been neglected on the Pinckneyville Circuit. I will be enabled to bring up an unusually large missionary and Conference collection from this circuit.

LARGUS R. BELL, Pastor, and P. E. Youngville, P. O. Ala., Nov. 4th, 1867.

Yazoo Circuit—Miss. Conference.

Mr. Editor: During the passed year we have had some good meeting on this circuit. About eighty-six have been added to the church, and many have been converted. We now have four Sabbath schools in operation. The church is in a very good state. I must say something about our revival at Midway, embracing the second Sabbath in September. My predecessors on this circuit will remember Midway as a cold hard place:—a fine church, and a nice community; but a small congregation and only eighteen members. We were assisted in the meeting by father James, a superannuated preacher of our Conference, and Bro. Wade of the Mount Olivet circuit. Eighteen were added to the church, and they of the best families in the neighborhood. Some of the most influential men in the community were converted and joined the church. This will doubtless be surprising to those who have known the past history of Midway. They now meet every Sabbath for prayer-meeting and Sunday-school, and have large congregations and good meetings.

W. B. LEWIS.

Benton, Miss., Nov. 12, '67.

LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE.

We extract some items from a report of its proceedings published in the St. Louis Christian Advocate.

FIFTH DAY.

FRANKLIN, KY., Oct. 7.

OPENING SERVICE.

The opening service was conducted by Dr. Summers, Bishop Pierce presiding.

VISITORS.

Rev. B. M. Messick, Prof. Stark, Dr. Prettyman and Dr. Scales were introduced.

STEWARDS' REPORT.

The Board of Stewards made a report which was adopted. It shows that the amount paid for ministerial support by the churches was thirty-four thousand six hundred and sixty-three dollars and five cents; for the bishops, fourteen hundred dollars; for widows and orphans and superannuated preachers, twelve hundred and fifty dollars.

NEXT CONFERENCE AT LOUISVILLE.

Without opposition, and by a unanimous vote Louisville was selected as the seat of the next Conference session.

BISHOP PIERCE'S ORATORY—AN ENRAPTURED YOUTH.

The Baptist and the Methodist Churches and Court House were occupied on the Sabbath by worshipping assemblies. Great crowds thronged the places of worship. Much might be said in praise of the officiating preachers, but we forbear. Bishop Pierce, who was the center of attraction, at 11 o'clock, is said to have sustained his high character as a pulpit orator.

Dr. McFerrin is responsible for the following, at the expense of the Bishop's eloquence: A young man from a rural district, half bewildered by the Bishop's oratory, said to the Doctor: "If they'll only put that preacher here to stay, I'll give ten dollars to help support him."

EDUCATIONAL REPORT.

The Committee Education made a report which was adopted. One feature of the report provides for a scheme for raising

AN ENDOWMENT FUND

of three hundred thousand dollars for educational purposes. It is not expected to raise this large sum immediately by large contributions, but in the course of ten years, by inducing the general co-operation of the Church and its friends, obtaining a small contribution annually from each one—an amount that no one will feel, but whose aggregate will, in time, make the large sum named above.

AN AGENT SOLICITED.

The Bishop was requested to appoint an agent, whose duty it shall be to traverse the Conference and labor to carry out the object contemplated in the endowment scheme.

SIXTH DAY.

BASCOM MONUMENT.

The Committee on the Bascom Monument reported favorably, and solicited the co-operation of Tenn., and Memphis Conferences. Bishop Pierce, J. H. Linn and Wm. Kendrick spoke in favor of it. The report was adopted, and J. H. Linn, J. S. Lithgow and Wm. Kendrick were appointed the committee on the part of the Conference to co-operate with other committees to secure the object contemplated.

Bishop Pierce was requested to write the epitaph for the monument.

M'KENDREE MONUMENTAL CHURCH.

After some suggestive remarks by Dr. Green, a resolution was adopted requesting the co-operation of the Tennessee and Memphis Conferences in the erection of a monumental church over the remains of Bishop McKendree, at Fountain Head, in Tennessee. J. S. Lithgow proposed to be one of one hundred to raise ten thousand dollars for that purpose.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Six preachers have died the past year. This morning a memorial service was held in reference to them. R. Deering and G. R. Browder read the memoirs. After each memoir, two brethren made remarks in reference to the deceased, which were heard with solemn and tearful interest.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

After an appropriate address by the Bishop a hymn was sung, a prayer was offered by Dr. Linn, and the appointments announced, which were published last week. The doxology was sung, benediction was pronounced and in half an hour eighty or one hundred persons were on the cars homeward bound.

LAY DELEGATES.

Our Conferences have heretofore been largely attended by laymen, as mere lookers on. This year there were very many such present, and not a few of the gentler sex; but an additional feature of this Conference was the lay delegation, just incorporated. Four laymen were elected from each presiding elder's district, nearly all of whom were present. Among them were some of the most influential men of the various communities in which they reside—men of various vocations in life. The preachers are well pleased with the addition of this new element, and we trust that the laymen are none the less pleased.

Returning to this city, one lay delegate said he felt like he was just returning from a camp meeting. Another said he had not spent so pleasant a week in ten years.

FRANKLIN.

is a nice and flourishing town, and entertained the Conference and numerous visitors in a manner highly creditable to the hospitality of its citizens.

J. W. C.

From the Nashville Christian Advocate.

TRINITY CONFERENCE.

The Trinity Conference was held at Sulphur Springs, Texas, October 9-14, Bishop McVeyre presiding. We are obliged to the promptness and courtesy of the Bishop for the following particulars: Collections for Foreign Board of Missions, \$37; Domestic, \$255; Conference collection, \$283; for Bishops, \$224. Discontinued, James P. Rogers; located, W. R. Davis, John H. Lowe; superannuated, A. Cummings, A. Henkle, J. T. P. Irvine, H. D. Palmer, W. K. Wilson, W. Shaw, J. B. Rabb, W. P. Reed; died, J. N. Hamill, A. W. Goodgion.

APPOINTMENTS.

JEFFERSON DISTRICT.—Richard Lanc, P. E.; Jefferson sta., R. W. Thompson; Linden ct., John Stevenson; Dangerfield ct., Thomas B. Norwood; Sulphur Springs station, John Clark Smith; Quitman and Gilmer ct., Jas. L. Terry; Coffeeville ct., Wm. P. Petty; Boston ct., Harvey W. Cummings.

PARIS DISTRICT.—J. W. Piner, P. E.; Paris sta., Thomas M. Smith; Paris ct., L. B. Ellis; Honey Grove circuit, Thos. W. Mitchell; McAllister circuit, Jesse H. Walker; Clarksville circuit, Davis Kennison; Spring Hill mis., Sam'l J. Hawkins; Paris Female Institute, James Graham; McKenzie College, J. W. P. McKenzie.

SHERMAN DISTRICT.—J. M. Binkley, P. E.; Sherman sta., John H. McLean; Sherman ct., W. L. Carleton; Bonham ct., Geo. R. Buchanan; Greenville ct., Green Boyd; Pilot Grove ct., A. R. Dixon; Gainesville ct., Wm. M. Robbins.

DALLAS DISTRICT.—Wm. C. Yonge, P. E.; Dallas sta., W. H. Hughes; Dallas ct., John W. Chalk; McKinney ct., to be supplied by John Beverly; Scyene ct., to be supplied by Thos. E. Sherwood; Grapevine ct., Wm. E. Bates; Denton ct., John Calvin Smith; Rockwall ct., Jarvis L. Angell; Indian Creek ct., to be supplied by P. L. Huggins.

KAUFMAN DISTRICT.—Mat. H. Neely, P. E.; Kaufman ct., Marshall C. Simpson; Canton ct., Andrew B.

Kendall; Garden Valley ct., Milton G. McAllister; Cedar Grove ct., to be supplied by W. Spence; Springville ct., to be supplied by S. W. Jones; Sulphur Bluff ct., Wiley A. Shook; Dan'l J. Lake, Sup.; Ladonia ct., Calvin J. Cooke.

Archibald C. McDougal transferred to West-Texas Conference, Wm. T. Milligen to Memphis Conference, John W. Field to East Texas Conference.

Next session to be held in Dallas, Dallas co., Texas.

From the Spectator.

KING THEODORE OF ABYSSINIA.

The character and the career of this remarkable potentate, are equally strange. He unites in himself the most opposite and conflicting qualities, and his public conduct is a series of the most glaring inconsistencies. The strange combination of religious zeal and sanguinary passion, of military genius and childish pride, of political wisdom and mental obliquity, his character has as many sides as the Koh-i-Noor. Sometimes he appears before us as a sort of Eastern Charlemagne, restoring by his military genius and singular moral power the ancient Empire of Ethiopia. Then we get a glimpse of him as the stern destroyer of the feudal system, and the wise reformer of the social economy of his country. At another time we see him in the character of a Christian Mahomet, spiced with a dash of Joe Smith, believing himself specially sent by God to spread Christianity at the point of the sword; and particularly to drive the Turk out of Jerusalem. Then, again, we see him acting as the ruthless devastator of the country which he had so greatly improved, and giving his soldiers orders to "eat up" those very provinces over which he had before cast his most efficient protection. Unfortunately for us, we also know him in the character of a treacherous and spiteful savage, revenging fancied slights upon innocent and helpless persons. It is only a glimpse that we get of each character, but that is sufficient to show us that King Theodore is an interesting psychological curiosity. The basis of the character is evidently great force. His career shows conclusively that he has in a rare degree the power of commanding men. On that basis the strange medley of conflicting passions and mental qualities that make up his character contend for the mastery, and come to the surface by turns.

Prior to the year 1850, or thereabouts, the individual who was to become King Theodore had not been heard of beyond his immediate personal circle. At that time Abyssinia was divided into four or five principalities, which were practically independent of each other. Ras Ali, who governed at Debra Tabor or Gondar in the name of the titular Emperor, did indeed claim dominion over the whole country but the chiefs of Tigre and Godjam and Shoa knew how to keep their own against him very well. Therefore Ras Ali, nominally the Grand Vizier of the Emperor, but really the absolute monarch of the country, ruled only over central Abyssinia, while the outlying provinces were governed by independent chiefs. Now, Ras Ali had in his service a young man of very humble birth, named Dedjazt Kassai, whom he sent to govern certain provinces near Sennaar, under the immediate supervision of the Queen his mother. Kassai had from his earliest youth been impressed with the belief that he was destined by God to fill a high position and to do wonderful things. Like a prudent young man, he kept his tongue still however, and waited his opportunity. Sent to Sennaar, he provided himself with a following, revolted against the authority of the Queen, and managed to defeat all the forces which she successively sent against him.

All this while he professed to be the faithful subject of Ras Ali. It was only against the Queen's interference that he had rebelled; but at the same time he declined to lay down his arms, and affected to treat with the Ras. The latter sent a great army against him, but before the two forces came into collision the Ras gave an amnesty, and Kassai surrendered, and went to Debra Tabor. There his wily tongue succeeded in convincing Ras Ali that he was his good friend and servant, and that the Queen was an objectionable old lady; so he was allowed to put himself again at the head of his troops, and make war upon the Arabs. His enemies, among whom we may be sure the Queen was foremost, frequently told the Ras that the young officer had rebelled

but Kassai had means of penetrating their intrigues, and generally disconcerted them by appearing in the royal camp just as he was said to have placed himself at the head of a rebellious army. His time had not yet come; so he amused himself by winning the confidence of his deluded master.

At length the time for his grand coup arrived. It was the end of 1852, or the beginning of 1853, that he openly proclaimed war against the Ras and defeated Prince Goshu, sent against him by that monarch. The Ras now understood the kind of man he had to deal with, and the sort of danger he had to meet. So he called upon his ally, the chief of Tigre, for military assistance, and sent a large army, commanded by his best officers, against the audacious rebel. The Royal army was immensely superior to the rebels in every respect; but Kassai managed with such consummate skill, and infused into his soldiery so much courage, that he succeeded in inflicting upon it a complete defeat. Not content with defending himself, Kassai marched against the Royal camp, and challenged the Ras to fight a pitched battle in the open plain. The challenge was accepted, and again the young rebel achieved a complete victory. The power of Ras Ali was now utterly destroyed, and Kassai had only to deal with the independent chiefs. Ubye, chief of Tigre, was the most formidable opponent with whom he had to cope, and against him he applied powers of intrigue quite on a par with his military genius. He affected to treat with Ubye as to which of the two should be elected supreme Sovereign.

In February, 1854, he agreed to the assembling of a Council of Notables, each of whom bound himself by an oath to accept the decision. And now the inevitable ecclesiastical element comes into play. There is always an Abbe in the case, and Kassai found that Abba Salama, the Coptic Abuna, or Primate favored his rival. It was pretty evident that the Council would elect Ubye, and that Abba Salama would crown him Emperor. So Kassai put himself in communication with the Romish Bishop, Jacobis, who had obtained a precarious footing in the country, and promised that he would adopt the faith of Rome for himself and the whole Empire if Jacobis would crown him Emperor. This was exactly the bait with which to catch a Jesuit, and Jacobis was properly secured. Kassai then resumed his war against Ubye, and the Coptic Bishop excommunicated him and his soldiers as perjurers. This did not trouble Kassai much, for had he not a bishop of his own? He told Abba Salama that if one bishop could cure, another could absolve; and hinted that he had better look out for his own position. The same bait that had caught a Romish Bishop soon caught the Coptic Abuna, and the result was that Abba Salama agreed to crown Kassai Emperor on condition that the rival Bishop and his priests were banished from the country. Pretty cunning management this, it must be admitted! By playing off the one priest against the other, he made both of them his humble servants, and secured his coronation at the hands of the recognized Primate of the country.

Early in 1855 this singular man was crowned Emperor, under the title of "Theodoros, King of Kings, of Ethiopia." The great drums were beaten in the market-place of Gondar, and the Abyssinian people were ordered, on pain of mutilation, never again to speak of Dedjazt Kassai. By this time he had reduced all the chiefs and princes of Abyssinia, and it is said that he showed them great forbearance in the hour of his victory. And now comes the brightest spot in King Theodore's history. No sooner was he seated on the throne, than he commenced to reform the administration of the country. He deprived the feudal chiefs of their despotic power, and placed the country under responsible government; he suppressed the slave trade, and purchased Christian slaves from the Mahomedan slave dealers to set them free; he introduced decent habits of dress into Abyssinian society, and supplied an example of conjugal fidelity new in the country. The improvements effected were indeed very great, and the expectations excited by the new monarch's inclinations and abilities were yet greater.

In June, 1855, the then British Consul in Abyssinia reported with much hopefulness on the prospects of the country under the new rule.

Early in Theodore's career, however, the monstrous pride, that now proving his ruin, became a prominent trait in his character. Crowned as "King of Kings," he thought that there is not in all the world so great a monarch as himself; and he probably considered that he was extremely condescending when he wrote to Queen Victoria in a strain of equality. This pride is of course greatly inflated by the belief that he is a Heaven-sent champion of the Christian faith. Theodore, be it remembered, is the name of an Emperor of Abyssinia who reigned centuries ago, and who, according to native prophecy, is to return to earth to restore the glories of Ethiopia. King Theodore believes himself to be this second edition of the ancient Theodore, and confidently expects that he shall yet seat himself on the throne of his "ancestor" Solomon, when he shall have driven the Turk from the Holy City. Certain it is that he considers it his duty to undertake wars against the Mahomedan neighbors, and that he has more than once indulged in crusades against the Gallas.

Many of the Abyssinians, sceptical about Theodore's right to be considered the Theodore of prophecy, from the fact that he comes from the northwest, whereas the genuine Theodoros Redivivus is to come from the east. No doubt crosses his own mind, however, and his mad pride carries him into the most enormous excesses. His state of mind may be inferred from the fact that, after his last great victory in 1861, he announced to the assembled clergy at Axum that he had made a bargain with God. "He [God] had promised," said Theodore, "not to descend on earth to strike me, and I have promised not to ascend into heaven to fight with Him." Indeed, it is pretty evident that King Theodore's character is now more than tintured with madness. The madness has some method in it; but it is not less clearly madness. Since the date of the above impious and insane remark, the character of King Theodore's administration has completely changed; and all the old evils of the land have returned in an exaggerated form. The country is delivered up to a licentious soldiery and the most fearful cruelties are everywhere perpetrated. The Negus now believes it his mission to be a curse and a scourge to his rebellious people; and he executes it with all the energy of his character. This has given the pretender to the throne, Yohannes Gwala, an excellent opportunity of rearing his head; and recent advices make it seem extremely probable that King Theodore's race is nearly run.

THE REV. ROBERT KENNON, Editor of the Mobile Conference, has been stationed at Lexington, in anticipation of a transfer to the Kentucky Conference. This is unpleasant intelligence to our Abba friends, and he has troops of them. But what is their loss will be great gain to our Kentucky friends. Brother Hargrove and his excellent family reached Lexington, Oct. 20. In a private note he says: "My congregations are large, and the way seems open for usefulness. A cheerful fire, a warm supper, and kind friends, awaiting our arrival. The spirit that dwelleth in us aloneth to envy. We hope all our brethren in going to their new charges will meet with such a warm reception."—Nash's Chris. Advocate.

Thad. Stevens.

Mr. Stevens says that the lawgivers of America are now as free to act as Sampson was when the fox had touched the flax with which he had allowed himself to be bound. The "venerable statesman" does less than justice to Sampson, who broke the ropes that bound him without the assistance of fire, and who never did any act, that we have heard of, analogous to the acts of the lawgivers aforesaid, except that he pulled down an edifice in which he involved himself and his enemies in a common ruin. Mr. Stevens concludes with a very gorgeous account of the future greatness of this country, the pertinency of which to his argument is not very apparent. That his predictions will be realized is very probable, if his counsels are not taken. Seriously, we think these last words of Mr. Stevens have as well not been published by his friends, as they seem only the dreamy utterances of a once vigorous mind now enfeebled by bodily decay.—Baltimore Sun, 31st.

The produce of coal in the United States for the year 1866, was 553,000 tons.

and a piece for the Advocate, written by
Sallie M. White, (who is at present in
France), on the death of my brother,
Joseph E. White, formerly of the
Conference, who died at "Coop-
er's Well," June 11, 1867. He was
in Williamson Co., Tenn., Nov. 28,
1840—professed religion at Anderson's
Conference in 1844, and was an
"watchman" in the itinerant
work, will prostrate by disease (which
character of chronic diarrhoea)
from which he never recovered.
He was well-known in Tennessee, but he
was among strangers, with no relative near
him. He was a devoted wife. He sweetly "sleeps
and we sorrow, but not without
MARY A. DAVIS.

On the Death of Rev. J. E. White.
Affectionately dedicated to my sister,
MRS. MARY A. DAVIS.

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elements of a powerful and noble
manhood; unshuffled, they become
the wild fiends of misrule and vice.
Such being the value of good
government to the child himself, we
may estimate its importance in the
family or school where children are
to be educated. Wo to the family
where a weak or unwise govern-
ment holds its sway; where lazy
self-indulgence refuses to make the
necessary effort to rule; or where
fickle and petulant tempers hold
their feeble and irresolute authority
over irritable and irritating child-
hood. But happy the children of a
wisely governed family. The nob-
lest virtues have their seed-plot
there.

The well governed school was
never known to fail of valuable suc-
cess, even though its book teaching
were small and defective. The dis-
orderly and ill governed school can
scarcely hope to compensate, how-
ever excellent its methods of instruc-
tion, for the mischief its misrule will
work to its pupils. Its habitual
disorder will enter as a virus into
their mental constitution, and will
impress itself as a permanent de-
formity upon the character.

The Sunday School forms no ex-
ception in its need of wise and good
government; but the conditions of
government in the Sunday School,
are widely different from those in
the ordinary day school.

The Sunday School is a group or
cluster of schools. Each class forms
a separate school with its own sepa-
rate government. Each teacher
rules his class, while the superin-
tendent rules all. The good order
of the whole depends upon the good
order of each class. One wheel out
of gear, the whole machine goes
wrong.

Happily, most of the circumstan-
ces favor good order in the Sunday
School. Its sessions take place on
the Sabbath, and childish wayward-
ness is partially overruled by the
sanctity of the place and the day.

The lessons, too, are religious and
inspire serious thought. The known
Christian character and aims of the
teachers help the effect. Even the
clean, Sunday clothing of the chil-
dren promotes the tendency to good
order. The session, held but once
a week, has a holiday air about it,
and its length is not such as to
weary the patience of either pupils
or teachers. It must be a singular
lack of carefulness or capacity,

which, with so much to favor, can-
not maintain good order; but the
condition of too many of the schools
prove that this lack is far too fre-
quent. A few hints to those who
have not sufficiently considered this
important subject, may help to cure
the evil, and give new beauty and
success to this noblest effort of
modern Christianity.

1st. Government has two parts or
elements, first, putting in order;
second, keeping in order. No one can
keep that in order, which is not first
put in order.

2nd. Putting in order implies
some plan of order. The coaxing of
chilling a hundred people into mo-
mentary quietness is not getting them
into order. Order implies
system, plan, and purpose—a study
of the fitness of means to ends.

3d. Order, to be perfect, must
be complete and comprehensive. If
some things are put in order and
others are not, then disorder is in-
vited through open doors. What-
ever is not in order is itself a dis-
order. Here lies the fault of most
poor governors. They govern in
patches.

The good school governor puts
everything in order; persons, move-
ments, times, things. He will ar-
range his classes with an eye to
comfort, convenience, and taste.
He will drill his classes to move
in quiet, and with order, whenever
they have occasion to change seats,
to visit the library, or to leave the
school. He will especially keep
time, beginning each exercise at its
time. He will see that every article
in the room is kept in place, and that
the room itself is a scene of per-
petual neatness and order. And,
finally, he will keep himself in order,
a model of quiet, and intelligent
attention to his own business. The
poor governor often sins against all
these requirements, but especially
against the last. Mistaking confu-
sion for the activity of earnest work,
and noise for enthusiasm, he is
never content unless he is stirring
up himself and all around him into
a perpetual hurly-burly.

4th. The preservation of order
requires that each disorder be sup-
pressed the moment it appears; not
by angrily creating a greater dis-
order, but by restoring as quietly
as possible the old order. The most
effective school governors merely
pause whenever a disturbance oc-
curs, and wait a minute for quiet to
be restored, and then go on in order.

5th. Keeping order implies also
progress in order—a live order,
growing ever into new and fresh
plans and aims, not a mere dead
and fossil order, which perpetually
does the same things in the same
way.

The foregoing hints contain for
the thoughtful reader the very gist
of this subject of government. A
few more specific suggestions of

plans will be acceptable to many
superintendents.

1. Let the superintendent gain
and employ the attention of the
school from the outset. A good
plan is to train the pupils to move
as quietly as possible to their seats
when the hour comes, while a hymn
is sung, so familiar that all can join
in it without a book.

2. Let him pause till every one
is still, before beginning the intro-
ductory exercises; and when any
disturbance or noise occurs, let him
wait a minute for all to get still
again.

3. Let the time for beginning the
recitations be distinctly announced,
and let no interruptions of other
business mar the quiet and beauty
of that sacred time. It is due to
the teachers and their pupils that
this hour be given to the great cen-
tral work of the school, with nothing
to hinder its impressiveness and
success. No impertinent visits of
librarians or other officers should
be allowed, and the superintendent's
own visits should be so quiet, as to
attract the attention of none but the
class visited by him.

4. When the recitations close, let
all the classes cease at once, and
let the general work of changing
books and making collections be the
business of its own allotted time.

5. Let some general exercise
again restore quiet and thought-
fulness to close with, and before any
marked uneasiness begins, dismiss
the school, not as a whole, but class
by class, each filing out in order and
silence, lest the noise and crowd of
the breaking up spoil all the good
impressions of the hour.

6. Make the government one of
influence and example, rather than
of hard authority. Let the order
be felt rather than seen. The high-
est art conceals its artfulness. Happy
the superintendent who can make
the nicely adjusted system he
uses seem the easy and natural
course of things, and while he rules
his school never show he rules. The
quiet, sacred, home feeling, the
pleasant, but impressive religious
atmosphere, the sense of worship
prevailing over the sense of work,
these should never be lost sight of
in the true Sunday School.

A superintendent may well take
pride in the quiet, and the good
government of his school. That
beautiful scene of sacred order, re-
peated every Sabbath, will imprint
itself ineffably upon the memory
of the pupils, and will return with
a hallowing power to them in after
years. The very lessons they study
and recite gather a new sacredness
and power to influence from the im-
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the picture, the rhythm-time-beat
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that this man cannot refrain from
joyously adding, however distressing
his outward circumstances may be,
"Why art thou cast down, O my
soul, and why art thou disqui-
etted in me?"

But we have referred to this old
farmer and his pocket-book for
another purpose. His book was
to him something more than a
mere apparatus of leather and
pasteboard, it was a companion
for his soul; it had a voice, and
could speak to him; nay, so fallen
was he, that the pocket book could
commune with the poor heart on
its own level, and could minister
to its miserable consolation. Will
the reader permit me to suggest a
happier use for his pocket-book,
in the way of an occasional confer-
ence with it—a use for it in the
closet as a humble handmaid to
the Bible. Employed in this way,
from time to time, no longer the
Bible's rival, but the Bible's ally,
the reader may find that his pocket-
book is an excellent aid to-
wards self-knowledge; and can give
him better help for eternity, than
its contents, whatever they may be,
can do for time.

And we need some such subor-
dinate plain-speaking teacher;
which, taking up the Bible lesson,
shall so apply it to our individual
selves, as to leave us in no doubt
whether or not we are truly submis-
sive to the divine Word. The
Bible itself plainly tells us what,
as Christians, we are responsible
for being and for doing; it also
plainly tells us how we are to get
the needed help for so being or so
doing; but there is a minor ques-
tion, yet of great importance, to
which the Bible furnishes no di-
rect reply. And the question is
this: Am I, who profess to have
taken up my cross, and to be now
following Jesus, so employing
these spiritual helps as actually to
live, in some degree, conformably
to my lofty calling? To settle this,
we must not trust our own hearts,
for they are deceitful, nor the tes-
timony of our friends, for they
are partial; we must seek other
witnesses, and we shall find none
more truthful or more useful
than our own pocket-book. It
will neither flatter us nor slander
us, but will tell us the simple truth;
only our hearts must be sufficient-
ly guileless not to misinterpret its
testimony.

For the pocket-book, rightly
consulted, will tell us a great deal
about the reality of our profession.
A cabman, who had been rough
and cruel to all about him, said af-
ter his conversion, "Why, sir, my
very horse knows that I am a new
man." And something similar is
the case in every true conversion.

Among other changes, the pocket
is sure to be converted as well as
the tongue. That profession of
faith is a very unsatisfactory one
which does not lay the purse, with
its contents, at the Saviour's feet.
The true believer gives his own
self first (2 Cor. viii. 5); and this
secures that he also give his all.
So then, though a man may have
got a new mouth, which can speak
fluently the language of Canaan;
and though he may have got a new
creed which has in it every ac-
knowledgeed Christian doctrine,
sharp and clear; and though he
may have got a new set of habits,
and a new circle of friends—let
him not be satisfied with these, un-
less he has also got a new pocket-
book. Without this, all the rest
is likely, is but vanity of vanities.

The old pocket-book was
either one of his idols hitherto, or,
at the least, one of the unholy im-
plements degraded to the worship
of the grand idol, Self. Has he
now cast all his idols with their
temple furniture to the moles and
to the bats? Has he now got in
his pocket a pocket-book which is
no longer his, but his Master's;
and which is entrusted to him for
a little, but entrusted to him as
a mere steward, who is to use it all
according to the Master's plain in-
structions.

Now, if any one wishes to get
satisfactory light on the reality of
his Christian profession, let him
not overlook this plain and prac-
tical aspect of the question. He
will be in less danger here of get-
ting lost in the quicksands of
metaphysical casuistry. Unbelief
is fully as likely to lurk in the
pocket-book as anywhere else, and
it can often be more easily de-
tected here than in the creed. There
are many whose verbal confession
is all that can be desired, whose
system of doctrines is perfectly
orthodox, whose general walk is
morally blameless; but who, if
they were to examine conscience
in the light of the Bible, and by
the help of the pocket-book, would
find that, instead of being already
within the kingdom, they are not
even attempting to walk towards
it. Indeed, so far from having

any controlling sense of responsi-
bility to God for all that they
have or can do, they are prepared
to resist the practical enforcement
of his claims; and if he were to
say to them, as he once said to the
young man in the gospels, "Sell
that thou hast, and give to the
poor," they also would be sure to
go away very sorrowful. They
should be indeed be very happy
to be assured of having fellowship
with Christ in the heavenly glory,
after the present life of selfish-
ness is over; but to have present
fellowship with Christ in the dai-
ly use of their own pocket-books,
why, they could scarcely consent
to this. And yet it was on a simi-
lar point that Abraham's faith was
tested, and was gloriously trium-
phant. He was called to leave
his country, and to give up all for
God; and he did it. He was com-
manded to offer up his beloved
son; and he rose up early in the
morning in his instant readiness
to obey. We, too, are called on
now to walk along a path as try-
ing to flesh and blood; do we too
hasten to obey the call? Whether
we do or not, this much is certain,
that all who are Abraham's chil-
dren have the spirit, and do the
works of Abraham (John viii. 39).

Wherefore, in settling this weighty
question regarding the genuine-
ness of our Christian profession,
let us, by no means, overlook the
evidence of the pocket-book.
—Family Treasury.

National Thanksgiving—A Proclama-
tion by the President.

The following proclamation has
been issued by the President:—
By the President of the United States
of America—A Proclamation.

In conformity with a recent cus-
tom that may now be regarded as
established on national consent and
approval, I, Andrew Johnson, Pres-
ident of the United States, do here-
by recommend to my fellow-citizens
that Thursday, the 28th day of
November next, be set apart and
observed throughout the republic
as a day of national thanksgiving
and praise to the Almighty Ruler
of nations with whom are dominion
and fear, and who makes peace in
his high places, resting and refrain-
ing from secular labor on that day.
Let us reverently and devotedly
give thanks to our heavenly Father
for the mercies and blessings with
which he has crowned the new
closing year; especially let us re-
member that he has covered our
land through all its extent with
greatly needed and very abundant
harvests; that he has caused in-
dustry to prosper not only to our
fields, but also in our forests. He
has permitted us to multiply ships
upon our lakes and rivers and upon
the high seas, and also, to extend
our iron roads so far into the se-
cluded places of the continent as to
guarantee speedy overland inter-
course between the two oceans.

He has inclined our hearts to turn
away from domestic contentions
and commotions consequent upon a
distracting and desolating civil war,
and to walk more and more in the
ancient ways of loyalty, conciliation
and brotherly love. He has blessed
the peaceful efforts with which we
have established new and important
treaties with foreign nations; while
we have at the same time strength-
ened our national defences and
greatly enlarged our national bor-
ders. While thus rendering the
unanimous and heartfelt tribute of
national praise and thanksgiving
which is so justly due to Almighty
God, let us not fail to implore Him
that the same Divine protection and
care which we have hitherto so
undeservedly and yet so constantly,
enjoyed may be continued to our
country and our people through all
the generations forever.

In witness whereof I have here-
unto set my hand and caused the
seal of the United States to be
affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the
19th day of October, in the year
of our Lord, one thousand eight
hundred and sixty-seven, and of
the independence of the United
States the ninety-second.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
By the President.
W. H. SEWARD, Sec'y. of State.

There are published in Philadel-
phia 22 daily papers, tri-weeklies,
53 weeklies, 5 semi-monthlies, 28
monthlies, and 5 quarterlies.

Gen Howard says the negro popu-
lation of the South has decreased
1,308,000 since emancipation.

Vineland, N. J., which was a wil-
derness ten years ago, has more
than 10,000 inhabitants, and pro-
duced the past season nearly 300,000
boxes of strawberries.

The tin mines of Cornwall, Eng-
land, have been worked for more
than 300 years. The annual yield
now is about 3,500 tons.

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now is about 3,500 tons.

any controlling sense of responsi-
bility to God for all that they
have or can do, they are prepared
to resist the practical enforcement
of his claims; and if he were to
say to them, as he once said to the
young man in the gospels, "Sell
that thou hast, and give to the
poor," they also would be sure to
go away very sorrowful. They
should be indeed be very happy
to be assured of having fellowship
with Christ in the heavenly glory,
after the present life of selfish-
ness is over; but to have present
fellowship with Christ in the dai-
ly use of their own pocket-books,
why, they could scarcely consent
to this. And yet it was on a simi-
lar point that Abraham's faith was
tested, and was gloriously trium-
phant. He was called to leave
his country, and to give up all for
God; and he did it. He was com-
manded to offer up his beloved
son; and he rose up early in the
morning in his instant readiness
to obey. We, too, are called on
now to walk along a path as try-
ing to flesh and blood; do we too
hasten to obey the call? Whether
we do or not, this much is certain,
that all who are Abraham's chil-
dren have the spirit, and do the
works of

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New Orleans:
SATURDAY, NOV. 16, 1867.

To SUBSCRIBERS.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

RENEW.

The preacher is on his last round. See him before he leaves for Conference, and pay for the coming year. It will save much writing and much grumbling—with the mails.

Change in Times of Holding the Louisiana and the Mississippi Conference.

The members of the two Conferences, will take notice of the change made by the Bishop, and published in to-day's paper.

It announces that the Mississippi Conference will meet on Tuesday, December 10th. The Louisiana Conference, will meet on Wednesday, December, the 18th.

Changes of Conference Sessions.

MR. EDITOR:—At the request of brethren, and to avoid exposure to yellow fever, the Miss. Conference, at Natchez, is changed from Nov. 27th, to Tuesday 10th, Dec.—And the Louisiana Conference, at New Orleans, is changed from Dec. 11th, to Dec. 18th. R. PAINE.

NOTICE.

To the Preachers and Lay Delegates of Mississippi Conference:

The Preachers and Lay Delegates of the Mississippi Conference, on their arrival in Natchez, will call at the store, Wm. H. Fox & Co., on Main street, to learn their homes during Conference.

W. E. M. LINFIELD.

A GOOD AGENT.

The Rev. Dr. Winfield of the Little Rock Conference sets a fine example to many of our preachers. He has not become too much devoted to the work of the ministry to neglect the work of a Methodist Preacher. He solicits subscribers for the several Advocates—and obtains them too. We are indebted to him for quite a number. If St. Paul were living, we doubt not he would be a DD. and an LLD. and a good agent withal for building Churches, endowing colleges, getting subscribers to the Advocates, besides bringing up large collections to Conference for widows, orphans, superannuates and the missionary cause.

During the past year more than \$3,000,000 have been invested in various manufacturing enterprises in San Francisco.

The chief restaurateur of the French Department in the grand Exposition is said to be bankrupt. His liabilities are estimated at \$300,000.

In New Haven Conn., fish-hooks are made by machinery at the rate 200 per minute.

The solid contents of Iron Mountain, Mo., are estimated at 230,000,000 tons.

THE COLLECTIONS.

By the time this number of the Advocate comes to hand, the yellow fever will, we trust, have disappeared from the face of the country, and the people will be ready to present their offerings to God, in grateful acknowledgement of the boon of continued life. Even the poorest will bring the handful of fine flour, 'a few almonds,' a 'turtle-dove,' or 'two furthings,' and with cheerful gladness place at the service of the Saviour, the gift of their hand. Gratitude and devotion have their harvest-season, their annual, as well as their yield from the dews of heavenly grace, and the sunshine of Divine favor. As long as we can remember, there have been certain great claims which wait, as angels from Heaven, to receive for the King this annual tribute. And no obligations can be stronger than these which, so to speak, we were born under; the obligation to sustain the preachers, helpless through age and service, and the widows, and the orphans of Itinerant Ministers—men who have left their families to the care of Churches, which while living they served; and the obligation to support the missionary who represents the Church, and in distant parts of the world, among heathen tribes preaches the gospel.

These obligations have not the force of charities merely; they are a part of the condition upon which our life received its cast. Like the necessity to labor, to contribute bread to our offspring, or a support to our parents, these demands are to be set down as having precedence of all personal indulgence, and comfort. A child of God cannot plead poverty as a reason for not sharing his morsel with those whom Providence has made dependent upon him.

To feel this we have but to call up the names of these Superannuates, and those Conference widows—names the most venerable, associated in our memories and thoughts with self-denial, with zeal, with love unfeigned, with pureness, with the armor of righteousness, with watchings, with fervent prayers, with unblameable lives and Christian temper, with all that to our hearts, is both lovely and holy. One such saintly man we presented two weeks ago, in this column, in the portrait of his own letter, written scarcely a day before his death; and we present now, another aged servant of God, as portrayed in a letter from his widow, writing a week ago.

"Five months to-day, since my sainted husband went to dwell with the 'saints in light.' I know it is selfishness in me to wish him back, yet I feel that he must come home. Every day seems more gloomy and desolate. When I returned from your city, last fall, I found him sick, and from that time, for about six months, he was a great sufferer. The glorious scenes that transpired in his sick room, cannot be told on paper. He had made arrangements to meet his dear brethren at Conference; this he was not permitted to do, he often spoke of you in the most endearing manner, and wished to tell you how much he loved you. He prayed devoutly for the prosperity of the La. Conference, never forgetting it until the last.

"Before he was confined to his room, when walking in the yard, he said there seemed to be a beautiful light over his head, all the time; and whenever he looked up, it came down and covered him all over. He would clap his hands and praise God. As his body grew weak his mind became clear and heavenly. You know he seldom laughed; but the last week of his life, he was in such perfect ecstasy that he laughed almost constantly. He often spoke of 'Angels being about him, one at each bed-post watching and taking care of him.' He had but one regret, and that was to leave his dear wife—as he expressed it—in this cold, comfortless world, all alone. I asked him if he wished to have his remains taken to Ohio, and laid with his people? He replied no, I love the South, I am identified with the La. Conference, let me sleep on our Southern soil, and let my dust mingle with my Southern brethren."

Oh my Brother, he was so good, so unselfish! how can I pass the long winter evenings without him! God help me!

Such are the holy men and noble women, who have spent a life for us, from its early morning to its evening, who have borne 'the burden and heat of the day,' whose declining years and trembling steps, we are permitted by heaven to support. There is no sweeter office, as there is no duty more sacred. We cannot wonder that some of the Conferences, order that the character of the preacher who neglects taking up Collections for superannuates, widows and orphans, shall not pass; but what shall we say of those Methodists who, from any cause, do not send up a share of their substance to meet this pious claim? How can they reasonably expect, if omitting or neglecting this, either the blessing of God upon their labors, or His answer to their prayers?

It is these stupendous sins of omission which accumulate a mountain weight upon the conscience of the Church, which retard the advance of God's Israel, and sully the glory of Christ's cause. These selfish, cold, narrow, luxurious, and worldly professors of Christianity who consumed on themselves the immeasurable substance, which God poured upon the Church, have at length plucked down ruin upon themselves and others. They have demonstrated that the conditions of abundance are not the most favorable to the apostolic spread of Christianity; that fulness paralyses charity. Therefore it is, that God now waits to receive from poverty, the offerings and the gifts which He expected in vain from baptized wealth.

The gospel must spread, or die out. Its law is that of 'leaven' the whole must be leavened. The Church that will not send missionaries outside of itself, to the regions beyond, or refuses to support its missions; will soon cease to be a Church. Individual Christians, who have the Holy Scripture themselves, but upon the plea of saving men at home, refuse to spread the light of the glorious gospel of Christ, or give to foreign missions, are not worthy a place or name in the Household of the Redeemer of men. We hope and pray that no stern winter of want, or penury of soul, shall repress the noble aspirations of our people, which would emulate the example of the Saviour and the Disciples, which starting forth from 'Jerusalem' seeks to preach the 'gospel to every creature.'

THE CAMPAIGN ENDED.

The Northern Christian Advocate, concludes an editorial written previous to the recent election in New York, with the words, 'Our campaign is ended.' It occurs to us, that there was more prophetic wisdom in the statement than the reverend Editor supposed, and that the Methodist corps of the Radical party has been put hors du combat. The ingratitude of politicians is about on a par with that of Republics. Having availed themselves of the pious and patriotic services of the bishops, the renowned secretaries and editors of the Church, and having arrived at the objective point where loyalty becomes remunerative, the radical leaders have with cool deliberation given up their ecclesiastical allies and turned to the Gentiles. In the recent Radical platform, Negro Suffrage, the Temperance and the Sabbath questions were left out. The language of the Syracuse District Convention of M. E. Ministers, held Oct. 8th, tells the whole story, sad as it is:

Resolved, That we consider that the party has turned its back upon its greatest element of strength, and upon the friends who have given it every victory, and have chosen rather infidel and intemperate Germans, and has thereby become a Lager Beer and Sabbath-Breaking party.

During the war there was no end to the uses of this religious element. Mr. Lincoln said it was not the fault of the Methodists, if they did more to support the war, than any other Church. And after the war he and Mr. Stanton entertained the Northern Bishops with becoming gravity, and surrendered to them virtually, the care of all the

Churches they might be able to find belonging to Southern Conferences. The understanding was cordial between the Cabinet and the Church. In the words of the editor, at Auburn, N. Y.

'The party began well, and has done well in many respects, for which we give it due credit; but in many other respects it promised better than it has done, and has now reached a point, we honestly fear, when disappointment is its chief characteristic with all true and earnest men.'

Yes it 'began well'; but alas! this world is so given to change! This same party that 'began' so well 'has turned its back upon its greatest element of strength,' and upon 'its friends who have given it every victory.' It has 'parted from its chief characteristic,' in other words, it consents to do without 'the brethren,' and what is worse, does not hesitate to say it. Leading New York politicians said in the hearing of a certain Mr. Danforth, who published it in the Northern Advocate. We will pass a resolution at our Convention, to keep the pulpit all right.' Danforth does not like this; he hopes 'the pulpit will speak as it never has before, and say to these milk and water advocates of rum-selling, Get thee hence Satan.' Danforth forgets that the said 'milk and water' characters are beforehand with him, and have said to the pulpit 'Get thee hence.' The politicians have for once, had less 'milk and water' than the preachers. Satan has dismissed the pulpit, not the pulpit Satan.

We are not therefore wholly unprepared for the somewhat gloomy statement of the Editor of the Northern Advocate.

This condition of things gives evidence that the party, as such, is not sound, is not reliable; it is not well based in principle. It is manifestly composed of elements with only a few points of contact, which have been pressed and held together by powerful outward influence, and as this pressure is removed, there is a falling asunder.

So that 'our campaign is ended' sure enough; it may be more completely ended than can be conceived or told. If the Northern Methodist Church is no longer identified in its fortunes with the extreme Radicals, it is simply because these Radicals have kicked it off. The bold spirit of Church prostitution has absolutely disgusted the politician. The wares were too cheap, and he turned away from them. Alas, 'among all her lovers, she hath none to comfort her! all her friends have dealt treacherously, they are become her enemies.' Even before the Radicals sink into the deep pit of universal contempt and defeat, they have cast off with loathing these men in the garb of ministers, who cling as vampires, and threaten with exhaustion and execration the Party, as they have done the Church, to which they belong.

It is well for the world, and the cause of Christ, that such a 'campaign' should come to an end. 'My kingdom is not of this world,' said the Saviour; and such combinations as that one which has existed, for the purposes of ambition and plunder, between Northern Bishops and the Secretary of War, and between Northern Methodism and the Radical leaders, bodes no good to man, and brings no glory to God. The whole country no less than the Church of God, will rejoice over this downfall of ecclesiastical politicians, and will read with profound satisfaction their dying wail.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL VISITOR.

The extraordinary success that has attended the Visitor, as well as the favorable reception with which it has met everywhere, has been more than gratifying to the friends of the enterprise. A few weeks only will elapse before we will put the first number of the second volume to press. To save expense, as well as to prevent embarrassment, it is highly important that we know, as early as possible, the number of copies that it may be necessary to strike off. We therefore earnestly request our preachers, Sunday-school superintendents, and parents whose children are not accessible to Sabbath-schools during the winter months, to send us their lists as early as may be convenient.

A. H. REDFORD, Agent.

WHITWORTH COLLEGE.

By a note from the accomplished President of this Institution, we learn that a large number of pupils are in attendance. Those who have daughters, whom they wish to grace with a good education, will find the opportunity afforded them, in this Female College at Brookhaven. It is convenient to this city. There is an advertisement in our columns, which gives all information as to the cost of tuition, board, etc., of maintaining a pupil there, and we refer our readers to it; and to President H. F. Johnson, Brookhaven, Mississippi.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Blackwood's Magazine, comes to hand for October. Contents: Linda Tressell, part I.—Inroads upon English.—At the Alps again—Monetary Reform—A City of the Plague—Brownlow's, part X.—Work and Murder—Postscript—The American Debt, and the Financial prospect of the Union.

THE WESTMINSTER FOR OCTOBER, contains, Polygamy and Monogamy in Turkey—The Apostle's Creed—Mr. Louis Blanc's Letters on England—Lloyd's Sweden, and its Game Birds—Duellism in Austria—La Bruyere: his Life and Works—Democracy—Russia—Contemporary.

LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY, 140 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Board of Common Council passed a resolution tendering the hospitalities of the city to Gen. McClellan, on his arrival, a public reception and the freedom of the city. A committee of five from each board was appointed to carry the resolutions into effect.

RICHMOND, Nov. 12.—The Military authorities to day arrested Lewis Dinwedy, the colored delegate, for using language calculated to array the blacks against the whites. He is to be tried by military commission.

Chief Justice Chase will arrive to-morrow morning to preside with Judge Underwood at the adjourned spring term of the United States circuit court which commences to-morrow. The fall term at which Davis is to be tried commences 25th, and his trial will certainly go on. From the venue it appears the jury will be largely composed of blacks.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Late Florence dispatches say that the note from Mencheria has had a very quieting effect on the country. The press of Italy, however, are almost unanimously of the opinion of the impossibility of reconciling the differences existing between the Italian government and the people on one side, and the pope on the other.

The Hurricane at St. Thomas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The following vessels were sunk in the harbor of St. Thomas on the 29th October, during the gale: Spanish war steamer Camaguei sunk, and 16 persons drowned; British steamer Columbia, 6 men lost, cargo worth from one to two million dollars; British steamer Rhone, lost at Peter's Island, 160 men lost; British steamer Wye, Capt. Taylor, lost off the harbor, 59 men lost; British schooner Proctor; British brig Oneiphonous; British schooner Ocean Gem, 3 men lost; American schooner Clenton, Capt. Holmes, from New York; French bark Vilase; French tugboat; French bark Emma; French schooner Sylph; Spanish schooner Union, captain lost Spanish schooner Rapids and Iris, captains lost; Trinidad, Veloz; Altargracia and Alphonso; Venezuelan schooners Joran, Palsciettes, Picbita and Conception—the latter with \$5000 of specie; Danish schooners Maggie, Nanette, and Danish bark Ludwig Hahn; Dutch schooner Amalia; Bremen brig Johana; two tug boats and all the lighters were destroyed. The German brig Bertha with all on board lost but two men; Prussian brig Tuffaw, ashore and damaged; ship Sarah Newman, probably a total loss; ship Charles Sprague a total loss—13 men lost; bark Aberdeen, driven ashore and badly damaged; brig Mecosta and Nelly Gray; British brig Wild Pigeon and R. S. Cole; British ship British Empire, dismantled and sinking; British brig Her Majesty, Ida Abbot and Princess Alice; Br. Bark Agnes Lamb; Br. schrs. Water witch and Elizabeth; British steamers Robert Todd and Derwent; French barks Brume, Berenice, Gazelle and Gen. DeTourelle and brig Jacknel; Danish brig Vaulkgien, brig Nordsey and schooner Dashermonos, dismantled; French schooner Petrel; German brig Helions and Edward; Norwegian ship Veloz; Dutch brig Maria, and Anna, and Anytie, and schooner Juliet, dismantled; Spanish

steamer Velogo and Spanish steamer Vasco Pinez de Bilbao, dismantled.

About all the coverings of roofs of houses were blown away, such as tile, zinc, etc.; all the windows were smashed, and the fort barracks are gone; the light house was destroyed, and about 300 persons were buried after having been picked up in the harbor. The boats on the shore and in the piling.

The acting commander of Fifth Military District has himself immortal honor, by the pointment of our most distinguished fellow citizen, the Honorable King Cutler, the late "prize senator elect" from Louisiana, president of a bran new party organization in this State, the descending patron of the Republic and the Times, and ex-consistent a seat upon the once venerable bench of the old Pelican State. An admirable evidence of administrative ability, throwing completely into the shade the efforts of Banks and Sheridan, has been General Mower to the profound regard of our population; and reflect undying luster upon the history of his campaign against officers of Louisiana. No other remarkable act has been performed by military commander in Southwest.—N. O. Crescent.

Concerning Man.

Wonders at home by familiar cease to excite astonishment, thence it happens that many but little about "the house we in"—the human body. We upon a house from the outside, as a whole or unit, never think of the many rooms, and passages, and the ingenious arrangements of the house, or the wonderful structure of the harmony, and adaption of its parts.

In the human skeleton, about time of maturity, are 165 bones. The muscles about 500 in number. The length of the alimentary canal is about 32 feet.

The amount of blood in an averages 30 pounds, or full of the entire weight.

The heart is six inches in diameter and four inches in diameter, beats 70 times per minute, times per hour, 100,800 per hour, 772,000 times per year, \$50,000 in three score years and and at each beat two and ounces of blood are thrown out, one hundred and seventy ounces per minute, six hundred fifty-six pounds per hour, and fourths tons per day. All blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes, little organ, by its ceaseless duty.

In the allotted space The Palmitists gave to man, lifts the enormous weight of 700,200 tons.

The lungs will contain about gallon of air, at usual degree of inflation. We breathe on an average 1,200 times per hour, inhale gallons of air or 24,400 gallons a day. The aggregate surface of air cells of the lungs exceeds 600 square inches, an area nearly equal to the floor of a twelve feet square.

The average weight of the of an adult male is three pounds and eight ounces, of a female pounds and four ounces. Nerves are all connected directly or by the spinal marrow. These nerves, together with branches and minute ramifications probably exceed 10,000,000 in number, forming a "body guard" numbering by far the greatest ever marshaled!

The skin is composed of layers, and varies from one to one-eighth of an inch in thickness. Its average area in adults estimated to be 2,000 square feet. The atmospheric pressure is about fourteen pounds to the square inch, a person of medium size subjected to a pressure of 10,000 pounds! Pretty tight hug.

Each square inch of skin contains 3,500 sweating tubes, or pores, tiny pores, each of which is likened to a little drain the fourth of an inch long, making aggregate length of the entire face of the body of 201,168 feet, a tile ditch for draining the almost forty miles long.

Man is made marvelously is eager to investigate the cause to witness the wonderful Omnipotent wisdom, let him wander the wide world round seek them, but examine man! "The proper study of mankind."—Cin. Journal of Commerce.

Glass eyes.

The following facts about material and manufacture of eyes will be read with interest cause new:

The manufacture of these eyes done entirely by hand. A man down behind a jet of glass which is pointed and directed wishes by a blow-pipe. He

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

From the Children's Hour.
GRANDPAPA.

Grandpapa's hair is very white,
And grandpapa walks but slow;
He likes to sit still in his easy chair,
While the children come and go.

"Hush! play quietly," says mamma;
"Let nobody trouble dear grandpapa."
Grandpapa's hand is thin and weak.
It has worked hard all his days;
A strong right hand, and an honest hand,
That has won all good men's praise.

"Kiss it tenderly," says mamma;
"Let every one honor grandpapa."
Grandpapa's eyes are growing dim;
They have looked on sorrow and death,
But the love-light never went out of them,
Nor the courage and the faith.

"You children, all of you," says mamma,
"Have need to look up to dear grandpapa."
Grandpapa's years are wearing few,
But he leaves a blessing behind—
A good life lived, and a good fight fought,
True heart and equal mind.

"Remember, my children," says mamma,
"You bear the name of your grandpapa."

THE ANT LION.

I was going into a deep forest alone on foot, with my blanket, and food, and cooking utensils on my back. The day was very hot, and the road seemed very lonely and long. Just before plunging into the woods, I passed over a piece of land which some hunter's fire had burned over. Nothing was left but here and there a tall stump of a tree, blackened by the fire and entirely dead, and now and then a great rock which had its covering all burned off, and which was left to be pelled by the storms. Under the shadow of one of these huge rocks I sat down to rest. Every bird was still, and every leaf hung motionless on the trees, and the only sound to be heard was the murmur of a distant waterfall, far away in the forest.

"I am now," said to myself, "beyond the reach of men, and almost beyond animal life. I can't see a living thing moving; this is solitude!" Just then I noticed something that caused the sand to fly up from the middle of my footpath, and looking carefully at it, soon satisfied myself what it was. It was a small insect that had burrowed down in the sand, and with his tail or some other apparatus (I could not see what) he was throwing up the sand fast and thick. How it flew! In a few minutes he had made for himself a hole about the size and depth of a large coffee-cup. It was shaped very much like a coffee-cup, as nearly as the dry sand would take that shape. The sand was dry in a few moments, and of course would very readily roll down into the centre. I had read of the creature, but had never seen one before. He was a little, dark-looking fellow; and now he put himself in the very centre of his den, and pushing himself into the sand, there was nothing to be seen but a little black horn, as it appeared to be, sticking out in sight. It looked as if it might be the point of a small rusty needle. This was the ant lion, and that was his den.

After the sand was dry, and while the hunter was still buried in the sand, I had specimens of his skill and power. A little red ant came running along, seeking food for herself and her young. So she climbed upon the rim of this sandy cup, and peeped over to see if she could see something. Presently she seemed to suspect danger, and tried to scramble off. Alas! it was too late; the sands rolled under her feet, and down she went to the bottom; when, in an instant, that little black horn opened like a pair of shears, and "clip" and the poor ant had one leg cut off? Now she saw her danger, and struggled to mount up the sides. The lion did not move or show himself. He knew what he was about. And now the poor thing struggled to climb up; but one leg is gone, and she finds it hard work. But she has got almost to the top and almost out, when the sands slip, and down she rolls again to the bottom. "Clip," go the shears, and a second leg is gone.

She now seems terrified beyond measure, and struggles hard; but she gets up but a little way before she slips again, and another leg is off. She now gives up the struggle and the lion devours her in a few minutes; and then with a snap of his tail or paddle, throws the skin of the ant entirely out of the cup, and the trap is set for another. A fly crept down to see what was smelling so good there; and again "clip," and his wing was off! and he has a second course of the dinner. I found several more such dens, and around them lay the skins of the dead, but the inside looked clean and innocent. There was no lion to be seen but the destroyer is there! The dead are shoved out of sight.

O, ant-lion! you are a preacher to me. I now see how it is that our young men, as they walk over sandy places, have the r feet slide. They go into the hole. It is all fair and inviting. They take a glass of

drink; and "clip," they are crippled. They will soon roll back and take another, every time the destroyer cutting off their power to escape. They go to places of sin, and know that the dead are there! Every fall makes the next easier, and the possibility of escape less and less.

I see how it is with our children. They go into the streets, they fall into bad company, and every profane word they hear, every improper word, is like having a leg cut off; they go feebly, and can hardly escape ruin.

O, ant-lion! I wish all our children could see thee, so cunning for mischief, so cruel to thy victims, so much like that great lion, the wicked one, who seeketh "whom he may devour."—Rev. Dr. Todd.

SCIENTIFIC.

[Translated for Every Saturday from the Revue des Deux Mondes.]

THE VELOCITY OF THE WILL.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

After these beautiful experiments, which had, for the first time, made us acquainted with the manner in which an excitation is propagated in the nerves, M. Helmholtz imagined another method, which permits us to analyze the phenomena, even in their minutest details. In this, also, the muscle lifts, when it contracts, a movable lever; but this lever carries a point which leaves a white trace on a revolving cylinder, covered with lampblack. A particular arrangement makes the same point mark when the excitation takes place; from that moment until the moment the contraction commences, the point traces a straight line in the lampblack. When afterwards it is lifted by the tension of the muscle, it describes a curve, the appearance of which allows us immediately to see all the different phases of the movement of contraction. By this means, M. Helmholtz has discovered that the velocity of the nervous current was twenty-seven metres. He has, moreover, demonstrated, that the tension of the muscles increases gradually the instant the movement begins, until it attains a maximum after about the five-hundredth of a second, to decrease again afterwards until the muscle has returned to its natural state.

The second apparatus of M. Helmholtz has received the name of *myograph*. It has been perfected, or rather modified, by several physiologists. The great difficulty was to measure exactly the time corresponding to the different points of the tracing which the point executes on the cylinder. M. Helmholtz made the cylinder of his apparatus move by a clockwork, which indicated, at sight, the duration of the rotation. This means has been replaced to advantage by the use of the tuning-fork. Dr. Marey, in his course of medical physiology, made use, for this purpose, of a tuning-fork, which made five hundred simple vibrations a second; these vibrations wrote themselves on the cylinder alongside of the curve traced by the extremity of the muscle; it sufficed to count the number of vibrations inscribed parallel with a part of the muscular tracing to get immediately the time corresponding to this tracing. M. Marey found, by this process, velocities of transmission, which varied from ten to twenty metres.

The nervous current, moreover, propagates itself more slowly at low than at elevated temperatures. Dr. Munk has discovered, besides, that the velocity is not the same in the different parts of a nerve; in the motor nerves, it seems to increase towards the point of connection with the muscle. Finally, according to M. de Bézold, this velocity diminishes when the nerves are under the influence of an electric current. It was necessary now to repeat these experiments upon man. This is the manner in which they could be conducted: an electric current produces a slight sensation of pain at a point on the skin; the instant that the current acts is marked on the revolving cylinder of a chronoscope. As soon as the person experimented on feels the shock, he gives a signal by touching an electric key, and a new mark produces itself on the same cylinder. The interval comprised between the two marks is measured, and the time that has elapsed between the two signals is obtained. This time, which is from one to two tenths of a second, is composed of several parts,—the transmission of the external impression to the brain, perception, reflection, the transmission of the will to the fingers, the muscular contraction which is its result; but if the excitation be produced successively at two different points of the skin, these delays are always the same, except that which proceeds from the transmission of the sensations. If, for example, a point of the great toe be first excited, then afterwards a point of the inguinal region, the difference of the delays observed will represent the time which the sensation takes to mount

from the foot to the middle of the body.

These experiments were first made in 1861 by M. Hirsch, director of the observatory of Neuchâtel, by means of an apparatus which it would take too long to describe here. The person experimented on touched with his right hand the electric key at the moment that he experienced this slight pain, which may be compared to the prick of a pin, produced by the pincers of an inducting bobbin when it touches the skin. The pincers was successively applied to the cheek, then to the left hand, and lastly to the left foot. The time lost by the transmission of this excitation to the point touched to the right hand was found equal in the three cases, to eleven, to fourteen, and to seventeen hundredths of a second respectively; three hundredths of a second were then necessary for the sensation to arrive from the left hand to the head and six hundredths for it to arrive from the foot. M. Hirsch concluded from this that the nervous current passed through a length of two metres in six hundredths of a second, or thirty-four metres in a second. Dr. Schellke resumed these experiments in a more complete manner at the observatory of Utrecht. He found twenty-nine metres and a half to be the velocity of transmission of sensations in the human body. The same experimentalist has demonstrated that the transmission takes place in the spinal marrow with the same velocity as in the nerves. This result is so much the more remarkable since the nervous tubes undergo great changes on their entrance into the spinal marrow, where, according to M. Van Deen, they cease to be sensible to the action of electricity, of chemical substances, of mechanical wounds, etc.

It results from all these experiments that the nervous current propagates itself with a velocity relatively inconsiderable. The hand which hurls a stone cleaves the air with a velocity of twenty-two metres a second, which is quite comparable with that of the nervous fluid; the hare and the greyhound go quite as fast. The arterial fluid, which travels nine metres in a second, only goes three times as slow.

When the sensation transmitted to the spinal marrow gives place to a reflex action, that is to say an involuntary movement determined by the intervention of the glandular cells, the reflex movement always produces itself later than that which is provoked by the direct action of the exciting current on the muscles; the delay varies from a thirtieth to a tenth of a second. From this we may conclude that the reflex action in the spinal marrow takes twelve times as long as the transmission of an excitation through the sensitive or motor nerves.

The time employed in the operations of the brain is also some tenths of a second. Doctor Jaeger has measured it in the following manner: The person on whom he experimented was to touch the electric key with the left hand when he received an electric shock on the right side, and with the right hand when the shock came from the left side. The interval between the shock and the signal was found to be twenty hundredths of a second when this person knew beforehand from what side the shock would come, and twenty-seven hundredths when he was not forewarned; this seven hundredths of a second were employed for reflection. M. Hirsch has discovered that at least two tenths of a second elapses before an observer indicates by a signal the perception of a luminous spark or an instantaneous noise. In other experiments, it was arranged that the observer should touch the key with the left hand for a white spark, and with the right hand for a red light; in this he lost from three to four tenths of a second. It took, then, from one to two tenths of a second for reflection. M. M. Donders and de Jaeger have made the experiment in a somewhat different manner. The one pronounced some syllable; the other repeated it as soon as he heard it; a phonograph registered the vibrations of the word. When the syllable to be repeated had been agreed upon beforehand, the delay observed was two tenths of a second; in the contrary case it was three tenths.

Thought, we see then, is not born instantaneously: it is a natural phenomenon subject to the laws of time and space. In different observers, time lost is not the same: one perceives, reflects, acts quicker than another,—the result of temperament and fortuitous disposition. This explains the differences which have been ascertained between those astronomers who had observed the same phenomenon. The persons have never seen the passage of a star behind a wire at the same instant,—moreover, the difference between the instants noted, or what is called the *personal equation* of two astronomers, varies more or less according to circumstances and may increase or diminish in time. The education of the observer has

much to do with it; M. Wolf has shown that the time lost can be reduced to a minimum through practice by means of a special apparatus.

An important conclusion is forcibly derived from these experiments: the nervous fluid is not identical with the electric fluid. Electricity propagates itself in the electric wires with an inconceivable rapidity: it outstrips light considerably; it has a velocity twenty million times as great as the nervous agent. There exists another capital difference between the two agents. Every alteration of the structure of the nerves stops the propagation of the nervous current; to bruise them or to burn them is sufficient to interrupt the transmission of the current; once cut, they no longer recover their power when the divided extremities are afterwards united. The metallic wires, on the contrary, conduct electricity in spite of every damage which can be inflicted on them. Nevertheless, the celebrated labors of Professor du Bois-Reymond clearly demonstrate that electricity plays some part in the nervous phenomena. There exist naturally electric currents in the nerves, and these currents are modified and influenced by the action of the nervous currents. We may then admit that the nervous phenomena are the result of a secondary action of electricity which produces in the substance of the nerves certain chemical or other changes; they manifest themselves only at the end of a certain time during which the action increases in a slow and gradual manner until it becomes sensible and provokes mechanical effects. This side of the question is still surrounded with an impenetrable obscurity; in it we are reduced to hypotheses more or less plausible. Nevertheless, we can say that a great step has been made towards the solution of the problem of life: the experiments of which we have given an account have thrown light on its approaches and have brought back the question on the ground of exact science. Much time will doubtless pass before the progress of methods of observation allow us to make an additional step towards the end, and nothing authorizes us to believe that we can ever congratulate ourselves on what has been already done, for the exactness of the results obtained has surpassed every expectation.

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE QUEEN BEE.—Generally within five or six days after emerging from the cell, the queen leaves the hive for a meeting with the drone, which takes place on the wing, and usually high in the air. She commonly leaves the hive between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M., when the drones are on the wing. If she does not meet with the drones, she returns to the hive, and in a short time goes out again. This she continues to do every day until she meets with the drone, and becomes impregnated, when she returns to the hive, not to leave it again until she goes off with a swarm. Having mated with a drone, she becomes impregnated for life, and, under favorable circumstances, commences to lay within forty-eight hours. In some cases it may be much longer, extending to five, six, or even ten days. Such cases, however, are rare.

Another peculiar characteristic of the queen is, that if she does not meet with the drone within the first twenty-one days of her existence, she becomes incapable of being impregnated, and hence never makes anything more than a drone laying queen. We here see the wisdom of the Creator in the provision of so many drones. The chances of the queen to be destroyed are numerous, the time for impregnation short, hence the necessity of her meeting with the drone as soon as possible, that she may retire to the hive, where the chances for her destruction are greatly lessened. An unimpregnated queen may easily be known by her slim, tapering abdomen, shy and rapid movements; the abdomen of the fertile queen being much larger and longer, and her movements more stately and regular.

The queen generally lives to the age of four or five years, though she usually ceases to lay eggs that will produce workers after the fourth year—in other words, her fertility ceases, and though she may continue to lay eggs, yet they will only produce drones. The consequence is, the stock will soon dwindle away and perish. A drone laying queen may easily be known by the way she deposits her eggs—they being scattered through the center of the combs, here and there groups of three or four; and although they are drone eggs, yet they are deposited in worked cells, and the cells are necessarily extended to accommodate the greater length of the drone, which makes the brood comb of a drone laying queen, when capped over, of a very uneven surface; the extended cells projecting far beyond the even surface of the uncapped worker cells,

giving a very unseemly appearance. This may be readily observed in a movable comb hive. Such a queen should be removed and destroyed, and a fertile queen given to the stock; or in case a fertile queen cannot be had, worker eggs should be given to the stock, in order that they may produce for themselves another queen.

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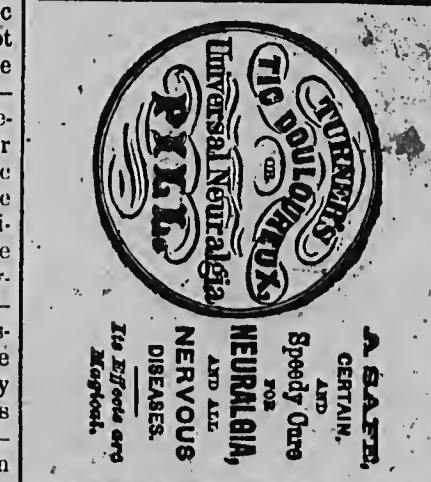
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1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

The large number of absentees, who have returned since our last issue, has imparted more animation to our principal throughfare and there has been a marked improvement in the retail business. There has also been some little movement in the wholesale trade from the execution of orders for the few country merchants who have made their appearance. Our leading staple has been in good request, but mostly at prices below the views of factors.

The river has fallen 6 inches since our last report, and is now 14 feet 6 inches below high-water mark.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 8th inst., of Louisiana and Mississippi, 4135 bales, Tennessee 488, Mobile 862; together, 5485 bales. Cleared since the 8th inst., for New York 1691 bales. Stock in warehouse and on ship-board not cleared on the 12th inst. 44,582 bales.

The market closed on Friday at—16 1/2c for Good Ordinary, —to 17 1/2c for Low Middling, and 18 to — for Middling. Good Middling at 19 1/2 to 20c and Middling Fair at 21. On Saturday the sales were confined to 500 bales, at figures indicating no variation in prices, although, if anything, the advantage was on the side of buyers. On Monday the market continued quiet. The sales were confined to 1650 bales, while prices were decidedly easier for Low Middling and Good Ordinary—the former closing at 17 to 17 1/2c, and the latter at 16 to 16 1/2c—while Middling maintained its previous position. Yesterday the last dispatch from Liverpool referred to above, and the necessity of realizing, induced factors to meet the demand more freely and fully 2700 bales changed hands, mostly on the basis of 17 to 17 1/2c for Low Middling and 18 for Middling.

The receipts proper since Friday evening embrace 4623 bales, against 4119 during the corresponding period last week showing an increase of 504 bales. The receipts proper during the corresponding period last year comprised 13,124 bales.

Desirable lots of Low Middling and Strict Middling or Liverpool Good Middling, sold respectively at 17 1/2 and 18 1/2c, which were 1/2c less than would have been previously accepted, and stating, moreover, that none but very strict classification would command outside rates, we modify our quotations as follows:

Low Ordinary —to—
Good Ordinary —to—
Low Middling —to—
Middling —to—

SUGAR.—The receipts of Louisiana are increasing, but they are yet very light. There were sales on Saturday and Monday of 75 hogheads at 14 1/2c for Fully Fair, 15c for Seconds, 15 1/2c for Prime, and 16 to 16 1/2c per lb for Yellow Clarified. Yesterday 99 hds sold at 10c for common, very green, 12 to 12 1/2c for Common and Good Common, 13c for Good Fair, 14 to 14 1/2c for Prime, and 15 to 15 1/2c for Yellow Clarified. Of Cuba Sugar sales are making a jobbing way at 12 1/2c for No. 12; 13c for No. 13 1/2c for No. 14 and 15, and 15 1/2 to 15 3/4c for Nos. 17 and 18.

MOLASSES.—The demand has been good, although the supplies have increased. On Saturday and Monday 336 barrels, sold at 65c for Inferior, 72c for Common, 75c for Fair, 80 to 82c for Prime and 85 to 90c per gallon for Choice. A lot of 100 half-hogs Prime sold at 80c. Yesterday 115 hds sold in lots at 72c for Common, 82c for Prime and 85 to 90c for Choice.

FLOUR.—The market has not exhibited much activity since the date of our last review. Holders, however, have been more anxious to realize, and by making some concessions in prices were enabled to dispose of 2800 barrels, on Saturday and Monday, part on private terms and part at \$7 50, \$8 50 and \$9 for Fine, \$9 50 to \$9 75 for Superfine, \$10 75 to \$11 for Double Extra, \$12 25 to \$12 75 and \$13 for Treble Extra, and \$14 to \$15 50 per bbl for Choice Extra. Yesterday the market was firmer.

CORN.—Is in light supply, but the demand at present is only in a small way. Yesterday the market was much firmer and all there was left in first hands comprising 1230 sacks sold at \$1 42 1/2 per bushel for Louisiana, \$1 40 for poor Louisiana in bad order, \$1 42 1/2 for ordinary White Mixed, Western, and \$1 43 to \$1 60 for Prime Yellow, Yellow Mixed and White. Arrived during the past three days 3571 sacks, 20 bbls in ear. Cleared for Mobile, Texas 460 sacks.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Wednesday evening, October 23, 1867.

Western Beef, choice per lb net —to—
Texas Cattle, choice per head —to—
Texas Cattle, 2d quality, per head —to—
Texas Cattle, 3d quality, per head —to—
Hog per lb good —to—
Sheep, 1st quality per head —to—
Sheep, 2d —to—
Sheep, 3d —to—
Hog, choice, per head —to—
Hog, 2d —to—
Hog, 3d —to—
Hog, 4th —to—
Hog, 5th —to—
Hog, 6th —to—
Hog, 7th —to—
Hog, 8th —to—
Hog, 9th —to—
Hog, 10th —to—
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Hog, 96th —to—
Hog, 97th —to—
Hog, 98th —to—
Hog, 99th —to—
Hog, 100th —to—

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

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Edward Harrison.

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Sidney Harrison.

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H. M. BARNETT.

CHS. LESASSEUR.

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, NOV. 23, 1867.

(\$3.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE)
OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET

THE OLD HOUSE.

On the meadows,
On the road,
Through the bright
Toil of the day;
I stand beside my gate, with hand before
My eyes.

The children laugh to see the household
Gods I prize.

There was a time when this old home
Was full of mirth and glee,
When by the household
Went and left it all to me—
A house of vacant rooms, each made a sad
Place
Of a missing voice, or dream of van-
ished face.

Now I need to pause before
The mirror on the wall,
And look my long bright ringlets out
And say I was fair!
That quaint old mirror down, and packed
It up last night,
Stopped to trick my hair—for what
Is left is white.

Years I used to sit
And watch the long green lane,
And who came in those old times,
I cannot come again.
Now, still at evening my chair is turned
That way;
Work where once I watched—I sat so
Yesterday.

Now house is a pleasant place,
But yet it grieves me now,
Small completeness seems to say
The world is narrow now.
So small for any one with festivals to
Keep,
So small for a large enough, for few will
Come to weep.

By old house, a long good by;
My hand is on your gate;
Tears are gathering in my eyes,
I say no longer wait.
By old house, and after all, the love
Which makes you dear,
Come in the heavenly home which I am
Drawing near.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

Dr. Speer, of the Louisville
Conference, has put in our posses-
sion a following letter from Rev.
W. Lambuth, one of our mis-
sionaries in China. For the enter-
tainment of our readers we intro-
duce here:

WRITING IN THE CITY TEMPLE.

Coming from the city, where I
used to preach, I passed the
temple where the great god
was supposed to preside over the
worshiped. The temple was
with the smoke of burning in-
cense and candles. By a little extra
I could see, through this
fog of smoke, the hideous
face of the monster wor-
shiped by the ignorant multitude.
A few minutes I was standing in
the temple, quite sufficient to
my eyes to ache. While
I could see the smoke escaping
from the crevices in the roof of
the temple. A few well dressed
were looking on and listening
seemingly pleasure to the band
which was for the benefit
monster piece of music, which
glaring eyes, looked upon
Within the inner part of the
temple, separated by a low parti-
tion, were several well dressed wo-
men, offering up their prayers.
I made a number of presents
way of fruit, shoes, gowns,
they were privileged to enter
the immediate presence of the
god and were supposed to enjoy his
favor. I stood in wonder
at the stupidity
deluded heathens, and I
then better understand how
a god the power of darkness
upon the minds and hearts of
people, and especially when we
know much more ready they are
to believe a falsehood than the
truth. All seemed to look upon me
with wonder, and I thought it best
to leave the open air, and in-
stantly relieved to get out.

A SERMON.

During the afternoon, I took
text, "The tree is known by
its fruit." I endeavored to show
people how wicked their actions
were in the sight of the true God,
and were disposed to laugh, but
the majority it was evident
word-stung their guilty
conscience.

MONTHLY WORSHIP.

On the first and fifteenth days of
the month the temples are crowded
with worshippers. On each side of
the temple you see a priest or two filling in
the printed prayers to the
views and wishes of each
priest. The priests receive a hand-
some remuneration from the sale of these
prayers, candles and incense. If
should be any, as is often the
case, they are unable to purchase
prayers, candles, &c., they

get no sympathy from the priests
and can not thus expect the favor
of the gods. The poor are ordered
away lest they might attract the
attention and annoy those who are
able to pay for these favors. The
priests have many devices to which
they resort in order to attract the
people and obtain their money.
Every worshiper goes provided
with incense, candles and printed
prayers, or they can be purchased
at the temple door. It is often the
case the temples are filled with
worshippers, when others coming in
and not willing to give much of
their time, go through with a few
speedy prostrations and then com-
mit to the priests their candles and
incense to be placed before the god
as soon as space would allow.—
These are taken by the priests and
placed in a box kept for that pur-
pose behind the god, whose eyes
are supposed only to look forward,
and who as the priest supposes, re-
gards the worshippers with so much
interest, that he takes no notice of
what is going on elsewhere, and if
in their view he does know it, he
allows his servants to do many
things which would not be allowed
others. The candles and incense
thus deposited are brought out the
next day and exposed for sale. This
is considered, by common consent,
the perquisite of the priests. The
people know this and give assent.
They say, "If his excellency does
not now get the benefit of them (if
you call smoking one's eyes out a
benefit) he knows my intentions
are good." These candles are made
from the Chinese candle tree, grown
in various parts of the Empire. I
have often seen the people gather-
ing the buds from the tree; it opens
just as the cotton boll does. The
incense is made from the sandal
wood, found in the islands of the
Pacific. It is prepared by mixing
the saw dust of the wood with a
paste and then rolling it around a
small stick about one foot in length.
When dry is prepared for use.

A CHINESE PROPHECY.
The Buddhists are circulating
printed notices purporting to be
the prophecies of some nobleman direct
from the seat of Government. These
circulars state that a great and
fearful scourge is to be poured upon
the people, but if they will use every
effort to circulate these they can,
in a measure, be spared. Thousands
of persons are eagerly purchasing
these of the priests, and scattering
them to the four winds.

THE GOD OF WAR.
The god of war has given notice
to the people that on the fifth day
of the fifth moon, ten days from this
time, a great plague will be abroad
in the land. The people are warn-
ed to be on their guard, and at mid-
night, if there should be any noise
at the door, they must immediately
pray to the goddess of mercy and
by this means escape the scourge.
If any one should be attacked by
the disease, he must have ready
three different kinds of herbs which
should be taken at once and his life
will be spared. The scourge will
commence exactly at 12 o'clock on
that day. There will be ten woes:
1st. There will be commotion all
under Heaven. 2d. Half of the
population will die. 3d. Shanting
province will be in great commotion.
4th. There will be a beginning of
trouble in the interior. 5th. In
Huangong the flood of waters will
rise to Heaven. 6th. There will be
a fearful scourge south of the Yang-
tze Kyong. 7th. There will be
clothes and no one to wear them.
8th. There will be plenty of rice
and no one to eat it. 9th. There
will be roads and no one to walk
them. 10th. It will be with the
greatest difficulty that men will be
able to live this present year.

DEATH OF A LITTLE CONVERT.

I visited to-day (19th of May) the
little sick girl, Mary Kelly, who was
formerly one of Mrs. L's scholars.
She has been greatly afflicted for
the past two years; was baptized
last Sabbath after publicly profes-
sing faith in Christ. She said last
evening, "I am going to change my
home now and I want you, grand-
mother, to go with me." She then
arranged everything even to the
disposal of her clothing. After that
she never spoke. She seemed to
put her trust in the Lord Jesus and
died that night.

A MAN MAKING A GOD OF HIMSELF.

I have heard of a man beyond
Suchow who has determined to
make a Buddha of himself. He went
out into a field and selected a
mound, upon which he stood with
clasped hands. A native Christian,
hearing of this, went to see him.
He remained in that position some
twenty-four hours before any one
took notice of him. The people

then brought him a little rice and
afterward a bench upon which he
sat. He continued in this position
a few days, when the people gath-
ered around and made a shed over
him, and it is thus he hopes to be-
come a Buddha. The people will,
in time, deify and worship him.

ENCOURAGEMENT.

I make an extract from my Jour-
nal of May 28:

I have been greatly encouraged
in my labors on this holy Sabbath.
I preached to a crowded house in
and out of the city. Several per-
sons desired the prayers of the
Church, and one who has been on
probation was unanimously elected
by the church members to be bap-
tized on the next Sabbath. She is
the wife of one of our church mem-
bers. We had good singing and
much feeling. Some members of
other churches were present. One
young man came to me and said, "I
was at Church last Sabbath, and
have thought seriously of joining
the Church, but I have hesitated for
fear. I wanted to hand you my
name last Sabbath, but I was afraid
you would not accept me. I want
to ask if it is possible for me to
join the Church. I was present
when little Mary Kelley died, and
from that day to this I have thought
more seriously about death. If you
will accept me, then I will hand you
my name." Being one of my neigh-
bors, I invited him to come to my
house and receive instructions with
others at night and unite with us in
prayer.

I thank my God for many evi-
dences of answer to prayer. I feel
the Lord is beginning a good work
in our midst.

Playgrounds for Poor Children.

We copy the following from
Good Words that our readers may
see how much benevolent persons
are doing in England for the ben-
efit of children.

All who give an anxious thought,
and who that thinks at all can do
otherwise, to the present and fu-
ture condition of the ragged chil-
dren who swarm in our courts and
alleys, will rejoice to hear that the
first step towards supplying one of
their greatest wants has been taken
by the opening of a playground
for the young outcasts in one of
the poorest and most crowded dis-
tricts of Marylebone.

For this great boon, which is
likely to prove more valuable in
its character of model and preced-
ent than even for the positive
good it may itself accomplish, we
are indebted to Mr. Ruskin, who
has provided the ground, and to
the practical sense and active kind-
ness of a friend, who has under-
taken the charge of fitting it up
and making all needful arrange-
ments and regulations.

The plot of land is in an obscure
corner among small courts and
poor crowded dwellings. The ap-
proach from Homer Street, a nar-
row street leading from Crawford
Street, Portman Square, is under
an archway which forms the en-
trance to Crawford Place, a nar-
row passage which leads to the
door of the playground. On one
side of the space are three or four
poor cottages, destined, when the
new holder obtains possession, to
be fitted up and let as lodgings to
poor families. They face the wall
of the playground, overlooking it
from their upper windows, which
in dry weather and on washing-
days exhibit a quantity of clothes
hung out on a pole to dry. This
little row of houses forms part of
Mr. Ruskin's purchase, and their
neater appearance, when the trans-
formation is effected, will be a
great improvement to the play-
ground and its surroundings. At
the time of my last visit I found
the door of the ground beset by
little applicants for admission, some
of whom on showing a ticket were
allowed to enter, and at once seat-
ed themselves in the swings or
joined in the games. The tickets
cost a penny each, and are avail-
able for one week. Those poor
children who had none to show
were less fortunate than their com-
panions; but a reason for the ex-
clusion was given by the superin-
tendent, who explained that an
objection not arising from poverty
existed in the minds of parents.
Many of the dwellers in the ad-
jacent courts and streets are Irish
Roman Catholics, and some of the
priests, under terror of proselytism,
have taught the poor people rather
to expose their infants to the phy-

sical dangers and moral pollutions
of the streets than allow them the
benefit of safe and healthy exer-
cise under Protestant care. We
may hope that a better perception
of the worth of the playground
will either dispel this prejudice in
the spiritual directors, or induce
the parents to disregard their ad-
vice.

The ground, a long narrow slip
of irregular form, is about thirty-
five yards long, and rather more
than ten yards across at its broad-
est end. A cottage, with its small
yard and outbuildings, stands at
this end, and commands a view of
the children and their sports.—
The superintendent of the ground
and two other lodgers occupy this
small dwelling. At present the
ground is gravelled over, but the
sharp pebbles hurt such little feet
as are without shoes and stockings,
and a change for the better might
be made in this respect, especially
as winter is coming on. But there
are not many barefooted children
now, and these are the newcomers.
There were many more when the
playground was first opened; but
its good influences have extended
even to the clothing of the chil-
dren, and it is hoped in time to
get rid of bare feet and ragged
attire. Whatever may be the
dress of the little ones, the play-
ground, when they are in it, pre-
sents a scene of real happiness and
enjoyment. Five or six swings of
different sizes, and of the simplest
construction, are in constant re-
quest, so is a plank laid across a
heap of gravel, and serving as a
see-saw. Children are easily
amused and made happy, especially
when they have liberty in the open
air; and the thirty or forty whom
I saw in the ground seemed to find
plenty of fun in dancing round
holding each other's hands, or
marching in procession to the sing-
ing of an arithmetical sort of
rhyme, learnt by one of the girls
at school, running thus:—

"One, two, three, four, five,
I caught a fish alive;
Why did you let him go?
Because he bit my fingers so!"
with the pretty little refrain:—
"Birdie, birdie, build your nest
Upon the tree I love the best;
Up and down the ivy tree,
Birdie, birdie, sing to me!"

which, though not of the highest
order of lyrics, is suggestive of
ideas more suited to childhood
than the street ditties which were
heard when the children first came
to the ground, and which, the su-
perintendent says, were really hor-
rible. The language in common
use was horrible too. It has been
corrected, not by chastisement,
which would only drive the chil-
dren away, but by accustoming
their young ears to gentler words
and phrases, and by the influence
of two or three older children,
whose school training had brought
them to a degree of civilization
beyond their fellows, and who also
had the advantage of knowing a
few songs and child's plays, and
the great pleasure attending amuse-
ments shared with others. Some
of the little ones—those who had
not acquired the manners of the
playground—did not know how to
shake hands with us; but when
they had learned the art they prac-
tised it vigorously among them-
selves. Some of us may remember
reading in the first records of a
ragged school of one poor little
child, who, when told to kiss her
teacher, did not know how to do
it, having never received that early
mother's lesson. Such incidents
give a truer idea than we can gain
from description of the condition
of the neglected little ones who,
wanting parental care, ask for
help and kindness at our hands.

I cannot say that bad words are
never used now in the playground.
I heard none, and the marked im-
provement in language, manner,
cleanliness, and healthiness of ap-
pearance, since the children had
the use of the ground, gives rea-
son to anticipate a still greater
change for the better. It has often
been said that the children of the
poor have no childhood. The say-
ing may be easily verified by
watching the goings on of a party
of ragged boys or girls in the
streets. One does not see them
play as children do who enter the
world under better auspices. The
children in well-ordered nurseries
or playgrounds have amusements
which either they have themselves

planned, or which have been known
among children from generations
back, and the co-operation in such
sports forms part of the training
of the man or woman who will
hereafter obey the laws, as he re-
cognizes the value of law for the
general good. Little girls often
exercise a world of imagination
in inventing scenes in which they,
their playfellows, and their dolls,
take part—anticipating the time
when these toy babies will be ex-
changed for living children; and
fathers and mothers may often see
in these little dramatic sketches
illustrations of their own parental
treatment. I once watched two
tiny mothers at play. The chil-
dren, Lucy and Emmy, were
"naughty, and would cry and
kick." "What will you do to Em-
my?" said one mamma. "Whip
her," said the other, "but I'm afraid
she won't mind that." "I shall
kiss Lucy," said that young lady's
little mother, "and then I know
she'll be good." I have wandered
away from the poor children, but
the anecdote, childish as it is, is
not foreign to my subject or pur-
pose, as will be seen when we turn
again to the little outcasts of the
streets. Let us take a look at
their usual recreations. The boys
may be seen sometimes going along
in troops, fighting and pushing
each other, or spending their su-
perfluous energies in shouting or
singing such songs as were heard
in the playground in its early days.
Or they will occasionally gain ap-
plause and halfpence by perform-
ing wonderful leaps and somer-
saunts for the benefit of omnibus
passengers. These children rarely
play together till they learn the
first elements of gambling in chuck-
farthing or pitch-and-toss, for mar-
bles or buttons require room, and
the space needed for tossing half-
pence is often found before a pub-
lic house or a cab-stand, in close
proximity with all that is foul and
impure to eye and ear. He is a
happy boy who can reach one of
the parks or Primrose Hill in line
weather, to fly a kite or join in a
game of cricket; but the ragged
and poorest boys have not kites,
and all cannot be admitted to the
cricket match. Besides, many
children live at too great a dis-
tance from the open grounds about
London, and the little girls and
babies are generally restricted to
alleys or doorsteps in the streets.
Hoop, tipcat, and hopscotch, are
sometimes attempted by enterpris-
ing characters, but they obstruct
the pathway, and get in the way
of horses and passengers, so the
police are bound to suppress them.
Wooden battledores and shuttle-
cocks, and sometimes balls, succeed
among the children who have a
quiet nook spacious enough to play
in. We, who have every sort of
means and appliance at our com-
mand, often find it difficult to
bring up our children in loving
and law-fearing ways. We need
not wonder that those who are
outcasts from the cradle should
grow up to be lawless men, hav-
ing each his hand against every man,
and every man's hand against him;
for, though there is a kind of clan-
ship and party feeling even among
the roughest of the roughs, its ef-
fects differ widely from those
which result from thoughtful union
in a good cause. As it has been
proposed to extend to each of
these untrained beings the respon-
sibilities of a vote at elections, it
may be better first to consider
fully their condition, and what in-
fluences have combined to produce
it, and before talking, or listening
to talk, about manhood suffrage,
to use all the means in our power
to make them fit to profit by the
privileges already within their
reach.

The little mamma who whipped
and she who kissed her doll, are
in a small way types of the two
sorts of treatment to be tried on
our naughty ragged children.—
They have had whipping—whip-
ping and cuffing from their pa-
rents; whipping, cuffing and knock-
ing about in the streets; blows
from each other when children;
lighting when growing lads, and
as a consequence police courts and
prisons when grown men. It is
plain they have not thriven under
the treatment. It is time to try
the other way, followed by Lucy's
mamma, and treat the little ragged
outcast children of the poor and
worthless as all young creatures
should be treated, giving them

gentle words and kind looks, which
they readily feel, and that which
all children love, and ought to
have—amusement, and freedom
for harmless exercise in the open
air.

Not far from the spot whence
Good Words goes forth to the
world, is the large new building,
bearing outside the inscription,
"Field Lane Ragged Schools and
Refuges." This immense building,
erected at a cost of £20,000, con-
tains (besides a training school, a
servants' home, and a nightly re-
fuge for the destitute) a ragged
school, having on its books be-
tween seven hundred and eight
hundred children. I lately watched
these children as they came out
from school and dispersed among
the lanes and courts in the neigh-
borhood. It was twelve o'clock,
and many went straight home to
their dinners, which, being often
only a piece of bread and dripping
or treacle, or for the older ones
perhaps a herring and cup of tea,
are soon disposed of, and then the
children idle about in the streets
and alleys till two o'clock, when
school begins again, to last till
four, when they again fall into
their dirty surroundings till bed-
time, "unlearning in the streets
the good they have learned in
school." Many of these are in-
fants, carried about by children of
five years old and upwards. They
are frequently left by their little
nurses in the infant schoolroom, to
the embarrassment of the school-
mistress, who good-naturedly takes
care of the little waifs and strays
till the reappearance of the little
nurse, often after some lapse of
time, if a Punch and Judy or other
street dissipation has come be-
tween her and duty. The little
girls are worse off than the boys,
being so often encumbered with
babies, and generally less able or
ready to run about and pelt each
other with dirt, etc., so their re-
fuge is, as usual, a corner or door-
step. Any one who will take the
trouble to visit this spot, which is
close to the Farringdon Station,
will see what an immense advan-
tage a superintended playground
would offer to the hundreds of
children there assembled, whose
amusements are now unavoidably
carried on in the midst of filth,
bad language, and unholy influ-
ences. If something be not done
to them speedily, the case will be
worse, for at present there are
some natural playgrounds close to
the school, vacant lots, which are
to be let for building and which
will not be vacant long. When
these spaces shall be covered with
brick and mortar in every form,
the whole locality will be more
crowded and less airy than it is
at present. Land is dear in the
city, but a large sum was raised
for the school building, and a pro-
portionately smaller sum to pro-
vide a playground for a district
which sends seven hundred chil-
dren to the school, would be well
laid out in securing so valuable an
auxiliary to its operations.

A STINGY METHODIST.—At the
recent session of the Indiana Con-
ference, Rev. Mr. Kiger narrated
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"A stingy old Methodist deter-
mined he would not pay his assess-
ment for the preacher's support,
and made the statement in his
family that he would leave the
church before he would pay his
assessment. His little girl heard
it and became violently agitated
and commenced screaming as if in
the greatest distress and terror.
At last she sobbed out, 'Pa, will
you leave the church, will you not
pay your quarterage?' She con-
tinued crying from supper time
until ten o'clock at night, and un-
til her father promised to pay his
assessment and stay in the church.
The little girl immediately became
pacified and soon went to sleep.
The old brother said: 'The little
rat came near killing me before I
gave up, but now, by the grace of
God, I will do my duty.'"

A bed of fire-clay, 15 feet thick,
equal to the best deposits of Eu-
rope, has been found within four
miles of St. Louis.

The total length of railroad neces-
sary to connect San Francisco with
New York is 3,300 miles. The cars
are now running over 1,985 miles
or a little more than half-way.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

MADISON COUNTY, MISS.

Mr. Editor:—Bro. Cherry's remarks about the number of preachers sent from Giles County, Tenn., and your editorial under that heading, induced me to look over some results in Madison County, since I came to it in January, 1852. Among the results of the operations of Methodism here, is the licensing of twenty men to preach the Gospel, nine of whom were from one Church—Pearl River—where the late venerable J. R. Lambuth lived. Two of them were his sons. Nineteen were recommended to the Annual Conference, from this county. One of these discontinued for want of health, and concluded he had mistaken his calling, and now lives in your city, one was discontinued because the Conference thought he would never succeed in the work, one left for the P. E. Church, in his third year, two of them have died this year, one went to China, in 1854, where he is yet laboring as a missionary, one has been supernumerary for some six years, one is an ex-presiding elder, one has been Presiding Elder for six years, one is a College President, and the others are on circuits or missions in stations—all good men and true.

Madison County has, generally, neat and substantial church edifices. I have not seen better in any county in our State. The membership has not been very large, yet they have generally been substantial and true, pious and liberal—though in the last, there might have been some improvement. Our numbers have been reduced during and since the war by removals and death, yet others are falling into ranks.

There have been two Colleges, Madison for boys, and Sharon Female College, which have been of great service to the Church and Conference. We hope our glory has not departed.

You ask several questions about Giles County, answers to which would be interesting. There, sir, is "Pisgah camp ground," with from 100 to 150 tents, its annual meeting which has drawn together from 5,000 to 10,000 people to worship, where the converts have been numbered by hundreds annually. That has been the work for 30 or 40, if not 50 years past. Who has not, in North Alabama, and Middle Tennessee, been to "Pisgah camp ground?"

Then there have been good schools in that county. The large families of Lindseys, Howells, Browns, Paines, Hughes, Marks, Davises, etc., live up there; all of whom, from childhood, have been members of the Church. If some of them were to pass the tenth year of age without professing religion, it would be because of great distress in the families. My wife says the sixth year of their age. The county is dotted over with Churches, where there are large congregations.

Mr. Editor, just go up and spend next summer in this county. Take a look at its beautiful streams, grand old hills, get acquainted with the noble, hale, generous, singing and praying people, and you will not wonder that from that people, God calls and sends out ministers of the Gospel.

H. H. MONTGOMERY.

From the Nashville Christian Advocate.

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

The Tennessee Conference held its session at Clarksville, Oct. 23-30, Bishop Paine presiding. We were glad to find the Bishop in good health and spirits—he presided with great efficiency and satisfaction, and his pulpit labors were eminent ly worthy of the man and of the occasion. His sermon on the unity of the Church will long be remembered by those who heard it.

The Conference was largely attended both by clerical and lay members, who were all most generously entertained by the hospitable citizens of the beautiful city in which the session was held.

The Missionary meeting on Saturday night—addressed in his best style by Dr. McFerrin, and efficiently managed by the President, Dr. Kelly—was a decided success; about \$800 was raised, with a fine feeling in the large audience.

We heard a couple of masterly sermons—one profoundly argumentative, cogent, and clear, on eternal punishment, by Dr. Hanner; and the other by Brother Pitts, on the high position and important mission of the Church—a sermon of great pathos, power, and effect; we imagined what his eloquence and the results of it must have been in his pulpit days, when his voice like a silver trumpet "sounded out" among the thousands who attended his ministry. By the way, one of our good friends that we wot of, would have been delighted to hear so distinct an enunciation of the identity of the Church in all ages, as we heard with satisfaction in that discourse.

From the minutes promptly furnished by the able and courteous Secretary, Dr. Young, we condense the following particulars: There were 21 admitted on trial; 5 into full connection and ordained deacons, viz: B. G. Ferrell, M. N. Ford, R. W. Bellamy, J. H. Nichols, P. G. Jamison; 3 were re-admitted, viz: G. T. Henderson, J. M. Pirtle, J. R. Randle; W. W. Wither was received from East Tennessee Conference; 8 local preachers were ordained deacons, viz: J. West, A. W. Horton, A. T. Trentine, H. D. P. Hogan, D. P. Armstrong, G. W. Colman, J. Stamp, (col.), E. Foster, (col.); 4 traveling preachers were ordained elders: W. N. Moore, R. R. Jones, J. C. Phelps, R. P. Ganaway, and 6 local, S. P. Wright, T. J. Reed, N. B. S. Owings, H. S. Ledbetter, S. J. N. Taylor, J. Carneal; 2 supernumerary preachers, R. C. Jones and B. A. Sims, are supposed to have died. All the preachers were "passed," except T. J. Neely, who was suspended for one year. There is reported an increase of 3,400 white, and a decrease of 390 colored members—an increase of 69 local preachers. Only 697 infants are reported baptized, and 3,709 adults—the returns being imperfect. There are 281 Sunday schools, 1,725 teachers, 12,917 scholars. \$2,900 was necessary for the supernumerary preachers, widows, and orphans, and \$1,679.30 appropriated. \$2,700 missionary money was reported. Some \$7,000 was subscribed the last night of Conference for a ministerial education enterprise, the particulars of which, together with Reports, Resolutions, etc., are to enrich our next issue. The next session of the Conference is to be at Shelbyville, Tenn. The appointments, which follow, we believe give general satisfaction—they seem to have been judiciously made.

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

APPOINTMENTS.

NASHVILLE DISTRICT.—A. L. P. Green, P. E.; Nashville, McKendree, Robt. A. Young, Elm Street, Jas. D. Barbee, Tulip Street and Hobbs's Chapel, John W. Hanner, City mis., W. D. Sawrie, C. C. Mayhey, Trinity and Ewing's Chapel, A. W. Smith, W. R. Warren, Sup.; Nashville ct., W. D. Cherry, P. T. Martin; Harpeth ct., A. F. Lawrence, J. H. Anderson; Franklin sta., E. M. Bounds; Goodlettsville ct., B. F. Ferrell. J. B. McFerrin, Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions.

LEBANON DISTRICT.—David C. Kelley, P. E.; Lebanon sta., Green P. Jackson; Lebanon ct., J. G. Ray; Union ct., J. J. Pittman; Shady Grove ct., B. G. Ferrell; Mill Creek ct., W. P. Owen; Nolensville ct., L. C. Bryan; Sumner ct., W. G. Dorris, A. C. Matthews, Sup.; Gallatin sta., T. L. Moody; Goose Creek ct., G. W. Winn; Station Camp (colored) ct., to be sup., (Caleb Peyton).

CARTHAGE DISTRICT.—Joseph B. Allison, P. E.; Carthage ct., Robt. A. Reagan, G. L. Staley, Sup.; Alexandria ct., Jno. C. Putman; Smithville ct., S. L. Orman, A. H. Reams, Sup.; Woodbury ct., U. S. Bates, J. A. Walkup, Sup.; Cumberland ct., to be sup., (D. M. Southard); Sparta sta., B. M. Stephens; Sparta ct., N. B. S. Owings; Cookeville mis., to be sup.; Lexington ct., M. N. Ford; Wartrace, ct., Wm. B. Lowery.

McMINNVILLE DISTRICT.—F. E. Pitts, P. E.; McMinnville sta., J. H. Gold; Hickory Creek ct., R. T. McBride, one to be sup.; Manchester sta., E. R. Shapard; Manchester ct., A. Tribble; Bedford ct., G. W. Anderson; Bellbuckle sta., T. B. Marks; Tullahoma ct., J. G. Myers; Winchester sta., A. T. Crawford; Fayetteville ct., John Sherrell, C. Laxon, Sup.; Fayetteville sta., J. R. Thompson.

MURFREESBORO DISTRICT.—Adam S. Riggs, P. E.; Murfreesboro station, Jno. P. McFerrin; Stone's River ct., G. T. Henderson, E. J. Allen, Sup.; Middleton circuit, Robt. R. Jones; Unionville ct., C. B. Fairs; Shelbyville station, Thomas Maddin; Rich Valley ct., R. P. Ganaway, B. J. Gaston; Cave Spring ct., R. M. Haggard, J. R. McClure, Sup.; Petersburg ct., L. H. Grubbs; Cornersville sta., W. G. Hensley. J. R. Plummer, Presiding of Soule Female College.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT.—Wm. Burr, P. E.; Huntsville sta., and African Church, R. K. Brown; Madison ct., J. J. Pitts, M. E. Johnston, Sup.; New Market ct., W. N. Moore; Vienna ct., Paul C. Gaston; Limestone ct., J. L. Colman, T. H. Hinson, J. M. Groce, Sup.; Athens sta., Wm. M. Green;

Elk River ct., H. P. Turner; Elkton ct., M. R. Tucker, W. H. Riggan, Sup.; J. G. Wilson, President of Huntsville Female College. A. F. Driskill, Agent Madison co. Bible Society.

TUSCUMBIA DISTRICT.—Joel W. Whitten, P. E.; Tuscomb station, Wm. Wither; Courtland and Lagrange circuit, Moses L. Whitten; Chickasaw ct., J. M. Hamer; Frankfort mis., C. A. C. Jones; Russell's Valley ct., Thos. A. Scruggs; Moulton ct., Robt. P. Gray; Decatur and Trinity sta., John H. Nichols, J. S. Davis, Sup.; Danville ct., E. F. S. Roberts; Somerville ct., Henry F. Harvey; Valley sta., S. M. Cherry.

FLORENCE DISTRICT.—John B. Stevenson, P. E.; Florence sta., Thomas H. Deavenport; Cypress ct., Jno. A. Barbee, W. Weekly; Waterloo ct., to be supplied, (J. M. Whitten); Savannah sta., W. G. Davis; Savannah circuit, W. Cooksey, Henry L. Booth; Pulaski sta., P. R. Hill; Rodgersville and Driskill's Chapel sta., T. F. Brown; Shoal mis., A. A. Barbee; Richland ct., J. M. Locke, A. M. Ezell; Prospect circuit, J. S. Marks; Trinity ct., J. A. Thompson; B. H. Malone, President of Pebley Hill Academy, and attached to the Savannah Station Quarterly Conference.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT.—J. F. Hughes, P. E.; Columbia sta., R. G. Irvine; J. Milner, Sup.; Spring Hill sta., R. W. Bellamy; Wesley ct., J. J. Conner; Chapel Hill ct., Jas. A. Gorman; Wm. Mullens, Sup.; Santa Fe ct., Wm. Doss, J. B. Hamilton, Sup.; Mt. Pleasant, M. W. Gray; Buck River ct., A. G. Dinwiddie, W. H. Wilkes, Sup.; Lynnville ct., E. F. Lyons, J. S. Williams, Sup.; Lawrenceburg ct., Wm. M. Doyle; Nebo and Williamport sta., T. W. Wainwright, R. G. Linn, Sup.; West Point mis., Wm. M. Rippey.

WAVERLY DISTRICT.—R. L. Fagan, P. E.; Waverly ct., Jordan Moore; Centerville ct., J. G. Bolton; Piney River ct., to be sup., (H. S. Ledbetter); Yellow Creek ct., W. A. Turner, F. F. Fagan, J. G. Hinson, Sup.; Dover ct., James R. Randle, A. B. Coke; Linden ct., J. S. Davis; Wayne ct., D. H. Merryman; Swan ct., W. P. Warren; Beaver Dam mis., P. G. Jamison; Tennessee River ct., to be sup., (John Hensley). S. P. Whitten, Agent American Bible Society.

CLARKSVILLE DISTRICT.—Richard P. Ransom, P. E.; Clarksville station, Wellborn Mooney; Clarksville ct., G. W. Martin; New Providence sta., David C. Crook; Montgomery circuit, Jno. H. Reynolds; Dickson ct., W. W. Graves; Antioch ct., J. G. Rice, W. T. Dye, sup.; Ashbury ct., J. W. Cullum, G. W. Brown, sup.; Red River ct., E. T. Hart, J. T. W. Davis, sup.; Lineport circuit, T. J. Duman; Springfield and Cedar Hill sta., J. B. Anderson. J. B. West, President of Clarksville Female Academy.

CROSS PLAINS DISTRICT.—Wm. Randle, P. E.; Ashland ct., to be sup., (J. H. Campbell, A. Stalcup); Shiloh ct., to be supplied, (H. L. Covington); Fountain Head ct., Jasper Nichols; Pleasant Grove ct., J. C. Phelps; Summit mis., to be supplied, (John Wynns); Red River mis., to be sup., (W. B. Kelly); Lafayette ct., Wm. S. Harwell.

LARKINSVILLE DISTRICT.—Wm. M. Shaw, P. E.; Larkinsville ct., J. H. Richardson; Stevenson ct., to be supplied, (J. Cox); H. J. Hulsey, sup.; Camden mis., to be supplied, (U. N. M. Berry); Salem ct., Wm. H. Anthony, F. M. Hickman, sup.; Fort Deposit ct., Geo. M. Saunders; Marshall ct., to be supplied, (W. C. McCoy); Sand Mountain mis., Nicholas A. Anthony; Coffeytown ct., B. F. Lea.

Superannuated.—H. H. Brown, John McCurdy, A. J. B. Foster, G. D. Taylor, F. P. Scruggs, J. D. Winn, Stanford Lassiter, J. W. Tarrant, Golman Green, J. T. Bartoe, J. A. Jones, T. N. Lankford, James Morris.

Located.—Jesse J. Ellis, Wm. H. Johnson, S. W. Barbee, J. W. D. Eusey, H. J. Settle.

Transferred.—Robt. S. Hunter and J. M. Pirtle, to Little Rock Conf.; Z. M. Taylor, to Louisville Conference, and appointed Supernumerary on Logan Circuit.

From the Carroll Record.

The District Meeting of the Lake Providence District, Louisiana Conference, M. E. Church, South, has just closed its session at Floyd, La. on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1867.

Among the many important subjects that came before that body for its consideration, the following are some of its transactions:

1. The Presiding Elder made the following report which was adopted: The spiritual condition of the District is good, considering that a majority of the preachers have been forced to abandon their respective fields of labor and engage in secular business; owing to the fact of the impoverished condition of our country—the overflow—being followed by the worms, they have left the District in a very deplorable condition. But, we have continued at our post keeping up our regular rounds of quarterly meetings; and we thank God that the cause has

been gradually improving all the year.

We have had over one hundred and eighty accessions to the church, "and still they come." Give God all the glory.

The following named brethren were elected as lay delegates to the Annual Conference which will convene on the 11th day of December next, in New Orleans, to-wit:

Dr. Wm. S. McIntosh, Rev. T. B. Renner, Dr. Wm. E. Rapp, and Col. E. L. Wales. Also the following named brethren were elected as Resolves, to-wit:

John W. Cazy, Rev. Thomas M. Mann, Dr. Wm. M. Jennings, and W. W. Richardson.

Resolved, That E. J. Delony, be, and he is hereby appointed as agent and attorney in fact for the M. E. Church South for the purpose of making charge of whatever may be left of the M. E. Church in the town of Providence, it being the property of the M. E. Church, and we do hereby authorize and empower him to dispose of the same to the best advantage possible for the interest of the M. E. Church. And that he report to this quarterly Conference at its next meeting what action has been taken by him in regard to the same.

The following preamble and resolution were accepted:

WHEREAS, It is the duty of all our members to contribute to the support of the Ministers of the Gospel, laboring with and for us. And, whereas, there is a great scarcity of money among us just now; Therefore it be resolved by this body, that it be the duty of every member to give to their respective Stewards, (when money cannot be obtained) corn and pork, or other produce, which shall be turned over to the respective minister.

Be it further Resolved, That a copy of the above be forwarded to all the Stewards in the District.

W. G. McGAUGHEY, Pres't.
JOHN W. CAZEY, Sec'y.

From the Nashville Christian Advocate.
Letter From Bishop Andrew.

The first-day, and the weekly prayer-meeting which followed this fast-day and prayer-meeting, was a fact in the history of the present year which will not soon be forgotten. There was, indeed, something sublime in the thought—a whole Church, numbering several hundred thousand souls, on their knees and calling on God at once? How much of honest confession of sin? how much earnest pleading with God for pardon of sin and for sanctification? how much prayer for others, even our enemies! how much and how deep the concern felt for perishing sinners! The people of God met and prepared themselves for a season of deep and hallowed communion with God. They met in the house of God to claim, in good faith, the promise of the Divine Redeemer, "Ask and ye shall receive; seek and ye shall find;" and Jehovah came into his temple, and into the tabernacles of the saints, to respond to the prayers of his people. The power of God was gloriously present throughout the Southern Church—it was a week much to be remembered. The Spirit was poured out from on high, and revival fires were kindled, and such a revival has been sweeping over the land as we and our fathers have not known for many years. How many thousands of precious souls are now shouting the high praises of our Redeemer, who six months ago were strangers and enemies to God by wicked works! but they have been brought nigh by the blood of Jesus. How many cold and backsliding or backslidden professors of religion have been warmed up and reclaimed, as the fruit of that week! Surely it can never be forgotten; and how many ministers of the gospel have been baptized afresh, and re-commissioned to publish the glad tidings of a full, free, and present salvation! Surely God hath done great and glorious things for his Church in the Southlands. Shall we forget or be ungrateful for these glorious results? No never! Rather let us cherish the remembrance of his gracious dealings with our people, and let us commemorate the anniversary of that week of prayer the next year with similar services; and wherever it is practicable, let the meeting be held at an old-fashioned camp-meeting, so that we may for that week give ourselves wholly to the work of prayer and praise. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me bless his holy name! Amen!

JAMES O. ANDREW.
Summerfield, Ala. Oct. 22, '67.

THE EDGE OF THE CATARACT.—A good many years since a steamboat was accustomed to make regular trips between Buffalo and Niagara Falls. The nearest point to which she could approach the mighty cataract was Chippewa Creek, about ten miles distant on the Canada side. One day there was a pleasure excursion, and several hundred men, women, and children went down from Buffalo.

After spending the day in all sorts of amusements—in looking upon

the Falls, admiring the rainbow, passing under Table Rock and beholding the falling water, they gathered themselves on board the boat to ward night to return to their homes. By some miscalculation of the engineer, sufficient steam had not been generated, and when after passing out of the creek, the boat, mot the strong, rapid current of the river, instead of going forward, she was slowly borne backward toward the dreadful cataract.

The people on board, as may well be imagined, became instantly alarmed. The color fled from their cheeks—they stood in speechless horror—the roar of the cataract sounded fearfully distinct in their ears, as slowly, slowly, they were still borne back toward it.

At length the engineer bethought him of the oil with which he lubricated the machinery. He threw it into the furnace—the flames blazed up in tensely—steam was generated more rapidly—the wheels moved round with increased velocity—there was a pause as the Titan forces were contending for the mastery. A moment more, and there was an upward movement. Now slowly, slowly, the boat passed against the current. In a short time the point of danger was passed, and a long, heavy sigh of relief broke the bosom of every one on board.

A venerable gray-haired man was there among them. He lifted his hat and said, in a voice trembling with emotion:

"The Lord hath delivered us. Great is the name of the Lord. Let us pray."

And down upon the deck knelt the multitude, while the heartfelt offering of thanksgiving went up to God, who had wrought for them so great a salvation. But it did not end here. The feeling that had been awakened by the near approach of death did not, with all, pass away when the danger was over; as is very often the case. Even there, on the brink of that awful precipice, many found their Saviour. A revival followed in the church to which many of them belonged, (it was a Sunday School excursion) and many found peace in believing. One, a man of great wealth, dedicated much of it to God, in the building of a church, as a memorial of his gratitude for being snatched from destruction, both in this life and the life to come.

It is thus that the gate of heaven seems often hard by the gate of hell. God takes the heedless sinner and shakes him over the mouth of the pit. He trembles all over. He sees sin; he sees righteousness; he sees grace; he sees judgment; he sees love. He looks up and calls upon the name of the Lord. The Lord saves, and the delivered soul praised him forever. A new song is put into his mouth. He rejoiceth in the Lord.—Christian Treasury.

A STAR HIDDEN BY A THREAD.—David Rittenhouse, of Pennsylvania, was a great astronomer. He was skilful in measuring the sizes of planets, and determining the position of the stars. But he found that such was the distance of the stars, a silk thread stretched across the glass of his telescope would entirely cover a star; and, moreover, that a silk fibre, however small, placed upon the same glass, would cover so much of the heavens, that the star, if a small one and near the pole, would remain obscured behind that silk fibre several seconds. Thus a silk fibre appeared to be larger in diameter than a star.

You know that every star is a heavenly world, a world of light, a sun shining upon other worlds as our sun shines upon this world.

Our sun is 886,000 miles in diameter, and yet, seen from a distant star, our sun could be covered, obscured, hidden behind the thread that was near the eye, although in a telescope.

Just so we have seen some who never could behold the heavenly world. They always complained of dimness of vision, dullness of comprehension, when they looked in the heavenly direction. You might strive to comfort them in affliction, or poverty, or distress; but no, they could not see Jesus as the Sun of Righteousness. You might direct their eyes to the star of Bethlehem through the telescope of faith and holy confidence, but alas! there is a secret thread, a filament, a silken fibre, which, holding them in subservience to the world, in some way obscures the light, and Jesus, the star of hope, is eclipsed, and their hope darkened. There are times when a very small self-gratification, a very little love of pleasure, a very small thread, may hide the light. To some sinners Jesus, as Saviour, appears very far off; but far off as he may appear, he certainly can be, and shall be seen where the heart lets nothing, nothing intervene.

There exist in Mexico one hundred and ninety-seven different kinds of minerals.

The silk products of California for 1867 is 210,000 cocoons.

A VIEW OF ARARAT.—Toward the close of the year, wearied with the solitude, and the barbarous Gossack, we determined to leave Russia, and make our way into the ancient kingdom of Persia. We deviated from the usual route for the purpose of visiting Ararat. Accordingly made our way to the van, which is the capital of the district in which it stands, and the residence of a Russian Governor. Either from policy or courtesy had been provided with a Cossack escort, and so our arrival in a city rarely visited by strangers produced some sensation among its quiet inhabitants. Ere we entered, however, we paused upon the shore above it to catch the last glories of the sun falling upon Mount Ararat. It seemed to stand on the far stretching plain—before us, the world's great barrier-pyramid. Gracefully it rises to 17,500 feet without any mountain form to break the solitude of its reign. The leaves come on its side alone various the graceful outline of the whole. Its summit crowned with everlasting snows was now sparkling in dazzling brilliancy, and flooded with the golden light of heaven. Around the breast light vapory mists in soft hues hung floating; while below along the bottom boundless plain the baser mists of earth were gathering fast, brooding over the storied Araxes, whose silver line disappeared in bold sweeps hither and thither over the level which forms the mountain's base. It is one of the most sublime and most solemn spectacles of God. This mountain, the river, the plain, all open before you in a solitude so profound as to sober you into sadness, and make you feel, especially toward eventide, the spirit of the scene. Beyond the river, sparkling curve, and the mountain, piercing into heaven, you see nothing in the far distance but the last stronghold of the Muscovite—a few checkered lines of cantonments, where he bides his time, ready to spring upon the expiring lion of Persia. As we stood gazing entranced, while lights and shades of every hue flitted in ceaseless play over the lovely mountain, suddenly all was changed. Of all that was dazzling beauty before, nothing remained but the cold ashy outline of the mountain against the sky. The sun sunk to rest, and down flung his twilight shadows, darkening all around. As these deepened over the silent landscape, with true feeling of Eastern insecurity we hastened down into the city for shelter.—Sunday Magazine.

THE VATICAN MANUSCRIPT.—The illustrious Dr. Tischendorf, who has given to the world the ancient manuscript of the New Testament, discovered by himself in a convent of Mount Sinai, made a journey to Rome to obtain from the Pope the authorization of publishing another important manuscript of the Bible, called the *Codex Vaticanus*. Although he was well received by the Pope, he nevertheless did not receive the desired permission. He had to content himself with the promise that Rome itself would publish it. This promise has not been forgotten; and at the World's Exposition at Paris can now be seen a specimen of this new and important work, sent by the Polyglott Printing Establishment of the *Propaganda* at Rome. The *Monde* of Paris speaks of it as follows:

"This contribution consists of two copies—the one paper made by hand for this special purpose at Fabriano, the other on parchment prepared at Rome—of the Gospel of St. Matthew—a part of the reproduction in *fac simile* of the Greek manuscript of the Bible preserved in the Vatican library. The work of this reproduction has been going on for some time, and not less than five years will be needed to finish the whole. It is by means of type cast expressly for this at Leipzig that the writing of the manuscript is imitated in all its perfection. The entire manuscript is written in the large or uncial letter; but it is evident that a great deal of patient labor is necessary to study the different forms given to each letter in the body of the work. This is not all; the yellowish color of the ink, the red color of the marginal notes, and even the flourishes of the pen of the copyist, are all faithfully reproduced.

"The work is entitled: *Bibbion sacrorum græcus Codex Vaticanus aplice Pio IX., Pont. Max. Collatus studiis C. Verellone et J. Cozza editus*. The edition will embrace five volumes of three hundred pages each, for the reproduction of the entire text, and one volume of annotations. Only two hundred and fifty copies will be struck off."

The oyster trade at Norfolk, Va., employs 200 vessels this season.

The produce of coal in the United States, for this year 1866, was 20,553,000 tons.

New York city consumes daily 360 tons of meat.

LOST LILIES.

BY ALICE CARY.

Where your picture? Here it lies!
 A little, and a lily-like brow;
 And that bright smile, and eyes
 That are just the soul's sweet overflow.

And your shoulders, softly pale,
 And the radiating play
 Of the light, up out of their veil,
 And the waves of the May.

And your white as the throat of a swan,
 And the proudly graceful held;
 And the beam "clothed upon
 As usually," like the lady of old.

And your hair, that dropping down,
 And your glances over bold;
 And the golden gleam in the brown,
 And the gleam in the gleam god.

And your eyes like a splendor fall,
 And your heart not at my love, I see;
 And your heart not one, and it was not!
 And the angel she was, to me.

And the picture and put it away,
 And the only true misad;
 And the doll, could she dance say
 And the spirit and if of the life is fled?

And your years, and seven again,
 And the three to the seven—a weary space;
 And the fingers of the rain
 And the down the daisies over her face.

And your eyes, and three,
 And the shadow that made for me
 And the shadow my pathway crossed.

And then some meteor gleam
 And the broken of some ravied dream
 And the only threat of some ravied dream
 And the like some into my heart.

And a planet, steady and still,
 And the ever a rainbow, brave and fine;
 And the flowerly head of a hill
 And the cloud of my life to shile.

And in Love, and this I trust,
 And the run me over and sweet done,
 And the like a safe in the dust,
 And the like in the glow of the great, glad
 Sun.

And in Love, and this I trust,
 And the run me over and sweet done,
 And the like a safe in the dust,
 And the like in the glow of the great, glad
 Sun.

mount to \$250 more, and an over-
 seer at \$12, now clearing and
 building; and I am told I can get
 from 50 to 500 more on the same
 terms. I can clear and plant corn
 land for from \$3 to \$6 per acre,
 and make a very good crop with-
 out any cultivation, so effectual is
 the burning of the brush. I can
 clear old land, once cleared, and
 after two years abandoned, and
 make superior pasture of it, for
 \$3 per acre, or put it in corn, rice,
 or sugar cane, and make more to
 the hand than in any place I have
 ever been.

From the letters I have, I think
 all the land I have to sell will be
 disposed of before the first of June
 next, but plenty more can be had
 of private parties, and much of
 the Government land will be cheap
 at \$250 per acre, even if they
 stick to that price. Yours truly,
 R. B. DUVAL.

PREACHERS IN EPIDEMIC.

The *Lavaca Commercial* of the
 25th ult., in an excellent article,
 makes, among others, the follow-
 ing just and sensible remarks:

"A very large number of minis-
 ters of the gospel have fallen vic-
 tims to the epidemic which has, for
 several months, been ravaging our
 State. This fatality is to be at-
 tributed to the fact that the minis-
 ters, in their visitations, day and
 night, to the bedside of the sick
 and dying, are peculiarly exposed
 to the disease.

It is characteristic of the minis-
 ters of the gospel that, as a class,
 they are self-sacrificing. No sec-
 tion of country is too sickly for
 the minister. He takes up his abode
 where duty calls. The settle-
 ment of Texas most exposed to the
 depredations of the murder-
 ous savages, will have among those
 hardy frontiersmen, the regular
 visits of the itinerant minister,
 who after preaching will be ready
 to join with the most adventurous
 in a buffalo or Indian hunt. Dur-
 ing the war, some of the most her-
 oic acts performed, were by chap-
 lains among the wounded upon the
 battle-field.

Knowing these facts as we know
 them, and weeping as we have
 wept this year over the untimely
 death of so many brethren and
 friends, we have very much re-
 gretted to see in some of our ex-
 changes, an occasional fling at the
 minister. Not long since a *Waco*
 editor gave us a long diatribe
 against Protestant preachers, in
 contrast with the priesthood of
 the Catholic Church. We have
 not a word to say against the
 Catholic priests. Their fidelity to
 duty is proverbial, and worthy of
 all honor; but we object to such
 invidious comparisons. The re-
 cords of Protestant churches show
 that their ministers are not wanting
 in the day of trial. The *Waco*
 editor avows himself a Protestant,
 and we should infer from his ar-
 ticle that he would be very gener-
 ous to the families of Protestant
 ministers who stood their ground
 and died at their posts. If so, we
 can gratify him, by furnishing the
 names of families of preachers
 who have died during our present
 epidemic. He can take his choice
 as to whom he will assist, either
 Lutherans, Baptists, Episcopalians,
 Presbyterians, or Methodists.—
 Will the editor respond?

More Methodist preachers have
 died during the present epidemic
 than were present at the first Con-
 ference in Texas. Enough Pres-
 byterians have died to organize a
 Presbytery, and a number belong-
 ing to other churches. How are
 their places to be supplied?

With reference to Methodist
 ministers, it occurs to us that their
 peculiar position lessens very ma-
 terially the obligation which may
 rest on the preacher to face the
 perils of an epidemic. The minis-
 ters in other denominations are
 usually established in their pas-
 torate for years and often for life.
 They regard the field of their
 pastoral labors as their home.—
 Their sojourn there is, in a great
 measure, a matter of choice with
 themselves. With the Methodist
 preacher it is different. His ap-
 pointment lasts but one year. He
 may be changed the next. He has
 no home. If he stays and has the
 fever, the next year he may be
 moved to the mountains. The
 question whether he should incur
 the risk when he is merely a so-
 journeyer, we shall not decide for
 another man. We know what an
 epidemic is. We have breathed
 the fetid air of the sick room,
 where disease and death were

present in all their ghastliness;
 and, as one of a very small num-
 ber of those who have escaped,
 amid the many ministers of Pro-
 testant churches who have fallen
 victims to the yellow fever, we
 are not prepared to say to any
 man, who has a wife and children
 depending upon him: "You are
 recreant to your duty, should you
 leave when the scourge appears." If
 the church assigned men to such
 a post with the understanding that
 when acclimated, they would be
 continued, then the case would be
 different; but to require men to
 stay the few months that are al-
 lowed them amidst these dangers,
 and to involve their families in the
 same risk, is an act that we would
 prefer that another rather than
 oneself should perform. The de-
 cision should be voluntary on the
 part of the preacher. Into that
 family circle where the husband
 and wife, looking on the helpless
 ones, around them, debate the
 question in which life and death
 are involved, we would not in-
 trude. Obligations the most sac-
 red; feelings the deepest and
 purest that control human action,
 may decide the question in the
 heart of the husband and father.
 Before another passes judgment
 upon him, let him meet the trial
 himself.

With reference to the Protest-
 ant clergy and Catholic priest-
 hood, there is a still wider differ-
 ence. The one may have wife and
 children, whom he has solemnly
 promised to cherish and protect;
 the other has not. It is something
 to ask a man to risk his life; it is
 more to ask him to bring the sor-
 rows of widowhood and orphan-
 age into his family. If a Protest-
 ant minister does remain, with
 this pressure on his heart, the bal-
 ance is greatly in his favor.—*Tex-
 as Christian Advocate.*

THE LAY ELEMENT.—We are in-
 clined to think that the entire suc-
 cess of the re-organization of the Lay
 element into the deliberative bodies
 of our Church depends upon the es-
 timate that the Lay delegates place
 upon the privilege and duty resting
 upon them by virtue of their new
 relation.

We entertain high hopes of the
 success of the Lay element. Those
 Lay members who attended our
 late Conference, took a deep inter-
 est, attended to the various duties
 assigned them, on the different
 Committees, etc., and did their work
 well. Can we prevail on our Lay
 delegates to believe that it is then
 duty to attend every session of the
 Conference? May we be permitted
 to say that the performance of duty
 is not left to our own option—a
 question of privilege may be—but
 a question of duty is not. If our
 Lay delegates are judiciously select-
 ed, and will go forth promptly in the
 discharge of their high duties, it
 will be a grand success.—*Christian
 Observer.*

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.—A contem-
 porary publishes the important fact,
 that the revivals reported in the
Richmond Episcopal Methodist, the
Richmond Southern, *New Orleans
 Advocate*, and *St. Louis Christian
 Advocate* took on fourteen hundred ac-
 cessions to the M. E. Church, South,
 in a single week! This doesn't look
 much like being "absorbed or anni-
 hilated." "What shall we say to
 these things? If that be for us,
 who can be against us?" From the
 testimony of two of the first evan-
 gelists on this continent, Bishops
 Pierce and Marvin, Southern Metho-
 distism was never more compact,
 better organized and efficient than
 it is at the present time. We have
 only to attend to our proper work,
 and to continue to preach Christ—
 "preach Christ—with a clean heart
 and a firm reliance upon the God of our
 fathers, and success everywhere is
 certain." "Now thanks be unto God
 who always causeth us to triumph
 in Christ and maketh manifest the
 favor of his knowledge by us in
 every place."—*Episcopal Methodist.*

A negro man, Ephe, who was a
 regular attendant at church, was
 a friend of his Bible-learnings. He
 was sawing wood one day, while
 his master's son, a lad of about
 twelve years, was looking on, and
 now and then asked questions.
 "Which of the apostles do you like
 best?" asked Ephe. "Well, I don't
 know," drawled the boy. "I like
 Sampson," said Ephe; "he was so
 strong, and piled up dem wicked
 folks so." "Why, Ephe," replied the
 boy, "Sampson wasn't one of the
 apostles." Ephe put down his saw,
 and looked at the youngster a mo-
 ment in amazement, and then asked
 him with an air of triumph: "Look
 here, white boy, how old am you?"
 "Twelve," replied the boy. "Well,
 I'm forty; now you ought to know
 best, I ax you dat?"

The only fruit which grows in
 every climate is the strawberry. It
 is the only fruit which, somewhere
 on earth, is picked every day of
 our round.

DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
 The formal opening of this new
 institution took place at Madison,
 N. J., on the 6th inst. Addresses
 were delivered by the Rev. Bish-
 ops James, Simpson, and Ames,
 Dr. Durbin, Dr. John S. Porter,
 Dr. Curry, Dr. Johnson, president
 of Dickinson College, Dr. Cum-
 mings, president of the Wesleyan
 University, C. Walsh, Esq., of
 Newark, and C. C. North, Esq.,
 of New York. The music was
 under the direction of Philip Phil-
 lips, Esq.—*Nash. Chr. Adv.*

Extract from a Letter of Hon. Thomas
 Ewing, of Ohio.

LANCASTER, OHIO, Oct. 28, 1867.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

My opinion is often asked as to
 the cause of the Republican losses
 at the late election, especially in
 Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the best
 means to relieve our country from its
 unhappy complication, and restore
 harmony and union. I am always
 prompt and free to give my opinion
 on political questions, and choose,
 now, to give it through your wide-
 ly circulated paper.

By publishing the above you will
 oblige your obedient servant,
 T. EWING.

THE CAUSE OF THE REPUBLICAN LOSSES
 AT THE RECENT ELECTION.

I am well satisfied with the re-
 sults of our election—we may con-
 sider it a tie—the one hundred thou-
 sand majority which, when we were
 altogether a union war party elected
 through our Governor has been
 driven off by a few Radical lead-
 ers, whom the Republicans in the
 two Houses have allowed to rule
 and perhaps to ruin them. There
 is a very large number of addition-
 al Whigs, and those who inherit their
 prepossessions and opinions, who
 went with the Republicans at the
 late election in all things except
 the constitutional amendment, be-
 cause they feared to place power in
 the hands of their old adversaries, the
 Democrats, while they heartily dis-
 approved the extreme Radical pol-
 icy of the Republican party. This
 class of voters very nearly num-
 bered in the difference between the
 Democratic vote for Governor and
 the vote against the constitutional
 amendment. On the whole, the re-
 sult has shown that if a new elec-
 tion were to take place at once, it
 would be in the power of the Con-
 servatives to give a large majority
 to either side at pleasure. It is
 a day, or may not be, the case a year
 to come—either party when in
 power may, within that time, pos-
 sibly destroy itself past the possi-
 bility of rescue. The present in-
 jury of the Conservatives is com-
 mune with the Republican party, it
 that party with, in obedience to
 what they now know to be the will
 of the people, recall their proscrip-
 tive mandate, and leave the medi-
 cation of the Southern States free
 to act in modifying and carrying on
 their State Governments, and desist
 from forcing on them negro suff-
 rage and quasi-negro quasi-civil
 rule. This they will do if they
 lead aright, and profit by the les-
 son which has just been taught
 them.

The two propositions, namely—
 of giving suffrage to blacks, and
 denying it to the whites as a pen-
 alty for past political and mili-
 tary offences—were for the first
 time submitted to the people, and
 their opinions asked upon them at
 the late election in Ohio.

Ohio was selected as the most
 decidedly Radical among the great
 States, and the question was put
 to her people, first of all, in the con-
 fident expectation that their author-
 ity would be obtained for fastening
 the reconstruction on the South,
 and extending them over the Border
 States, under the assumption
 that the government of no State can
 be republican that does not admit ne-
 gro suffrage and proscribes men who
 have been rebels. Both these ques-
 tions were involved and discussed
 in the Ohio election; the Republi-
 can orators insisting that it would
 be inconsistent and unjust to force
 negro suffrage on the South and not
 accept it for ourselves. This was
 manifestly true; we could not, with
 any pretence of political justice,
 place the whole South under negro
 government, by admitting all black
 and excluding so many white vot-
 ers as would give the negroes a
 majority everywhere, and at the
 same time refuse to suffer 7000 ne-
 groes to vote in Ohio, with 500,000
 white voters to control them: When
 the people of Ohio refused to ac-
 cept negro suffrage as a part of
 their own system, they were guilty
 of no inconsistency and no injustice
 —they had in fact neither pro-
 scription nor negro suffrage on the
 South—as far as it had been exer-
 cised it was the act of their public
 enemies, and they, by this vote, re-
 fused their sanction. This was
 the response of the forty thousand
 majority who voted against the con-
 stitutional amendment. They dis-
 approve proscription for past polit-

ical or military offences, and they
 disapprove of the attempt to force
 negro suffrage upon an unwilling
 people.

I have no doubt a large majority
 of the Republicans in the two
 Houses of Congress are conserva-
 tive in their opinions and feelings;
 that, as a matter of choice, they
 would prefer, for themselves and
 their neighbors, white to negro
 rulers, and would rather soothe and
 heal the wounds of the Union than
 to aggravate and inflame them.
 Fortunately for them and for the
 nation, the Ohio election has shown
 before it was too late, that it will
 consist with the will of the people
 to act in accordance with such feel-
 ings and convictions. I therefore
 most earnestly hope that the Con-
 servative Republicans of Congress
 will de-throne their despotic lead-
 ers, keep out of those pens of polit-
 ical bondage called Congressional
 caucuses, and take control of the
 two Houses; for they can do it
 readily, if each and all will but
 keep themselves free to vote and
 act according to their convictions,
 and thus represent each his district,
 instead of all representing a can-
 cun. And they should at once re-
 scind all measures which operate as
 mere insult and annoyance to intel-
 ligent men of the South; give over
 the effort to establish negro govern-
 ment by the disfranchisement of the
 whites; repeal their ordinances
 placing the Southern States under
 military government, and make the
 military there again subordinate to
 the civil power, and replace it
 where the Constitution places it;
 under the control of the Executive
 —admit at once the loyal and leg-
 ally qualified Senators and Repre-
 sentatives from the ten excluded
 States, not making party adhesion
 a test of either qualification or loy-
 alty. They will then have the aid
 and counsel of the wisest and best
 men of those States, and reconstruc-
 tion will be possible, and, in time,
 effected. There will still be, for a
 while, disturbance, riots, crimes of
 violence, and perhaps local insur-
 rections for the public mind which
 tended to settle down in peace af-
 ter the close of the war, and under
 the President's plan of restoration,
 has been again greatly agitated,
 and unhappily the men most inter-
 ested in re-establishing order, the
 men of intelligence, men of prop-
 erty, men who, by their position in
 society, had influence over the ig-
 norant and increasing masses, are
 placed under the ban of the Union,
 and thus rendered powerless—and
 all is left in the hands of a disor-
 derly multitude, except in so far as
 they are restrained by military
 force. There never can be perma-
 nent reconstruction until the intel-
 ligence of those States is released
 from political bondage. When the
 ban is removed, they may soon re-
 gain their influence and render ef-
 ficient aid in the restoration of order
 and domestic quiet and peace; and
 there is no danger of their again ex-
 citing or countenancing secession—
 the terrible calamities which it has
 brought upon them will be an en-
 doring monition against it, and
 nothing but actual and persistent
 oppression will again drive them to
 revolt.

By retracing their steps which have
 been obviously taken in a wrong
 direction—by an honest effort to re-
 store party supremacy—by follow-
 ing promptly and cheerfully, the late in-
 dications of the public will, the Re-
 publican party may deserve and
 secure the confidence of political
 power; and they can secure it by no
 other means. Demagogues can now
 avail nothing. Our republican insti-
 tutions are endangered—the people
 wish them preserved—and consumma-
 tion of an Executive, stripped of all
 power to do good or evil, does not
 tend to restore or preserve them.
 It is idle to denounce the President
 as a usurper, because he refused to
 sanction a series of bills giving him
 unconstitutional power, and strip-
 ping him of power which the Con-
 stitution gives him. Partisan
 press may join in a crusade
 against him; the people will not,
 but rather look to his acts and the
 acts of Congress, and weigh them
 against each other. The public
 mind is prepared for a calm com-
 parison, the temper in which each
 was conceived, and the effects that
 each has produced, and is produc-
 ing, on the country its prosperity
 and peace.

The President also disapproves of
 the reconstruction acts, now in pro-
 cess of being forced upon the South-
 ern States—and I concur with him.
 The measure strikes me as neither
 wise nor just. Admit that the re-
 bels are treated in it with mercy; that
 they all deserve death as a punish-
 ment for their treason, without re-
 gard to the means by which they
 came or were forced into it; that
 instead, they are merely placed in
 political bondage, under their former
 slaves. Still the punishment is ar-
 bitrary and unlawful; it has no con-
 stitutional warrant, and no one is
 bound to submit to it any longer
 than constrained by actual force—
 and it is not likely to conciliate the
 kindly feelings of the men of the

South whom it proscribes and places
 in subjection. The measure, as I
 view it, is unwise and unlawful as
 to them, and unjust and degrading
 to us of the North who never re-
 belled. Carry it into effect, and it
 gives to the plantation negro of the
 South a large excess of power in the
 Government of the Union over that
 enjoyed by one of our Northern citi-
 zens. For example, the proscrip-
 tion of the whites given to the ne-
 groes in Louisiana, efficiently, the
 power of the State in the local, and
 also in the general Government, and
 the State is to have power in the
 Union due to its whole population,
 white and black. The census of
 1860 gives Louisiana an aggregate
 population of 708,000, composed of
 357,000 whites, and 351,000 blacks.
 The State, therefore, will be en-
 titled, under the reconstruction res-
 trictions, to seven representatives in
 Congress, of which 351,000 blacks
 will be the whole efficient consti-
 tuency—the white men who can read
 and write and cipher as far as to
 the rule of three, having no more to
 do with it than their mules and
 horses. So that 50,000 manumit-
 ted slaves send a member to Con-
 gress, and 100,000 citizens of Ohio
 do the same thing, and no more.—
 One manumitted plantation negro
 in Louisiana will, therefore, have
 power in the House of Representa-
 tives equal to two citizens of Ohio,
 and the preponderance will be con-
 siderably greater, in the electoral
 college, for President. The 351,000
 Louisiana negroes will be entitled
 to two Senators—2,300,000 citizens
 of Ohio are entitled to two. One
 Louisiana negro will, therefore, have
 political power in the Senate more
 than equal to six of our citizens.
 To prove the reconstruction scheme
 a wrong against us, citizens of a
 Northern State, who never rebelled,
 it were only necessary to show that
 one of us, a citizen of Ohio, is as
 good as a manumitted plantation
 negro of Louisiana, and ought to
 have a voice as potent in the gen-
 eral government of the Union.

The Constitution, as it is, involves
 inequalities in this particular among
 the citizens of the different States,
 and I would amend it to remove
 them; it works no mischief, for we
 are all one people, of the same race,
 of like intelligence, in all things
 alike, morally and socially. But I
 would not amend the Constitution
 to increase it where it exists, or to
 create it where it exists not; and,
 especially, I would not give this
 enormous excess of power to men
 of a different race, who are not and
 can never be our associates; of whom
 we know little socially, except that they
 are ignorant and degraded, and nothing
 politically, except that they have been, and
 are a disturbing element in our system.
 Their degradation, ignorance, and
 immorality, the bitter fruits of
 slavery and oppression, entitle them
 to our commiseration, but do not
 entitle them to a place so much above
 us in the scale of political power.
 It would be a much smaller conces-
 sion by us to the African, and more
 reasonable and just, to give each
 negro in Ohio ten votes, than to give
 the negro in the South the power
 over us, in the Union, involved in
 this plan of reconstruction. It may
 be said, and truly, that this inequal-
 ity will be but temporary; that but
 one generation of proscribed white
 men have to die off, and all will be
 right; a white man in the North will
 at length become equal to a negro in the
 South. This is true; even less than
 the truth; it is impossible that these
 proposed negro republics shall, by
 their own action, ever come into
 being; or, if created by external
 power, shall stand alone for a single
 moment. There will be no attempt
 to carry them out, or any pretence
 of the kind, beyond the next Presi-
 dential election. In the meantime,
 there will be war to the knife of
 black against white; of barbarism
 and poverty and power combined
 against intelligence and property,
 which can be restrained only by
 military power; and the United
 States will be compelled to keep up
 standing armies in all the recon-
 structed States until they shall be
 again reconstructed. During this
 process, the five brigadier generals
 will not only be autocrats each of
 his district, but will control the
 vote of the nine States, and send
 to the Senate eighteen Senators, to
 the House eighty-two members, and
 give the electoral college one hun-
 dred votes for President. This will
 be better than the proposed negro
 supremacy, as our military officers
 are generally humane and intelligent
 men and know how to govern, but
 it were not well to invest even them
 with such exorbitant powers.

But to look further to consequen-
 ces. If there shall be a majority
 of constitutional votes for one can-
 didate for the Presidency, and if the
 one hundred military electors, added
 to the minority, make a majority of
 the whole, there will arise a ques-
 tion which can be decided only by
 the sword; and the army of the
 South, if united under the live gen-
 erals, will settle the question of
 legitimacy at Washington, as the
 Prætorian guard were wont to do at
 Rome, and the Janissaries at Con-
 stantinople.

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New Orleans:
SATURDAY, NOV. 23, 1867.

To SUBSCRIBERS.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

RENEW.

The preacher is on his last round. See him before he leaves for Conference, and pay for the coming year. It will save much writing and much grumbling—with the mails.

CHANGED BACK.

The time of holding the Mississippi Conference, is to be December the 4th, at Natchez—and not the 11th, as stated heretofore.

So the time of holding the Louisiana Conference, will be the 11th of December, at New Orleans—and not the 18th.

We have just received a letter from the Rev. W. E. M. Linfield, which says: "A letter from the Bishop, dated the 11th inst., confirms his dispatch to me, dated the 2d inst. Both say the Mississippi Conference will meet on the 4th of December, and both that the Louisiana Conference is unchanged." The note received by us from Bishop Paine was without date, as published in our last number; this coming after his dispatch led to the conclusion that the note stated his latest conclusion. From observations we think that the practice of changing the time or place of holding a Conference is attended with more evil than good, and we hope that hereafter our Bishops will not listen to such recommendations.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—If our readers will turn to page 5, they will see a very generous advertisement sent in from our friend, D. Tillotson, Merchant Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, No. 18 Camp street, under the City Hotel. We say a good deal when we say that all the shoes at 'our house' are bought at this establishment, for we not only need a good article there, but a good deal of it. For a number of years Mr. T. has been in this business in this city, and now makes at his own factory, at Hammond Station, a Lady's or Gentleman's Shoe that will compare favorably, with the best Philadelphia Manufacture.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A planter writes to the New Orleans Times from Union Church, Miss., stating that a discovery has been made in that place which may be of the highest importance to our planting interest. It is no less than that the cotton fly deposits his eggs in the green limbs of the cotton stalk at the close of the season. The fly penetrates to the centre of the stock and lays the eggs in its pith. If this be true—and we have no reason to doubt it—would not the worm be destroyed if the cotton stalks were buried in a shallow trench?

OUR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The last words of the sweetest voice that ever spake on earth, were those which gave to the Church in charge all nations; that they might receive the gift of God, and that the inheritance of the Son might be secured to him, 'from the river to the ends of the earth.' It was indeed due to all human kind, and to every creature, that the glorious Presence should not be confined to the mere handful of beings who at that time inhabited Judea; and the Saviour, recognizing this claim of all men upon him, as a universal blessing, was not willing to leave the earth until he had arranged for its satisfaction. As if this pressed more immediately upon his mind than any other care, he reserved it for the latest moment of his stay, thereby giving it a place equal in importance to that first angelic announcement of his birth. This last word, and that first one, are in substance the same: 'this is but a continuance of that glad note which those heralds uttered; the one promised to the whole earth, that which the other bequeaths—'good will.' This was indeed the great interest, to convey to every man the boundless good which Heaven had provided for him. To have left earth without securing it, would have left the mission of the Son fatally incomplete. He might have employed a superior race to follow up the victory of his death, to diffuse the light of his rising, and to apply the laws of grace and truth which he had established. It is a wonder he did not. The angels were doubtless more than ready to undertake the noble mission, and possibly expected this high honor of the Divine Son; having accompanied him, and discharged, it may be, some important services when the world was created. Employed so often in directing the fortunes of Israel, they looked forward wistfully to the time when an angel might be seen flying under every sky 'having the everlasting gospel to preach.'

But the Saviour determined otherwise; he reserved this mark of favor for the Church which he had bought with his own blood. He placed this, His signet, on her hand, and this royal crown upon her brow, this broad seal authenticating her as his elect forever; He gave into her hand the key which opened the gates of light, and then the gates of heaven—the keys of the kingdom. To her alone was confided the Gospel, the most precious gift from Christ to man. This confidence of her Lord is her brightest glory. From henceforth this was to be her characteristic—a winged trumpet. There was to be no halting, no weariness; hills, vales, rivers, seas, oceans, languages, climes, obstacles, and perils of all kinds were to be overcome; the law henceforth, was motion, action, aggression—the whole world must be reached. Every apostle and evangelist, and every 'angel' of every Church was to go forth to flood every people and fill every heart with the glorious gospel of the Son of God, as if they were so many angels appointed to undo the bars of the first morning, and let out the light upon each world and so make it forever a star. There could be no weariness in such an employment; every messenger would derive fresh inspiration from the glories which would spring forth at his approach, and kindle upon his path. But far more imposing was the mission of the Church than that of distributing natural light; and to repress the gospel, or hold it back from any people, would be a greater calamity and marring of God's creation than to leave myriads of stars unlighted.

If those nations who have not yet received the gospel, only now knew of what they were debarred, it would enkindle in them a fire of indignation against those who have it, and keep it back, fiercer than the accusations of Sodom in the day of judgment. There are thousands of our people who do not care to meet this dread accountability in the way in which our Church is providing for it. They feel the weight of

Christ's command 'go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature,' as pressing upon them. They do not feel that one branch of the Church can discharge this obligation for another. They cannot see that any amount of home-preaching can be considered as a sufficient set-off against the neglect of the heathen. To move mountains by faith, and yet be without this 'charity' i. e., this love of our neighbor, will profit them nothing. And they cannot accept, and will not, the halting, disorganized, half-hearted movement called the Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South, as an expression of either, the piety, the energy, or the wishes of our Church in regard to foreign missions. What have we to show for twenty four years of our separate existence in the way of sending forth the gospel to 'every creature'? We have three or four missionaries in China—China, that holds a third of the human family—China, to whom by right belongs one-third of the Redeemer's blood, and one-third of his life. Yet two thousand years have gone by; and while we have inherited so much of all those centuries that we were, and are, one of the most powerful branches of Christ's Church, of what share of all that was left them by the Saviour, have those Chinese come into the actual possession. We have not helped them to a single Church, scarcely to a school house. Their language we find opened to our hand; the way to their chief cities prepared politically; and the Chinese mind ready to receive the graft of life immortal. The little we have done there has yielded an hundred fold; God has blessed the men we have sent out; China-men of rarest gifts and culture, and of the noblest mould, have been converted by their preachings. The Rev. Mr. Cunningham, who had been working in that field, said on the floor of the last General Conference:

"If I am at all capable of judging of the success attending the labors of Christian brethren at home, I do most emphatically declare the China Mission a success. I believe that if every foreign missionary was withdrawn from there, it would live, as had been the case in Madagascar. I believe that we have men and women that would die for Christ, and die willingly and gladly. Some of them have been arraigned by the Government, and brought before the authorities, and threatened with instant death, unless they would retract; and not one gave evidence of an unwillingness to sacrifice his life for the cause of Jesus."

Upon one of the native converts of this mission, he pronounced the following eulogium:

"Our native preacher, LIEU SEEN SANG, whom it pleased God to take to himself the past year, was a man of no ordinary capacity, and a most sincere and earnest Christian minister. He did much for the cause of Christ during a ministry of fifteen years. There is no one in that field who can take his place—not one who can lift his battle axe or bend his bow. As a preacher he was clear, fluent and forcible. With an oriental imagination and a heart all on fire, but few in any country surpassed him as an effective preacher. Not only the native Church in China, but the cause of Protestant missions generally has suffered a great loss in his death."

Yet with all this, and much more that might be cited, our mission there is paralyzed by a paltry debt of four or five thousand dollars—a debt incurred by our missionaries during the war, when cut off entirely from us, and while they in great part supported themselves by their own labor. Other Churches number their missionaries and teachers in foreign fields by the score, we have not ten in all.

It is not our business to trace this responsibility, and to fix this failure where it belongs—whether in the General Conference, the Superintendents, the Annual Conferences, the Missionary Board, the members of the Church, or all together; but it is somewhere, and we ought to find out where it is before the day of judgment. Twenty years is too long to be going on at this easy rate, when we are entrusted with a Gospel for a world.

The exhibition of the first bar of American tin at the St. Louis Fair has had the effect of increasing public confidence in the Missouri mines. Owners of land are not disposed to sell on large advance over their purchase price. Mining operations are progressing, though slowly, and large furnaces are being completed and will be running as soon as possible.

"MADISON COUNTY."

We publish an excellent article from the Rev. H. H. Montgomery, on the religious history of this wealthy region of Mississippi. It was suggested by "Giles County." As the doings of these counties will be ransacked in the great day, it is well that we, beforehand, make some estimate of what they have done, in order to arrive at what they have left undone. The sins of whole sections of country are like those of an individual, mainly sins of omission. We thank God for every preacher sent out, and every camp-meeting held, and every school established; but we never hear the word 'Madison County' without sighing over the immeasurable wealth that Methodism once had there, not consecrated to God, that, now like cloud-scenery is gone, forever gone! Let us learn a lesson, and in the future 'use this world as not abusing it.' Meanwhile what have other counties done?

GREAT NEWS FROM OUR SOUTHERN WORK.—I have just been reading a private letter from Bishop Clark, written immediately after closing the sessions of the Georgia and Alabama Conferences. Both of the Conference sessions were a grand success. Much opposition had been shown some of the preachers, but the blessing of God had rested upon the work. Since November, 1864, the Bishop had organized the Tennessee, Holston, Georgia and Alabama Conferences, and the statistical returns now show an aggregate membership of over forty-eight thousand, and over two hundred traveling preachers. These are, indeed, great figures, and speak most encouragingly of our work in that portion of the South. Bishop Clark pays a high tribute to the self-sacrificing, faithful labors of the preachers.—*Northern Christian Advocate.*

We wonder what proportion of this forty-eight thousand are white persons; are not the greater part colored people who have been members of the M. E. Church? And the "two hundred traveling Preachers" who are so self-sacrificing, are they not far the most part black men who are getting forth their services, from the Northern Methodist Missionary funds, more money than they ever handled before?

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Colfax has arrived.

An evening paper reports a caucus of the leading Democrats here, who, after several hours consultation, and settled upon James B. Steedman and John Quincy Adams as candidates for President and Vice President.

The Judiciary Committee have resumed the impeachment testimony. HAVANA, Nov. 20.—A hurricane swept over St. Domingo, October 30th, lasting four hours, desolating the capital, destroying two hundred lives and causing the loss of nearly all the shipping in the harbor. No American vessels reported. No news from the interior.

AGUSTA, Nov. 20.—Gen. Pope orders the Reconstruction Convention to meet in Atlanta, Georgia, on the 9th of December.

County meetings are being called to elect delegates to the Conservative Convention, which meets in Macon on the 5th of December.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 20.—In the night session of the Reconstruction Convention, after a protracted contest, the third clause of section 21 of the article on franchise, which disfranchises all who do not vote on the new constitution, was stricken out by a vote of 53 to 32, and the article was postponed, but final vote deferred until to-morrow.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 20.—The election to-day is passing off perfectly quiet. The voting is confined entirely to negroes. Accounts from the inferior Districts represent the whites as everywhere declining to participate in the election.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 20.—The election went off very orderly to-day. The whites voted heavily and almost unanimously the Conservative ticket. Many voted against convention, but over 300 whites who were registered refused to vote at all. About 1,000 votes were cast to-day, making 2,000 for two days. Ballots not yet counted, but it is thought the negroes have carried the city by about 250 majority.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 20.—The election passed off quietly. Great apathy exists among the whites, while the negroes have polled their full strength. Not a black is known to have voted the Conservative ticket. Very few white Radicals vote in this city. The vote in three wards of this city stands: Radicals 843,

Conservatives 400. The total registered voters were: whites 905, blacks 1,583. The county will probably give 1,500 Radical majority.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Chase considers United States bonds payable in specie.

It is stated that Stevens will support Seward's West India purchases.

Pope's registration expenses to October 1st, were \$175,000.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT LOCKLAND.—The particulars of the accident at Lockland, Ohio, yesterday represent the scene as horrible in the extreme. The crash was terrible, the cars of the passenger train being all jammed into each other.

The ladies in the sleeping car were crushed between the timbers, one having her head taken completely off, and another her entrails torn out. The names of the killed are Harriet, Rebecca, Sarah and Elizabeth Morgan, of New Orleans, and Charles Jackson, of Boston.

Mr. Jackson lost his life in endeavoring to save the ladies. Mr. Brewer, engineer of the train, was badly burned in attempting to rescue the sisters Morgan.

The entire train was burned, but the baggage and express matter was saved.

Fresh General Orders.

2. Upon the recommendation of B. F. Flanders, Governor of Louisiana, W. B. Merchant, E. C. McClellan and V. Chase are hereby appointed members of the town Council of Brashear city, Louisiana, vice William Crompton, Moses Goldstein and W. M. Hanchett, removed from said town.

4. For being an impediment to reconstruction, under the laws of Congress, Harry T. Hays, Sheriff Parish of Orleans, Louisiana, is hereby removed from office, and George W. Avery is appointed in his place.

By command of Brevet Major Gen. Jos. A. Mower.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF, A. A. G.

Official: NATANIEL BURBANK, 2d Lieutenant 37th Infantry, Brevet 1st Lieut. U. S. A., Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

The following special order speaks for itself:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DIST., New Orleans, La., Nov. 20, 1867. Special Orders No. 191.

The present incumbents being impediments to reconstructions, under the laws of Congress, the following removals and appointments of civil officers, in Louisiana, are hereby ordered:

Paul E. Theard, Judge Fourth District Court, Parish of Orleans, is removed, and J. P. Boyd appointed in his place.

Richard C. Bond, Clerk Fourth District Court, Parish of Orleans, is removed, and William L. Randall appointed in his place.

William Woelker, Clerk Sixth District Court, Parish of Orleans, is removed, and H. C. Caulkins appointed in his place.

Paul W. Gollens, Third Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans, is removed, and Eugene Staes appointed in his place.

D. C. Byerly, Clerk Third District Court, Parish of Orleans, is removed, and John B. Carter appointed in his place.

Thomas Askew, State Tax Collector, First District, is removed, and John L. Davies appointed in his place.

By command of Brevet Major Gen. Joseph A. Mower.

NATANIEL BURBANK, 2d Lieut. U. S. Army, A. A. G. Official: NATANIEL BURBANK, 2d Lieut. 37th Infy, Bvt. 1st Lieut. U. S. Army, A. A. G.

On this order the *N. O. Times* remarks.

"We have elsewhere referred in general terms to the remarkable doings of Gen. Mower. His removal of gentlemen who have been elected to offices of trust, under the bald pretense that they are 'impediments to reconstruction,' will be received as another evidence of his utter disregard of public opinion, and of his willingness to sink the soldier in the partisan. The stranger and place-hunter, J. P. Boyd, is thrust into the judicial seat of Paul E. Theard; the courteous R. C. Bond is exchanged for the brother-in-law of R. King Cutler; H. C. Caulkins, whom nobody knows, takes the place of Wm. Woelker; Eugene Staes, the standing candidate who finds it so difficult to get elected, has jumped into the shoes of Paul W. Gollens; John B. Carter the radical pedagogue, crowded out that prince of good fellows, Dan C. Byerly, and the pretensions John L. Davies, without saying 'by your leave,' walks into the office of Thomas Askew. All this may seem very nice to the tribe of mendacious loyalists, but every decent man in the

community will regard it as an outrage."

THE ORDERS OF GEN. MOWER. PENDING.—The following interesting and important dispatch comes from the President's private secretary. It gives assurance that the conduct of Brig. Gen. Mower will no longer be tolerated, and that his recent orders have been suspended by virtue of instructions from Gen. Grant. This will be most gratifying intelligence to the people of this city and State.—*N. O. Evening Times*, 22d.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Nov. 22, 1867.

Wm. H. C. King, Esq.: Your dispatch has been received. Gen. Grant has directed General Mower to suspend his orders making removals until the arrival of Gen. Hancock at New Orleans.

W. G. Moore, Secretary.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The following from Napoleon's speech: The necessity of resuming the discussion of important laws has obliged me to call you together unusually early. In view of recent events, I desire to avail myself of your sagacity and assistance. Vague disquietudes have arisen affecting the public mind of Europe, restricting industry and commerce in all quarters.

This uncertainty could endure no longer. It is necessary to accept frankly the changes on the other side of the Rhine, and to proclaim that so long as our interests and dignity shall not be threatened, we will not interfere in the transformations effected by the march of populations.

The disquiet displayed is difficult of explanation; when France has offered the whole world the most imposing spectacle of conciliation and peace. The Universal Exhibition has drawn closer the ties of fraternity between all nations. The Exhibition has disappeared, but its traces will leave a deep impression upon our age. It has destroyed a host of prejudices and errors.

But these pledges of concord do not allow us to dispense with improving the military institutions of France. Our weapons are the sword and navy. The stronger we are the more certain will be the assurance of peace.

I have again been compelled to send our troops to Rome to protect the Holy See from republican invaders, but our conduct could not partake of anything hostile to the independence of Italy, and that nation now understands the danger these revolutionary manifestations have caused to monarchical principles and European order.

Calm re-established in the Papal States, we may calculate the time when our troops can be recalled. For France, the Convention of September, 1815, exists until it is placed.

The relations of Italy to the Holy See interest the whole world; to settle these relations and prevent new complications a conference of the Powers of Europe is proposed.

Referring to the Eastern question I am happy to announce that the powers have agreed upon two principal points. The maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and the amelioration of the condition of the Christians.

The journey I have made with the Empress to the east and north of France has afforded opportunities for manifestations of sympathy which touched me profoundly. I have found that nothing has been able to shake the confidence the people have placed in me and their attachment to my dynasty. For my part I labor incessantly to anticipate their wishes.

The harvest has not been good, and foreign trade can alone secure supplies and low prices.

I foresee the period when a reduction of taxes may be taken into consideration.

Alluding to reforms already established, and others proposed, he says:

Doubtless the introduction of new liberties has exposed the public mind to excitement and dangerous impulses, but to render them powerless, I count upon the common sense of the country, the progress of public morality and the firmness of the ruling power in their suppression.

Let us, then, follow the work we have undertaken together to develop liberal institutions without weakening the principle of authority. Let us not cease to spread around us the comforts of life, and adopt every measure which will render prosperous the social condition of the great masses.

For my own part, you may rest assured that I will uphold firmly the power conferred upon me; for no obstacle nor unjust opposition will shake either my courage or my faith in the future.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Parliament has opened. The Queen hopes

A Wonderful Flower

Dr. F. N. Otis, in a work called the *Isthmus of Panama and its Connections*, gives the following description of a wonderful and singularly beautiful flower, found on the line of the Panama railroad, in the vicinity of Lion Hill station:

"Along this section is found that rare variety of the Orchid family, the *Peristera elata*, known as the 'Espirito Santo.' Its blossom, of alabaster whiteness, approaches the tulip in form, and gives forth a powerful perfume not unlike that of the magnolia; but it is neither for its beauty of shape, its purity of color, nor its fragrance, that it is chiefly esteemed. Resting within the cup of the flower so marvellously formed that no human skill, be it never so cunning, could excel the resemblance, lies the prone image of a dove. Its exquisitely moulded pinions hang lifeless from its sides. The head bends gently forward. The tiny bill, tipped with a delicate carmine, almost touches its snow-white breast while the expression of the entire image (and it requires no stretch of the imagination to see the expression) seems the very incarnation of meekness and ethereal innocence. No one who has seen it, can wonder that the early Spanish Catholics, ever on the alert for some phenomenon upon which to fasten the idea of a miraculous origin, should have bowed down before this matchless flower, and named it 'Flor del Espirito Santo,' or 'the Flower of the Holy Ghost,' nor that the still more superstitious Indian should have accepted the imposing title, and ever have gazed upon it with awe and devotional reverence, ascribing a peculiar sanctity even to the ground upon which it blossoms, and to the very air which it laden with its delicious fragrance."

"It is found most frequently in low and marshy grounds, springing from decayed logs, and crevices in the rocks. Some of the most vigorous plants attain a height of six or seven feet; the leaf-stalks are jointed, and throw out broad lanceolate leaves by pairs; the flower-stalks spring from the bulb, and are wholly destitute of leaves, often bearing a cluster of a dozen or fifteen flowers. It is an annual, blooming in July, August and September, and has in several instances been cultivated in the conservatories of foreign lands. In former times, bulbs of the plant could rarely be obtained, and then only with much labor and difficulty; but since their localities have become familiar to the less reverential Anglo-Saxon, great numbers have been gathered and distributed throughout different parts of the world, though their habits and necessities have been so little appreciated that efforts to bring them to flower usually prove ineffectual; if, however, they are procured in May or June, after the flower-stalk has started, when sufficient appropriate nutriment resides in the bulb to develop the perfect flowers, they can be safely transplanted, and will flower under the ordinary treatment adapted to the bulbous plants of colder climates. The bulbs, dried or growing, may be procured either at Aspinwall, or Panama, at from two to five dollars per dozen."

A sugar refinery in London has one of Wilde's electro-magnetic machines, driven by a 15-horse power engine, employed in the refining of sugar, it having been demonstrated that a stream of electricity driven through a solution of brown sugar would bleach it, much better even than charcoal.

The linen trade of Dundee, Scotland, now employs 200,000 spindles, 8,000 power looms, 6,000 hand looms, and produces fabrics valued at \$40,000,000 annually.

Samuel Thorne, of Dutchess county, N. Y., has sold his herd of Durham Short Horns, forty in number, for the round sum of \$40,000.

The salt mines in Cracow, have been worked for about 900 years. The greatest depth attained is 1,783 feet.

Lake Muggiore is a beautiful sheet of water, 50 miles long and 3 miles wide.

More than 1,000 tons of orange marmalade are made in Dundee, Scotland, annually.

MARRIED.

On the 16th, October, 1867, by the Rev. Joseph D. Newsom, at the residence of Mr. W. R. Wilson, Mr. HENRY COLE, to Mrs. SALLIE TUCKER, all of Carroll County, Miss.

On the night of the 14th, of November, 1867, by the Rev. W. W. Graham, Dr. J. W. BLEN, of Brookline, Ala., to Miss MATTIE G. FUNDERHUK, of Georgiana, Alabama.

Subbath morning, Nov. 10th, 1867, at the house of R. J. Bowman, in Marechal, by Rev. J. Pipes, the Rev. B. F. ALEXANDER, of the La. Conference, to Miss FANNIE L. BOWMAN.

Washington has a population of 100,000 and Georgetown 15,000.

Apple crop of Indiana, now gathered, is the largest and best secured in that region.

IN MEMORIAM.

On Friday evening, the 1st inst., as the sun was casting his long shadows, my precious mother, MARY CLARE KEENER, was laid in the silent grave by the side of dear father, in the Greenmount Cemetery at Baltimore. Her brown hair still retained its youthful color, all trace of suffering had passed away from her face, and her features, always regular and pleasant, were beautifully composed in that last long sleep.

She had come down gradually to death during the past twelve months; but immediately before dying was in much pain, and prayed, 'O Heavenly Father, release me—precious Saviour, take, oh take me'; and then, as the stream of her soul ran in the dark channel, she murmured, 'a crown of glory! Oa her birth-day, the 31st, of October, she thought herself dying, and asked for a drink. "We gave her," writes my brother, "a cup of cream of which she drank heartily, and handing back the cup, said, 'oh! how good the Lord has been to me! I feel grateful to Him for all that he has done for me, my precious Saviour! oh, my dear children, He has been very good to me—my precious Saviour!'" I said, mother, you are just seventy years old to-day. "Yes," she replied, "the Lord has been so good to me so many years." Sophy said, mother, do you think you are dying? "Yes, my dear, give my love to John, and all the children." Her last words were, "we have the peace of God, Mary."

My mother was the eldest daughter of John Brice, and was a native of Annapolis Maryland. She was converted in her fifteenth year, under the preaching of Joseph Fry. Her father professed religion in his nineteenth year, (1789), under the ministry of the Rev. Ezekiel Cooper; and her mother, Sarah Lane, was converted several years later under the same preacher. Both were decided Methodists, and entertained Philip Bruce, William Barke, and the preachers of that day, with abundant hospitality. This example moulded my dear mother; she too entertained many angels during her life. And as far back as I can remember she fed the poor, and was an active, constant friend of the widow and orphan. As a Methodist she was unwavering, and always maintained in her dress the original plainness of her Church. One of my earliest church-going recollections is that of sitting beside her in Light Street, laying my head on her lap, and kissing her hand during a love-feast.

In 1818 she became the wife of Christian Keener, my father; of whose diligence in life, simplicity and fervor in the service of God, and steadfastness in the faith of Christ, I cannot speak adequately. He died seven years ago in his sixty-third year. They both lived to see seven, of eight children grown, and all members of the Church.

It is impossible for us to grieve after our dear mother; for as she must needs go, we know that she has accomplished the triumph of a peaceful and holy life, and that she is now among the living—He that keepeth my sayings shall never see death. And it is to us the highest honor to have been the children of our dear parents, and the richest blessing we could possibly have received from our Heavenly Father. To live useful and happy lives, and die in full view of Heaven as they have, is indeed our utmost aim.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Montgomery Conference convenes, Dec. 5th, 1867, at Opelika—Members and visitors who come by rail road, will report at the ticket office, R. R. Depot. Those who come by private conveyance, will report at store of L. Edwards & Sons, Chambers street, south of R. R.

J. W. GLENN, Pastor.

Opelika, Ala., Nov. 15th, 1867.

NOTICE.

To the Preachers and Lay Delegates of Mississippi Conference: The Preachers and Lay Delegates of the Mississippi Conference, on their arrival in Natchez, will call at the store Wm. H. Fox & Co., on Main street; to learn their homes during Conference.

W. E. M. LINFIELD.

NOTICE.

The members of Mobile Conference, on arriving at Marion, will report themselves at the Methodist Church, where their homes during the session of the Conference will be shown them.

It is believed, that owing to the present condition of the country, together with the difficulty of procuring house servants that the wives of our ministers will not be in attendance, but should any of them desire to attend, they will please notify the pastor at least twenty days before the meeting of the Conference.

W. R. BROWN, Wm. H. HUNTINGTON, J. W. WATT.

NOTICE.

On the 26th of November, at 5 o'clock P. M., in Carroll-street Church, in this city, will be held a meeting of the district STWARDS for the purpose of electing four Lay Delegates to the Louisiana Conference—providing by the District Meeting of this District.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Columbus District—Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS. There will be a District Meeting for Columbus District, Mobile Conference, at Union Chapel, Pickens County, Ala., 8 miles east of Pickensville, and 6 miles north of Bridgeville.

All the members of Quarterly Conferences in the District are members, and are earnestly invited to attend. There will be sermons delivered on subjects, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, by Rev. A. S. Andrews, T. P. Orymes, and W. C. Hearn.

Members will come prepared to deliberate and report upon the various subjects of interest, usual at such meetings.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Pickensville and Carrollton | Sept. 21 22 |
| Bridgeville | 28 29 |
| Columbus Station | Oct. 5 6 |
| Columbus Circuit | 12 13 |
| Corkville | 19 20 |
| Brookville | 26 27 |
| Triality | Nov. 9 10 |
| Crawfordville | 24 25 |
| Green | Dec. 7 8 |

W. MURRAY, P. E.

To the candidates for admission on trial in the Mississippi Conference.

The Committee to examine you preparatory to your application will meet you at Natchez, on Monday and Tuesday, preceding the Conference, and examine you on, first, the Bible; second, Wesley's sermons on Justification by Faith, and on the Witness of the Holy Spirit; and the rules concerning the duty of a preacher as laid down in the Discipline; and fourth, a Written Essay or Sermon.

Will Presiding Elders please to call the necessary attention to this subject.

R. ABBRY, Ch'm.

New Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS. | |
| Moreau Street | Oct. 20 |
| N. O. Cir. Algiers, (Q. Con.) | 27 |
| at 112 Camp street at 5 P. M. | 26 |
| Fidelity Street | Nov. 3 |
| Ger'n Church, Graps street. | 10 |
| German Quarterly Conference | |
| Dryades street at 7 P. M. | 9 |
| Batou Rouge | 16, 17 |
| Thibodaux circuit | 23, 24 |
| Chiboudou circuit | 30 |
| Bayou Grns Tete at Plaquemine | 1 |
| Jefferson City | 10 |

J. U. KEENER, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

One Million Acres of Land for Sale. The undersigned are the sole Agents of Messrs YOUNG, TOLEDO & Co., for the sale of their lands, in British Honduras.

For particulars apply to J. P. HARRISON, 52 Union street, New Orleans, JAS. M. PUTNAM, Belize, British Honduras. nov 23 1y

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES. FREDERICK, AND ABANDONED LANDS, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., Nov. 15, 1867. Special Orders No. 1392.

[Extract.]

1. In accordance with the written agreement made and entered into between the Acting General Superintendent of Educational Department, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, and the Board of Directors of Public Schools in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, the Educational Department will, on this day, turn over to the owners or lessors, all buildings leased for the use of Schools and the lands under the auspices of this Bureau for the children of freed people.

All Schools under the supervision of this Bureau within the limits of this city, together with the Teachers in charge of the same, (provided they are desirous of remaining in their present capacity), are hereby transferred to the Directors of Public Schools in charge of the Board of Directors of Public Schools.

First Lieutenant J. M. Leo, Acting General Superintendent of Education for this Bureau, is charged with the execution of this order.

The Schools for freed children have heretofore been conducted upon the tuition system, and necessarily excluded many whose parents were unable to pay the teachers. Under the present arrangement the benefits of Free Schools are secured to all freed children in this city, and it is hoped that this measure, perfected in furtherance of the educational interests of this class, will be accepted and carried out in good faith by all parties concerned.

The freed people are earnestly invited to avail themselves of the advantages of the Public Schools, which offer to them the opportunity of procuring for their children a good and true education.

By order of Brevet Major General J. A. Mower, United States Army, Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands. J. M. LEO, First Lieut. 39th U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G. nov 23 2t

J. T. SAWYER. C. H. MCKNIGHT.

C. H. MCKNIGHT & CO.,

89 MAGAZINE STREET.

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DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE, BACON, PORK, LARD, FLOUR, TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR.

aug 16 6m.

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All orders in my line promptly filled. aug 16 6m.

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Koens constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumpter, Brogans and Russets,

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov 1y

JOHN F. PARHAM, of New Orleans.

PARHAM & BLUNT,

COTTON FACTORS,

Commission Merchants.

No. 75 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

aug 24 1y

HARPER'S BAZAR.

A REPOSITORY OF

Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction.

HARPER'S BAZAR, the publication of which has just been commenced by HARPER & BROTHERS, is an illustrated Weekly Journal, devoted to Fashion and Household Literature.

It is the first Weekly Journal of Fashion ever published in the United States. By arrangements which the Publishers have perfected, at great cost, with the most celebrated European Fashion Journals—particularly with the well-known *Bazar of Berlin*—illustrations of Fashions for each week of the year will appear in publication in Paris and Berlin in advance of which will follow exclusively in this Journal.

In a country where Three Hundred Millions of Dollars are annually expended for dry-goods, and where the taste and the fashion of the most tasteful and economical methods of fashioning these articles become of the greatest value to American women. The BAZAR will contain full and explicit instructions, with illustrations, which will enable every Lady Reader to cut and make her own, and her children's entire wardrobe with a large portion of her husband's. Each alternate Number will be accompanied with large Pattern Plates, containing from forty to fifty full-sized Patterns, applicable to every article of wardrobe made in the family, with the necessary Directions for cutting and making. Similar Illustrations and Descriptions of Fancy Work will also be furnished. These Patterns will be executed in Paris and Berlin, and will serve as a guide of the kind hitherto produced in this country. Frequently an elegant Colored Fashion Plate will be presented with the paper. Practical Descriptions will also be given of the Fashions especially in vogue in New York—the centre of Fashion in America.

HARPER'S BAZAR, besides being the leading Fashion Journal in this country, will also aim to present before its readers the very best specimens of Household Literature. It will contain original and selected Serial Stories, Poetry, (excluding Politics), on Books, Art, Morals, Science, Etiquette, Housekeeping, Gardening, with Home and Foreign Gossip. No subject of household interest will be excluded from its columns. In the first Number of the BAZAR will be commenced a Novel, entitled "The Good and the Bad," or "The Brand in My Story," by James De Mille, Esq., Author of "The Dodge Club," several of our most competent critics, who unanimously pronounce it, in point of interest, plot, variety of adventure, and graphic delineation of character, to be fully equal to any of the novels of Wilkie Collins.

HARPER'S BAZAR will contain 16 folio pages, of the size of HARPER'S WEEKLY, printed on superfine colored paper, and will be published weekly, at ten cents per single Number, or Four Dollars per Year.

Postage, Five Cents for Three Months. Single Subscribers will be supplied from the beginning to the end of the year 1868, which will complete the first Volume, for the yearly price of Four Dollars.

An Extra Copy will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers, at Four Dollars each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for Twenty Dollars.

HARPER & BROTHERS.

Franklin Square, New York, October, 1867.

W. G. COYLE & CO.,

Office—142 GRAVIER ST.

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Yard-Cor. Magazine and Girod sts., N. O.

PITTSBURGH, ANTHRACITE and ENGLISH

CANSEL COAL, delivered direct from the mines to customers. The only Coal Yard in Louisiana and Mississippi.

nov 6 6m

The Branch of Southern Methodist Publishing House, at 112 Camp street, is receiving large additional stock, and the Agent invites orders, especially from dealers, with whom liberal terms will be made. Catalogues will be sent to all ministers, schools, teachers, and dealers who request it.

WILLIAM FELLOWES, JUN.,

(Successor to FELLOWS & Co.)

Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant

136 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

DAN. P. LOGAN, Agent. sep 15 1y

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.

SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

Female College, (Term ending Sept. 1st)

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages..... \$80.00

Incidental Fee..... 5.00

Male Institute.

Tuition in the entire Course..... \$75.00

Incidental Fee..... 5.00

Board exclusive of Lights and Washing, 20.00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trustees

Oct. 18th, 1867.

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE

AT AUBURN, ALA.

The Fall term of this Institution will open on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in SEPTEMBER next, and close on the 30th of December. Besides the regular course of studies for graduation, large facilities are afforded for instruction in the fine arts, and in the mechanical branches. Sessions with the College, were authorized at the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. A student not wishing to take either the regular or a partial literary course in the College, may combine himself to either of these departments, and in a short time become qualified for business. The Preparatory Department, with competent teachers, will be under the special supervision of the Faculty.

Tuition—Fall Term in College..... \$30.00

Contingent Fee..... 5.00

Tuition—Fall Term in Preparatory School..... \$15.00

Contingent Fee..... 2.00

Board in Private Families from \$15.00 to \$20.00 per month.

Aug 31-2m

C. RAIFORD, Sec'y of Board.

EMORY & HENRY COLLEGE,

WASHINGTON CO., VA.

Our Fall session begins on the 15th of August next. Charges for session of five months, payable in currency and in advance, are as follows:

Tuition in collegiate course, \$30.00

Fuel, room rent and contingent fee, 10.00

Tuition in Preparatory Department \$5.00

Board can be had in private families at the College, for \$12.00 per month, if paid or satisfactorily arranged, monthly in advance. Those seeking collegiate advantages are invited to investigate ours. For additional information, address,

E. E. WILLY, Pres't.

Emory P. O., Va.

THE HOME MONTHLY, New Orleans, for 1867.

The HOME MONTHLY will contain forty-eight pages of reading matter, printed upon fine paper and in clear type, and will, from time to time, be accompanied by elegant steel-plate engravings. The subscription price will remain \$3.00 per annum, or \$1.50 for six months, invariably in advance. In order to build up a still larger circulation, we have concluded to offer the following:

Liberal Inducements to Agents.

To any person sending us three yearly subscriptions, with nine dollars, we will send the MONTHLY six months, or allow them, if they prefer, to retain One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents of the amount.

To any person sending us six subscriptions, with eighteen dollars, (\$18), we will send the MONTHLY one year, or allow them to retain Two Dollars and Fifty Cents of the amount.

On amounts for subscription less than nine dollars, agents will be allowed to retain ten per cent.

Ministers, it is hoped, will act as agents, not so much from pecuniary considerations as from a laudable desire to assist in building up a literature worthy of a place among the families of the South, and on the center-tables of Christian people.

All communications on business should be addressed to

ROBERT J. HAY, Publisher, N. O. Ed.

sep 23 112 Camp Street, New Orleans.

THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF

THE

Grammar and High School for Boys.

(COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE)

In charge of the undersigned and competent associates, was opened at 9 A. M., on Monday, Sept. 2, 1867, in the basement of the Church, at the corner of Camp and Terpsichore streets, (entrance on Camp street,) opposite College Place.

Pupils will be carefully trained for business pursuits, or for admission to the Academic Department of the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning, or of any Southern College.

N. B. Parents who desire to enter their sons, are requested to communicate their wishes, as soon as practicable, to

sept 28 1m R. M. LUSHER, Principal.

JAMES A. GRESHAM,

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He is Agent for Genl. Hill's great Southern Magazine, the

"LAND WE LOVE,"

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Abingdon, Va.

Under the patronage of the Holston Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

First term of twenty weeks, for the coming year, begins the first of September.

Second term begins 19th February, 1888, and
closes second Wednesday in July.

Board for Session of ten months. \$150
Tuition in Collegiate department. 70 mos.

| | |
|---|----|
| Preparatory | 60 |
| Fuel, for Boarders, | 40 |
| " " Day scholars, | 16 |
| Music on Piano, | 8 |
| French, German, Spanish or Italian, each, | 50 |
| No extra charge for Greek or Latin: | 20 |
| Young ladies pay for their own washing | |

No charge for use of room or use of piano.
Oil Painting,..... \$30
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No tuition charged to Ministers' daughters.
Bills payable semi-annually, in advance.
For further information, apply to

ny 6-3m
B. ARBOGAST, Pres't.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.
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County, Mississippi, seven miles east of Can-

The *fiftieth* session will begin Monday, Sept. 30th, 1867, under the Presidency of Rev. W. L. C. Hunnicutt, A. M., assisted by an able corps of teachers. The curriculum is thorough and complete.

ive. The location is a very desirable and healthy one. The place is free from many evils, connected with the larger towns and cities, and, especially those on rail roads—having always been free from epidemics.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Student for term of five months | \$15 00 |
| Primary Department | 20 00 |
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| Piano and Piano | 25 00 |
| Use of Instrument | 7 50 |
| Local Music | |

| | |
|--|-------|
| Incidental fee..... | 2 50 |
| Board, fuel and bedding, per month.... | 2 50 |
| Lights and washing, extra. | 18 00 |
| Young ladies furnishing their towels,
sheets, blankets, washing and lights will | |

pay per month.....\$16 00
The daughters of all ministers, in the regular
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lish course free of charge. sep 21 2m

undersigned will re-open this old and well established school on
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1897.
EXPENSES

| | |
|--|---------|
| tuition per Session of Twenty Weeks. | \$30 00 |
| Use of Instrument. | 25 00 |
| Language, each. | 7 50 |
| Incidental Fee. | 10 00 |
| Board, including everything except Bed | 2 50 |

24 Towels, per Month.. 20 00
 24 exclusive of Lights and Washing 16 00
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GOOD COOKING STOVE
 one of the most necessary and desirable

of household economy, and if properly managed, will promote the health, comfort, and pleasure of every member of the family. Time, money, and extreme vexation, by delays in your daily meals, may be saved by using the

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in daily use throughout the city of New Or-
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a guarantee, and we offer them as a reference
never found.

but one damper, and is so simple in its construction that a child can manage it. The oven is larger, heke more uniform, and the stove simpler than any cooking stove of corresponding price ever made.

and for hours after the fire has been extinguished, without additional cost for fuel, a practical illustration of the economy in using the Reflector Gridiron, original with the Carter Oak, and used on no other stove—the perfect manner to broil meats.

by the offensive odors arising from meats, and the process of broiling are carried up the flues, and juice of the meats preserved. The Hot Closet, in which meats and pastry are kept warm, for hours when there has been a fire at meals, besides enabling the cook to furnish the greatest variety of dishes, and to

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 bert King, "Carver" for Cotton.

in Steel, or "Prairie Plough;" Yost's
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WATER PURIFIERS,
HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.

0 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
oct 13 1y

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

Our leading staple has been in active demand but at steadily declining prices, which have been depressed by unfavorable accounts from New York and Liverpool. With this exception the market has been extremely dull, there having been very little movement in any branch of trade. The receipts of Sugar and Molasses have continued moderate, and met a ready sale at full prices, particularly for the latter. Very little has been done in Tobacco, and operations in Western Produce have been of limited extent, without any material variations in quotations. With regard to the general wholesale trade, we have but little improvement to notice. Very few country merchants have made their appearance, and the purchases of those who have visited the city have been on a very moderate scale. Our principal thoroughfares, nevertheless, present a much more lively appearance, but it is mostly from the return of our own citizens who have spent the summer abroad.

COTTON.—We stated in our last report that the market closed at 16c for Good Ordinary, 16½c for Low Middling, 17½c for Middling and 18 to — for Strict Middling, but with manifest indications of increased weakness, although the demand had been quite active and the sale on a liberal scale. On Saturday it opened under the depression caused by some orders having been countermanded, and the limits on others reduced, but at a later hour, as factors met the demand freely at slight concessions, the demand became more lively, and 2650 bales changed hands at prices showing increased irregularity, but on the whole, a falling off of ¼ to ½c. Low Middling being quoted at the close at 16½c to —, and Middling at 17 to 17½c. On Monday, with a more general demand, the movement exhibited increased animation, and 3700 bales changed hands at prices showing increased weakness, but without a quotable decline. Tuesday the demand was renewed with still more spirit, 16 brokerage houses, participating in the business, and as factors met the movement freely, in many cases making concessions of ½ to ¾c, the sales proved to be the largest of the season, thus far amounting to 3900 bales.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 10250 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening embrace 9605 bales, against 4623 during the corresponding period last week showing an increase of 4982 bales.

The receipts at this port, since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas), are 70, 025 bales, against 152,348 bales the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 19,996 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 12,034 bales to Great Britain, of 6750 to France, and an increase of 14,531 to other foreign ports.

Referring to the above remarks, we modify our quotations as follows:

Low 16 to —
Ordinary 16 to —
Good Ordinary 16½ to 17
Low Middling 17 to 17½
Middling 17½ to 18
Strict Middling 18 to —

TOBACCO.—There is no change to notice in the Tobacco market since our previous review. There is some demand, particularly for light, leafy parcels, for manufacturing purposes, and also for low Admitted and Lugs, but owing to the very limited supply in market transactions are necessarily very circumscribed.

SUGAR.—Supplies are coming in more freely, but the market is very dull and prices are irregular and declining. The demand is only local.

MOLASSES.—The demand has continued active at full prices for the trade and for shipment, and the sales during the past three days embrace 950 barrels and 200 half barrels, about all the receipts, at 60c per gallon for Inferior, 70c for Common, 75c for Good Common to Fair, 80 to 82c for Fair, 82½ to 83c for Good 84 to 85 for Prime and 90 to 92c for Choice.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday evening, Nov. 13, 1867.
Western Beef, choice per lb. net. — to —
Texas Cattle, choice per head. 40 to 50
Texas Cattle 2d qual. per head. 25 to 35
Texas Cattle 3d qual. per head. 15 to 20
Hogs per lb. gross. 5 to 10
Sheep, 1st quality per head. 24 to 30
Sheep, 2d " " " 22 to 28
Sheep, 3d " " " 20 to 26
Milk Cows, choice per head. 40 to 50
Milk Cows, per head. 30 to 40
Texas Cows, with Calves. 40 to 50
Yearlings, per head. 40 to 50
Oxlets per head. 35 to 40

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire).

| ARTICLES. | FROM | TO |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| Agricultural Implements. | 4 75 | 32 00 |
| Cotton and Sugar Plows. | 9 50 | 10 50 |
| Cotton Scrapers. | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Cotton Sweeps. | 7 50 | 7 50 |
| Cultivators. | 10 00 | 13 00 |
| Shovels. | 7 00 | 18 00 |
| Spades. | 11 00 | 20 00 |
| Axes. | 15 00 | 18 00 |
| Bagging, ½ yard. | — | 22 |
| Kentucky. | — | 24 |
| East India. | — | 1 90 |
| Bait Rope, Kentucky, ½ lb. | — | 8 50 |
| Braes, 100 lbs. Pilot. | — | 9 00 |
| Crackers. | — | 30 00 |
| Bricks, Lake, ½ M. | — | 60 00 |
| English, Fire. | — | 65 00 |
| Candles, ½ lb. | — | 43 |
| Sperm, N Bedford. | — | 20 |
| Tallow. | — | 21 |
| Adamantine. | — | 19 |
| Chocolate, No 1 ½ lb. | — | 35 |
| Sweet and Spiced. | — | 37 |
| Cider, Western ½ bbl. | — | here |
| Northern. | — | here |
| Coal, Cannel ½ ton. | — | 18 00 |
| Anthracite ½ ton. | — | 12 00 |
| Western, ½ ton. | — | 15 |
| Coffee, Rio, ½ lb. | — | 38 |
| Havana. | — | 38 |
| Java. | — | 30 |
| St. Domingo. | — | none |
| St. Domingo. | — | none |
| Rough, ½ ton. | — | 3 00 |
| Hulled, ½ bushel. | — | 18 00 |
| Copper, Braziers ½ lb. | — | 35 |
| Sheathing. | — | 35 |
| Copper Bolts. | — | 28 |
| Yellow Metal. | — | 24 |
| Corrugated, Manila, ½ lb. | — | 21 |
| Tarred, American. | — | 30 |
| Russia. | — | 6 25 |
| Corn Meal, ½ bbl. | — | 31 |
| Dyes, ½ lb. | — | 4 |
| Logwood, Campy. | — | 60 |
| — St. Domingo. | — | 1 00 |
| Furac, Tampico. | — | 18 |
| Indigo, ½ lb. | — | 20 |
| Madder. | — | 80 |
| Eggs, ½ doz. Western. | — | 1 75 |
| Feathers, ½ lb. | — | 75 |
| Fish, Cod, ½ box. | — | 23 00 |
| Herrings. | — | 14 00 |
| Mackerel, No 1, ½ bbl. | — | 9 00 |
| No 2. | — | 8 50 |
| No 3. | — | 8 00 |
| Flaxseed, ½ bbl. | — | 9 50 |
| Superfine. | — | 7 75 |
| Extra. | — | 7 50 |
| Fine. | — | 7 25 |
| Fruit, Prunes, ½ lb. | — | 23 |
| Figs, Drum. | — | 9 |
| Gum, Arabic. | — | 17 |
| Almonds, soft shell. | — | here |
| Raisins, M R, ½ box. | — | 4 30 |
| Layer. | — | 7 00 |
| Lees's Sicily ½ box. | — | 19 00 |
| Malaga, ½ box. | — | 7 50 |
| Oranges, ½ lb. 1000. | — | here |
| Sicily ½ box. | — | 3 75 |
| Glass, ½ box of 50 feet. | — | 4 25 |
| French, 8 x 10. | — | 5 75 |
| 10 x 12. | — | 1 65 |
| 12 x 18. | — | 1 80 |
| Canada. | — | 78 |
| Oats. | — | 1 30 |
| Corn, shelled ½ bushel. | — | 17 00 |
| Beans, ½ bbl. | — | 65 |
| Hops. | — | 8 50 |
| Gunpowder, ½ kg. | — | 25 50 |
| Gunny Bags, ½ bag. | — | 30 00 |
| Hay, Western, ½ ton. | — | none |
| Northern. | — | none |
| Louisiana. | — | none |
| Hides, ½ lb. | — | 21 |
| Dry salted Mexican. | — | 10 |
| Wet salted, city slaughter. | — | 15 |
| Kip Skins. | — | 17 |
| Dry country. | — | 25 |
| Pelts ½ piece. | — | 45 00 |
| Iron, Pig ½ ton. | — | 64 |
| Country, Bar ½ lb. | — | 64 |
| English, ½ lb. | — | 7 |
| Hoop, ½ lb. | — | 7 |
| Sheet. | — | 7 |
| Roller. | — | 8 |
| Nails, ½ lb. | — | 12 |
| Iron Cotton Ties. | — | 8 |
| Castings, American. | — | 7 |
| Shell Lime. | — | 2 25 |
| Rockland, &c. | — | 2 75 |
| Cement. | — | 2 65 |
| Molasses, ½ gallon. | — | 70 |
| Louisiana. | — | 65 |
| Refinery, Rebelled. | — | 60 |
| Moss, ½ lb. | — | 3 |
| Gray, Country. | — | 4 |
| Black, do. | — | 4 |
| Select, water rotted. | — | 64 |
| Nails, Am. & Sd. ½ lb. | — | 64 |
| Wrought, German. | — | 16 |
| English. | — | 18 |
| Naval Stores, ½ bbl. | — | 8 00 |
| Pitch. | — | 3 50 |
| Rosin A No 1. | — | 4 25 |
| No 2. | — | 3 25 |
| No 3. | — | 3 00 |
| Spirits Turp ½ gallon. | — | 48 |
| Vermah, light. | — | 50 |
| Cut, ½ lb. ½ gallon. | — | 1 05 |
| Coal Oil. | — | 1 30 |
| In cases. | — | 65 |
| Cotton Seed, Crude. | — | 68 |
| Tanner's, Refined. | — | 95 |
| Oil Cake, Lined ½ ton. | — | 1 15 |
| Meal. | — | 40 00 |
| Provisions, ½ bbl. | — | 35 00 |
| Beef, Mess, Northern. | — | here |
| " " Western. | — | 25 00 |
| " " North half bbl. | — | 17 00 |
| Dried, ½ lb. | — | 10 00 |
| Tongues ½ doz. | — | 21 50 |
| Pork, Mess. | — | 21 00 |
| " " Prime Mess. | — | 21 00 |
| Hog, round, ½ lb. | — | here |
| Bacon, Cured, ½ lb. | — | 15 |
| " " Do., salted. | — | 15 |
| Sides. | — | 15 |
| Shoulders. | — | 12 |
| Green Shoulders. | — | 12 |
| Lard, Prime, in tierces. | — | 12 |
| " " ½ kegs. | — | 13 |
| Fair, in tierces. | — | 13 |
| Butter, Northern. | — | 40 |
| " " Western. | — | 16 |
| Cheese, American. | — | 16 |
| Potatoes, ½ bbl. | — | 4 75 |
| Onions. | — | 5 25 |
| Green Apples. | — | 5 00 |
| Rice, ½ lb. Louisiana. | — | 6 00 |
| India. | — | 10 |
| Carolina. | — | 12 |
| Salt, refined, ½ lb. | — | 14 |
| Crude. | — | 13 |
| Salt ½ sack. | — | 2 30 |
| Liverpool, fine, warehouse. | — | 2 65 |
| " " from store. | — | 2 55 |
| Coarse, cargo. | — | 2 25 |
| " " from warehouse. | — | 2 20 |
| Turkey Island, ½ bushel. | — | 2 40 |
| Soap, ½ lb. Western. | — | 8 |
| Northern. | — | 10 |
| Southern. | — | 8 |
| Castile, Louisiana. | — | 18 |
| Sugar, Louisiana, ½ lb. | — | 6 |
| In the city. | — | 14 |
| Havana, White. | — | 14 |
| Yellow. | — | 13 |
| Tobacco, in bbls, ½ lb. | — | 12 |
| Balers & Cutters. | — | 25 |
| Choice and Selections. | — | 17 |
| Fine Leaf. | — | 15 |
| Medium Leaf. | — | 9 |
| Common Leaf. | — | 12 |
| Good Refused. | — | 7 |
| Common Refused. | — | 6 |
| Twine, Cotton, ½ lb. | — | 60 |
| Baling. | — | 21 |
| Wool, Washed, ½ lb. | — | 27 |
| Barry. | — | 6 |
| Yearlings, per head. | — | 47 |
| Oxlets per head. | — | 35 |

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

| MONTH. | Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|--------|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| JAN. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| FEB. | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| MAR. | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| APR. | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| MAY. | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| JUNE. | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| JULY. | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| AUG. | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| SEP. | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 1 | 2 |
| OCT. | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| NOV. | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| DEC. | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| JAN. | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, VA.

The next session of this Institution commences on the 19th September, 1867. As evidence of her success as an educator of young men, she points to her graduates all over the South. No location surpasses this in point of health. The town of Boynton and surrounding country has but one physician, and he is but half employed. In addition to the schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Modern Languages, we have also a school of Commercial Science, in which are taught the branches of a business education. Young men attend any schools they wish, and get a showing for whatever they accomplish. It is our intention hereafter, to fill up our vacancies with a special session, so that young men can review any studies they wish, but more particularly to teach English grammar, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Penmanship, and Commercial Law. Thus, our students can take the Literary and Scientific course during the session, and get a practical instruction in business during the vacations. The Special Session in vacation covers the heated term in the South when business is over, and young men already engaged in business can come here to perfect their knowledge of Commercial Science, and return to the South in time to resume business.

Expenses for ten months, including meals, use of furniture, (averaged), fuel, lights, wash, ing, matriculation and contingent fee, tuition in three schools, so as to occupy the student's whole time—\$300, one-half payable at the commencement of each term.

A daily line of hacks, Sundays excepted, runs from Rossmore station (Richmond & Danville Railroad) to Boynton. Send for circulars.

Randolph, Macon College, Boynton, Mecklenburg Co., Va., July 20, '67.
THOS. C. JOHNSON, President.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, GREENSBORO, ALA.

FACULTY.
Bishop W M Wightman, D.D., LL.D.
Rev. E Wadsworth, A.M., D.D.
O. A. M.
Rev. J. C. Willis, A.M.
N. T. Lupton, A.M.

The next session of this institution will begin on the first Wednesday in October next. Instruction will be given in the Schools of Ancient and Modern Languages, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Biblical Literature.

The Preparatory School will be under the direct supervision of the Faculty.

The Session is divided into two terms.

Tuition in University per term, \$40 00
Incidental fee, 5 00
Tuition in Preparatory school per term \$30 to \$35
Contingent fee, \$2 50
Board, exclusive of washing and lights, \$50 to \$25 per month. All dues invariably in advance.

July 27th. O F CASEY, Sec. Faculty.

WOODVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

WOODVILLE, MISSISSIPPI.

Will begin its THIRD ANNUAL SESSION on Wednesday, September 25th, 1867, and close it on the First Wednesday in July, 1868.

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July 13. R. J. HARR, Agt.

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D. H. LUCAS, Vice President.
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oc 13-6m

J. B. JENNINGS, J. W. WICKS, M. J. WICKS.
JENNINGS, WICKS & BRO.
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
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Iron and Brass Founders and Machinists, manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing, Grate Bars, Stove Fronts, Columns, Sash Weights, &c. Blacksmith work of all kinds.
May 18 '67, 6m

ALEX. BRITTON, RICH'D F. BRITTON.
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July 6-8m

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No. 5 Commercial Place.
New Orleans.
July 1-ly

DR. C. J. BICKHAM,
OFFICE—COLLEGE BUILDING,
Corner Baronne & Common Streets,
New Orleans.
Office hours, From 11 o'clock, A. M. to 3 P. M.
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DR. J. M. MAGEE,
DENTAL SURGEON,
No. 107 Carondelet Street,
One door above Poydras, on the left hand side.
jan 26 1y

CHENOWETH, CASEY & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For sale of Pork, Bacon, Beef, Flour, and Western Produce generally,
53 Gravier street, New Orleans.
sept 15 1y

WRIGHT, ALLEN & CO.,
(lat August, 1866)
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants
169 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug 26 1y

OBBER, NANNON & CO.,
New York.
OBBER, ATWATER & CO.,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants
38 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
sept 15 1y

EDWARD NALLE,
NALLE, DAY & CO.
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158 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
oc 13 1y

KICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO.

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Mutual Plan.....Assets \$2,450,000
General Agent for the State of Mississippi,
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aug 3-3m

J. R. POWELL.

COTTON FACTOR,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
190 Common Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
W. E. STUART,
Late Stuart & James.
Represented by Capt. J. A. BINFORD,
Duck Hill, Miss.
oc 20 1y

SEYMOUR, YARBROUGH & CO.
Cotton and Wool Factors,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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jan 5 6m

D. CAMPBELL, F. M. CAMPBELL,
Of Mobile, Late Eckford & Weaver, Mobile.
CAMPBELL, ECKFORD & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
Forwarding & General Com'n Merchant,
o 13 No. 58 Camp street, New Orleans. 1y

SPEED, SUMMERS & CO.,
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COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS,
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Wholesale Grocer,
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J. J. WARREN, T. W. CRAWFORD, F. F. FLEITAS,
WARREN, CRAWFORD & CO.,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
45 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
mch 22 6m

F. G. BARRIERE & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 136 Canal Street, New Orleans.
n 10 6m

WM. EDWARDS & CO.,
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WM. EDWARDS.
EDWD. J. GAY.
sep 15 1y

J. G. ELLIS, W. C. CHAMBERLIN,
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CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, NOV. 30, 1867.

(\$3.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE)
OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET

DINING WITH A CARDINAL.

My last two dinners were rather meagre ones; but this evening I dined with the Maggior Domo at the Vatican. The Maggior Domo has been a fortunate man. The son of a small farmer (Roman slanders say a bandit) of Terracina, he has risen in the world; and, instead of the goatskin leggings and the sheepskin coat, is to be seen now in scarlet, purple, and point-lace. He has amassed, it is said, above a million of money. He is supreme in Rome. Princes and dukes bearing names great in history will watch his expression as he passes,—whether he smiles graciously, or whether he utterly ignores their existence. The poor old man who lifts his three fingers and drones forth "Ubi et ubi" is a mere infant in his hands; he is one of the most subtle and accomplished politicians in Europe. Like all who rise in the world, the Maggior Domo is a much-vituperated man. He is accounted the most cruel and implacable of tyrants. Scarcely a man or woman in that city but looks for the time when their or some other assassin's knife will be at his throat.

The Maggior Domo is an unfortunate man. Persistent and immovable in a long course of disastrous policy, he changes not, not even a tittle; but is still persistent and immovable, though every one of his schemes have come to naught, all his efforts have proved abortive, and he himself be now vainly buffeting the stream that must shortly carry him to that crashing destruction the sound of which is already in his ears. So it seems to vulgar eyes at least, but what if the vulgar eyes are wrong? What if the penetration and address that have raised that man from the grade of a tiller of the ground to the most influential position in the Catholic world, should also have imparted to his mental vision a superhuman keenness, enabling him to discern that the end is not yet; and that his part in the complicated game now being played is to hold on, unswerving and unflinching, himself the only seeing one amidst a world of blind? And after all, it can but be said of him, that he has continued things as he found them, in opposition to all change. The Maggior Domo is a master of self-possession. But one hour after the news had reached him of Garibaldi's success in Sicily, he passed half an hour in conversing with me on indifferent topics; and in the quiet of that gray eye, and the calm of that placid mouth, one would have divined that he—and almost he only—was in possession of intelligence fraught with fatal consequences to his life-long policy, and, with it, to the Papacy.

The Maggior Domo is a comely man, and evidently is not conscious of it. He has an ensemble that strikes at a glance,—one of those faces that instantaneously attracts and fixes the eye of the beholder,—so much so that you may be in his presence again and again without marking that his tailor is the best in Rome, or noticing the elegant figure, the choice texture of his silken raiment, or the fine, delicate, but somewhat claw-like hand. Yet analyze that face, examine its feature by feature, and, excepting in its clear pale complexion, it differs but little from half the faces you will meet in the next street of the Trastevere. The forehead is developed enough, but not remarkably so; the nose is gently aquiline; the lips firmly pressed together, but mobile and expressive; the eye, generally supposed to be black, is a deep iron-gray, almost blue; the hair, long, black, glossy, and gently waved; perhaps the most noticeable part of the physiognomy is the sensitiveness and expression contained in the sharp-lucent orbit of the eye, exceeding in this respect what may be seen in the portrait of Gevartius in our National Gallery. It is a kaleidoscopic countenance,—beautiful in the whole, but almost meaningless in the parts,—changeable too. At business, in the morning, that face is quiet, polite, and attentive to all you say; in general conversation, it is animated and earnest. In listening, it changes its expression, and harmonizes with every

word you utter; and those who ought to know say that that mobile pleasing countenance flashes terribly on occasions; and on certain elevated dignitaries too, who wear similar vestments to himself, and who have not seldom been scared bodily out of the Council Chamber of the sacred conclave when they have opposed his will. The Maggior Domo would appear to be a kindly man. In his ante-room may be seen persons of every station, but mostly of the lowest, waiting for a conference; and the poorest sheepskin-clad shepherd may be seen, seated in the gold-and-crimson chair at the small table with the most kindly mannered and attentive of listeners. The Maggior Domo is a man of taste. He has a choice collection of works of art and antiquities; his diamonds would fill queens with envy. It is said that he invests all his money in diamonds, that his property may be portable when occasion comes for flight; but to judge from that composed visage, he contemplates anything rather than flight. He is a polite man. If I am taken to visit an English country gentleman, who has in his dining-room a few impudent imitations of old masters' pictures, though I am a painter, he never asks my opinion, but authoritatively informs me that "This is a Titian; those three are Raphaels; and the one at the top of the room is a Michael Angelo." The Maggior Domo always asks my opinion, and is "so glad" when it coincides with his own.

An agreeable, he is yet a wary man; he lets you choose your own conversation,—he never leads it; he exhibits the most special interest in all your affairs; and if you are of a sanguine temperament and easily impressed, you flatter yourself that he has occasionally taken you into his inmost confidence, and you leave his presence thinking what an agreeable man the Maggior Domo is, and surely how much maligned. But notwithstanding the well-stained composure of that countenance, the sweet, silvery voice, the ready confidence, and the abounding politeness of his demeanor, something tells me that I had better have any one for my enemy than he, and that, reversing Lord Palmerston's famous apothegm, it is fortunate for me I do not say "Civis Romanum sum."

This evening I dine with the Maggior Domo. I am received, at the bottom of the grand staircase, by an officer of gendarmes, who says something to the Swiss guard, and I am invited to ascend. On each landing are what look like to gigantic headsman, in flaming scarlet and yellow uniforms, and carrying huge choppers, or, more properly, battle-axes. A solitary ascent on a wide staircase, with such surroundings, is rather stimulative to the imagination. In companionship it would be nothing more than ascending the steps to a Museum; but the width and height of the flight, the guards, the architecture, and other accompaniments, make me feel something of a Strafford or a Charles the First sort of sensation. The headsman on the landing keep their eyes fixed right upon you, and seem to mark you for their own. They let you pass, certainly, but only to hand you over to those on the next landing.

You pass the superb entrance to the Papal apartments, when the line of headsman culminates in a knot of about half a dozen of them, and then ceases. Another flight, and you are at the top. Here some of the lacqueys come from the ante-room to receive and pass you on to the next apartment, where are two functionaries in plain black, who look as grave and impressive that I don't know whether I am expected to bow to them or not. I am conducted by these into another apartment, where are two ecclesiastics,—bishops—not attired, like our Right Reverends, in sombre raiment, but in radiant silk of brightest mauve. I did not catch the exact titles of these two dignitaries, but they sounded something like Violetta and Manvaise. In *partibus infidelium*. In a moment or two, entered the Maggior Domo himself, attired partly in black and partly in scarlet. The preliminary ten minutes before dinner are occupied in showing me, and

asking my opinion on the contents of the cabinets,—rare antiquities,—Greek cameos, neilto-work, and excellent carvings by Cellini. I say, asking "my opinion," but the fact was, I went into the room a novice, and left it (in my opinion, at least) a connoisseur. Dinner is announced, and we pass into the dining apartment.

Beyond the contents of the cabinets the suit of apartments offered little for notice. Like Italian rooms generally, they were scantily furnished, and, being at the top of the building, they were not so lofty as might be desirable,—indeed, it is understood that they were selected by the Maggior Domo solely on account of the facilities they offered for constant access to the Papal apartments, situated immediately beneath. Roman slanders says, they are conveniently placed for that day when he shall "fly into the inner chambers to hide himself." Be that as it may, they more than compensate for any internal drawback by the magnificent view they afford of the surrounding country. I had expected but a dull look-out into the Vatican quadrangle, instead of which was an uninterrupted panorama of the magnificent chain of Apennines from Albano to Soracte, that stretching half across the horizon, seemed to fill the whole length of the window from top to bottom with a mass of blue mountains, villages, and vineyards, all growing in the tints of an Italian sunset. The dinner was strictly after the French fashion,—the usual soup, *entrees*, &c. I am not "well up" in the names of French dishes, but I remember there was an excellent light herb-soup, with a pyramid of grated Parmesan cheese in the centre,—I think they call it *minestrone*. Then the usual *entrees*, and a haunch of the delicious venison of the chevreuil, a small deer of the Campagna; birds also; and, especially worthy of notice, a dish of very minute ones, *Beeva ficos* (or fig-peckers), a bird about the size of a sparrow, but so esteemed in Italy that it is eaten with no small amount of reverence and ceremony.

Of that exact ceremony, perhaps my limited observation does not allow of my speaking authoritatively; but it seemed to be the correct mode of procedure first to look at the bird, as it lies on your plate, for a second or two, with an expression of calm anticipation; then wipe your finger and thumb with the napkin; with that finger and thumb take the bird by the beak as you would an olive, only with more gravity, and put it wholly and bodily into your mouth. I believe that the orthodox mode is to swallow it entire, as some do oysters, or, in any case, to bite it, but once; but I have some doubts about the capacity of the esophagus for this feat. I did not conform in this latter point; but it certainly was excellent,—another would have been acceptable, but it would not have been *en regle*. Italian wines are not generally good, nor indeed potable, less from any inherent defect in the place of their growth than from want of proper culture. While in France and Germany, the vineyards are as well kept as gardens, in Italy they are a mass of tangled weed and undergrowth. Nevertheless, there are some tolerable vintages there,—Velletri, when good, is equal to Roussillon; Capri is not bad; and Falerian—old Falerian—is still worthy of all that has been said and sung of it from the time of Horatio Flaccus downwards; and sea-water is still drunk with it, as it was in the days of that accomplished taster.

The Maggior Domo is a small eater,—perhaps he is reserving himself for answering despatches and general business in the evening; so, after the last course, he excuses himself and rises, leaving us to discuss the dessert and the Falerian; there was claret as well, but I kept to the *vin de pays*. It would appear that one of the ecclesiastics, the Bishop of Mavraise, is retained specially to superintend the "drinking department," as that ecclesiastic was most particular to see that I did justice to it; while the younger of the two, taking on himself the "smoking business," after the other was concluded, changed his purple for the lamel dress of the Dominican Order, and invited me to follow

him into what has been termed the Vatican kitchen. Kitchen, however, it is not, but a cool, agreeable apartment, in which smoking might be indulged in without any apprehension of the tobacco fumes reaching the Papal residence. The wine, which I had been partaking of was brought for my especial benefit; the bishop taking Velletri, as more wholesome. The Right Reverend Father was a first-rate companion, after his fashion; the very fellow to smoke and drink iced Falerian with. It was evident that they knew how to do this sort of thing in the Vatican, from the way in which the servants anticipated every requirement.

The Bishop was, moreover, evidently a good judge of tobacco, as might be seen by the careful handling and pinching with which he examined the half-dozen cigars that he selected out of the bundle for my use,—sending away the others as worthless. Agreeable companionship, iced Falerian, and excellent Papal tobacco, are things not lightly to be estimated; but, like all excellent things, it is best to resign them before satiety; so, after coffee is brought, we proceed to the other apartments, as I have again to see the Maggior Domo, in order to take a letter of introduction he had written for me to an ecclesiastic in another part of Italy. The letter is ready written, and put up for me; it seems very thick, and in other dimensions larger and more like a parcel than a letter; but I have no curiosity as to its contents, so I thank my hospitable host and take my leave. During the whole of our conversation, frank and unreserved as it apparently was, a keen observer might have seen there was a rock ahead of each of us that we were aware of, and that we all carefully avoided. We examine and admire an object of antiquity, a *patena* with a Christian symbol on it; it is discussed and explained. The rock is right in front,—nearly touching, in fact; but it is skillfully avoided, and not even grazed. There is not the least constraint, but still the Maggior Domo and I have come to a tacit mutual understanding that that rock shall be steered clear of. He entered into the compact when, on my first interview, I shook his proffered hand, instead of kissing it, as a good Catholic would have done, and in all our conversations he adhered to the compact most religiously.

In the smoking-room, too, the Bishop adroitly avoids this dangerous rock, as well as all currents of conversation that might set upon it. I, too, look carefully ahead, and for some time get on pretty well, till, in an unfortunate moment, I bump right upon it, when, in descending on our northern drinks, I promise on my return from England to bring the Right Reverend Father a case of genuine Ultra-Protestant Glenlivet whiskey. The prelate, however, helped me off very dexterously, and I got away without danger.

RADICAL PROGRAMME OF TERRITORIAL ABSORPTION.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette says: The fact has for a year past been notorious here that the radical programme embraced for the future the incorporation of Hayti into the "Union," the absorption of Cuba by invasion of negro filibusters, and the settlement of the "Alabama claims" by the purchase of Jamaica from England. It is understood that a proposition of annexing Hayti was made to Mr. Sumner, chairman of the Senate committee on foreign affairs, last winter, by the diplomatic agent of that government, but at the instance of Republican politicians of more prudent instincts, the project was laid aside until after the result of the next presidential election.

I scarcely believe that the visit of Mr. Seward to San Domingo was intended to be in furtherance of this programme. On the contrary, I have reason to believe that the conservative secretary rather favored a postponement, at least for the present. The radical calculation is that upon a renewal of their lease of power of four more years under the very moderate and "conservative" administration of Gen. Grant that three Republican States may be carried out of Hayti, five out of Cuba and two out of Jamaica, to say nothing of other absorption, which with the ten Southern negro States,

Massachusetts, Vermont, Nebraska and Colorado, will form an available working congressional majority, at least in the Senate.

These facts, although well known, have not heretofore been susceptible of that sort of proof upon which alone a careful correspondent would promulgate them. But evidence of undoubted character is daily accumulating among which is the following authentic expose of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, in a very recent letter:

"Before the time for action shall have arrived, Cuba, the most fertile and productive spot of its size, except perhaps the Delta of the Nile, will have become so saturated and ripe with the bursting principles of freedom, and together with St. Domingo, Hayti, Jamaica, and their cognate races will be ready to leap to arms and defend their appropriate dominion, if such aid should be needed in the cause of freedom, and if they shall not then have been added to our own dominion by our enterprising foreign secretary."

PERSONAL.—The numerous friends of Bishop Kavanaugh in Kentucky and elsewhere will rejoice to learn of the safe arrival, in good health, at his home in Versailles, Ky., of himself and wife, after their long visit to California and Oregon. The Bishop's labors on the Pacific coast are spoken of in high terms by the newspapers of that distant region. We believe this completes his third tour to California. We trust the lot to visit the Pacific Conferences will, next year, fall on some of the younger Bishops, and that Bishop Kavanaugh will have the pleasure of visiting some of the older Conferences in "the States."

While we rejoice at the safe return of Bishop Kavanaugh to his home, we have occasion to mourn with him over the sorrowful intelligence which has already saddened his heart, contained in last week's issue of this paper, of the death of a nephew and niece at Chappell Hill, in Texas.—Dr. Thomas H. and Miss Julia F. son and daughter of Dr. B. T. Kavanaugh. With the bereaved father we mourn the heavy stroke that has fallen upon his family.—*St. Louis Christian Adv.*

DR. JOSEPH CROSS.—We are not sure that mention has been made in this paper of the death, by yellow fever, at Houston, Texas, of Rev. Joseph Cross, D.D., largely known in Kentucky. Dr. Cross had suffered with yellow fever years ago in New Orleans, and was supposed on that account to be proof against it, but he died of the disease in September last. Before his demise his blooming daughter, Mariana, passed away to the home of the blessed. The cup of sorrow, drank by the wife and mother, Mrs. Jane T. H. Cross, far away from her native land, her kindred and loved ones, is great, but in her grief she is cheered with the hope of meeting those gone before in the better land.

St. Louis Advocate.

REV. J. W. SHIPMAN.—Just before going to press we have read with feelings of deepest sorrow a letter from Hon. Gab. Felder to Bro. S. Pipkin, of this city, informing him of the death of Rev. J. W. Shipman, long a member of the Texas Conference, formerly agent of the Depository and Advocate; and at the time of his death, a member of the firm of Felder, Shipman & Lewis of this city. He died in great peace, at the residence of Judge Felder, near Chappell Hill, Washington county ten minutes before 9 o'clock on the 14th inst. A more fitting tribute to his memory will soon appear.—What a sad year this has been. Our best men are passing away. In Bro. Shipman we have lost an able minister and a useful citizen.—*Texas Christian Advocate.*

PEARS.—P. T. Quinn, of Newark, N. J., has a row of thirty Duchesse d'Angoulême pear trees, planted ten feet apart, from which he has sold \$1,900 worth of fruit in eight years. The trees are now 17 years old.

Wisconsin has 13 daily papers, 3 tri-weeklies, 1 semi-weekly, 127 weeklies, and 3 monthlies. Of these 2 dailies and 11 weeklies are printed in the German language, and 1 weekly in Norwegian.

There are published in the State of Michigan 15 daily papers, 3 tri-weeklies, 148 weeklies, and 5 monthlies. Of these, 3 dailies and 6 weeklies are printed in the German language.

At the Annual Fair Nijni-Novgorod, Russia, the sales of Me chanical amount to from \$50,000 to \$100,000,000.

NOT "GETTING READY," BUT FULLY PREPARED.

Mr. Editor: I have a slight objection to the heading of your article, touching the letters from your city to a Northern paper, relative to the church suit, and its reversal, if Congress would open the way. The writer of these sentiments was undoubtedly Dr. J. P. Newman. That gentleman needs no preliminary training to bring him up to the point of taking the property of others. He had reached that state of grace, before you knew him personally. Mr. Editor, he only needs the opportunity to show the world what a profane he is in the art of stealing in the name of the Lord; and as to Bishop Ames, he takes the property of other churches, as naturally as Gen. Butler takes to spoons.

These letters are valuable, as showing what professed ministers of Christ would do in morals, and with the government and courts of the country if they could. But bad as Congress is, it will pause some time before it comes down to the platform of morals, and legislation occupied by this pure minded herald of the gospel of peace and love. The demands of Methodist preachers are not quite so potent at Washington just now, as they were when the "brother" from Illinois, occupied the White House. Congress and the Radicals have learned since Dr. N. wrote these letters, that his principles and those of his Reverend brethren, in favor of which three hundred of them took the field in Ohio, and four hundred in N. York, have cost that party 140,000 votes in these two States, and the States themselves. As Northern Methodism did more to build up, and give malignity to the party, than any other church or class, so it will do more for its destruction in the end. By the way, Dr. N. cannot be aware of the high compliment he pays Southern men and Southern principles, when he speaks of the Supreme Court, as "Southernized." The decisions of that wise and venerable body, command the respect and admiration of the statesmen and jurists of Europe, for their learning and justness. To say that such a body, and such decisions embody "Southern spirit and principles" is more than we expected from that source. To give a finer edge to this "soft impeachment," I will inform the Rev. Dr., that that incorruptible jurist and Christian, Judge McLean, was an adviser of the Southern commissioners throughout. And while from his peculiar relation to that case he did not sit on it, yet the decision of the Court had his fullest approval. The Dr. had better be cautious how he "throws stones" into a crowd, for the best men of the Northern church, scores of those filling its highest places, have expressed their satisfaction with that decision, and many of them are committed in writing. Of course, I can have no allusion to Bishop Ames. But let Dr. N. go on, I hope he will; I want the world should see him; it will do good if he will be so good as to name a single "Southern jurist" who disapproves of the decision of the Supreme Court in the "Church South." J. H.

Mobile, Ala.

GRAPES OF ELMS.—At the winter meeting of the Illinois States Horticultural Society, the Hon. John B. Turner, a successful grape grower, during a discussion on the grape, advocated the growing of grapes on elms. He said:

When, years ago, I taught Latin to boys, we used to read of the ancients letting their grape vines clamber on elms, but I thought little of the statement, as a practical suggestion. But I find that I can't keep my vines out of the elms. If I plant near an elm the vine goes up into it. I have one vine that, despite my remonstrances, insists on going into the top of one of my elms. From it I sold during the last year \$100 worth of grapes. I am therefore tolerably well satisfied with its willfulness; for these grapes did not cost me a cent for culture or care. I am now planting live stakes in my orchard; and elm stakes they are. Such stakes will save the annual cost of training and pruning, and judging from my experience, they will insure fruitfulness.

The Christians of Madagascar.

The Malagasy are an industrious, intelligent, half-civilized race; strongly affectionate in their natural relations, cheerful, hospitable, and capable of the warmest friendships. Physically, they are a fine people, robust, active, and well built; generally distinguished by well-shaped heads, promising considerable intellectual capacity, and no mean moral excellence. The eye is clear and bright; the forehead full; the back of the head almost flat, and exhibiting few of the grosser animal instincts; the nose small and firm, frequently a pure aquiline; the skin of an olive tinge, more or less dark, but not seldom as fair as that found in the south of Europe. With these general characteristics, there are also sufficiently marked diversities of tribe; all, however, being remarkable for an excellent balance between the physical and intellectual capacities, both of which are of a high order. From time immemorial, and independent of all European intercourse, they have been in possession of many of the arts and habits of civilized life. Their houses are, for the most part, large, comfortable, and not destitute of a certain neatness; and they live in large communities, well defended, with considerable regularity of municipal government. They possess extensive flocks of cattle; and cultivate, and artificially irrigate, large districts, chiefly for the growth of rice—a plant wonderfully productive in the country. Slavery is a national institution, the inhabitants of refractory provinces, criminals, and even the wives and children of criminals, being reduced to this condition. Slaves, however, appear to be treated with considerable indulgence, and are redeemable, unless the contrary be expressed in the judgment which has consigned them to bondage. Military service is a duty incumbent on all. While under arms, the subject receives no pay; but all military rank confers honor and includes the highest honors permissible to the subject. A private soldier holds the rank of First Honor; the commander-in-chief of the Sixteenth Honor, beyond which the subject cannot rise. Besides military service, the sovereign can claim the time of the subject for the execution of public works, which are at times onerous and severe; on these occasions he receives food, but no remuneration in money. Clanship, possibly taking its rise in the former distribution of the country under chiefs, is recognized; but there are no indications of caste.

The London Missionary Society, having placed Polynesia under an organized staff of its teachers, had been for a time in quest of some other suitable and unoccupied portion of the heathen world to which to extend its labors; and, indeed, had already sent a small band to Mauritius with an ultimate view to Madagascar, should events permit. A couple of these emissaries had landed on the Malagasy coast, and made highly favorable report of the intelligence and friendliness of the natives, though wanting permission to enter the interior. Radama, who had the sharpness to perceive that Christianity and progress were very closely associated, was now readily induced to open the capital to the Society, only stipulating that religious teachers should be accompanied by persons capable of giving instruction in skilled labor; and, in accordance with this condition, a staff of religious and secular teachers and intelligent mechanics proceeded to Antananarivo, the chief city and seat of government, and took up their residence there. Thus encouraged, these laborers entered on their task; and, in a short space of time, the results were of the most marked and surprising character. The soil on which they operated may be regarded as little more than virgin. The native language was a purely unwritten one, possessing no characters of its own, and, of necessity, no records. The Society's teachers applied the English alphabet to it; and, with the aid of printing-presses brought with them, they struck off a large number of copies of grammars, spelling-books, the more suitable of the old English classics, a Malagasy dictionary, and the Bible. They organized a system of schools, which soon numbered from 10,000 to 15,000 of the native youth; the more eligible of whom were drafted to a training and model school, and, in due course, became fit and successful teachers of their countrymen. A single secretary, educated at Mauritius, and writing in a foreign language, had served to transact the correspondence of Radama—4,000 civil servants, able to write, and conducting their several departments by aid of writing, were now found in the employment of the State. All private affairs of business or pleasure were arranged through the medium of letters; and few travelers proceeded from town to town without being entrusted with a number of these missives. The craftsmen experienced like success in their own

sphere, and had under training a large staff of native workers in iron, wood, and other raw products of the country; many of whose public works more recent visitors to the island have pronounced of sufficient excellence to be creditable to any European country.

But the greatest triumphs were reserved for the purely religious portion of the task. Nowhere, in modern times, has Christianity made more rapid and intelligent strides, or exhibited signs of striking its roots more deeply into the soil.

The Christian places of worship were attended by ever-increasing crowds of earnest, decorous listeners; and the truths there received were carried home to the domestic circle, and made the subject of intelligent comment and exhortation. Those who had sufficiently profited by their new studies became able and successful preachers, turning to account a graceful and very effective style of oratory, which the native talents, hitherto denied all outlet by aid of a written language, exercised themselves upon with very considerable advantage. Nor was the movement confined to any particular classes, or within the immediate neighborhood of the metropolis. On a subsequent inquiry, accompanied by the most cruel and relentless persecution known to modern times, it was found that these gospel teachings had penetrated 200 and 300 miles from the centre of their operations; that there were Christian villages at considerable distances from the seat of government; and that these faithful believers could be induced to resign only with their lives the new principles on which they had taken hold.

At this period of Christian progress in Madagascar, Radama died, at the early age of thirty-six. He left no child born at the time of his death, and had nominated a nephew to the sovereign power; but Ranavaloa, his widow, and herself of royal blood, by prompt and decisive action—by filling the royal courtyard with idol-keepers and her immediate adherents, and by putting to death all likely to raise a dissenting voice, was proclaimed queen.

Though freely visiting the missionaries and their wives during her husband's lifetime, Ranavaloa was already known to be strongly attached to the native religion, and was now careful to attribute her accession to the throne to the power of the guardian idols. Masculine, inflexible, obstinate, and pitiless, she had hitherto shown little intelligence, and, in the general progress around her, had taken slight pains to keep pace with the attainments of her humblest subjects and their slaves. Her husband's death was kept a strict secret for some days, until she and her party had matured their plans. The spear—the favorite Malagasy weapon—served for the great officers of the household, but in the case of her husband's relatives, death by starvation was had recourse to. The mother, the sister, and the brother of Radama all perished under this cruel and refined evasion of the royal exemption; the brother, indeed, with peculiarly aggravating circumstances. His cries for food and water were heard for several days by one of the sentries placed over the wretched dwelling to which he had been hurried; and who afterwards became a Christian, and told the tale. On their cessation, this man looked into the room in which he was confined, hoping that death had at length put an end to his sufferings. The wretched captive pointed to his mouth, though without further power to make known his wants; soon afterwards he breathed his last.

Amid these acts of the new sovereign, the missionaries awaited with anxiety the first intimation of the change, as it was more immediately to affect themselves and their work. It came in the form of a notice to those Europeans whose allotted periods of sojourn had expired to quit the island. With such zealous care was it customary to admit all foreigners that Radama had annexed, nominally it was generally regarded, a specified duration for the visit of each; as these periods now approached their completion, it was intimated that the permission would not be renewed. In the meantime, the administration of baptism and the Lord's Supper was declared illegal. A great kabary followed, in which proclamation was made that all the Queen's subjects who had submitted to the rite of baptism, who had attended a Christian place of worship, or who had made observance of the Sabbath should, within the space of one month, accuse themselves to the sovereign; that is, make public confession of having done so, and throw themselves on the royal clemency—a favorite procedure in Malagasy course of justice, but, under Ranavaloa, generally used as a trap. On the subsequent hearing of these confessions, various fines and punishments were awarded. It is computed that no fewer than 400 nobles found their national honors

diminished by half on this occasion, and, among them, some of royal blood. Others were reduced to the lowest ranks of the army—a sentence which obliged them to share the coarse and insufficient food, the scanty clothing, and midnight watches of the meanest soldier with scrupulous exactitude. On the completion of these self-accusations, a further proclamation followed, commanding all subjects in the possession of books to deliver them up to officers appointed to receive them, the detention of a single leaf being made punishable by death. These books were received with scrupulous care, stored in a building set apart for that purpose, and, eventually, transmitted to Europe. It is believed, however, that the native Christians held back large quantities. During these direct dealings between the Queen and her subjects, no personal danger appears to have threatened the missionaries. The traditional policy to ward foreigners, if unfriendly, was not inoperative, nor was Ranavaloa one to forget policy, in her anger. No doubt the chief object was to get them out of the country as quietly as possible, but their remonstrances in the cause of moderation proved wholly unavailing during their remaining stay. The Queen was inexorable—the customs of my ancestors change not; and, finding their followers thus debased from all participation in Christian worship, and books as well as all other aids to imparting all other secular instruction interdicted in the schools, they reluctantly quitted the island after a period of some fifteen years sojourn.

On the departure of the missionaries, the full storm of persecution burst forth. A form of oath was instituted, by which the accused was made to renounce the principles of Christianity, and to affirm his or her belief in the efficacy of the idols and the native religion. Refusal to take this oath was followed by death by the spear. Ranavaloa was the first native martyr. She had been an early convert, and appears to have been an earnest, devout, simple-minded woman. After her condemnation, considerable exertions were made to procure from her a public recantation. She was placed in irons so constructed as to cause great and increasing torture. The terrors of a death most painful in itself—for the victim, pierced by a number of spears which were allowed to remain in the flesh, was left to writhe in agony on the ground until dissolution from exhaustion took place—were heightened, in accordance with Malagasy usage, by all that could impress the imagination; and, most abhorrent to the native mind, the body could not be removed for burial, but must remain a prey to bird and beast. The Christian Sabbath was appointed for the day of her execution, and the oath was frequently tendered to her as she was led to the fatal spot. Having received permission to pray, the native Christian account affirms that her spirit fled in the act of devotion, before the executioners had performed their task. Ranavaloa was a young Christian convert who had attended Rasalama to the place of public execution, and been witness of her constancy and faith. His expressions of sympathy attracted the notice of the authorities, and he became the next victim, exhibiting the same pattern of quiet firmness and resignation. Having thus tasted blood, the idol-keepers urged on the work of Christian persecution; and the capital became the scene of a series of most cruel and relentless martyrdoms by the spear, stoning, the stake, and the precipice.

On the western side of the metropolis stands a precipitous elevation, hitherto used for the execution of persons accused of sorcery. This, the Tarpelien Rock of Antananarivo, rises to a height of some 200 feet from a ravine composed of jagged crags and pointed fragments of granite. The upper ledge projects some feet over clear space; and, midway, there is a second projection, though invisible from above in consequence of the overhanging nature of the summit. A pathway, emerging from the city, winds to the top of the hill, reaching its termination at the fatal brink, here bevelled to a sloping ledge for a yard or two. European travellers who have stood on its verge assert that it unfolds one of the noblest panoramas in the world—fields of waving corn, deep pastures filled with the lowing herds which form the staple wealth of the island, an amphitheatre of mountain-side rising beyond—all that could fill with keenest regret a people imbued with love of country at fixing a last gaze upon it, their beloved Imerina. Upon this pathway the doomed procession of Christian martyrs now continued to wind, its way in view of the capital, and of the many thousands of silent, awe-

struck spectators who lined the road. Arrived at the brink, each victim was placed on the shelving ledge, his eyes blindfolded, the test-oath offered, and, on its refusal, the rope cut which held him on the short and rapid incline. In a moment he had disappeared from view, and a crash, followed by another as the body rebounded from the second ledge to the ravine below, proclaimed that the executioner's task was completed. There were now no Europeans present to witness these scenes of Christian fortitude and trial; but several native accounts record many affecting incidents, and all preserve so remarkable an air of simplicity and sincerity as to leave no doubt of their truthfulness. In no single instance does it appear that life was purchased on the conditions offered under these circumstances of sore temptation. One old man begged that the cloth might be removed from his eyes for a few moments before death. The request was complied with, and he appeared for some time occupied in prayer. 'It is done,' was his last intimation to the executioners, and as they proceeded to blindfold him, he commenced, in clear and firm voice, one of the hymns used in native Christian worship. After he had disappeared from view, these strains of praise were heard to float up from the deep abyss, until they were drowned in death. Another, a young girl, daughter of one of the nobles, and possessed of considerable personal attractions, had so strongly aroused the compassion of the officers entrusted with the duty that continued efforts were made to save her. The oath was pressed upon her more than once during the progress of the procession from the capital; and, again, on the fatal ledge. Her father, then a follower of the native form of idolatry, but who afterwards, with his whole family, embraced Christianity, added his entreaties to the recommendations of the royal officers. She was ordered to stand aside until all her fellow-sufferers had perished before her eyes; and fourteen Christian martyrs thus took their leave of life under her gaze. The oath then tendered to her was again refused: it is even added that in this terrible moment she made effort to impress upon her relative the truth of those principles which upheld her. The chief idol-keeper now struck her on the mouth—pronounced her an idiot; and she was banished to a distant portion of the kingdom. Four nobles of higher rank were, on this occasion, reserved for the stake; two of them being husband and wife—the latter about to become a mother. It is even recorded that the pangs of maternity were added to this appalling hour of trial, the executioners thrusting the child back into the flames, 'where its body,' so runs the subsequent statement of a witness of the scene, 'was burned with its parents; its spirit to ascend with theirs to God.' The same firmness and constancy characterized the proceedings at Faravohitra, the place of burning, as at the precipice. Thus they prayed as long as they had any life. Then they died; but softly, gently. Indeed, gentle was the going forth of their life. And astonished were all the people around that beheld the burning of them here.†

Oneifixion was also had recourse to, the victims being exposed until hunger, thirst, and exhaustion put an end to their sufferings; sometimes, however, a fire was lighted, and cross and martyr consumed in one burning pile. Fiadana, a plain adjoining the capital, was chiefly used for stoning; witnesses describe this as the most brutalizing of all the exhibitions of Christian martyrdom. By Malagasy usage, the highest honors are paid to the dead; criminals alone being excepted, to whom the laws forbid burial. At midnight, however, the relatives and friends of those who had suffered death on the previous day stole forth to these scenes of public execution, and carried off for interment all that could be collected of their remains.

The greatest indignities were heaped on those appointed to die. The graceful native *lamba* was exchanged for torn and dirty garments. Rags were thrust into their mouths. Now, they were carried as beasts to market; and anon, they were bound to poles borne on men's shoulders. All testimony, however, both heathen as well as Christian, unanimously declares that the martyrs bore these indignities, as also the cruel and various deaths which released them from them, with a quiet fortitude and unassuming resolution. 'Let us go and see how these Christians behave—they are said not to be afraid to die, was the expression of some of the great officers of the royal household. 'We

At a subsequent period, Mr. Ellis visited the native village of this Christian convert, the young *lamba*; where her memory is held in great esteem, and a Church has been established.

† Native account, preserved by Mr. Ellis.

‡ The bullock chain is a peculiar instrument of active torture—just alluded to in the case of Rasalama—by which the hands and feet of the victim are bound to one close knot.

were near, was their admission of a subsequent occasion, and saw that took place. But the Christians were not afraid, and did not recede. That firmness, enthusiasm, and hesitating conviction which regions persecution so seldom fails to call into play appear to have prominently marked all these terrible scenes.

The Tangena was also brought into use. Numbers were sold into slavery, with the further promise that their slavery was to be redeemable. To others, reduced to bondage, was annexed the condition that those who bought them should bind themselves by an obligation to keep them to continued labor. Nobles, their wives and children were brought to the market-place and sold under both these aggravated forms of slavery. Heavy painful irons were attached to others, which they continued to wear through life. The property of all criminals reverts to the sovereign; but, in the case of the Christians, their houses, furniture, cattle, were allowed to become prey of the rabble, thereby bringing into existence a numerous band of spies. The judges were incessantly occupied upon examinations; the least act or word, the vaguest suspicion, exposed all, from highest to the lowest, to be dragged before them. The country was scoured in all directions by the instruments of the Queen and idol-keepers. Domestic violence were of daily, often of hourly recurrence; and slaves—usually a fanatical and trusty class of inhabitants—watched their own every movement, and, for the time, found themselves listening in a court of justice. Numbers from those all-encompassing gorges to the mountains, or hid themselves in the depths of the forests, eking out a scanty subsistence until want and exposure ended to their lives. Others constructed hiding-places in their farnas; and were there tended supplied with food by their relatives for years, reappearing long they had been accounted dead. There are few farmhouses where the present time, the traveler not hear the awful tale of breadth escapes, or be shown excavation in the living rock, dark hole, among the rocks, which was once a human habitation under these circumstances. Native Christians made their after great hardships and difficulties to the sea-coast, and were fortunate enough to attract the notice of a vessel, by which they received on board and brought to England. A measure of the general nature of these cuttings may be learned from a true account of the small village of Ilafy, to the north of the capital, their commencement, the numbered thirty-eight converts. Of these four were stoned and put to death; died in fetters, six were sent to the Tangena, of whom the remainder continued to the end of the persecution.

* This village now possesses a European clergyman, and a mission, very rich religious persecution—quite like Christians attending divine worship.

Two pictures of death, scantily furnished chamber old Scotch minister with grey and wrinkled skin. But his high and broad; his deep eyes are bright and piercing; plays round his lips; and feeble and dying, he looks happy. Let us speak to say.

"Do you think yourself dear sir?"

He fixes his eye calmly and slowly he replies.

"Really, friend, I am not whether I am or not; for I shall be with God; if I live, he will be with me."

Now let us step into your chamber. Entering a richly furnished chamber, we find a dignified figure enfolded in warm robes seated in a large easy chair, too, is feeble and dying; light in his eyes is unclouded looks like a man ill at ease himself. Let us ask a question:

"Mr. Gibbon, how does appear to you now?"

The eloquent historian of man empire; for he is; eyes a moment, then open again, and with a deep sigh.

"All things are fleeting look back I see they are fleeting; when I look for dark and doubtful."—Churchman.

It is a most miserable man to have everything to his desire, and quickly the pleasures of life. No more to expose him misery.

A good man is the best therefore soonest to be longer to be retained, never to be parted with, cease to be that for which chosen.

mission of the Sunday Magazine.

THE TEMPLE.

In the wrath of love arising,
Christ into the temple goes;
Takes the knotting scourge, and scourges,
And casts out, and overthrows;
In the presence of the people,
Bloods denouncing woes.

In this he, the loving Saviour?
Yes, because his love is great,
Great his wrath—he sin the slayer,
Great the source of hate, must hate,
Scourge and overthrow and drive it
Out without the gate.

Therefore, he their gains confounding,
Makes the money-changers smart,
Smiles the buyers, smites the sellers—
As he knew them thieves at heart!
That which purifies the temple,
Purifies the mart.

These into the courts of heaven
Openly had brought their wares;
But, the temple desecrating,
There were deeper sins than theirs—
Pious cheats and proud pretences,
Hypocritical prayers.

O the hypocrites! he knew them;
Fair without but foul within;
They made holiness so hateful
That men rather loved their sin,
Entering not themselves, the kingdom
Holding men to win.

These must fill their sin's full measure;
Unto these must be a woe,
Heavier than the scourge; within them,
As they from his presence go,
The hell-fire of hatred kindles
To a deadly glow.

Dread the wrath of Him who scourges,
When his love has failed to win;
Yet more dread it, O sinner,
When Christ leaves thee to thy sin;
When his Spirit ceases striving,
Dost this woe begin.

Better let us feel his scourging;
Than lay up his wrath in store;
Better, all our guilt discovered,
Let us come his face before;
Only let us hear him saying,
"Go, and sin no more."

Letter from Western Texas.

SAN MARCOS, TEXAS, Nov. 2, '67.

MR. EDITOR: Before leaving Alabama I promised a number of friends that they should hear from me, through your excellent paper, in this far-off South-western land. I was transferred from the Montgomery, Alabama, Conference, at its last session, to the West Texas Conference. As I am on the supernumerary list, I have been preaching, when able, in the little town of San Marcos, which is under the pastoral charge of our excellent brother Gillett, who has had a most gracious outpouring of the Spirit at several places on his work. This is a most beautiful and desirable country. It is in the latitude of 29, and consequently is very mild during the greater part of the year. In the spring and fall we have an occasional norther, but to me they are no more unpleasant than the changes in Middle Alabama. The water of this portion of the State is as pure as any on the continent. My residence is within fifty yards of the head of the San Marcos, which runs from the base of the San Marcos mountain, and from its very source forms a river from 75 to 100 yards in width, in which a fish may be seen at the depth of twenty feet. The lands in the valley are picturesque, varying from one to two miles in width, and are very rich. The vast prairies back of these valleys are beautiful beyond description, and are said to be even richer than the valley lands. When fenced they are ready for the plow.

With good tillage these lands will produce from 50 to 100 bushels of corn per acre, and from one to two bales of cotton. I see but little land properly cultivated in this country. Many people plow the crop but once, and still they gather 80, and sometimes 40 bushels of corn per acre. These prairies are dotted over with vast herds of cattle, horses, and sheep, which are as fat as can be found on the grass and clover fields of Kentucky, and they only need a herdsman to keep them together. The musket grass, on which they become so fat, completely covers the ground, is from six to eight inches high, and is said to possess more nutriment than clover.

For the information of those who may wish to move to this country, I will state that, as a general thing, timber for fencing purposes is abundant and that, of the best kinds, such as cedar, and red elm, which

split well and are very durable. The valleys are covered with oak and the adjoining mountains with cedar. I am aware that the impression obtains generally in Alabama that this is an extremely dry country, and consequently is only suited for stock growing, but from a careful comparison of notes for twenty-five years in central Alabama with this country, I do not think that the drought of this country has been as disastrous here as there; and what would be regarded as a failure in farming would in Alabama be considered rather as a success.

As to the health of this country, I do not believe that it can be surpassed. The malarial diseases of Alabama and States of the same latitude are almost unknown in this portion of Texas. The society will compare favorably with the best portions of Alabama, Georgia, or Carolina. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is largely represented, and educational facilities are not wanting.

Upon the whole, I think that I hazard nothing in saying that this is the best country of which I have any knowledge for the poor man. Here he may raise a healthy family in good society. The lands yield almost to a fabulous extent, and require but a small outlay of labor, say one-third of the year, to supply an abundance of breadstuffs for family consumption. He may also grow beef, mutton, and pork of the best quality with but little outlay. In addition to the above, the absence of political excitement which exists elsewhere, adds greatly to its desirableness. I would rejoice to see hundreds of my old Alabama friends in this beautiful country. By your permission, Mr. Editor, I will say something more in the future.

J. W. BROWN.

The Freedmen on the Plantations—Their Present Condition and Prospects.

WOODSTOCK, EAST BATON ROUGE, LA., Nov. 14th, 1867.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Times.—A plain, unvarnished, truthful and impartial statement of the condition of affairs on the plantations seems to be greatly needed at the present time. Throughout the country, and especially at the North, there exists a profound ignorance as to the present phase of the great political, social and industrial revolution which the late war has effected in the South.

I write from a position peculiarly favorable for just and fair observations and correct conclusions. This is one of the largest, best conducted and equipped plantations in the delta of the Mississippi. The proprietor has been engaged in the business for more than twenty-five years. In that time he has managed, by energy, industry and skillful management, to accumulate a very large estate—to erect extensive mills and machinery, and all the necessary buildings; to construct levees and canals; to perfect a thorough drainage, and to provide an abundance of stock and everything essential to the conduct of a large sugar plantation. The land is the richest on the continent, high and well situated, with thousands of acres of the best wood, both for lumber and fuel. But one hundred miles from the city, there is almost hourly connection therewith, and the receipt and delivery of supplies and products is as easy as from a store on Tchoupitoulas street to the steamboat landing. The last crop on this plantation—before the war amounted to 1200 hogheads of sugar, 2500 barrels of molasses, and corn and potatoes enough for the consumption of the plantation. Unlike most of our plantations, the cultivation of this was not suspended during the war. The owner was never enticed into the ruinous culture of cotton on the lowlands. He has stuck to sugar through all changes. His crop fell during the war troubles from 1200 to about 100 hogheads, and since then, by incredible exertions, he has raised the product to 300, and this year he fondly imagined it would exceed that figure, but from present indications has good reason to believe that it will not reach that number. And yet he is feeding the same number of hands; and has as many men in the field as he had when he raised and shipped the 1200 hogheads of 1860, and had not to buy an ear of corn. This year he will have to send to the city for at least half of his corn. The hands are paid the most liberal wages of any agricultural laborers in the world. There is a good supply of them. Crowds of ragged, poverty-stricken, wretched-looking negroes wander about the country begging for employment. With the same amount of seed cane and other ad-

vantages enjoyed by the proprietors of this place, and with a like number of hands under a good and reliable system of labor, a yield of 800 or a 1000 hogheads would have been a fair product and profit on the investment on a plantation like this.

Why then this great failure? Why is it that the land which used to yield easily two hogheads to the acre can now be made to produce only half a hoghead? Why is it that the cane which used to be so large, rich and juicy, has shrunk into dry, spindling, short-jointed stalks, the grinding of which frequently stops and disarranges the strongest machinery?

Alas, there is but one answer to the question. To appreciate its force and truthfulness it is only necessary to go to the quarters of the negroes and compare them with the hearty, busy industrious people, whose merry songs and laughter used to render our plantations such cheerful and happy scenes in the olden time. A most sorrowful change has come over this people. The great boon of American citizenship and republican suffrage has proved a veritable Nessian shirt to these unhappy victims of partisan selfishness and ambition. Their cabins once so neat and comfortable are now dens of filth, misery and disgusting vice. The women, no longer working in the field, either because they have become too proud, or because their labor is not remunerative, stay in their cabins, bedecked with some miserable remnant of finery, or half clad in some wretched shoddy clothing, of once bright colors, but now worn to transparent shreds. Here they spend their days and nights in idleness, filth and low debauchery. The marriage tie, which under the old system the planters found it so much to their interest to encourage and preserve, is utterly disregarded, and every cabin becomes a bawdy house. Family ties and affections appear to be nearly obliterated. There is no longer the large increase and prolificness which characterized this race under the old system. On this plantation, where there used to be a yearly increase of ten per cent, there has been born no child which has lived three months, and the young ones who were alive then have since all died off. Instead of the hospital and infirmary which constituted so useful an institution under the old system, the negroes now claim the right of doctoring themselves and their children. They buy every wretched nostrum which is hawked around by some Yankee pedlar, and give and take medicines without the slightest knowledge of their nature or effect. Their medical system partakes of the grossest superstition. They believe in charms and incantations. There is no efficacy in the medicine itself, but it depends on God or the devil, with whom they imagine there is a fearful conflict over the unfortunate patient. A negro man gave an overdose of paregoric or laudanum to his children, which produced their death. When reproached for his reckless brutality, he excused himself by saying that it was God's work, and he couldn't help it. The wife of one of the best working hands was much afflicted with rheumatism in her knee; she managed to save ten dollars from the wages of her husband to send to Baton Rouge for a famous doctor who was infallible in "taking the misery" out of afflicted bodies or limbs. The doctor, after getting his fee and going through certain ceremonies and manipulations, produced three green lizards, which he assured her he had extracted from her knee; she believed and the doctor departed. But the poor creature is still on her crutches, though she believes the doctor did her a "mighty deal of good" and as soon as she can save ten dollars more she will have more lizards taken from her knee. In medicine, as in religion and politics, they are no longer willing to look to their old masters for instruction. On the contrary, they distrust everything that is said or offered to them by their employers, except the money which they get for their labor. Their religion is the most wretched, unmeaning, besotted and demoralizing caricature of Christianity, or rather compound of a very low, ignorant and vague idea of Christianity, intermixed with some of the grossest features of barbaric idolatry. It is impossible to learn what the distinctive features of their religion are, but it is very obvious that truth, honesty, temperance, chastity or virtue, form no part of their system and are not regarded as obligations thereof. They are never taught or inculcated by their preachers, their shepherds and their shepherdesses, whose howling jargon and shoutings constitute the only religious teachings to which they will hearken. These preachers and shepherds and shepherdesses are invariably the worst negroes on the plantation—the qualities most needed in them being hypocrisy, cunning, glibness, audacity and loud voices. They have no sort of

relish for white preachers, even

of the Abolition persuasion. There are few white men so degraded as to be able to suit their notions of religion. All ideas of the Lord, of an immortal spirit, of virtue, charity, good will, of the rewards of a pious and honest course of life are utterly foreign to or incomprehensible by them. The grossest materialism pervades not only their religious but political ideas. And as the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the emissaries on Radicalism on political questions, address themselves to their material ideas and interests, their political harangues are listened to, when their religious teachings are utterly disregarded. The only interest they have in politics, the great tie which binds them to the Radicals, arise from the constant promises which are made to them by the rascally political preachers, of the division of the lands of the white proprietors, and an eventual allotment to each one of them of a fully equipped farm. You have no idea of the extent to which this deception has been carried. Nearly every adult negro has his certificate for 160 acres of land, for which he has paid some Radical emissary two dollars and a half. Those who are willing or able to pay five dollars, obtain a staff enveloped in a paper United States flag, which at a certain time will entitle the holder to stick it into the ground, and to claim all the land within a certain area. It is thus the poor negroes are flattered out of their wages. The preachers, the clunks, the political emissaries and club managers get the largest share. Next comes whiskey—which claims the great majority of them as its constant votaries and early victims. The prevalence of drunkenness—of constant tipping—the excessive use of the vilest compound of alcohol and nicotine—is beyond all imagination. Negroes who, under the old system were so sober and industrious, (generally those of the best class, the mechanics and head workmen), have since emancipation become incurable drunkards—have been driven from the plantations, and their places are supplied with white men. With so many drafts on their wages, the freedmen have little left to promote their comfort—to procure good comfortable clothing—to lay by for a rainy day. Their general destitution leads to a wholesale system of thieving and pilfering, which has produced two results, both very prejudicial to the welfare of this people. They no longer cultivate patches of corn and vegetables, because the industrious and thrifty are preyed upon by the lazy and thieving, and the planters find it more economical to buy corn and potatoes than to raise them, to be stolen by the negroes who keep horses and pigs to be fed out of their master's cribs.

But my letter is growing too long and yet the picture which I desired to exhibit to your readers is far from complete. In fact I have only given you the outlines of one of the saddest scenes of change, desolation and demoralization which the history of modern times presents. It is the part of wisdom and policy, as well as the duty of all good citizens and philanthropists to know, to face and to appreciate the true condition of affairs. What I have written are solemn facts, which I have no motive or object in misstating, exaggerating or coloring. I leave them to be digested by the so-called philanthropists and reformers, and champions of great moral ideas and progress, who have undertaken the gigantic work of converting four millions of ignorant, besotted Africans, just emerged from slavery, into republicans, free men, charged with all the responsibilities and duties, and armed with all the privileges and rights of suffragans, under the best system of Government ever devised by the wisdom of man. A. W.

FOOTE'S IMPROVED PAPER-MAKING MACHINES.—We have seen specimens of wrapping and print paper, manufactured at Fitchburg, by an improvement on the cylinder paper machine, which are a marked improvement on the ordinary sorts in respect to strength, smoothness of surface, and facility for tearing evenly. This improvement in paper-making is the invention of Mrs. Eunice N. Foote, wife of Hon. Elisha Foote, of the Patent Office, Washington, and it takes the place of the expensive Fourdrinier machine and makes paper equally as good. By the use of this machine there is a clear saving of \$157 per day in the amount of material. The pulp is laid by the new process both ways, and the spongy character of the ordinary sorts of paper is wholly superseded. Wrapping and printing papers made with this machine will soon be in the market, and afforded at two or three cents less per pound than those now used. The specimens we have examined show a decided improvement on those now manufactured; and we do not doubt that paper thus made will be the favorite in the market. —*Sunday Times, Boston.*

BRITISH HONDURAS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20th, '67.

As many people have departed of late, and sought information concerning foreign countries, where they may hope to attain that object, having been appointed the agents of Messrs. Young, Toledo & Co., of Belize, for the sale of their lands in British Honduras, we beg leave to wait upon you with such information concerning its government, people, climate, soil, and resources, as can be embodied within the limits of a circular of this character.

It is situated in Central America, between 16 and 19 degrees of north latitude, and bounded on the north and west by Yucatan, on the east by the Caribbean Sea, on the south and west by Guatemala; is about 900 miles from New Orleans, 700 to Havana, and 600 to Jamaica. Its area is about 200 miles frontage on the sea, and, in width, ranging from 25 to 65 miles.

As a settlement, it has been under the protection of Great Britain since 1670. A constitution was granted to it in 1856. In 1862 it became a colony tributary to Jamaica, the Lieutenant Governor of which acted as Governor, who, with a House of Assembly, composed of three members appointed by him and eighteen elected by the people, with the judiciary, form the government. Political, civil and religious equality and freedom is guaranteed to all. Aliens may become naturalized and enjoy the same rights as native citizens.

A military force is stationed there, and supported at the expense of the Mother Government.

The climate is mild and salubrious, and may with truth be pronounced as healthy as any of the Southern States. Tornadoes, hurricanes and earthquakes do not occur. The yellow fever never prevailed there but once (in 1860), it being introduced by a vessel in distress from Brazil.

The thermometer ranges from 65 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit, though it very rarely attains either extreme. The trade winds prevailing most of the year modifies the heat, and it is not so oppressive during the summer as it is in the Southern States; the nights being cool and refreshing.

The seasons are divided into wet and dry; the former exists from June to February, during which time there is a frequency of showers and heavy, though not continuous rains, usually heaviest in September, October and November; the latter, from March until the first week in June.

The surface of the country is varied. North of Belize River, which divides the colony equally, is generally level, with good drainage, not subject to overflow; south of Belize, the surface is more diversified in character, with mountains, valleys and plains; the mountain streams rise and fall with great rapidity, and the water is pure and sweet.

There are sixteen rivers coursing through the colony, from west to east, several of which are navigable for small, light draught steamers, and all may be made so by the removal of existing slight impediments.

Most of the soil throughout the colony is of surpassing fertility; the timber, furnishing evidence of that, is varied in quality and of great value; the mahogany, rosewood, cedar, india rubber, logwood, fastick, pine, oak, cocoon nut, caboot, trees and many other varieties of tropical growth.

It produces sugar cane, which rattoons from fifteen to twenty years, without cultivation, yielding from one to three tons of sugar per acre, coffee, cacao, tobacco, indigo, heniken plant, ginger, allspice, arrowroot, two crops of rice per annum on high or low lands, without irrigation, two crops of corn, sweet potatoes, yams, yacapas, casavi, vegetables, pumpkins, melons, and a great variety of tropical fruits.

The natives produce their rice, corn, sweet potatoes and sugar cane without cultivation (as we term it), not using a plow or hoe, and yielding fair crops, almost without labor, which is a great point with new beginners in a new country.

Poultry of every kind thrives with the least care, and so do dogs; the sea and rivers abound with the finest fish, and game is reported as numerous.

Cattle, horses and mules have not been, but may be, raised successfully, and, until they are, may be obtained at moderate prices from adjacent States.

Reptiles, venomous insects, mosquitoes, house flies and fleas are certainly less abundant than in the Southern States. Merchandise, clothing, shoes, hardware and everything obtained direct from Europe, may be had at 30 to 50 per cent. less cost than in the United States. Provisions, flour, pork, lard, and such groceries as are obtained from the United States, coffee, candles and coal oil (and emigrants are advised to take them, omitting soap, starch and ten, which are cheaper there) command there the same price, in coin that they cost in the United in greenbacks. The cost of living is one-half less than in the United States.

There are no public roads through the country, but many truck paths, which will be found useful for neighborhood purposes. The labor of the country is unskilled in agriculture, and efficiency, at first, cannot be expected; it can be procured, at present, in limited quantity, at six to ten dollars per month and rations, these not exceeding five dollars per month. Women do not work in the field, but may be obtained as house servants at five to eight dollars per month; they, too, are unskilled, except as washers and ironers, at which some of them are adept.

The immigration laws of the colony not only allow, but assist, in the introduction of Coolies and other laborers, whose services may be controlled by contract for a period of five years. Labor laws, impartial and binding upon both, regulate contracts between master and servant.

The population of the colony is about 30,000; composed of about 1,000 whites, 24,000 blacks, descendants of the Africans—the African and Carib Indians—the African and Musquito Indians, and 5,000 Yucatecos and their servants, the Maya Indians.

Belize, the principal town, is situated on the Bay of Honduras, at the mouth of Belize River, which divides it, contains about 7,000 inhabitants, 1,750 European, one Methodist, one Presbyterian, two Baptist and one Catholic Churches, each of which supports a school; besides which, there are public schools; all classes attend

these churches and schools. The town of Corozal, in the Northern part of the colony, contains about 2,000 inhabitants, mostly Yucatecos, has a Catholic and a Methodist Church, and schools. No business whatever is transacted on the Sabbath anywhere in the colony, and in no part of the world as there a more peaceable and law abiding community.

Immigrants locating in the colony are allowed to introduce their goods and effects and one year's supply of provisions for their own use free from duty, and they are required to furnish invoices and make affidavit that nothing is intended for sale. At present there is no taxation, government being supported by duties on importations.

Labor-saving machines, improved agricultural implements, farming utensils, wagons, carts and harness, washing machines, etc., will have to be carried from here.

None should go there who have not enough to sustain themselves or their families during the first year, and have made up their minds to work, if they have not the means to employ laborers, and not then, unless they have determined to meet with courage the privations and inconveniences incidental to the settlement of a new country. Professional men will not find employment in their professions.

Emigrants should take, when they have them on hand, some farming utensils. Collins' axes, carts or wagons and smallest size harness for animals of that country; some plain furniture, beds and bedding, flour, mess pork, candles or coal oil and fresh garden seed, hermetically sealed. It would be well for communities to select an agent, of good judgment and experience, beforehand, and send him to examine the country and select their lands before going.

It is not pretended that this country offers mines of gold, silver and precious stones, or boundless territories where the settler may find an Eldorado, free from all human cares and troubles, but to those who have made up their minds to emigrate, it presents the following advantages over any other now before the public: Its close proximity, not only to our native land, but to all of the great commercial routes of Europe, the United States and West India Islands; the stability and permanence of the English Government and laws; the peaceful, law-abiding character and friendliness of the people, who speak the English language; the surprising richness of its soil, not excelled by that of any country; the great commercial value of all of its products, in all easily accessible markets and the mildness and healthfulness of its climate.

Hon. B. W. Pearce, of Blenville parish, Louisiana; Mr. Dudley Adams, of Arkansas; Geo. Fearn, Esq., of Jackson, Mississippi; R. Fearn, Esq., of Canton, Mississippi; Dr. D. W. Foster, formerly of Opelousas; Rev. W. C. Chamberlain, of New Orleans; and others, will bear evidence to the general correctness of these statements.

A steamer carrying the mails leaves New Orleans on the fourth Saturday of every month, and letters addressed via New Orleans, with ten cent stamp, will go from any part of the United States. First class passages, \$50.00; greenbacks; returning, \$50.00 coin. Freight, \$1.00 to 1.50 per bbl. Weight goods, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; measurement, 25c per square foot. The trip is made in five days. When sufficient passengers offer, it is intended to put steamers that will carry about 100 first class passengers, and 200 second class, at \$30 for the latter, and make the trip from three to three and a half days.

The lands of Messrs. Young, Toledo & Co., comprising about one million acres, as rich as any in the colony, and as eligible situated, will be surveyed into sections, etc., and by the 1st of February next we expect to be prepared to put a considerable portion of them on sale to actual settlers. Prices will run from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per acre, ten per cent. of which will be required in hand, to cover the expense of surveys, and the remainder of purchase money will be extended in payments of two, three, four and five years. Should any feel disposed to pay cash down for their lands, a liberal reduction in price will be made.

We again advise all to go and examine the lands for themselves before moving, and it is particularly recommended that all should take, with them a year's support, until they can become self-sustaining in the province. No one should go who has not the courage, by his own labor, to meet privations for a year or two, or who has not the money to employ the labor of others.

Our Mr. Putnam has seen much of the country which he recommends, having been a resident there since July, 1866.

To the enterprising and industrious, this is a noble field.

The province being mostly in its wild and primitive state, agriculture must lead the way. Commerce and the mechanic arts will surely follow.

All communications addressed to either of us will meet with prompt attention.

J. P. HARRISON, N. Orleans La.,

Care of J. P. Harrison & Son.

JAS. M. PUTNAM, Belize, British Honduras.

Correspondents will please enclose postage stamps for replies to letters. For those addressed to Belize, thirty cents United States stamps, to cover colonial postage there and back.

RICE.—Some of our cultivators of the soil have this year cultivated rice, and the harvest is highly satisfactory. Rice is every year raised in St. Mary, and we believe it is one of the surest and best paying crops that grows. We hope to see considerable attention given to this crop another year. —*Planters' Banner.*

ORIGIN OF ORGANS.—The invention of the organ is attributed to Archimedes, about 220 years B. C., but the fact does not rest on sufficient authority. Ammonius states that organs were used in the Western churches by Pope Vibianus, in 658. It is affirmed that the organ was first known in France in the times of Louis I., in 815 when it was constructed by an Italian priest.

New York City pays \$1,250,000 per week for its meat.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, NOV. 30, 1867.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

RENEW.

The preacher is on his last round. See him before he leaves for Conference, and pay for the coming year. It will save much writing and much grumbling—with the mails.

CHANGED BACK.

The time of holding the Mississippi Conference, is to be December the 4th, at Natchez—and not the 11th, as stated heretofore.

So the time of holding the Louisiana Conference, will be the 11th of December, at New Orleans—and not the 18th.

We have just received a letter from the Rev. W. E. M. Linfield, which says: "A letter from the Bishop, dated the 11th inst. confirms his dispatch to me, dated the 2d inst. Both say the Mississippi Conference will meet on the 4th of December, and both that the Louisiana Conference is unchanged." The note received by us from Bishop Paine was without date, as published in our last number; this coming after his dispatch led to the conclusion that the note stated his latest conclusion. From observations we think that the practice of changing the time or place of holding a Conference is attended with more evil than good, and we hope that hereafter our Bishops will not listen to such recommendations.

Lay-Representatives.

The District Stewards of the New Orleans District, held a meeting on the 26th inst., as appointed, in Carondelet Street Church, and upon the first ballot elected from the nominees of the several Quarterly Conferences, four Lay Representatives to the next Louisiana Conference, viz: W. H. Dameron, Dr. B. H. Moss, J. O. Fuqua, Esq., and Rev. J. C. Miller.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

It will be seen by his advertisement in this week's Advocate, that W. P. HARRISON, No. 52 Union street, is the sole agent of Messrs. Young, Toledo & Co., for the sale of lands in British Honduras. Of the reliability of Mr. Harrison, we cannot say too much. We publish this week, also a statement in regard to British Honduras, which is intended to answer all the many enquiries which are made daily by persons who think of emigrating to that country. We noticed that the steamer which went out last week, carried a good list of passengers, indeed as many as she could hold.

OUR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

It is well that so great a responsibility as that of holding 'the keys' should be borne by the whole church; and that this hesitancy to go forward, and unseal the promises of life to the nations cannot be traced to any particular person, or distinct part of our Zion. If it could, we should be the last to fix it, being too seriously convinced of our own sins of omission in many directions. Indeed the glory of God advances with the whole marching host rather than with any one of its standards, and we must look to a movement of the whole of our people before indulging in any reasonable expectation of large results from the operations of our Foreign Missionary Board. That movement has as yet been very slight. We had a wide field at home among heathen tribes—a field which while it exhausted and employed a good deal of Missionary zeal, had very little of the true Missionary element in it. The Negro though a slave was the member of some Christian family, and to send the gospel to him was merely the sending it to our own houses. The proper work of the family altar was pronounced to be identical with the spirit of Missionary enterprise. We demur to any such rendering of the Great Commission; we do not confound things in themselves so distinct. The immense appropriations of the Missionary Board of the M. E. Church, for the purpose of waging a political crusade within the bounds of each of the Southern States are set down as to "American Domestic Missions." The fact that these sums are paid to "Missionaries," and that "Conferences" are held, deceives no one into the belief that they really, either in spirit or action, are in conformity with the command to spread the gospel. We, of course, do not for one moment think such partizan strife worthy to be mentioned with the work of the Southern Church, upon the sugar, rice, and cotton plantations. We know of no more self-sacrificing work than was this noble toil—that is, upon the part of the ministers; but not upon the part of the membership. As the sending the gospel to our own is a good work, but not a missionary; so sending it to illustrate 'loyalty' may be well conceived, but has a little too much of the spirit of 'this world' in it to command the admiration of the Angels.

The Holy Spirit has assigned appropriate duties to each member of 'the body,' that it may be justly developed, and that the whole may 'come unto the measure' of the stature of the fullness of Christ. But nothing conspires more to the 'unity of the faith' by which this grand result is to be secured, than those great enterprises upon which he has set the whole church, and those great achievements which surpass the powers of single Christians, as much as the conquest of a nation surpasses the power of a single arm. United prayer, united faith, the resources of a whole church sending forth, as from springs, its contributions of love from every valley, and hill side, where its people assemble to worship God, must be tributary and essential to the great undertaking. The very difficulties of the be reduced and mastered, the hostility of the barbarian, the distance by sea to be traversed, the loss of men, the large outlay, the gradual and necessarily feeble steps which must precede a firm footing, the 'many Adversaries,' and above all, the wavering faith at home, these all, do but present a field worthy of sublime command—the languages to God's host militant. Who would have had the difficulties of entering India, or China, or Madagascar, or the Sandwich Islands, any less, now that they have been overcome? Every noble spirit that fell upon those battle fields has enriched the church of God by the bare inheritance of his name; and every mother in Israel points her son to those champions of the Cross, to strengthen him for the conflict of life. Upon what else shall these mighty energies of the church be turned? where is the task that can

fully employ her divine gifts? Has she not received a thousand times more than might have sufficed for the spread of God's truth over the whole world, and shall her soul and vision be narrowed to one country, and to the fortunes of a single civilization? To repress a natural, an appointed development of a good law of life is to invoke death. We dare neither shut the Bible, nor chain it.

It is a great mistake to suppose that Christianity has received its highest development when it has reached England or America, France or Germany. All of these have contributed much to the present high conception of Christian character. But as the religion of Christ found its grandest expression in the Greek and the Roman people, and not among his own countrymen, so there may yet be a glory of the spirit which awaits the embrace of the gospel by the Eastern types of humanity. It is but reasonable to suppose that those permanent races which include one-half of the whole human family, will be able to contribute fully as much to the illustration of the new manhood as the people of the West have. The imagination of those children of the Orient is yet to be baptized in the full radiance of the Spirit before we shall see all the 'glories of the Lamb.'

The Island of Madagascar already stands forth pre-eminent in the history of the Christian church. The Malagasy have equalled in heroic constancy, and Christian fortitude, the early martyrs under the Roman Emperors, or the Protestants under the persecution of Philip of Spain. We confess that we stand amazed at the grace of God as evidenced in the faith and sufferings of this people during the year 1845 to 1862. It constitutes the crowning triumph of the faith of this century. Europe has nothing to place beside it, nor has any country in Christendom. For 17 years, left entirely to themselves, these native converts of Madagascar demonstrated with power, meekness, and patience, equalling that of the immediate Disciples of the Saviour, their devotion to, and faith in the doctrines of the Gospel. They alone have repaid a thousand fold every Church for all that it may have done for the establishment of Missions among the heathen. They have demonstrated that the wonderful record of the ancient Martyrs is not fabulous, but that a human being may shout the praises of God in the midst of flame. As the "Morning Star," this Martyr Church in Madagascar will shine in the front of the English Church Triumphant—the chief glory in her "crown of rejoicing."

We refer the reader to the article in the Advocate, entitled the "Christians of Madagascar," for the fullest confirmation of the estimate we here make of a development of the power of faith in Christ, to which it may be, even American Christians were not equal. As the sun marches on, kindling new tints of light upon every landscape that it reaches, so the purer Light, the Holy Ghost, pours his ray of varied glory upon every Nation amid the first announcements of the Gospel.

THE BOTTOM OUT.

We have just returned from a District of country where, as it seems to us, the 'bottom has dropped out.' It lies in one of the lower parishes, and is under seven feet of water whenever the Mississippi rises. It has been overflowed for the past three years. Formerly one of the most wealthy and productive sugar regions of the State, its people are slow to yield to the ruin which presses steadily upon them. We saw the water marks in their parlors, and at one brother's, the 'Preacher's Room,' in which his wife had attempted to kill, and he did kill an alligator six feet long. Everything that could not climb a tree, or a platform, was drowned in the floods; the blackberry bushes were destroyed; the bear, and deer, and wild cats, all driven out—many of them died from exhaustion; no corn, no hogs, but few coons; gardens, orchards, out houses, all gone

to rack; fences clean gone—only the negro remains. What there is in such a region to interest a white man, we cannot see, or how he finds dry land enough to build hope upon. Yet those people are of all the most hopeful, for they expect the Government to rebuild the levees in time for them to make the next crop! There's a simplicity worthy of a modern patriot!

This is part of a Circuit, that was once flourishing. We believed the preacher, when he calmly observed, that he had not 'a single steward worth as much to the work as a good laying hen would be.' And yet that region ought to have preaching, indeed in some respects needs it more than ever. The people are anxious for Sunday Schools, as offering their children the opportunity of learning to read, may be the only one. They need the encouraging truths of the gospel. Too poor to move, they would make the best of their straitened circumstances. So much for a region where, in addition to the labor question, the floods are working sure and rapid destruction.

But we were also upon higher ground, up the river, and not down among the bayous. There the blackberry bushes stood in thick unrestrained luxuriance, the fields were rich, the ground far above high-water mark, and negroes superabundant, yet here too 'the bottom had dropped out.' The country is worth only what its labor is worth; but that is worthless. Unwilling to work, not able to plan, ungoverned, and, as things now are, ungovernable, the negro presses down upon all the land with his lazy weight, and his immense food-consuming capacity. He has not made half enough to support himself, and the writer is at hand. In the Felicianas he has killed all the squirrels, nearly all the hogs, and is now killing the large stock. The prospect is that, if let alone, he will starve himself and everybody else. Corn-houses are broken open, and a man must put his meat under his pillow if he expects to eat it.

This year will effectually demonstrate, that the negro if let alone cannot live out of the tropics. It will take the moral out of the Negro-question completely, and reduce the whole discussion to a question in 'physics'; that is, whether the negro is capable of liberty, and life, at the same time. At present it seems evident, that it is not 'liberty or slavery' with him, but 'death or slavery.' As a slave he lives; as a freeman he dies. Now we would not have slavery back, no, not as we value the future good of this country, and of our own posterity; but we merely state that the demonstration of this negro-question is taking place, if it has not already; and that the moral element which we supposed to be in it, has been eliminated from it by the actual experiment of freeing the negro. The work has been short, sharp, — half a million of white men have died over this abolition question; its friends have triumphed; the lower valley of the Mississippi has been sacrificed to the experiment; the great agricultural exports of the country, from the cotton and cane plants, have dwindled that the negro might enjoy his newly-found leisure. Nay, more, he has been stuck up like a pet monkey on perches, jury boxes, and rostrums; but the sum of it all is that by himself he cannot live; he cannot during seed time and harvest get out of the ground enough food to keep him alive during the year; and if he is in numbers, in any large proportion to the inhabitants of any district in the temperate zone, he will starve both himself and them. In those regions of the earth where it is always seed time, and always harvest, he might possibly live; as there forecast is not absolutely necessary; but even there he would require some wild, spontaneous fruits, as in the tropics, to supply his constitutional lack of energy and thrift.

The Lord made the Negro for the Tropics, if he did not the Tropics for the negro: here he is out of his

place, and the sooner he gets back to the hot suns of his native land, the sooner will he be able to enjoy the dreams, which the abolitionist dreams for him, of 'liberty and life.' To us the negro is useless. Even with the best management of intelligent and experienced minds he cannot be supported. Planting has not paid, will not — the 'bottom' has dropped out of it.

OBITUARIES.

The Northern Advocate's have under the head of "Terms of Advertising" an item, which reads: "Obituaries 10 cts. per line, 10 words to the line." The reader will please look at the number of these notices of deceased persons, that we publish this week; for all which nothing is paid. Now we submit: 1. That no one ought to write such a notice, unless he be requested by the friends of the deceased; 2. That those who wish the death of parties noticed, for their own satisfaction, should be willing to pay for it. We think that it is as little as could be done, to inclose a \$5 bill in the letter with the obituary. The information given in such communications is sometimes of general interest, but often of interest only to relatives and connections. For a paper to spend one thousand dollars a year in publishing obituaries, is certainly doing more than its share in a department of service in which but comparatively few are served.

We read with much spiritual profit, many of these testimonies to the holy lives of the saints, and of their bold passage through the 'iron gates'; but not so with the larger part of our readers. If these memorials of friendship were presented by experienced writers, this department might be made the most generally attractive one in the paper; but of necessity, often these annals are prepared by unpracticed hands, and have no merit beyond the affection which breathes through their periods. This we know cannot be otherwise, and we make no complaint; but think that all should mutually share these burdens and not expect one to carry the whole.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Nov. 20, '67.

Mr. Editor: You see I am not off yet to a foreign country, but I have great and good news from a "far country."

The Lord has blessed us with a sweeping revival, if that word is ever allowable in such connection. At least a hundred have been converted, and seventy-three (73) added to the church, a large number of them young men, some of great promise to the church.

Yours truly, O. R. BATE.

Waynesboro, Miss., November, 19th, 1867.

MR. EDITOR:—On last Sunday night we closed a meeting here, which was protracted for two weeks, and resulted in thirty-four conversions, and twenty-three accessions to the Church. There has also recently been held a meeting at Shubuta, near here, at which there were nearly forty conversions, and thirty-five accessions. The revival spirit is quite general in this section.

JAS. A. HEARD.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1867.

House.—A resolution was adopted that no committee shall incur expenses hereafter without further orders of the House.

Boutwell, second member of the Judiciary Committee rose, to report testimony taken by the Committee on Impeachment and majority report.—Chairman Wilson dissenting. The report was prepared by Williams, of Pennsylvania.

The summary of the majority report is as follows: "In accordance with the testimony herewith submitted and the views of the law here presented, the committee is of the opinion that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, in that etc." It closes with the resolution, "Resolved, That Andrew Johnson be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors."

The report was followed by mingled expressions of applause and disapprobation, the speaker meantime using his gravel.

Wilson, chairman, for himself and Woodbridge, presented a report, which concludes: We therefore declare that the case before us, as presented by the testimony and such high crimes and misdemeanors within the meaning of the constitution, as requires the constitutional interposition of the House, we commend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of the impeachment of the President of the United States; and that the vote be laid on the table.

Mr. Marshall, on behalf of Mr. and Mr. Eldridge, stated, that they fully concurred in the resolution offered by Chairman Wilson; also, concurred entirely with argument regarding the law of case and application of the evidence thereto; but there were differences on some points, which induced Mr. Eldridge to submit a report.

The reports were all laid upon the table and ordered to be printed, were made the special order of Wednesday of next week. The bill to suspend civil officers during impeachment, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A motion was subsequently made by Blaine, of Maine, to reconsider vote of reference and to take vote to reconsider, which failed. A bill in the Judiciary Committee removes it from the arbitrary control of the House, was regarded a sort of test on this question. Blaine's motion prevailed with little opposition, indicating weakness of the scheme to suspend before conviction.

The rules were suspended and resolutions adopted declaring the judgment of the House necessary to proceed at with building and equipping ships.

The rules were suspended resolution offered declaring the present condition of affairs further purchase of territory expedient, and the House held under no obligation to vote for such purposes.

A bill declaring St. Louis a free port was referred to the committee on Commerce. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The galleries of the House were filled with spectators, anxious to report on impeachment. During session about half of the were present.

It had become so well known that the majority report would mend impeachment, that few were surprised when their surmises were confirmed, but none expected the postponement of session until the December. The impeachers claim that will strengthen their forces, the opponents of the measure that the longer the final report off the more certain will be defeat of the project. Each confidently assert their correctness, but there is scarcely a chance that the party opposed to it has already a very majority in the House.

The appointment of Gen. as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee took nearly two by surprise, for his name had been mentioned in connection with that position.

IN MEMORIAM.

Upon motion of Rev. J. Ahrens, by the Quarterly Conference for the German of New Orleans, of the Church, South, met in Convention, Nov. 10th, 1867, in the street church, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: That we feel deeply the loss of the Rev. LEONOLD LEMM, who his devoted wife, fell victim September last, to the then prevailing epidemic. Their amiable holy characters had soon won hearts, and we fondly look forward to a career of usefulness, which should advance the cause of Christianity and Mel among the Germans in our land. But an all wise and loving God has ordered otherwise, and we only too blessedly miss this sainted pair to guide us to heaven.

That, we hereby tender our friends and relatives our sympathy in their double bereavement.

That the Secretary of the conference be instructed to forward these resolutions to their friends in Virginia, and also copies of the Baltimore Episcopalian, and the N. O. Christian Advocate.

J. B. A. AHRENS, Secy.
J. C. KEENER, P. E.
New Orleans, Nov. 1867.

OBITUARIES.

Sister CATHARINE DOUGLAS, wife of Rev. A. M. L. Douglas, daughter of Henry and Matilda Smilie, was born in Montgomery county, Alabama, Aug. 3rd, 1846, and died of consumption, Nov. 18, 1867, aged 22 years, 3 months, and 15 days.

At the age of 13, she joined the Christian Church, in which she lived a consistent life, dismissed by letter in good standing, when she joined the M. E. Church, South, in Orion, Ala., in which Church she lived in the enjoyment of the love of God till called to her reward. The longer she served the Lord, the more fixed was her devotion to principle and duty; as evidence of which she held "family prayer" in the absence of her husband. As further evidence of her fixedness of principle, she bore her afflictions uncomplainingly to the hour of death. She approached death slowly, calmly, yet calmly. Among her last utterances she said "I was going home."

She leaves a devoted and kind husband, a sweet little daughter, and a large congregation, and many friends to mourn her death. But she was greeted upon the "happy shores" of the celestial empire, by her darling little daughter Sarah Emeline, who died, Sept. 28th, 1867, aged 1 year, 6 months, and 15 days—and by many other relatives and friends who had gone before.

A. DOWLING.
Pine Level, Ala., Nov. 12th, 1867.

Died at her childhood's home, in Yazoo county, Miss., September 24th, 1867. Miss JOSEPHINE E. PEASTER, aged 18 years and eight months.

Thus passed away one of nature's fairest flowers. Prepossessing in disposition, as well as appearance, she was beloved by all who knew her. She bore her protracted illness with that patience and fortitude, which would characterize a Christian of ripe years. And when, at the expiration of seven weeks suffering, she was informed by her skillful physician that she must die, she expressed no alarm, but calmly said, "I am ready," and raising her dark expressive eyes, she said, "oh, what a glorious thought, to die and go to Heaven!" She exhorted her brothers and sisters not to weep for her, and said to them, "when I leave this world I will go home to Heaven." Out down in the bloom of youth, she passed to her reward. We mourn her loss, and mingle our sympathies and prayers with her bereaved parents and relatives.

"Sister, thou wast mild and lovely,
Gentle as the summer breeze,
Pleasant as the air of evening,
When it floats among the trees.

Peaceful be thy silent slumber,
Peaceful in the grave so low;
Thou no more wilt join our number,
Thou no more our songs shalt know.

Dearest sister, thou hast left us,
Here thy God who deeply feel,
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled,
Then in Heaven, with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed."

Died, in Crawfordville, Miss., on the 2d of November, in the 31st year of her age, Mrs. M. A. LAWRENCE, wife of J. H. Lawrence, and daughter of J. and E. Toland.

Sister Lawrence professed religion, and joined the Methodist Church at about fifteen years of age, and lived a pious and consistent member until death.

Pierced by the shaft of that fell archer, Consumption, she lingered through many months of painful affliction, by which her Christian graces were developed, and matured for a life in Heaven, and we trust that these light afflictions which were but for a moment, have worked for her a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.

For some time she was greatly averse to the thought of death, and for this reason her friends refrained from mentioning it. But as her immortal vessel came near the shore of eternity, and all hope of life vanished, death lost its terror, and sustained by Divine grace, this frail and delicate Christian, passed through the dark valley and shadow, fearing no evil.

Before her departure, she gave testimony to the saving power of the Gospel, died in hope of a happy immortality, and a glorious resurrection morning.

Will her husband and relatives meet her there, in that happy home?

THOS. P. CRYMES.
Crawfordville, Miss., Nov. 14th, 1867.

AMOS F. FORWOOD, youngest son of Samuel and Martha J. Forwood, was born on the 4th day of April, 1860, and died on the 26th day of October, 1867, aged 7 years, 6 months, and twenty-two days.

He was brought to his death by a fall from a tree. Little Amos was a sprightly boy, of amiable disposition, more than ordinary in point of intellect, an affectionate and dutiful child, the hope and prop of his disconsolate parents in their declining years. They realize in the death of this lovely youth a sore affliction. But their sorrow is not the sorrow of those who have no hope. In the dark cloud of their affliction, they see the rainbow of immortality pouring its light into the darkness of the tomb, irradiating the valley of death, and shedding its golden rays upon the shores of an eternal existence. Our faith says our son lives, that with the dew upon the flower it has been gathered by the angel of God and transplanted in Heaven, where all is love, fulness of joy and pleasures forever more; and there we shall meet him again. Dear Amos, farewell for a time.

"Soft lie the turf on thy tomb,
May its verdure like emeralds be;
There should not be a shadow of gloom,
In night that reminds us of thee."

Died, after a protracted illness at Big Cane, Parish St. Landry, on the 28th day of September, 1867. W. W. ROBINETT.

The subject of this notice, was a young man of acknowledged and universal benevolence. Kind and obliging in every situation of life, ever ready and willing to contrIBUTE for the relief of the needy and unfortunate. He was among the first to volunteer in defense of his country's call, and in that capacity acquitted himself like a true and faithful soldier, while thus engaged, the seeds of the disease which terminated his life were sown. He was however permitted to return home in time to see and enjoy (for a season) the society of his aged father and family until death relieved him of his suffering. His character and good name, stand written first in the memory of his family and friends; as also a record of his many noble qualifications and virtues, worthy of the consideration and emulation of any. He leaves the bosom of his family, and the society of his numerous friends, with many regrets and sorrows, for they surely have lost a bright star in the circle of his acquaintances, a tried and acknowledged friend. It may in truth be said of him.

"That none knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

O. S. S.
Nashville Christian Advocate please Copy.

RENPHENA E. BROWN, was born February 19th, 1863, and died in Sumpter county, Ala., Oct. 3d, 1867. She was the only daughter of F. A. and M. J. Brown, and being a child of remarkable promise, was perhaps too much loved by her parents, and a universal favorite, with every one who knew her. Seeing her mother's grief during her painful illness, she would throw her little arms about her neck, saying: "mother I am better"—as if to comfort the sorrowing heart of the fond parent. Sweet little Bettie! she has left a vacant chair, and a broken hearth-stone, but her young spirit has gone to God, where there is "no care" upon "snowy brows," no tears upon "rosy lips" or cheeks. And thus, are the innocents passing from us, "leaving many a lonely heart,

But 'tis Jesus who has called them,
Suffer and forlorn them not."

HARRIET K., late relief of W. P. Brown, was born in Edgefield, S. Carolina, Aug. 13th, 1797, was married early in life, in the State of Georgia, and moved to Alabama, near Havana, where she peacefully fell asleep, Oct. 12th, 1867.

Thus in one week, the aged grandmother followed the young child, (little Bettie), to the land of rest. Sister Brown was a Methodist for more than forty years, punctual and faithful to her church duties, proving always a friend to her ministers, and a patron and lover of her church papers. Her Bible, and religious books, were her mental food; and not only have her bereaved children lost a most devoted mother, but the church and the preachers, an appreciative friend. She was a woman of remarkable self-reliance, strong mind, correct judgment, unwavering truthfulness and candor, and anticipating the wants of a large family. She "looked well to the ways of her household, and did not cut the bread of idleness." During her last illness, she was patient and peaceful, and though suffering much, no murmur escaped her lips, but she breathed in her feebleness, prayers to Heaven, and said to one of her daughters: "Do not weep for me, my peace is made with God." May He who has thus removed this "mother in Israel," comfort the stricken hearts that will meet her no more at the dear old homestead!

HER PASTOR.
Havana, Nov., '67.

Sister MARY J. HOBGOOD, wife of Bro. Henry Hobgood, and daughter of John and Sarah Austin, was born in West Feliciana Parish, La., March 23d, 1819, was married June 18th, 1837; joined the M. E. Church, South, in 1838; and was happily converted to God in the year 1842, and departed this life in Tunica, West Feliciana, on Sabbath the 13th of October, 1867, at 5 o'clock P. M., after an illness of eight days.

Sister Hobgood, lived a consistent and exemplary Christian life, from her conversion to the day of her death. Religion with her was not a mere emotional profession; but a principle that was abiding and active in the heart, which characterized and regulated the life and breathed along her pathway a fragrance of holiness. Just two weeks before her death, she was

called upon to pray in prayer meeting, and none that were there will soon forget the earnestness, the power, the spirituality of that prayer offered in behalf of the neighborhood, and especially those who had recently been converted: and these revived in the spirit of their minds. On Sabbath before her death, she with her husband, sons, and daughters, met with their neighbors in class meeting, and while she spoke of the dealings of God, with her soul, she was endowed with heavenly grace. But she will no more meet with her friends and relatives in prayer and class meetings, in this world, for she has gone to a better land, "where saints immortal reign," where toil, suffering and sacrifice, will be required of her no more forever, but where she will unite with eight of her lovely children, who are now associated with the saints of light. She was a kind and affectionate wife, an indulgent mother, and a liberal friend to the church, and her minister. She leaves her husband and three children to mourn, but they mourn not as those without hope. She was universally beloved, and leaves a large circle of friends to lament her untimely death. For they have lost in her one whose life was made up of generous self-forgetfulness in her desire to make all around her happy. To her husband, children, and mourning friends we should say:

"They who die in Christ are blessed.
Ours be, then, no thought of grieving,
Sweetly with their God they rest,
All their toils and troubles leaving."

C. R. GONFREY.

SARAH ALICE, daughter of Wm. P. and Ellenda Smith, was born March 2d, 1858, and died August 12th, 1867, in Talladega county, Ala.

Little Alice during her last illness, embraced religion, and enjoyed the peaceful smiles of her Saviour amidst all her sufferings. She passed in triumph, leaving her much bereaved mother and friends, the brightest evidences of a happy future.

Her mind was sprightly, her disposition sweet and gentle. Her society was a source of constant pleasure to her associates. Truly, "the King of shadows loves a shining mark," and while so young and promising little Alice is removed to her heavenly inheritance.

L. R. BELL.
Youngville, Ala., Oct. 22d, '67.

MELLIE S. DUBOSE, wife of John D. Dubose, and daughter of F. F. Collins, of the Parish of East Feliciana, died on the 15th of Nov. 1867, at the residence of her father. She leaves her husband and two lovely little daughters.

She suffered long and severely but endured her suffering with great meekness and patience. She was a member of the Methodist Church, and lived an exemplary Christian life. A few hours before her death, she requested her mother and sister to sing a favorite sacred song when she joined in the singing. At another time she sang part of another hymn, and with much clearness and feeling sang that part, "bind my wandering heart to thee." Her faith was bright, her hope was firm. She frequently said she was accepted of her Saviour. She glorified God in her life and in her death.

F. F. C.

LILLIAN MAY, daughter of John N. and Eulora M. Lipscomb, died on the 31st of August, 1867, in the parish of East Feliciana, aged three years and nine months.

MARY LENA, daughter of Samuel W. and Clara C. Lipscomb, died on the 28th day of September, 1867, in the Parish of East Feliciana, aged about 15 months.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
The Montgomery Conference convenes, Dec. 5th, 1867, at Opelika—Members and visitors who come by rail road, will report at the ticket office, R. R. Depot.—Those who come by private conveyance, will report at store of L. Edwards & Sons, Chambers street, south of R. R.

J. W. GLENN, Pastor.
Opelika, Ala., Nov. 15th, 1867.

NOTICE.
To the Preachers and Lay Delegates of Mississippi Conference:
The Preachers and Lay Delegates of the Mississippi Conference, on their arrival in Natchez, will call at the store Wm. H. Fox & Co., on Main street, to learn their homes during Conference.

W. E. M. LINFIELD.
New Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
Moreau Street, Oct. 20,
N. O. Cir., Algiers, (Q. Con.) 27,
at 112 Camp street at 5 P. M. 26,
Felicity Street Nov. 3,
German Church, Grays street, 9,
Dryades street at 7 P. M. 16, 17,
Baton Rouge, 23, 24
Thibodeaux circuit, Dec. 1,
Carondelet Street, 8,
Bayou Gros Tete at Plaquemine 10,
Jefferson City 10,
J. C. KEENER, P. E.

columbus Distr t—Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
There will be a District Meeting for Columbus District, Mobile Conference, at Union Chapel, Pickens County, Ala., 8 miles east of Pickensville, and 6 miles north of Bridgeville.

All the members of Quarterly Conferences in the District are members, and are earnestly invited to attend. There will be sermons delivered on subjects, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, by Rev. A. S. Andrews, T. P. Crymes, and W. C. Hearn.

Members will come prepared to deliberate and report upon the various subjects of interest, usual at such meetings.

Pickensville and Carrollton Sept 21 22
Bridgeville, 28 29
Columbus Station Oct 5 6
Columbus Circuit 12 13
Corksville 19 20
Brooksville 26 27
Trinity Nov 9 10
Crawfordville 24 25
Green Dec 7 8

W. MURRAH, P. E.

To the candidates for admission on trial in the Mississippi Conference.
The Committee to examine you preparatory to your application will meet you at Natchez, on Monday and Tuesday, preceding the Conference, and examine you on first, the Bible; second, Wesley's sermons on Justification by Faith, and on the Witness of the Holy Spirit; and the rules concerning the duty of a preacher as laid down in the Discipline; and fourth, a Witness Essay or Sermon.

Will Presiding Elders please to call the necessary attention to this subject.
R. ABBEY, Ch'm.

NOTICE.
The members of Mobile Conference, on arriving at Marion, will report themselves at the Methodist Church, where their homes during the session of the Conference will be shown them.

It is believed, that owing to the present condition of the country, together with the difficulty of procuring house servants that the wives of our ministers will not be in attendance, but should any of them desire to attend, they will please notify the pastor at least twenty days before the meeting of the Conference.

W. R. BROWN,
W. H. HUNTINGTON, } Com.
J. W. WYATT.

NOTICE.
On the 26th of November, at 5 o'clock P. M., in Carondelet street Church, in this city, will be held a MEETING OF THE DISTRICT STEWARDS, for the purpose of electing four Lay Delegates to the Louisiana Conference—as provided by the District Meeting of this District.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
One Million Acres of Land for Sale.

The undersigned are the sole Agents of Messrs YOUNG, TOLEDO & Co., for the sale of their lands, in British Honduras.

For particulars apply to J. P. HARRISON,
52 Union street, New Orleans, JAS. M. PUTNAM, Belize, British Honduras. nov 23 1y

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.
HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., Nov. 15, 1867.
Special Orders No. 123.

[Extract]
I. In accordance with the written agreement made and entered into between the Acting General Superintendent of Educational Department, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, and the Board of Directors of Public Schools in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, the Educational Department will THIS DAY turn over to the owners, or lessors, all buildings leased for the use of Schools established under the auspices of this Bureau for the education of freed people.

All Schools under the supervision of this Bureau within the limits of this city, together with the Teachers in charge of the same, (provided they are desirous of remaining in their present capacity), are hereby transferred to the Public Schools in charge of the Board of Directors of Public Schools.

First Lieutenant J. M. Lee, Acting General Superintendent of Education for this Bureau, is charged with the execution of this order.

The Schools for freed children have heretofore been conducted upon the tuition system, and necessarily excluded many whose parents were unable to pay the teachers. Under the present arrangement the benefits of Free Schools are secured to all freed children in this city, and it is hoped that this measure, perfected in furtherance of the educational interests of this class, will be accepted and carried out in good faith by all parties concerned.

The freed people are earnestly advised to avail themselves of the advantages of the Public Schools, which offer to them the opportunity of procuring for their children a good and free education.

By order of Brevet Major General J. A. Mower, United States Army, Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.
J. M. LEE,
First Lieut., 39th U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G. nov 23 21

PAUL J. CHRISTIAN.
GENERAL
MERCANTILE AND STEAMBOAT
STATIONER,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER
JOB PRINTER,
..... NO. 38 CAMP ST.
All orders in my line promptly filled. July 3-6m

BOOTS AND SHOES.
D. TILLOTSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
C. E. CATE & CO.,
[AT THE OLD STAND]
18 CAMP STREET,
UNDER THE CITY HOTEL
Keeps constantly on hand
THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES.
[ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE]
Sumpter Brogans and Bussets,
LADIES AND GENTS,
— AND —
BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.
— AT —
Hammond Station.
Nov 1y

JOHN O. FARHAM,
OF New Orleans.
PARHAM & BLUNT,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
Commission Merchants.
No. 75 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
aug 24 1y

HARPER'S BAZAR,
A REPOSITORY OF
Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction.

HARPER'S BAZAR, the publication of which has just been commenced by J. H. HARPER, is an illustrated Weekly Journal, devoted to Fashion and Household Literature.

It is the first Weekly Journal of Fashion ever published in the United States. By arrangements which the Publishers have perfected, at Paris, with the celebrated European Fashion Journals—particularly with the well-known Bazar of Berlin—illustrations of fashions for each week of the year will appear in HARPER'S BAZAR simultaneously with their publication in Paris and Berlin; an advantage which will long excite the very best specimens of Fashion in this country.

In a country where Three Hundred Millions of Dollars are annually expended for dry-goods, to be transformed into Articles of Dress, trustworthy and practical instructions as to the most tasteful and economical methods of fashioning these articles, become of the greatest value to American women. The BAZAR will contain full and explicit instructions, with illustrations, which will enable every Lady Reader to cut and make her own and her children's entire wardrobe with a large portion of her husband's money.

Each alternate Number will be accompanied with large Pattern Plates, containing from Forty to Fifty full-sized Patterns, applicable to every article of wardrobe made in the family, and similar illustrations and descriptions of Fancy Work will also be furnished. These Patterns will be executed in Paris and Berlin, and will surpass any thing of the kind hitherto produced in this country. Frequently an elegant colored Fashion Plate will be presented with the paper. Practical Descriptions will also be given of the Fashions especially in vogue in New York—the centre of Fashion in America.

HARPER'S BAZAR, besides the leading Fashion Journal of this country, will also aim to present before its readers the very best specimens of Household Literature. It will contain original and selected Serial Stories, Poetry, Novels, Articles on the Topics of the Day (excluding Politics), on Books, Art, Morals, Family Science, Education, Amusements, Hygiene, Etiquette, Housekeeping, Gardening, Home and Foreign Gossip. No subject of household interest will be excluded from its columns.

In the first Number of the BAZAR will be commenced a Novel, entitled "The Cord and the Cross," or "The Brander's Story," by James Do Mille, Esq., Author of "The Dodge Club." This Novel has been read in manuscript by several of our most competent critics, who unanimously pronounce it, in point of interest and plot, variety of adventure, and graphic delineation of character, to be fully equal to any of the novels of Wilkie Collins.

HARPER'S BAZAR will contain 16 folio pages, of the size of HARPER'S WEEKLY, printed on superfine calendered paper, and will be published weekly, at ten cents per single Number, or Four Dollars per Year.

Ladies in the country will be supplied gratuitously through the mails with the First Six Numbers of HARPER'S BAZAR upon written application to the Publishers.

Postage, Five Cents for Three Months.
Single Numbers will be supplied from the beginning to the end of the year 1868, which will complete the first Volume, for the yearly price of Four Dollars.

An Extra Copy will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five subscribers, at Four Dollars each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for Twenty Dollars.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York, October, 1867.

W. G. COYLE & CO.,
COAL MERCHANTS,
Office—142 GRAVIER ST.
Yard-Cor. Magazine and Girod sts., N. O.
PITTSBURG, ANTHRACITE and ENGLISH CANNEL COAL, delivered at the lowest market rates to Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Foundries and Steamboats. nov 1y

The Branch of Southern Methodist Publishing House, at 112 Camp street, is receiving large additional stock, and the Agent invites orders, especially from dealers, with whom liberal terms will be made. Catalogues will be sent to all ministers, schools, teachers, and dealers who request it.

WILLIAM FELLOWES, JUN.,
(Successor to FELLOWES & Co.)
Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant
186 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
DAN. P. LOGAN, Agent. sep 16 1y

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.
SUMMERFIELD, ALA.
Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in accordance.

[FEMALE COLLEGE]
Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages, \$80.00
Incidental Fee 5.00

[MALE INSTITUTE]
Tuition in the entire course \$75.00
Incidental Fee 5.00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing, 20.00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.
A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board of Trustees
Oct. 10th, 1867.

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE
AT AUBURN, ALA.
The Fall term of this Institution will open on the FIRST WEDNESDAY IN SEPTEMBER next, and close on the 30th December. Besides the regular course of studies for graduation, large facilities are afforded for instruction in the Commercial and Agricultural branches. Separate schools for these branches, in connection with the College, were authorized at the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. A student not wishing to take either the regular or a partial literary course in the College, may confine himself to either of these Departments, and in a short time become qualified for business. The Preparatory Department, with competent teachers, will be under the special supervision of the Faculty.

Tuition—Full Term in College \$30.00
Contingent Fee 3.00
Tuition—Full Term in Preparatory School, \$15 to \$25.00
Contingent Fee 2.00
Board in Private Families from \$15 to \$20 per month.
O. H. FORD, Sec'y of Board, aug 31-2m

EMORY & HENRY COLLEGE,
WASHINGTON CO., VA.
Our Fall session begins on the 15th of August next. Charges for session of five months, payable in currency and in advance, are as follows:

Tuition in collegiate course, \$30.00
Fuel, room rent and contingent fee, 10.00
Tuition in Preparatory Department 65 cents.
Board can be had in private families at the College, for \$13 per month, if paid or satisfactorily arranged, monthly in advance. Those seeking collegiate advantages are invited to investigate our course. For additional information, address, E. E. WILSON, President, Emory & Henry College, Va. je 29

THE HOME MONTHLY, New Orleans.
Leans for 1867.
The HOME MONTHLY will contain forty-eight pages of reading matter, printed upon fine paper and in clear type, and will, from time to time, be accompanied by elegant steel-plate engravings. The subscription price will remain \$3 per annum, or \$1.00 for six months, invariably in advance. In order to build up a still larger circulation, we have concluded to offer the following

Liberal Inducements to Agents.
To any person sending us three yearly subscriptions, with nine dollars, we will send the MONTHLY six months, or allow them, if they prefer, to retain One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents of the amount.
To any person sending us six subscriptions, with eighteen dollars, (18) we will send the MONTHLY one year, or allow them to retain Two Dollars and Fifty Cents of the amount.
On amounts for subscription less than nine dollars, agents will be allowed to retain ten per cent.

Ministers, it is hoped, will act as agents, not so much from pecuniary considerations as from a laudable desire to assist in circulating a home literature worthy of a place among the families of the South and the center-tables of a Christian people.

All communications on business should be addressed to:
ROBERT J. HART, Publisher, N. O. Ed. sept 25 " 112 Camp Street, New Orleans.

THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF THE
GRAMMAR AND HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS
(COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE)
in charge of the undersigned and competent assistants, was opened at 9 A. M., on Monday, Sept. 2, 1867, in the basement of the Church, at the corner of Camp and Trepichere streets, entrance on Camp street, opposite Coliseum Place.
Pupils will be carefully trained for business pursuits, or for admission to the Academic Department of the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning, or of any Southern College.
N. B. Parents who desire to enter their sons, are requested to communicate their wishes, as soon as practicable, to
sept 25 1m " R. M. LUSHER, Principal.

JAMES A. GRESHAM,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER.
102 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.
Would respectfully call the attention of the members of the Methodist Church to his large collection of
FAMILY, PULPIT, AND POCKET BIBLES,
to his assortment of
METHODIST HYMN BOOKS,
and to a collection of leading Methodist Faithful callons.
He is Agent for Gen. Hill's great Southern Magazine, the
"LAND WE LOVE,"
and of the
RIVER SIDE MAGAZINE
for children; the two best Magazines in the South.
He will furnish to his patrons any books that may be ordered—and at publisher's prices. octe

AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP.
Combined with Glycerine recommended for the delicate skin of Ladies and children. Invented by COLGATE & CO., N. Y.
Solely Prepared by
sep 16 1y

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

From the Christian Advocate.

NOVEMBER.

BY ALICE CARR.

The leaves are fading and falling.

The wind is rough and wild.

The birds are singing their calling.

But let me tell you, my child.

Through day by day, and close.

Both darker and colder grow.

The winter is coming, the bright red roses.

Will soon be all in the snow.

And when the winter is over.

The buds will get new leaves.

The small birds will come to the clover.

And the swallow back to the eaves.

The robin will wear on his bosom.

A vest that is bright and new.

And the loveliest wayward blossom.

Will shine with the sun and dew.

The leaves to-day are whirling.

The brooks are dry and dumb.

But let me tell you, my darling.

The Spring will be sure to come.

There must be rough, cold weather.

And winds and rain and wild.

But all good things together.

Come to us here, my child.

So, when some dear joy comes.

The beautiful summer glow.

Think how the roots of the roses.

Are kept alive in the snow.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Death of a Little Child.

BY OUR MAIL, LA, Nov. 12th, '67.

Dear Sir: The citizens of St.

Landry are just witnessing the de-

parture of yellow fever epidemic.

after a most fearful stay among

them. It was severe at Washing-

ton and its environs; but in this

vicinity it has been much more ter-

rible than even in your city. Though

there was no perceptible cause, if

malaria be a cause, yet it became

epidemic, spreading itself over a

portion of our prairie, (which is a

new feature in its development),

and almost every case proved fatal,

some families losing from three to

five members. Unfortunately, we

lacked everything necessary to its

successful treatment; and we had

none of the noble band from the

"Howard Association," to whom we

might apply for assistance.

Among the many children who

were struck down in our parish by

the destroyer, was a child whose

parents reside in Washington.

And the circumstances attending

its death are so unusually singular,

that the father (who is a member of

our church there, in good standing)

has requested me to send them to

your paper for publication.

Little DORAH STOUT, was but two

years and eleven months old at the

time of her death. Five days be-

fore she was taken sick, and being

full of life as usual, singing and

playing all over the premises; she

came to her father, and said, "Pa,

I'm going to move in a few days."

Her father asked her where. She

said she was going to the sky; that

God had already told her to come,

and that she was going, and that

she wanted her pa and ma to go too.

When she was struck down with

the fever, she called her parents,

and told them that she would die,

and requested them to pray for her.

Bro. Adams was sent for to baptize

her, but she would not let the sa-

crament be performed till she had

got down upon her little knees;

and then said her prayers while he

baptized her. She suffered twenty-

seven days, but bore it like an

aged servant of God. Amid her

sickness, she frequently talked of

her love for God, and for all men.

Just before she departed to be with

Christ, she requested her mother to

say the Lord's prayer; and then to

sing

"Come ye sinners poor and needy."

While this was being sung, she

took her mother's hand; and ere the

close of the hymn, she sweetly fell

asleep in Jesus.

Methinks if I were a staunch snp-

porter and believer in infidelity, lit-

tle Dorah's death would strike my

infidel proclivities.

Very truly,

J. E. BRADLEY.

From the Children's Hour.

THE MORNING-GLORIES.

BY ELIZABETH GREENLEAF.

Henry was tired,—tired of watch-

ing the chickens, running after but-

terflies, and picking flowers in the

meadow. So the little boy sat on

the steps of his papa's house, with

his chubby hand clasping some dai-

sies, which the hot sun was fast

withering.

He sat there quietly so long a

time, his mama thought he must be

in mischief; so she left her work

and went softly toward him, and

smiled at the pretty picture he

made; then returned without dis-

turbance.

Soon Henry came slowly in, and

said, "Mamma, why don't that bunch

of green leaves grow up beside the

wall with its little sisters? and why

don't it blossom?" at the same time

pointing to a clump of morning-

glory stens far out on the lawn,

that were twining around the gras-

ses for support.

Mamma explained to him that

the seed was sometimes carried by

the wind or birds, and dropped on

the ground.

"But who covers it up and waters

it, as you do the seeds you sow?"

Then she took Henry on her knee,

and told him how the kind Father,

who took care of him, remembered

the flowers too; and that we ought

to believe he would think of us,

since he cared so much even for the

plants.

After saying his evening prayer,

Henry told his mamma he should

call them God's flowers, and should

run to see them early, as he did the

others.

Next morning, with a bright,

smiling face, and with neatly-brush-

ed hair, the little boy went out to

see what birds had opened during

the night. He had scarcely reached

the door before he came running

back to the breakfast-room, calling

out, "God's flowers are blossomed!

God's flowers are blossomed! I

didn't forget them; did he, mamma?"

And glistening in the dew and

sunshine were the blue and white

cups, adorning the weeds that had

served as trellises for them; and

perhaps their mission had been to

teach little Henry, Malcolm, God's

tender care over the work of his

hands.

FARM AND GARDEN.

From the American Agriculturist.

What Shall the South do for Manure?

The great want of Southern Ag-

riculture is manure. It is the want

of systematic agriculture every-

where. Some land gains fertility,

if left fallow, or from crops which

may be turned under for manure, or

if left in grass, which forms a sward

of matted roots that readily decay

when turned under. For land too

poor for grass to make a good

sward, and too light to bear tillage

without a crop, (clay land will be

improved by simple tillage,) man-

ure is an absolute necessity. Un-

skilled laborers must be employed

usually at coarse, common, field

work; hence there is a tendency to

cultivate a few, chiefly market,

crops. This makes the demand for

manure more imperative, and the

call from the Southern States is at

present absolutely painful; this is

the universal need. The eagerness

with which manures have been

bought the past season, in the hope

of making or saving a crop of corn,

of cotton, or tobacco, has opened

wide the door for extensive frauds,

injuries to many of the victimized

planters. We are gratified to learn

that some of these purchasers of

fraudulent manures are combining

to institute suits against those who

make and deal in them.

The question presents itself, then,

with peculiar force, "What shall

the South do?" The problem has

a simple solution, but the cure is ap-

plicable at first over but a small

area upon each farm. It is, to make

more manure. This may be done.

The labor of the place may be pro-

fitably employed during a consid-

erable part of the year, in taking care

of, working over, and increasing,

the amount of manures and com-

posts.

Keep hogs confined. The northern

farmer saves himself the expense

of guano by keeping his hogs al-

ways penned and supplied with all

kinds of weeds and litter, thus mak-

ing tons of excellent manure every

year. Five tons of manure, worth

not less than \$5 per ton, if Peruvian

guano is worth \$30, may be made

from one hog in a year, provided a

sufficiency of muck, straw, or litter

of any kind, be supplied. A fair

proportion of the manure thus made

should be saved for fertilizing the

ground for a large crop of pump-

kins or squashes, corn sowed in

drills, yams, or whatever else will

grow rapidly and produce surely

and freely, good feed for the hogs,

whose numbers should be each year

increased, until large quantities of

manure are made.

Control all the poultry, at least so

far as to make them roost always

in convenient places where their

manure may be saved and compos-

ed with dry muck, gypsum, coal

ashes, or other good absorbent.

Thus a fertilizer may be obtained in

Make dead animals into compost. Ma-

ny an old horse is actually worth

more in the compost heap than in

the stable or pasture. One dollar

a hundred pounds is a low estimate

of the value of any living animal

for manure alone. Every farmer

who is buying fertilizers can well

afford to pay that, and usually the

carcasses may be had for their re-

moval. The way to handle them is to

cut them up, using axes and butch-

ers' saws, into pieces of, say twenty

pounds weight, and then to compost

them in layers with plenty of swamp

muck, crumbly peat, grass sods, or

loamy soil. Do this in an out of

the way place, and while it is at-

tractive to dogs, be on the lookout

with a rifle and add to the heap

every dog that comes near. Other-

wise drive stakes around the place,

making a compost yard, inaccessible

to those "vermin." It is some

little trouble, but will stand the fi-

nancial test, and surely pay. With-

in six months, or a year, the heap

may be overhauled, mixed, the hard

bones thrown out, and these put in

to the next heap, or into any ma-

nure, or compost heap. The hard-

est will become soft in a year or

two, so that they may be mashed

with a shovel.

Make poudrette. Hints are given

in previous numbers of the Agri-

culturist on the subject of earth clos-

es. Offer to the foremen of gangs

of hands, to those who keep the

houses where the hands are boarded

and lodged, and to such as have their

own cabins, a moderate price per

barrel or load for all the poudrette

of good quality which they will

make, using a definite quantity of

dry earth or muck. So far as our

observation extends, every particle

of human soil is lost to the agri-

culture of the South, and we hesi-

tate not to say that were this saved

it would have ten times the value

of all the high priced fertilizers

which the people of the Southern

States import from year to year.

ORANGE TREES.—This is a good

time to transplant orange trees and

evergreens generally. In trans-

planting orange trees mix plenty of

old manure with the soil, be careful

and not destroy the fine roots with

in a foot or two of the tree, spread

all the roots out straight, avoid

wadding them in bunches, throw

fine rich earth on them, press light-

ly with the foot, stake the tree to

keep it from being shaken by the

wind, and when the hole around the

tree is nearly filled up with earth,

pour in water copiously, until the

hole is full. When this settles

away fill up around the tree with

dry, rich earth, and let it remain so

without pressing it down. Orange

trees need a very rich soil. If the

soil is poor they pine away and die.

Their immense supply of heavy

foliage, kept up the year round, and

heavy crops of fruit, draw largely

on the soil for supplies. Old orange

trees may be improved by making

MANFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE
The Fall Session of this Institution for the year 1867-68 will open on Wednesday, the 25th of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers, and ample facilities for instruction in all the branches of a liberal education. The Institution is owned and managed by the Louisiana Conference, and is supported by a large patronage.
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Among the Periodicals from which selections are frequently made are Once a Week, Chamber's Journal, All the Year Round, The Spectator, The Reader, The Athenaeum, The Examiner, The London Saturday, and Fortnightly Reviews; Fraser's, Blackwood's, Macmillan's, the Victoria, Argosy, New Monthly, and London Society Magazines; Revue des Deux Mondes, L'Evénement, Le Soleil.
Among the authors represented in EVERY SATURDAY are many of the wisest and most successful writers of the day, such as Harp Kinsley, Anthony Trollope, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Edmund Yates, Frances Power Cobbe, Christina G. Rossetti, Author of "John Halifax," George Sand, Edmond About, Alexandre Dumas, Mrs. Oliphant, J. Ruffin, Alexander Smith, A. C. C. Smith, Robert Buchanan, Jean Ingelow, and Miss Thackeray.
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Feb 9

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BROOKHAVEN, MISS.
The next session will open on Wednesday, the 11th of September, 1867.
There is a full corps of teachers; the instruction will be thorough; the discipline firm and strict.
The building is large and well arranged; the grounds ample; the location healthy.
The Institution is under control of the M. E. Church South.
The entire expenses in the Collegiate Department for board, tuition, books and incidentals (not including music and the ornamental) need not exceed \$125.00 for term of six weeks.
Each boarder must furnish her towels, one set of black and white sheets.
For further information, address
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Established by the State of Louisiana, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1851. It is now under the patronage of the Louisiana Conference, and is supported by a large patronage.
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Corner of St. Andrew Street,
oct 6 1y NEW ORLEANS.

NEW CARPETS.
L. ELKIN,
Carondelet Street
Has just received from England, per steam ship Luxor, a large assortment of superior
WILTON, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY & INGRAIN
CARPETS
RUGS,
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES,
OIL CLOTHS,
And a complete assortment of Carpet Material such as Brocades, Satin de Laines, all-Wool Damasks, etc., with corresponding Trimmings.
oct 13 1y

HORTER, T. K. PETERSON, E. O. FENNER,
Late of Magee & Late of Goff & Pe—New York
Kneass, N. O. terson, Philadelphia.
HORTER, PETERSON & FENNER
(Sign of the Black Horse.)
MANUFACTURERS OF SADDLES, HARNESS, AND TRUNKS.
Importers of Saddlery & Coach Hardware
7 MAGAZINE STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
oct 22 1y

NEW BOOKS.
BRANCH
Southern Methodist Publishing House
115 CAMP STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
"INTRODUCTION OF PROTESTANTISM INTO MISSISSIPPI AND THE SOUTH-WEST," by J. G. Jones \$1.25
"AN APPEAL TO ALL CHRISTIANS, ESPECIALLY TO MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH, AGAINST THE PRACTICE OF SOCIAL DANCING," by Rev. J. G. Jones 50c
"THE BISHOP'S COUNCIL, WITH REMINISCENCES OF AN ANNUAL CONFERENCE," by an Ex. Presiding Elder. \$1.50
"PHILOSOPHY OF CHURCH HISTORY FROM THE TIMES OF CHRIST TILL THE PRESENT," by J. Ditzler \$2.00
"SUNDAY SCHOOL COLLECTING CARDS," with instructions for using, in PACKS of 100, at \$1.00 per pack. By mail, 1.25
"NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR" by John L. Spencer, Late Principal of the "Floridian Academy," Greensburg, La. Muslin \$1.00 each
"ALBERT NYANZA; Or, the Great Basin of the Nile. Baker. \$5.00
Superior Muslin, Gilt. 6.50
ST. ELMO: from Miss Augusta Evans. 2.00
BILL, ARP. 1.50
"PHOTOGRAPHIC FAMILY ALBUM," Quarto; Bound, Gilt, Apocrypha, Extensive Concordance, Poems in Rhyme, Family Register, with an ALBUM FOR FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS. 10.00
KITTO'S "BIG LEAF" COPIEDIA. Greatly enlarged, beautifully illustrated, 3 Large Vols., Cloth. 25.00
Full assortment of Southern Methodist Hymns, Sunday School and Miscellaneous Books.
Catalogues sent to all who request it.
Address: R. J. HARR, Agent,
Address: 112 Camp street, New Orleans.
Feb 2

TURNER & COHEN,
Photograph and Fine Art Gallery,
NO. 67 CAMP STREET.
Trusting that the liberal patronage of our friends and the public will continue, we have engaged the services of Mr. E. M. HOWELL, an operator who cannot be surpassed for skillful and artistic ability. Our artist, Mr. REICHMAN, is second to none in the country.
These gentlemen, with many others for our business, have lately arrived from New York, and we are now prepared to make pictures from the smallest miniature on your watch dial to full life size portraits.
The public are invited to call and make a critical examination for themselves of the many specimens we have of well known citizens of this city.
oct 13 1y

W. C. SHEPARD, A. L. ABBOTT, R. C. HUTCHINSON
SHEPARD, ABBOTT & CO.,
No. 55 Camp street, New Orleans.
Nearly opposite Poydras Office.
CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,
PLATED WARE,
House Furnishing Goods,
AND KITCHEN WARE.
We beg leave to inform our friends and the public in general, that we have on hand a large and well selected stock of the above goods, and are constantly receiving them directly from the manufacturers in France, England, and the United States; and we flatter ourselves that we can sell our goods as low as any house in the city. For variety, the house-furnishing line, our stock is unequalled in the South.
Call in and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.
SHEPARD, ABBOTT & CO.,
55 Camp street, New Orleans.
sep 22 1y

J. W. BLACKMAN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
130 Canal Street, (Tomb Buildings)
NEW ORLEANS.
Importers and Dealer in Fine
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' SENDERS.
Fancy Goods and Perfumery.
Surgical Instruments,
French, English, and American, of every variety.
Also—
Medicine Chests and Medical Saddle-bags.
aug 17

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Medicine Chests and Medical Saddle-bags.
aug 17

GEORGE STROUD,
Late of and successor to JOHN STROUD
MARBLE WORK
158, 160, 162, & 164 ST. CHARLES ST.
One door above Lafayette Square, New Orleans
Marble Mantel Pieces, Grates, Tomb, Monuments, Slabs, Head and Foot Stones, Tablets, Vases, etc.
sep 22 1y

C. H. MCKNIGHT & CO.,
89 MAGAZINE STREET.
Wholesale Grocers
AND
DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE.
BACON,
PORK,
LARD,
FLOUR,
TEAS,
COFFEE,
SUGAR.
aug 16 6m.

CHAS. H. CHURCHILL,
TAYLOR & CHURCHILL,
41 Magazine Street, (Opposite St. James Hotel) NEW ORLEANS, LA.
DIRECT IMPORTERS.
We have in stock, and are constantly receiving some choice patterns of English and American Table and Pocket Cutlery, to which we invite the attention particularly of country merchants. Also, a large stock of Trace, Ox and Log Chains, Buckle, and every variety of English and American Hardware.
COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, NOVA SCOTIA GRIND STONES, FLOWS, No. 1 & 2; King Cary (wood mould board) Plows.
GUNS, NAILS, BOLLOW WARE, TIN WARE, AXES, and every article of the kind.
Orders from the country are respectfully solicited by TAYLOR & CHURCHILL, 41 Magazine Street, New Orleans, and 30 Bank Place, opposite St. James Hotel, in New Orleans without delay. The present senior member of the firm, in 1832.

W. H. HENNING & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
95 and 97, CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
Offers to Families, Planters and Traders a full stock of Fancy and Staple Goods.
Also, a large lot of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Pork, Beef, Bacon, Salt, suitable for Plantation supplies, all of which will be offered at the
Most reasonable Rates.
Country orders will receive the most careful and prompt attention.

WALLACE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, and PLANTATION CLOTHING.
No. 74 CANAL STREET, AND 91, 93 AND 95 COMMON STREET, (SLOCUM BUILDING), NEW ORLEANS.
Sides guaranteed at New York prices.
a25 6m

W. H. HENNING & CO.,
95 and 97, CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
Offers to Families, Planters and Traders a full stock of Fancy and Staple Goods.
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Most reasonable Rates.
Country orders will receive the most careful and prompt attention.

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
Abingdon, Va.
Under the patronage of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
First term of twenty weeks, for the coming year, begins the first Wednesday in August, and closes the 31st of December.
Second term begins 19th February, 1868, and closes second Wednesday in July.
Board for Session of ten months, \$50.00
Tuition in Collegiate department, 10 mos., 40.00
Preparatory " " " 20.00
Fuel for Boarders, " " " 10.00
Day scholars, " " " 10.00
Music on Piano, French, German, Spanish or Italian, each, 20.00
No extra charge for Greek or Latin.
Young ladies pay for their own washing and lights.
No charge for use of room or use of places.
Oil Painting, Water Colors, Crayon, &c., each, 20.00
Drawing, Water Colors, Crayon, &c., each, 20.00
No tuition charged to Ministers' daughters.
Bills payable semi-annually, in advance.
For further information, apply to July 6 5m
B. ARNDT, Pres't.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.
Is located in the village of Sharon, Madison County, Mississippi, seven miles east of Canton.
The Affiliated session will begin Monday, Sept. 30th, 1867, under the Presidency of Rev. W. L. C. HUNNICUTT, A. M., assisted by an able corps of teachers.
The curriculum is thorough and comprehensive. The location is a very desirable and healthy one. The climate free from many evils, and especially those from malaria, having always been free from epidemics.
Tuition per term of five months, \$15.00
Primary Department, " " " 10.00
Collegiate " " " 25.00
Music and Piano, " " " 25.00
Use of Instrument, " " " 7.50
Vocal Music, " " " 2.50
Incidental fee, " " " 2.50
Board, fuel and bedding, per month, 15.00
Lights and washing, extra.
Young ladies furnishing their towels, Sheets, blankets, washing and lights, will pay per month, \$10.00
The daughters of all ministers, in the regular pastoral work, will receive tuition in the English course free of charge.
sep 21 3m

SOMERVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The undersigned will re-open this old and well established school on
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.
EXPENSES.
Tuition per Session of Twenty Weeks, \$30.00
Music " " " 25.00
Use of Instrument, " " " 7.50
Languages, each, " " " 10.00
Incidental Fee, " " " 2.50
Board, including everything except Bed Covering and Towels, per Month, 30.00
Board, exclusive of Lights and Washing, 15.00
aug 24
R. H. RIVERS.

A GOOD COOKING STOVE
Is one of the most necessary and desirable articles of household economy, and if properly managed, will promote the health, comfort, and happiness of every member of the family. Time, money, and extreme vexation by the use of your daily meals, may be saved by using the
CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVE.
Over 10,000 of these celebrated cooking stoves are in daily use throughout the city of New Orleans. Every one of them has been sold under a full guarantee, and we offer them as a reference wherever found.
The Improved Charter Oak Stove has Extension Top has but one damper, and is so simple in its construction that a child can manage it. The oven is larger, bakes more uniform, and the steam heavier than any cooking stove of corresponding size ever made.
The Hot Water Reservoir Boiler furnishes a constant supply of hot water at all hours of the day, and for hours after the fire has been extinguished, without additional cost for fuel, a practical illustration of the economy in using the Charter Oak.
The Reflector Gridiron, original with the Charter Oak, and used on no other stove, is the most perfect manner to broil meats and poultry, whereby the offensive odors arising from roasting during the process of broiling are carried up the pipe, and juices of the meats preserved.
The Hot Closet, in which meats and poultry are kept warm for hours when there has been a delay at meals, besides enabling the cook to finish the greatest variety of dishes and desserts, and place them hot upon the table.
The Charter Oak Stove will do three times as much in a given time, and save 25 per cent. less fuel than any stove now made.
Importers and Dealers in Hardware, Nails, Cutlery, Guns, Carpenters' and Cooper's Edge Tools, etc.
RICE, EROS, & CO., Sole Agents,
89 and 91 Camp street, near Poydras, and 565 Magazine st., near Magazine Market.
sep 1y

SLARK, STAUFFER & CO.,
No. 71 Canal St., No. 11 to 23 DORSEY ST., and 52 to 56 Customhouse Street.
Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE:
Iron, Steel, Nails, Hoes, Axes, Bows, Plates, Copper, Block Tin, Spelter, Lead, Shot, Paints, Oils, Glass, Hollow Ware, Crocks, &c.
MILL STONES,
INDIA RUBBER, GIN BAND, PLANTATION SADDLERY, ETC.
Constantly on hand a large assortment of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
Comprising PLOUGHS of the following celebrated makers: James H. Hall & Co., for Sugar and Cotton; Garrett & Cuttman, for Sugar and Cotton; Calhoun and Atkinson, for Cotton; Hall and Speer, Wrought and Cast, for Cotton; B. F. Avery, Cast, for Cotton; John and Albert, Cast, for Cotton; Carey & Co., for Cotton; People's Plough, Cast, for Cotton; People's Plough, Cast, for Cotton; People's Plough, Cast, for Cotton.
Agents for the Vieille Montagne Co.'s SHEET ZINC and ZINC PAINTS, of Belgium. oct 13 1y

SLARK, STAUFFER & CO.,
No. 71 Canal St., No. 11 to 23 DORSEY ST., and 52 to 56 Customhouse Street.
Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE:
Iron, Steel, Nails, Hoes, Axes, Bows,

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has exhibited more animation since our last issue, but still the movement in the whole trade continues on a very limited scale. Our leading staple, on the contrary, has been in good request at lower prices, predicated partly on the tender of the New York and Liverpool accounts, and partly on liberal receipts, and the inability or impolicy of factors holding in the hope of a favorable reaction. Sugar and Molasses have come in more freely and met a ready sale, the latter at easier prices. Nothing of any moment has been done in Tobacco, the supply of which is too limited to afford any scope to buyers. The receipts of Western Produce have been quite liberal, but the market has shown only a moderate degree of animation, without any marked variation in prices, excepting in oats, in which there has been an advance.

COTTON.—We noticed in our last report that, after the largest sales this season, the market closed under the depressing influence of the accounts from Liverpool, since which the previous downward tendency has been accelerated by the course of the New York and Liverpool markets, and prices have declined $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb. On Saturday the demand continued lively, and as factors met it freely, prices, in fact, being easier than on Friday, the sales summed up 2700 bales, and would no doubt have been considerably more, had not operations been restricted by the limited extent of the supply offering. On Monday buyers again came forward with a fair degree of spirit, and before the receipt of the Liverpool telegrams several lists had changed hands at about previous rates, but after they had come to hand, together with the discouraging accounts from New York, liberal receipts, and an accumulating stock, prices gave way about $\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb, but, as concessions submitted by factors enabled buyers to go on, the business comprised 3000 bales. Tuesday the market opened completely unsettled by a further decline reported at Liverpool and a continued downward tendency at New York, but at a later hour parties came together, buyers being more liberal in their offers and factors consenting to additional concessions, and the supply being ample, the sales summed up 5600 which is much the largest reported this season, while prices exhibited unusual irregularity, showing, however, on the whole a further decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 11,800 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening embrace 14,179 bales, against 9605 during the corresponding period last week showing an increase of 4574 bales.

The receipts at this port, since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas), are 95,129 bales, against 188,219 bales the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest date, as compared with last year, is 22,137 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 18,042 bales to Great Britain, of 6750 to France, and an increase of 19,686 to other foreign ports.

We reduce our quotations as follows:

SUGAR.—The supplies are light and are barely sufficient for the demand, which is good, at full prices.

MOLASSES.—Choice Molasses was in demand at full prices, but the market for the other grades has been dull and depressed.

BACON.—The market is well supplied but continues very dull and depressed. There is nothing doing at wholesale and only very small retail sales are being made.

PORK.—The market is dull and only small sales are being made at dealers, who purchase very little at a time, at \$22 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$22 50 per bbl for Mess.

SALT.—Is in light supply and in good request and with a prospect of comparatively small receipts from Liverpool, holders are very firm in their rates.

COBN.—The demand has been fair but at lower prices. There were sales of 14,200 sacks at from \$1 00 to \$1 05 per bushel.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, Wednesday evening, Nov. 19, 1867.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Western Beef, choice per lb net | to |
| Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net | to |
| Texas Cattle Choice per head | 40 to 55 |
| Texas Cattle 2d qual, per head | \$25 to 35 |
| Texas Cattle 3d qual, per head | \$14 to 20 |
| Sheep, 1st quality per head | \$4 to 10 |
| Sheep, 2d " " " " | \$2 50 to \$3 00 |
| Sheep, 3d " " " " | \$1 50 to \$2 00 |
| Milk Cows, choice per head | to \$100 |
| Milk Cows, 2d per head | 60 to 85 |
| Milk Cows, with calves | 90 to 120 |
| Feedings, per head | \$7 to \$12 |
| Calves per head | \$5 00 to \$12 |

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Carefully corrected and revised weekly. (Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire.)

| ARTICLES | FROM | TO |
|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| Agricultural Implements | 4 75 | 22 00 |
| Cotton and Sugar Plows | 5 50 | 10 50 |
| Yeast's Plows and Scrapers | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Cotton Scrapers | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Sweeps | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Cultivators | 10 00 | 13 00 |
| Shovels | 10 00 | 13 00 |
| Spades | 11 00 | 20 00 |
| Axes | 15 00 | 18 00 |
| Bagging, 1/2 yard | 22 | |
| Kentucky | 22 | |
| East India | 22 | |
| Bagging, Kentucky, 1/2 B. | 9 | |
| Brass, 100 lbs. Pilot | 1 90 | 2 00 |
| Bread, 100 lbs. Pilot | 8 50 | |
| Crackers | 9 00 | |
| Bricks, Lake, 1/2 M. | 16 00 | 19 00 |
| English, Fire | 40 00 | 45 00 |
| Candles, 1/2 B. | | |
| Sperm, N Bedford | 43 | 44 |
| Tallow | 16 | 21 |
| Star | 19 | 24 |
| Chocolate, No 1 1/2 B | 54 | 57 |
| Sweet and Spiced | 54 | 57 |
| Cider, Western 1/2 bbl | none | here |
| Northern | none | here |
| Coal, Cannel 1/2 ton | 18 00 | |
| Anthracite 1/2 ton | 12 00 | |
| Western, 1/2 ton | 15 | |
| Coffee, Rio, 1/2 B. | 35 | |
| Havana | 35 | |
| Java | 38 | |
| St. Domingo | none | here |
| Cotton Seed | | |
| Raw, 1/2 ton | 12 00 | 15 00 |
| Hulled, 1/2 bushel | 35 | |
| Copper, Braziers 1/2 B. | 35 | |
| Sheathing | 35 | |
| Copper Bolts | 35 | |
| Yellow Metal | 28 | |
| Cordage, Manila, 1/2 B. | 24 | |
| Tarred, American | 21 | |
| Rum, 1/2 B. | 6 25 | |
| Corn Meal, 1/2 bbl | 6 25 | |
| Dyes, 1/2 B. | | |
| Logwood, Campy | 4 | |
| St. Domingo | 4 | |
| Fustic, Tampico | 5 | |
| Indigo, 1/2 B. | 1 00 | |
| Madder | 15 | |
| Eggs, 1/2 doz. Western | 40 | |
| Feathers, 1/2 B. | 40 | |
| Fish, Cod, 1/2 box | 1 60 | |
| Herrings | 65 | |
| Mackerel, No. 1, 1/2 bbl | 21 00 | |
| No. 3 | 13 00 | |
| Flaxseed, 1/2 B. | 4 | |
| Flour, 1/2 bbl | | |
| Superfine | 8 50 | |
| Extra | 9 00 | 13 25 |
| Flour, 1/2 B. | 7 00 | |
| Fruit, Prunes, 1/2 B. | 35 | |
| Figs, Drum | 23 | |
| Dried Apples | 9 | |
| Currants, Zante | 17 | |
| Almonds, soft shell | 36 | |
| Raisins, M R, 1/2 box | none | here |
| Leaves | 4 25 | |
| Lem's Sicily 1/2 box | none | here |
| Malaga, 1/2 box | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Oranges, La, 1000 | 10 00 | |
| Sicily 1/2 box | none | here |
| Glass, 1/2 box of 60 feet | 3 75 | 4 00 |
| French, 8 x 10 | 4 25 | 4 75 |
| 10 x 12 | 4 25 | |
| 12 x 18 | 4 75 | |
| Grain, 1/2 bushel | | |
| Malt, Western | 1 65 | 1 75 |
| Canada | 1 80 | 2 00 |
| Oats | 1 10 | |
| Corn, shelled 1/2 bushel | 1 10 | |
| Beans, 1/2 bbl | 16 00 | 16 50 |
| Hops, 1/2 B. | 65 | 70 |
| Gunpowder, 1/2 keg | 8 50 | 9 50 |
| Gunny Bags, 1/2 bag | 22 | |
| Hay, Western, 1/2 ton | 25 00 | 27 00 |
| Northern | 25 00 | |
| Louisiana | 15 00 | |
| Hides, 1/2 B. | | |
| Dry salted Mexican | 19 | 20 |
| Wet salted, city slaughter | 8 | |
| Kip Skins | 10 | |
| Dry Country | 15 | |
| Pelts 1/2 piece | 13 | 15 |
| Iron, Pig 1/2 ton | 45 00 | 25 |
| Country, Bar 1/2 B. | 54 | 61 |
| English, 1/2 B. | 5 | 64 |
| Pop, 1/2 B. | 7 | 10 |
| Sheet | 7 | 10 |
| Bolter | 8 | 9 |
| Nail Rods | 12 | 14 |
| Iron Cotton Ties | 8 | |
| Castings, American | 74 | |
| Lead, Western 1/2 bbl | 2 25 | 2 35 |
| Shell Lime | none | here |
| Rockland, 1/2 c | 2 75 | |
| Cement | 2 60 | 2 85 |
| Molasses, 1/2 gallon | | |
| Louisiana | 60 | 85 |
| Mexico | 65 | 80 |
| Refined, 1/2 bbl | 60 | 85 |
| Moss, 1/2 B. | | |
| Gray, Country | 3 | |
| Black do | 4 | 54 |
| Select, water rotted | 64 | 74 |
| Nails, Am, 4 c 1/2 B. | 64 | |
| Wrought, German | 16 | 20 |
| English | 18 | 20 |
| Naval Stores, 1/2 bbl | | |
| Tar | 6 00 | |
| Pitch | 6 00 | |
| Rosin, A No. 1 | 3 50 | 4 50 |
| No. 2 | 3 50 | |
| No. 3 | 3 25 | |
| Spirits Turp 1/2 gallon | 50 | 85 |
| Varnish, bright | 60 | |
| Cils, Lard 1/2 gallon | 1 05 | 1 25 |
| Coal Oil | 80 | 87 |
| Good Ordinary | 14 10 | 15 |
| Cotton Seed, Crude | 69 | 72 |
| Refined | 85 | |
| Produce, 1/2 B. | | |
| Beef, Mess, Northern | none | here |
| " Western | 25 00 | |
| " North half bbl | 17 00 | 17 50 |
| Dried, 1/2 B. | 18 | 19 |
| Tongues 1/2 doz | 9 00 | 10 00 |
| Pork, Mess | 22 12 | 22 50 |
| Prime Mess | 21 00 | |
| Hog, round, 1/2 B. | none | here |
| Bacon, Hams, 1/2 B. | 15 | |
| Do, canvassed | 16 | 23 |
| Shoulders | 14 | 16 |
| Green Shoulders | 12 | |
| Lard, Prime, in tierces | 12 | 13 |
| " In kegs | 13 | 13 1/2 |
| Fair, in tierces | 13 | |
| Butter, Northern | 40 | 46 |
| Western | 16 | 32 |
| Cheese, American | 16 | 20 |
| Potatoes, 1/2 bbl | 50 | |
| Onions | 5 25 | |
| Green Apples | 5 00 | 6 00 |
| Rice, 1/2 B, Louisiana | 4 | 94 |
| Carolina | 12 | 104 |
| Saltpetre, refined, 1/2 B. | 12 | 22 |
| Crude | 13 | 16 |
| Salt 1/2 sack | | |
| Liverpool, fine, warehouse | 2 65 | 2 80 |
| from store | 2 75 | |
| Good Ordinary | 2 15 | 2 25 |
| from warehouse | 2 40 | 2 55 |
| from store | 2 50 | |
| Turkey Island, 1/2 bushel | none | here |
| Scop, 1/2 B, Western | 8 | 10 |
| Northern | 10 | 12 |
| Southern | 8 | 10 |
| Castle | 18 | 19 |
| Sugar, Louisiana, 1/2 B. | | |
| In the city | 94 | 14 |
| Havana | 15 | 16 |
| Yellow | 134 | 14 |
| Brown | 114 | 123 |
| Tobacco, in bbls, 1/2 B. | | |
| Balers & Cutters | 25 | 22 |
| Choice and Selections | 17 | 22 |
| Fine Leaf | 15 | 17 |
| Medium Leaf | 9 | 12 |
| Fair Leaf | 12 | 15 |
| Common Leaf | 74 | 9 |
| Good Refused | 64 | 7 |
| Common Refused | 43 | 64 |
| Twine, Cotton, 1/2 B. | 60 | 80 |
| Hoop, Washed, 1/2 B. | 21 | 30 |
| Burly | 27 | 30 |
| Louisiana, Native | 14 | 16 |
| Texas, 1/2 B, Merino | 13 | 22 |

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1867.

| MONTHS | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| JAN. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| FEB. | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| MAR. | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| APR. | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| MAY. | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| JUN. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| JUL. | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| AUG. | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| SEP. | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| OCT. | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| NOV. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| DEC. | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, VA.

The next session of this Institution commences on the 19th September, 1867. As evidence of her success as an educator of young men, she points to her graduates all over the South. No location surpasses this in point of health. The town of Buylton and surrounding country has but one physician, and he is but half employed. In addition to the schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Modern Languages, we have also a school of Commercial Science, in which are taught the branches of a business education. Young men attend at our schools with a view, and get a showing for whatever they accomplish. It is our intention hereafter, to fill up our vacations with a special session, so that young men can review any studies they wish, but more particularly to teach English grammar, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Penmanship, and Commercial Law. Thus, our students can take the Literary and Scientific course during the season, and get a practical instruction in business during the vacations. The Special Session in vacation covers the heated term in the South when business is over, and young men already engaged in business can come here to perfect their knowledge of Commercial Science, and return to the South in time to resume business.

Expenses for ten months, including meals, use of furniture, (averaged,) fuel, lights, washing, matriculation and contingent fee, tuition in three schools, so as to occupy the student's whole time—\$300, one-half payable at the commencement of each term.

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Thos. C. JOHNSON, President.

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FACULTY.

Bishop W. M. Wightman, D.D., LL.D.
Rev. E. Wadsworth, A.M., D.D.
O. A. M.
Rev. J. G. Williams, A.M.
N. T. Lupton, A.M.

The next session of this Institution will begin on the first Wednesday in October next. Instruction will be given in the Schools of Ancient and Modern Languages, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Biblical Literature.

The Preparatory School will be under the direct supervision of the Faculty.

The Session is divided into two terms.

Tuition in University per term, \$40 00
Incidental fee, \$5 00
Tuition in Preparatory school per term \$30 to \$35
Contingent fee, \$2 50
Board, exclusive of washing and lights, \$20 to \$25 per month. All dues invariably in advance.

July 27th O F CASEY, Sec. Faculty.

WOODVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

WOODVILLE, WILKINSON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.

Will begin its THIRD ANNUAL Session on Wednesday, September 25th, 1867, and close it on the First Wednesday in July, 1868.

CHARGES PER HALF SESSION.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
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ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1867.

\$3.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—113 CAMP STREET

From the Fortnightly Review.
THE HALT BEFORE ROME.
BY SWINBURNE.

Wait by the walls of the city,
Hear the sound of the clash of her chain,
Hear the sound of the clash of her chain,
Hear the sound of the clash of her chain,
Hear the sound of the clash of her chain,

Whose hand is stretched forth upon her?
Whose hand is stretched forth upon her?
Whose hand is stretched forth upon her?
Whose hand is stretched forth upon her?
Whose hand is stretched forth upon her?

Our fields without harvest or culture,
Our fields without harvest or culture,
Our fields without harvest or culture,
Our fields without harvest or culture,
Our fields without harvest or culture,

Light and heaven,
Light and heaven,
Light and heaven,
Light and heaven,
Light and heaven,

Scale his sheep as a shepherd,
Scale his sheep as a shepherd,
Scale his sheep as a shepherd,
Scale his sheep as a shepherd,
Scale his sheep as a shepherd,

Time, having rent her in sunder,
Time, having rent her in sunder,
Time, having rent her in sunder,
Time, having rent her in sunder,
Time, having rent her in sunder,

As words are his tender mercies,
As words are his tender mercies,
As words are his tender mercies,
As words are his tender mercies,
As words are his tender mercies,

With an oil of anointing,
With an oil of anointing,
With an oil of anointing,
With an oil of anointing,
With an oil of anointing,

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE.
MEMPHIS CONFERENCE.
MEMPHIS CONFERENCE.
MEMPHIS CONFERENCE.
MEMPHIS CONFERENCE,

The twenty-eighth session of the
this Conference, was opened
"Christian Church," Paducah,
Wednesday morning, Novem-
13, 1867.

Shop Paine having not arrived,
Rev. Thomas Joyner was called
the chair, and led the customary
otional exercises—reading from
Holy Scriptures, singing and
ayer.

The roll was called by W. C. John-
b, former Secretary, and a very
number of members responded
the call. Later arrivals made
attendance almost as full as
a gratifying fact, and unex-
teded too, as the seat of the Con-
ference was at the utmost distance
the centre of its territory. To
call of four names, there was
response—only the silence of

Francis M. Morris, John T.
wether, William R. Dickey,
H. H. Kennedy, had died du-
the past year. Memoirs of
the brethren, beloved and la-
many eyes suffused with tears
orrow and hope, attested the
and love entertained for
by their survivors. The mem-
may be found on another

The presence of the lay-represen-
the various districts in
Conference for the first time
the new law—was announced,
by resolution overlooking any
malities in their election, they
decided at once, that they
take part in organizing the

lay-members received a cor-
volume to their seats, and
presence and counsels through-
the session, proved a most val-
addition to the wisdom and
of the body. We may as
hold here, that after the arrival
shop Paine, one of his first
to give the lay-members,
by name, a graceful and for-
roduction to the Conference.

The absence of the presiding
the Conference proceeded
a President, and upon the
ballot the choice fell upon
S. W. Moore, D. D. Presi-
Andrew College. Dr. Moore
the duties of the office
acceptably during the brief
that he filled the chair.

C. O. Johnson was elected Sec-
with John Burdett and W.
as assistants.

The Conference resolved, that the
election of lay-representatives by
the several districts, whether regu-
lar or irregular, be accepted as legal
by the Conference.

A committee on the method of
electing lay-representatives was ap-
pointed, viz: J. H. Evans, I. L.
Burrow, W. B. Seward, Elias Jack-
son, T. D. Eldridge, W. F. Mister,
and B. W. Williamson.

Bishop Paine having arrived in
the afternoon of Wednesday, took
the chair on Thursday morning.

Communications, reports from in-
stitutions of learning, etc., were
presented and referred to the proper
committees.

Communications from the Ten-
nessee and Louisville Conferences,
were presented and read—in which
co-operation with them by the Mem-
phis Conference was requested, for
the erection of monuments over the
remains of Bishops Bascom and
Soule—also a monumental church
over the remains of Bishop McKen-
dree. These communications were
referred to a special committee,
consisting of E. E. Hamilton, Saml.
Watson, and T. D. Eldridge, and
their report, as adopted, is given in
this issue.

The Rev. Dr. McFerrin presented
a report in reference to his work as
Secretary of the Board of Domestic
Missions, which—also—like a
communication from Rev. Dr. Se-
hon, Secretary of the Board of For-
eign Missions—were referred to the
Conference Board of Domestic Mis-
sions.

The Rev. A. H. Redford, Book
Agent, presented the annual exhibit
of the Southern Methodist Publish-
ing House, which was referred to
the committee on Books and peri-
odicals. The Book Agent made a
brief and stirring address in behalf
of the important interests com-
mitted to his charge, which we are
happy to state are in an improving
condition under his able and faith-
ful management, and need only the
general and continual co-operation
of our people, and especially of the
preachers as agents in their fields
of labor, to insure success and
prosperity. R. J. Morgan, of this
city, followed the Book Agent in a
happily conceived and most impres-
sive address on the great and pre-
siding duty of circulating our books
and periodicals.

The number of preachers and
members in the several circuits,
stations and missions of the Con-
ference, was reported to be 36,694
—an increase of 5120. These are
the whites only. The number of
colored was reported to be 2300—
the most of this class having been
transferred to the new Conference
for the colored people, and will be
reported through it.

The number of baptisms reported,
was—adults, 3789, and infants, 977.
This report is obviously imperfect,
but an improvement on last year.

Elsewhere in this number the re-
port on Missions is published—
which makes a very meagre show-
ing as to this important interest.
We are sadly in the background,
much further than we should be
even in these hard times. There
was not enough money to meet the
drafts of last year. These, how-
ever, were cashed by the Rev.
Saml. Watson, and a special col-
lection ordered to be made as soon as
practicable, to reimburse him.

The missionary anniversary was
held in the "Christian Church," on
Thursday evening. Addresses were
made by the Rev. Dr. Kelly, of the
Tennessee Conference, and the Rev.
Dr. McFerrin, Secretary of the
Board of Domestic Missions. These
were eloquent and impressive, and
the collection was a good one, un-
der the circumstances. It was re-
ported to be about \$800 in cash and
subscriptions.

MISSIONS.
The Conference Board of Dom-
estic Missions submit the following
report:

We have within our Conference
a number of appointments, for
whose benefit drafts were drawn at
our last session in Jackson, Tenn.,
to the amount of \$3150.

We have received on the above
account,

From circuits and stations..... \$1,453 31
From anniversary collection..... 200 00
From anniversary subscription (as-
sumed by the Treasurer)..... 143 00

Paid to the Secretary of the Parent
Board..... 200 00
Leaving a balance of..... \$1,223 56

With which to pay the \$3150.
The Board has requested your
Treasurer to pay the balance due
on the drafts above alluded to, with
the understanding that he shall
have precedence in all the moneys
collected by this Board for the en-
suing year, until the amount ad-
vanced by him shall be paid.

In view of the above indebted-
ness, it was resolved that the
preachers on the several circuits
and stations be required to take up
a special missionary collection,
(either publicly or privately, as
their best judgment may dictate)
immediately on reaching their ap-
pointments, and forward the amount
so received to Rev. P. Tuggle, the
President of the Board, for the pur-
pose of paying this indebtedness;
provided, this collection shall not
be understood to supercede the
regular annual missionary collec-
tion.

The communication from Rev.
Dr. Sehon, Secretary of the Board
of Foreign Missions, referred to this
Board, was duly considered, and
its importance appreciated. But
we are of the opinion that we have
done, and are doing all that we
can, on the subject of foreign mis-
sions. We have received from the
several circuits, and stations, for
foreign missions, \$416 65; and
\$36 85 on the old debt, all of which
will be transmitted to Wm. T. Smith-
son, Esq., Treasurer of the Foreign
Board.

"THE SUNDAY SERVICE."
The following resolution was
adopted, viz:

Resolved, That in the judgment of
this Conference, the exact and uni-
versal conformity of the ministry
of our church to the directions con-
cerning public worship, contained
in section 4, page 102, and other
parts of our Discipline, will answer
all the demands of Methodism as to
"uniformity" and "dignity" of pub-
lic worship, without the introduc-
tion of any other ritual or Sunday
Service; and that we recommend
to our ministers not to use the Sun-
day Service lately printed by our
Publishing House.

The Conference adjourned in the
afternoon of Wednesday, the sev-
enth day of the session. The min-
utes were approved. The members
joined in a hymn, and prayer, sol-
emn and fervent, was led by Father
McMahon; and thereupon Bishop
Paine, whose wise counsels and
Christian spirit, as well as his able
and impressive preaching, we have
shared for several successive ses-
sions, announced the appointments
appended, for another year, viz:

APPOINTMENTS.
MEMPHIS DISTRICT.—John Moss, P. E.
Memphis—Wesley, A. T. Mann; E. J.
Williams, Supernumerary.
Central, to be supplied (by W. M. Pat-
erson); D. J. Allen, sup.
Asbury, F. S. Petway.
City mission, A. H. Thomas.
Springdale and Bethel, T. P. Davidson
Olive Branch, T. P. Holman, one to be
supplied (by J. King); P. Tuggle, sup.
Hernando station, Amos Kendall.
Hernando circuit, D. R. S. Rosebrough.
Raleigh, L. D. Mullins; W. S. Harrison,
sup.

Book and Tract Depository and colored
work in Memphis, Samuel Watson.
Editor of the Memphis and Arkansas
CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, W. O. Johnson, and
connected with the Wesley Quarterly Con-
ference.

State Female College, O. Collins, Pres't;
Lorenzo Lea, Vice President; the former
connected with the City mission quarterly
conference and the latter with the As-
bury quarterly conference.

SOMEVILLE DISTRICT.—T. L. Boswell,
P. E.
Somerville station, to be supplied; R. V.
Taylor, sup. W. N. Morgan, sup.
Bolivar station, G. B. Allen.
Lagrange station, L. H. Davis.
New Castle, J. W. Boswell, S. A. Mason;
T. J. Neely, sup.
Macon, W. T. Plummer; D. M. K. Col-
lins, sup.
Oakland, W. M. McFerrin; J. W. Walk-
er, sup.

Wesley circuit, A. R. Wilson, James
Perry; J. T. Baskerville, sup.
Gowington station, Timon Page; R. A.
Umstead, sup.
Mt. Zion, A. C. Smith.
Randolph, J. W. Pickett; J. D. Slaughter
sup.

Embury, W. T. McHugh.
Pleasant Ridge, M. H. Callam.
Somerville Female Institute, R. H. Riv-
ers, Pres't.

JACKSON DISTRICT.—W. H. Leigh, P. E.
Jackson station, J. H. Evans.
Jackson circuit, I. L. Burrow.
Brownsville station, Guilford Jones;
Bryant Medlin, sup.
Denmark, W. B. Seward.
Humboldt and Milan, B. H. Bishop.
Mt. Pisano, E. L. Fisher.
Rock Spring, T. P. Ramsey.
Parry and Pleasant Grove, to be sup-
plied (by W. A. Cook).

Memphis Conference Female Institute,
A. W. Jones, Pres't.

TRENTON DISTRICT.—G. W. D. Harris, P. E.
Trenton station, R. H. Mahon.
Trenton circuit, J. B. McCutcheon; N.
Sullivan, sup.
Dyersburg, H. B. Avery; N. P. Ramsey,
sup.

Friendship, R. S. Harris; J. F. Armstrong,
sup.
Gageville, W. J. Mahon; P. J. Kelsey,
sup.

Ripley station, J. M. Scott.
Brownsville circuit, C. J. Maquidin, T. F.
Brewer.
Andrew College, S. W. Moore, Pres't.

DRESDEN DISTRICT.—Find by Bynum, P. E.
Dresden station, J. P. McCall.

Dresden circuit, S. Weaver.
McKenzie, H. B. Covington; James C.
Crews, sup.
Hickman station, J. B. Harris; T. B.
Attorney, sup.
Hickman circuit, J. M. Flatt.
Richland, G. H. Bransford; W. H. Frost,
sup.

Troy, J. E. Beck; M. D. Robinson, sup.
Madrid Bend, D. C. McCutcheon.
Murray, J. V. Fly; W. B. Quinn, sup.
Boysville, E. M. Baker.

PADUCAH DISTRICT.—E. C. Slater, P. E.
Paducah station, Isaac Ebbert.
South Paducah, to be supplied.
Paducah circuit, W. W. Fawcett; A. L.
Hunsater, sup.

Blaineville mission, to be supplied (by
F. M. Mason).
Columbus station, J. R. Garrett; F. M.
English, sup.

Clinton, Dennis Mahon.
Palestine, F. A. Wilkerson.
Braynsburg, J. R. Dwyer.
Benton, J. G. Pirtle; B. B. Blanche, sup.

Mayfield station, G. K. Brooks.
PARIS DISTRICT.—J. H. Whit, P. E.
Paris station, B. A. Hayes.
Paris circuit, John Handle; B. F. Peoples,
sup.

Conyersville, W. T. O. Young.
Camden, W. R. Gardner.
Huntington station, Warner Moore.
Huntington circuit, Henry Bell.
Pleasant, Elaina, M. M. Taylor.
Morgan Creek, J. M. Spence.
Decaturville, B. S. Swift.
Lexington, J. R. Sykes.

HOLLY SPRINGS DISTRICT.—J. H. Brooks,
P. E.
Holly Springs station, A. M. Barrington.
Holly Springs circuit, George B. Bask-
erville.

Chulahoma, Elias Jackson.
Sardis, A. J. See.
Harmony, G. W. Bachman.
Coldwater, A. P. Sage.
Cockburn, R. A. Nebett.
Ryhalah, M. H. Ford.
Marshall, Thomas Joyner.
Barly Grove, S. B. Carson.
Salem, T. G. Freeman.

Hickory Flat, T. O. Ellis; Edgar Orgain.
Byhalia Female Institute, P. J. Eckles.
Sardis Female Academy, T. J. Gooch.

LUKA DISTRICT.—W. D. F. Hafford, P. E.
Luka station, A. L. Pritchett.
Luka circuit, J. W. McIver; J. Johnson,
sup.

Corinth station, J. G. Acton.
Corinth circuit, to be supplied (by L.
D. Webb).
Rienzi and Boonville, to be supplied.
Kosuth, J. W. Honnell.
Marietta, M. L. Martin.
Bibley, J. W. Later.
Middleton, J. A. Fife.
Salem, R. G. Rainey; N. A. D. Bry-
ant, sup.

Rienzi colored circuit, W. E. Ellis.
Inka Female Institute, J. E. Douglass.
ANDERDEEN DISTRICT.—A. O. Allen, P. E.
Aberdeen station, J. W. Mathis.
Gladysville, B. B. Barker.
Prairie, J. W. Peery.

Okolona station, J. C. Lowe.
Verona station, John Hancock.
Okolona circuit, M. M. Dunn.
Richmond, J. P. Dancer.
Fulton, H. H. Thacker.
Baldwyn, B. W. Stubbs.
Lee, E. B. Plummer.
Pontotoc, W. L. Kistler.
Houston, R. G. Porter.
Chickasaw, T. J. Lowry.
Aberdeen Female College, B. F. Larrabee.

GREENADA DISTRICT.—A. B. Fly, P. E.
Grenada station, E. E. Hamilton.
Grenada circuit, to be supplied.
Charleston, to be supplied (by B. F. A.
Lilly).

Panola, R. Martin, M. D. Fly; J. F. Mar-
ham, sup.
Water Valley station, W. W. Pearson;
F. C. Pearson, sup.

Water Valley circuit, to be supplied.
Coffeeville, W. C. Green.
Oxford station, W. F. Minter.
Oxford circuit, A. K. Miller.
Union, W. S. Jones.
Calhoun, to be supplied; J. M. Hampton,
sup.

University of Mississippi, J. J. Wheat,
Professor.
SUNFLOWER DISTRICT.—J. W. Knott,
P. E.
Friar's Point, to be supplied.
Tunica, to be supplied; F. A. Owen, sup.
Concordia, to be supplied (by J. F.
Trudlow).

Cassida, to be supplied.
Beulah, to be supplied.
Sunflower mission, William McMahon.
J. T. O. Collins, Sunday-school Agent,
and connected with the Central Quarterly
Conference.

earth; when every other distinction
which has marked the individuals
or generations of our race shall be
swept away, and all shall be alike
distinguished in the annals of the
universe by the new and awful
character of being associated in the
same nature with the Son of God.

In the effects of this gracious in-
terposition you are interested; of
its fruits you are invited to partake.
You may now reject the offer, you
may now refuse the great salvation,
but the period of neglect will soon
be over. You may now think light-
ly of the Saviour, but these thoughts
will soon be ended. The moment
you enter eternity you will see
things as they are; the greatness of
Christ will present itself to your
eyes, the vastness of his redemption,
the importance of the mediatorial
work, the infinite felicity of being
saved, and the unspeakable misery
of being lost; the thoughts of these
will dwell with you forever. Those
who now neglect the gospel will
never cease to curse the infatuation
of putting away from them the
proffered mercy, and judging them-
selves unworthy of everlasting life.

What think you of Christ? The
times are coming when you must
think very seriously of him. Will
you not now embrace his grace, and
joy? Then when eternity is dis-
closed to your view, you will real-
ize and rejoice in that grace of God
which has made you wise unto sal-
vation.—Robert Hall.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The follow-
ing are extracts from the president's
message:

Our first duty at the close of the
civil war was to repair injuries en-
sured and secure the benefit of the
war's lessons at the earliest moment.
This duty was promptly accepted by
the executive. The restoration
of the insurrectionary States in the
first moments of peace was believed
as easy and certain as it was indis-
pensable. These expectations were
disappointed by legislation, and
now there is no single where one
State is as free as another to re-
gulate its internal affairs according
to its own will. Here follows an
elaborate argument on the propo-
sition that the Union and Constitution
are inseparable. As long as one is
obeyed the other will be preserved,
and if one is destroyed both will
perish together. There is no mili-
tary or other necessity, real or pre-
tended, which can prevent obedience
to the Constitution, either North or
South. The hope is expressed that
Congress may ultimately concur on
a plan of settlement consistent with
the true interests of the country and
their sworn duties. This is, of course,
too natural and too just to be easily
abandoned. It is clear to the appre-
hension of the president, that the
States lately in rebellion are still
members of the Union. The execu-
tive, my predecessor, as well as my-
self, and heads of all departments,
have adopted, and acted, up on the
principle that the Union is not dis-
solved, but is indissoluble.

Congress submitted constitutional
amendments to the Southern States
and accepted their votes on the
ratification of the same. The judg-
es of the Supreme Court have in-
cluded the Southern States in their
districts. If the Southern States
are component parts of the Union,
the Constitution is the supreme
law for them as for all other States.
They are bound to obey it, and so
are we. Being sincerely convinced
that these views are correct, the
president recommends the repeal of
the acts placing the Southern States
under military masters.

The conflict between the recon-
struction acts and the rights of the
people under the Constitution is
argued and illustrated at length.

Alluding to negro suffrage, the
president says:

"The subjection of the States to
negro domination would be worse
than the existing military despotism.
The people will endure endless mili-
tary oppression rather than degrade
themselves by subjection to the ne-
gro race. The blacks are entitled to
be well and humanely governed, but
if it were possible to give them a
government of their own, it would
become a grave question whether
we ought to do so or whether com-
mon humanity would not require us
to save them from themselves. But
it is not proposed that they shall
only govern themselves, but that
they shall govern the white men,
and to a greater or less extent, con-
trol the destinies of the whole coun-
try."

"The negro character is contrasted
with the virtue, intelligence and spir-
it of progress of the white race. The
negro population is contrasted with
emigrants, and the different terms

of acquiring citizenship and fran-
chise are stated.

The president yields to no man in
attachment to the right of suffrage,
but it requires of some classes a
suitable time for preparation.

To transfer our political inheri-
tance to the negroes would, in the
president's opinion, be an abandon-
ment of a duty which we owe alike
to the memory of our fathers and
the rights of our children.

Depicting the horrors inevitable
from the proposed governments, the
president says it will require a
strong standing army, and probably
more than \$200,000,000 per annum
to maintain the supremacy of negro
governments after they have been
established.

Without military power they are
wholly incapable of holding in sub-
jugation the white people of the
South.

The effect on the public credit and
trade by the persistence in the con-
gressional scheme is discussed,
showing ruin to both.

The president's financial policy
has already been truthfully fore-
shadowed.

The message makes no special
allusion to the cotton tax.

Discussing the president's duty
he says after grave consideration:

"Cases might arise where, after
laws had passed all constitutional
forms, and been placed on the sta-
tute books, it would be the duty of
the executive to refuse to carry
them out, regardless of consequen-
ces; this would be involving the
country in justifiable civil war."

The president elaborately discus-
sed the financial question and in-
vites its early consideration by Con-
gress. "In comparing the currency
circulation of seven years ago with
that of the present time, he says
that striking facts make it the ob-
vious duty of the government to
take such measures as will enable
the holders of its notes, and those
of the National Banks, to convert
them without loss into specie or its
equivalent. A reduction of our cir-
culating paper medium need not
necessarily follow. This would de-
pend on the law of demand and
supply, though it should be borne
in mind that by making legal ten-
der and bank notes convertible into
coin or its equivalent, their present
specie value would be enhanced one
hundred per cent. The varied issues
of our bonds and the gold and pa-
per interests of the same, are al-
luded to at some length, and the pre-
sident declares that equal and exact
justice requires that all of the theo-
reticals of the government should be
paid in a currency or equivalent,
and not gold for one and paper for
another. He favors the measure of
retiring our paper currency, that
gold and silver may cease to be ar-
ticles of traffic, and return to our
avenues of trade. It is unreason-
able to expect a return to a sound
currency so long as the government
by continuing to issue unredeem-
able notes, fills the channels of cir-
culation with depreciated paper.

The attention of Congress is in-
vited to the necessity of a thorough
revision of the revenue system and
a large reduction of the number of
articles taxed is urged.

Peace has been secured with the
Indians, but the president has no
official details from commissioners.

No arrangement has been re-
solved for the settlement of our claims
for British depredation upon the
commerce of the United States. He
has felt it his duty to decline the
proposition of arbitration made by
her majesty's government, because
it has hitherto been accompanied by
reservations and limitations, incom-
patible with the rights, honor and
interests of our country. It is not
apprehended that Great Britain will
persist in her refusal to satisfy these
just and reasonable claims which
involve the sacred principle of non-
intervention—a principle heretofore
not more important to the United
States than to all other commercial
nations.

The president says that a treaty
has been concluded with the king of
Denmark for the cession of the is-
lands of St. Thomas and St. John
to the United States.

The fruit crop in California the
past season, (apples, peaches, pears,
plums, cherries, apricots,) yielded
an aggregate of over \$1,000,000.

The present population of Cin-
cinnati is estimated at 275,000; be-
ing an increase of 113,000 in seven
years.

It is said that the best of paper
can be made from the okra plant.

Our Sunday School has been greatly scattered by the epidemic, or rather by fears of the epidemic, for we had but a very few cases of it in town. Since the scattering, three of the little lambs of this flock have been removed to the heavenly fold. The first was Susie Poe, a sweet little child of seven summers. The second one called away was Florence Lewis, a most interesting and spiritually minded little girl, about nine years old. She delighted in all the services of the Church; scarcely ever failed to be at prayer-meeting with her father; she often talked of heaven and had longings to be there. The last that went from us was Eddie Baldwin, a dear boy, in his ninth year, and one of the most religiously disposed children in the Sabbath School; he was a

It is difficult to imagine a more policy more opposite to the prevailing one than that which Mr. Ellis now found in actual practice in the landing. Indeed, there can be no doubt that the new Radama entered on the fulfillment of his promise of 'a bloodless reign,' that dominating idea of his mind, in most large and perfect acceptance. A decent, orderly, and devout congregation awaited the English missionary at the port of Tamatave, prepared to celebrate divine service in the absence of all restriction or concealment. Numbers of exiles were met along the way to the capital, now permitted to spend the evening of their lives in security and in their earlier scenes; and the city itself was found peopled by those who had been long regarded, save by their nearest relatives, as having finally succumbed to the violence of persecution. 'It is like coming again from the dead,' was the exclamation heard on all sides. 'Some of these,' writes Mr. Ellis, 'I met feeble, wasted, bedridden sufferers. Yet to them and to their kindred their return was indeed a miracle; but a jubilee kept with them, and with touching memories

It was under these altered circumstances that Mr. Ellis now, for the second time, took up his residence at Antananarivo. He held no official appointment in the consular department, and, indeed, as he himself assures us, studiously abstained from any expression of opinion on its official policy, unless when, as in preceding instances, he received a special invitation from the King to state his views; which he did in the presence of others. Unofficially, he became the intimate friend and companion of the new King; his public position remained that of agent or representative of the London Missionary Society, in visiting the several places of public

But other agencies were also at work. The perfect religious tolerance which had marked the new reign was all the more distasteful to the idol-keepers, as they could indulge in no hope of changing that ingrained instinct of the King's nature; and, indeed, it appears to us that these guardians of the native religion received a serious, if not disastrous, blow in the death of Rana Dada. However, they were now by

Indeed, it is not until we had consulted one report, published under the sanction of the Propaganda, that we were aware how much reverence Mr. Ellis had exercised in his work. He is there described as 'the man with the long nose,' 'the designing plotter,' 'wretched traitor,' 'the author of the disgraceful revolution,' 'the evil genius which directs all this disorder,' 'the man who has exercised such atrocious conduct cannot put on paper any exercise of a sort of agnosticism over the King, and urging this movement, raising the slaves, and urging them to assassinate the French'; we are not sure but he alluded to as the arch-fiend himself in the following: 'We have a hand-to-hand fight with the devil, who would fain have us flee before his power.' Mr. Ellis did, indeed, stand between the King and the Catholicism, be it his, or his or his reproach, though he certainly appears to us to have done so with a moral dignity of his position than by the active and superfluous interference here attributed to him, and which we believe to have had existence only in the suspicions of the writers; but the latter we may decide whether barbarism is to be the alternative. We regret that Mr. Ellis did not co-operate with the Roman Catholic missionaries; but our readers will not, most assuredly the Roman Catholic missionaries themselves—must see the well-known insuperable difficulties which lay in the way. The native contenting to his Bible when a scrap of printed matter found in his possession brought death—these circulating Bibles is one of the charges brought against him; besides which, the performance of public worship in an unknown tongue, and the employment of emblems and symbols which possibly bear association with idolatry, were contrary to the whole previous history of the Malagasy Christian.

Thirty-five peers have died since the present British Parliament first assembled.

One trouble sometimes makes us forget a thousand mercies.

The following is from the pen of Mr. Inis Randolph, and we believe originally appeared in the columns of the Richmond Enquirer:

We are glad to see you, John Marshall, my boy. So fresh from the office of Rogers, to take your stand on the monument there, along with the other old codgers; with Washington, Jefferson, Henry and such, who aimed with great transgression, in their old-fashioned notions of Freedom and Right, and the hatred of wrong and oppression! You carry rather late to your pedestal, John. For after you ought to have been here! The obelisk you hold is no longer the law, and is no longer Virginia. The Marshall-law, you expounded of yore, is not at all to the purpose! And the martial law of the new Brigadier is longer than *habeas corpus*. So, you the volume shut with care, the days of the law over: needs all your brass to be holding it there "Justice" inscribed on the cover. Life awakes the limb of bronze, glaze in the tarnished eye, would you do with your moment of life, men of the days gone by? if you oblige us or pity us; blush or weep, men of the days gone by? a Jefferson tear up the scroll he holds, at time has proven a lie? Marshall shut the volume of law, and lay it down with a sigh? Had Mason roll by the Bill of Rights, from a rare unworthy to scan it? Henry dash down the elegant sword and clang it against the granite? Washington seated in many a wreath, in the charger that paws the air, did he see his sons in their deep disgrace, would he ride so proudly there? would he get him down from his big brass horse, and cover his face at our shame, or the land of his birth is now "District One—c"ryla was once the name!

THE COUNTY OF GILES.

MR. EDITOR: In a late number your attention was arrested in reading an article on "Giles County," Tennessee. It brought vividly to my recollection events witnessed here in years 1811-12-13. Although quite young, that is, in my early teens, I will remember the surpassingly beautiful landscape—the towering trees, the mossy plains, hill and dale, the rattle and brook—all presenting exceedingly lovely prospect. I look of your school-boy days reclining upon the mossy banks of a clear running brook, listening sweet music as the waters rolled over the bright sand and pebbles. Many such streams once flowed in Giles County. Then a soil was of the most exuberant fertility, and I do not know where could go to see finer growths of corn, potatoes, &c. Of course, these early days, rye, wheat, &c., have been added to the products of that favored region.

The county was originally peopled by a hardy and stalwart race, who could rough it and shape the perities of nature to smiling fields and blooming gardens. But they had many obstacles to counter. It was rare indeed to buy the modern luxuries of flour, sugar and coffee "fixins." Yet there was hog and hominy, rich and butter, corn Johnny-cake, and occasionally ash cake to make do.

The first trouble of the pioneers was a dread of Indians. An early warfare, though without cause, and the neighbors where my people lived, to fly for refuge to a old Baptist, possessed of a hewed-log house of heavy beams. Whilst the good old man was praying with the women and children, the men were constructing heavy puncheon doors, bullet-proof, and when completed, covered an ample defense against the wild Indians.

Then came another excitement. A pamphlet predicting, on a certain day, the destruction of the world and all things therein, was circulated from family to family. All were set agog and trembled with fear and trembling. On appointed day the people gathered together to witness the awful phenomenon. It didn't come; and like people in all ages, the fear of the world's catastrophe passed from them, and they dropped into their old ways.

the judgment day was at hand. Young as I was, I shall never forget the grand climax. The day opened warm and sombre, something like one of your heavy foggy days. Not a breath stirred the leaves of the forest. The gloom produced an indescribable sense of dread. A slow, heavy rumbling broke the stillness, sufficient to appal the most courageous heart. Instinctively it was felt that something terrible was soon to occur. And they were not long left in suspense. Such a shaking of the earth was never experienced, at least in that region. The tall forest trees swayed to and fro at an apparent angle of 45 degrees. The affrighted squirrels clung spasmodically to the branches and trunks of the trees, and the cattle ran wildly and recklessly in every direction. This was the tremble that sunk New Madrid.

These awful throes of nature were enough to startle the most stoical; and, sure enough, men, women, and children came down to their knees, praying and shouting for protection and safety. Such a revival of religion was scarcely ever witnessed anywhere. The people thereabouts were mostly Baptists, and I well remember on a bright and balmy Sabbath, when the good old Baptist of the block-house, spent nearly the entire day in preaching and baptizing.

Thus, with this early beginning of trials, which the people, many of them, conceived to be divine admonitions, in connection with the fatness of the soil, fine climate, beautiful landscapes, cool and sparkling streams, how can you be surprised at the number of preachers furnished for the good cause? Have you ever pondered the question, why it is that the South and Southwest have produced so noble a race of people? Take Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and the Gulf States; where upon earth can you find a nobler or more chivalrous race? The late war furnishes ample illustration of this fact. You and I know that with these qualities follow necessarily, or rather, naturally, a high degree of virtue, morality, and religion.

In these States have existed, since the foundation of our government, a marked individuality and independence of character.

We have had our Calhoun, Clay, Jackson, Hayne, McDuffie, and hundreds of other noble Southern, who will live in history while the world lasts. Was it not the soil, climate, and our "peculiar institution" that brought forth these great men?

On the other hand, look at the North. Since the old Revolutionary times, point out a prominent man, excepting perhaps Webster, who will go down to posterity with these worthies. Going further South, run over the long list of able men Spanish America has produced since breaking the yoke of the mother country.

Will you accept all this as a fair contrast? Then, why cannot you see how it is that Giles County has furnished the army of preachers you speak of? Think for a moment, the large number of good men, eloquent and true, sent forth by our section within the past half century, to carry glad tidings to a sinful world. Then again, look at the noble forms, male and female, produced by Kentucky, Tennessee, &c., and contrast them with the Northern people. Will not this convince you that the broad barrens, undulating prairies, hills and valleys, of our once favored section, must produce, as in vegetation, the most perfect type of the Caucasian, as well in intellect as in morals and religion?

Mobile, Nov. 22, 1867.

From the Sixpenny Magazine.

The Common Prisons of the Pope.

I had long entertained a wish to visit the Roman prisons, those more especially set apart for political offenders. The request had, however, always been refused, with the assurance that there existed within the entire Roman territory no such places. This being the usual reply from Roman officials to inconvenient applications, I paid but little attention to it, as I had it on what I considered an exceptional authority that political prisoners were known to be confined somewhere—it was believed either at Citta Castellana, or at Palo; but all access to them was denied, more especially so since the publication of Mr. Gladstone's work on the prisons of Naples.

I have now reason to believe that the locality I visited in the marshes was none other than the place of detention for political offenders; if so, the fact would reconcile the apparently conflicting statements that, on the one hand, there were no political prisons; and, on the other, that places of the kind, to which access was forbidden, were known to exist.

The "Carcere" at Civita Vecchia, being set apart for criminal felons and arsenal convicts only, my application to inspect the interior was readily granted. Shortly before midday, the keeper took me into the ward appropriated to the worst criminals. This apartment consisted of one long corridor, which, in respect of light, cleanliness, and ventilation, certainly left little to be desired—a state of things that, in a temperate climate, is not to be lightly appreciated. Ranged along the entire length of the wall, at distances about four feet apart, were a series of sloping planks, intended for sleeping on; and chained to them by the ankle and wrist, but in such a manner as to allow an erect posture, were one hundred and eighty prisoners. I well remember, some years ago, having occasion to sketch the figure of a tiger, and going for that purpose to a showman's menagerie, at the time situated where Albert Gate now stands, at Knightsbridge. On the woman in charge taking me into the room, or den in which the beasts were kept, they instantly darted up from the keen expectant posture which they had previously assumed, and greeted me with a piercing chorus of yells and shrieks that was only put a stop to by the proprietress twice striking the door sharply with a thick cane. Singularly similar was the scene I witnessed on entering this prison ward. The first glimpse of a stranger produced a chorus of piercing, almost shrieking noises, precisely similar to that from the beasts in the menagerie.

In the case of the animals, I presume the outcry was intended as a defiance, with the prisoners it was merely the act of begging, each one endeavoring to drown his neighbor's voice by the vehemence of his "datemi, Signore," "Sono fame," "datemi, Signore." The resemblance to the scene in the menagerie was carried still further by the keeper striking his cane loudly on the wall to enforce silence, when the vociferations at once ceased,—each hand, however, being still kept out rigidly and mechanically, though I was at a distance of perhaps fifty yards; and on passing, each face assumed that half-smiling, half-plaintive look, which I have only observed in perfection in Italian beggars. It is a matter of no small difficulty to pass a number of men, unquestionably undergoing great privations, without making an effort to relieve them; but to give to so many was out of the question, while to give to a few would have been cruelty to the rest. So we passed on to the next ward.—Here the prisoners, either in consequence of their offences, having been less grave, or that they had completed a larger portion of their sentences, were chained by the leg only, and, having the free use of their hands, were allowed to earn what trifling sums they were able by knitting stockings. These also begged, but not so vociferously as the others.

The third ward being used as the infirmary, contained something nearer approaching to bedding than the first two, and each of its occupants might be seen coiled up on his pallet, covered with a rug. The general ailment seemed to be the malaria of the marshes; sometimes taking the form of ague, and at others that of jail or typhus fever. The begging, though much less loud, was almost as general as in the first ward, less loud,

certainly, for many there were that were already past speech, and some that were delirious. One poor, stricken wretch held out his hand as I passed, though quite speechless and unable to raise his head, or to turn his glazed eye upon me.

It was difficult to ascertain the exact degree of crime for which these men were incarcerated. If you question them, they will all boast of themselves as murderers of the blackest dye, exaggerating the number and the heinousness of their offenses to almost impossible proportions. Something of this depravation of the instinct to excel may be observed amongst all criminals, especially when they are kept herded together. Some countenance, however, was given to the truth of their boastings by one man—who was allowed a certain degree of liberty, and who was engaged in washing clothes in the yard—informed me, on my asking the occasion of his punishment, that it was for— and, instead of finishing his sentence, giving an expressive slash across his throat with what was intended to represent a knife. He had murdered his wife, and had been sentenced for eight years, seven of which had expired, and in one more he would be a free man.

The keeper, who had left me while I was speaking, returned in a few minutes, accompanied by two others, one bearing a bag of beans, and another a basket filled with portions of the coarsest bread, intended for the midday meal of the prisoners of the first two wards, the sick being allowed a special dietary. The coarse bread I have mentioned was given only to such as had earned it by their knitting; to the others were allotted the beans only. On returning to the ward in which the worst criminals were confined, the first thing that presented itself was two of the chained wretches struggling on the ground, rolling over, biting and tearing each other's hair in mortal fury,—the others looking on as unconcerned as if it were a circumstance of daily occurrence. The keeper, too, regarded it apparently in the same light, and beyond a growling imprecation, took no further notice. Afterwards, he told me that in the moments immediately preceding feeding-time, such contests are of frequent occurrence, but that directly after they have eaten their beans and drank their water, the men coil themselves quietly on their pallets, and sleep away the remainder of the day. One thing that contrasted singularly with the other adjuncts of the rooms was the decorated altar at the end of each (thus, in fact, converting the ward into a church), and at which I was told a priest officiated once a fortnight, and dispensed therefrom the sacraments to his manacled congregation.

Being informed that a bag of the dried black figs of the country would be the thing most appreciated by the prisoners, and the easiest of distribution, I sent for one, and, amidst a most fearful clamor of gratitude, took my departure for Rome.

From the Memphis Advocate.

LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

Bishop Marvin brings news of a delightful session of the Little Rock Conference at Des Arc. We are indebted to him for a copy of the appointments, which are appended. Brother Browning writes briefly on the 16th inst: "Attendance large—Bishop Marvin gives universal satisfaction—the missionary meeting to-night was a success, some \$800 or \$900—more soon. Brother Caldwell writes on the 18th inst: "The business is being disposed of in a proper style—Bishop Marvin has greatly endeared himself to us, both in the chair and pulpit—his sermon last night on 'Future Punishment' was fearful. Brothers Hunter and Pirtle arrived to-day, and were I believe, cordially welcomed." Dr. Winfield—to whom we are much indebted for attending promptly to the business of this office—writes on the 19th instant: "We have had a glorious session. Bishop Marvin carries all our hearts with him. You will have to wait a few days for the minutes. I will write more soon." Thanks for these items, and for kind words not here given. We hope to receive fuller accounts by next week. Below we give the appointments made by the Bishop on the 19th instant:

APPOINTMENTS OF THE PREACHERS.

LITTLE ROCK DISTRICT.—Andrew Hunter, P. E.
Little Rock station, R S Hunter.
Benton, G W Primrose.
Manmelle mission, Walter W. Weir.
Ferryville mission, D O Davis.
Bayou Mette, G M Slover.
Austin, B G Johnson.

Des Arc and Devall's Bluff, to be supplied, (by J L Dorton.)
Brownsville, to be supplied, (by A H Ferguson.)
Des Arc colored circuit, to be supplied.

ARKADELPHIA DISTRICT.—W R J Huesbands, P. E.
Arkadelphia station, John H Riggin.

Clarke, William C Adams.
Murfreesboro, to be supplied, (by R F Robinson.)
Caddo, John P Holmes.

Hot Springs station, R F Colburn.
Hot Springs circuit, to be supplied, (by—McAdoo.)
Rockport, E R Barcus.

Tulip, J E Caldwell.
Princeton, George E Butler, Samuel G Colburn.

Dallas colored circuit, to be supplied, (by Richard Linkfield.)
Arkadelphia colored circuit, to be supplied, (by James Balsh.)

WASHINGTON DISTRICT.—A B Winfield, P. E.
Washington station, C O Steel.

Moscow, H D McKennon.
Hempstead, David L Holmes.
Ozan, Alexander Avery.

Center Point, Thos W Hayes.
Paradise, Thomas A Graham.
Richmond mission, to be supplied, (by N G McDonald.)

Oak, to be supplied.
Washington colored circuit, to be supplied, (by Peter Gentry and Douglas Thomas.)
Center Point colored circuit, to be supplied.

RED RIVER DISTRICT.—William Morris, P. E.
Louisville, Robert Parvin.

Faloon, E N Watson, R P Davies.
Mt. Moriah, W J Scott.
Rondo, George W Evans, one to be supplied.

Olive Branch, Adam G Rhodes.
Lost Prairie colored circuit, to be supplied.
Long Prairie colored circuit, to be supplied.

Cut Off colored circuit, to be supplied.
CAMDEN DISTRICT.—A J R Winfield, P. E.
Camden station, William H Browning.

Buena Vista, J R Harvey.
Ouachita, J P Hulse.
Eldorado, Burtain Williams.

Lapeal, J F Hall.
Hampton mission, to be supplied.
Magnolia, Samuel Morris.

Warren station, M O Manley.
Warren circuit, A W Simmons; D C Weir, sup.

Camden colored charge, to be supplied, (by Sandy Darnell.)
Warren colored circuit, to be supplied, (by James McFadden.)

Columbia colored circuit, to be supplied, (by Alexander Davis.)
Union colored circuit, to be supplied.

PINE BLUFF DISTRICT.—M. V. Wells, P. E.
Pine Bluff station, J M Pirtle.

Sulphur Springs mission, to be supplied.
Lost Creek, Gadesman Pope.

Pleasant Ridge, Charles A Williams.
Lehi, Lewis Garrett.
Cano Creek, Lewis Julian.

Jefferson and Auburn mission, to be supplied.
Plumb Bayou, Harleston R. Withers.

Old River, Wm. O Lanie.
St Charles, Silas Spurrier.
MONTICELLO DISTRICT.—John Pryor, P. E.

Monticello station, J F Carr.
Mt. Pleasant, W A Chamberlain, J H Blakely.

Lacey, James Stinch.
Hamburg, Enoch L Gaddy.
Bayou Bartholomew, Reuben W Massey.

Lake Village mission, to be supplied.
Eunice mission, to be supplied.
Ashley colored circuit, to be supplied, (by Bailey George.)

Drew colored circuit, to be supplied.
Eunice colored circuit, to be supplied.
W P Radloff, Agent American Bible Society.

J G Ward, Sunday-school Agent.
J E Cobb, Editor Arkansas Christian Advocate.

Horace Jewell, transferred to Louisiana Conference.
O P Turrentine, transferred to Trinity Conference.

Alpheus Mizell, transferred to Tennessee Conference.
E W Coleman, transferred to Arkansas Conference.

Superannuates: J M Stevenson, E L Crowson, Thomas Hunt, J A Stanley.

Next Conference to be held at Warren.

From the Texas Christian Advocate.

North-west Texas Conference.

MARSHALL, TEXAS, Nov. 8th, 1867.

MR. EDITOR:—Our Conference met on the 23d of October in Rusk, Cherokee county, Texas. Bishop McTyeire, from indisposition, did not reach the seat of the Conference until Wednesday evening. The Conference organized by the election

of Rev. N. W. Burks as President, and proceeded with the usual business. Thursday Bishop McTyeire, though in feeble health, met with the Conference, and conducted the business through one of the most pleasant sessions I ever attended.

The Conference did much business, and the lay element worked in all the departments with ease and without friction. The lay delegates were men of mature minds and large and liberal views, and we are satisfied, from all the indications during the session, they will be active co-workers with the ministry in devising liberal things for the promotion of the Church of God. The Bishop did good service for the church in his visit to our Conference, both by his counsel in the chair and ministrations in the pulpit. The appointments were announced on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, and on Tuesday morning the preachers departed to their respective fields of labor, perhaps never all to meet again on earth. Two of our number have fallen, the past year. Who will be next?

I have mailed the matter ordered for publication with a copy of the appointments. Yours in Christ, J. B. TULLIS.

APPOINTMENTS.

WACO DISTRICT.—Lewis B Whipple, Presiding Elder.
Waco station, Thomas Stanford.
Brazos circuit, J F Cox.

Waco colored mission, to be supplied.
Belton circuit, to be supplied.
Georgetown circuit, Geo. W Graves.

Cameron circuit, John Carpenter.
San Gabriel circuit, H W South.
WAXAHACHIE DISTRICT.—W G Veal, Presiding Elder.

Waxahachie station, J B Andis;
F P Ray supernumerary.
Waxahachie circuit, Thomas W Hines.

Waxahachie colored mission, to be supplied by Daniel S Rager.
Fort Worth circuit, S S Yarborough.

Acton circuit, W C Manly.
Weslerville circuit, S E Hale;
John Powell supernumerary.

Hillboro circuit, R B Wameck.
Hillboro colored mission, to be supplied by George Sawyer.
SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT.—John S McCarver, Presiding Elder.

Springfield circuit, J F Neal.
Springfield colored mission, E Long.

Owensville circuit, J L Orab.
Port Sullivan station, S D Akis.
Port Sullivan mission, to be supplied.

Centerville circuit, Jesse M Boyd.
Leon colored mission, Thomas Whitworth.

Fairfield circuit, Thos. Gilmore.
Fairfield colored mission, to be supplied.
Corsicana circuit, S C Littlepage.

Chatfield circuit, J Y Brice.
ALTO SPRINGS DISTRICT.—D Wameck, Presiding Elder.

Lampasas circuit, W F Cam.
Stephenville circuit, P W Graves.
Sulphur circuit, to be supplied.

Bosqueville circuit, I N Mullins.
Valley circuit, Wm. Mont.
Gatesville circuit, J P Mussett.

Camp Colorado circuit, to be supplied.
Transferred to the Texas Conference—J O Church, J H Addison, A L P Green.

Superannuated—M Yell, J P Sneed, R Crawford, J P Stanfield.
Located—W M Matthews, J W Ledbetter, James Rice, John R White, O M Addison.

CHURCH CONGRESS. Quite in contrast with the timidity of the Pan Anglican Council was the outspoken frankness of the Church Congress, held immediately after at Wylverhampton. Perhaps the presence of laymen in the latter body made the difference. But that as it may, the laymen talked freely, and much of their talk was exceedingly pungent. Lord Lyttleton said that "to call upon the Church to open her door to Nonconformists, was like calling upon a man to open the door of his room, when he himself was bound hand and foot in the middle of the room." Lord Sandon declared that the laity of the Church were impressed with the fact of the growth of priestly feeling among the clergy. To this he traced the multiplication of rites and ceremonies, and argued that it would end in withholding the Bible from the people, and in creating "an artificial barrier between man and his God." He warned the Congress that unless it was made clear to the laity by the clergy the priestly rule was not aimed at, the Church would soon cease to be established, and ceasing to be established, would soon be destroyed. The transition from the tame propriety of the Pan-Anglican Council to the candid truth-telling of the Congress is rather startling. It was unexpected, after the pomp and ceremonial of the Episcopal Synod, that we should have given us such a revelation of the Church's inner life, but it is instructive withal.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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At the Members of the Patronizing Conference

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Rev. Linn Parker.

New Orleans:

SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1867.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

RENEW.

The preacher is on his last round. See him before he leaves for Conference, and pay for the coming year. It will save much writing and much grumbling—with the mails.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

By reference to our 5th and 8th pages, our readers will see a number of new advertisements. We commend them to their special notice. These advertisements will visit every place that the Methodist Itinerant visits in his monthly round—that is, all the towns, cross-roads, villages, county seats, chapels, and outdoor meetings within the bounds of four Conferences. No man reads more closely, and talks more freely than a Methodist Preacher. He gets the Advocate nearly by heart, and wherever he finds him on the circuit, he pulls out the paper, and, likely as not, reads it aloud to the family—advertisements and all.

Many of our subscribers, unfortunately for us, believe everything they see in the Advocate: this is going too far: we do not vouch for everything that finds its way into the paper. We have not tested a tenth part of all the remedies, nor even a fourth part of the various establishments that appear in our advertising columns. But we try to keep out of the paper, all swindlers, and have refused many of those public spirited gentlemen a showing, who propose to live upon their wits, by various 'gift lotteries,' and other infallible cures, at the expense of others.

It will be seen by his advertisement in this week's Advocate, that J. P. HARRISON, No. 52 Union street, is the sole agent of Messrs. Young, Toledo & Co., for the sale of lands in British Honduras. Of the reliability of Mr. Harrison, we cannot say too much. We publish this week, also a statement in regard to British Honduras, which is intended to answer all the many enquiries which are made daily by persons who think of emigrating to that country. We noticed that the steamer which went out last week, carried a good list of passengers, indeed as many as she could hold.

Hammon, N. J., sent 9,888 bushels of strawberries to market during the nineteen days ending 31st June last.

James Perkins, of New Market, N. J., pronounces the Tilden tomato a worthless variety.

The earnings of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable during the past year have been over \$1,000,000.

THE CONVENTION.

Trouble takes many forms during the course of a life; but it now appears in all forms at once. Disease, fanaticism, famine, rapacity, like birds of prey upon dead branches, sit around waiting for the last gasp of the South. The full result of the theory of the equality of all men, will be ascertained very nearly during the course of the next sixty days. Seven years of Radical rule, including four years of war and three of plunder, will have consummated the designs of those political fanatics, sufficiently to disclose the gulf of horrors upon which they have been steadily driving the country. The great States of the North are waking up, have awakened, to their share in the universal disaster, but at a moment too late to avert it. They are tremendously awake now, but that does not restore the power of which they have been shorn. The cry 'The Philistines be upon thee, Sampson' will no longer avail; that great strength which was beneficently granted to Wisdom, Providence takes away when wisdom turns to folly. A whole year of unchecked rule and ruin yet remains to the party now in power—a year in which the whole land will drain the fearful chalice of political retribution.

In the Mechanics Institute of this city, there is now convened a body consisting of about 90 men, two-thirds of whom, or it may be three-fourths, are negroes. These men are there by the protection of the United States army. They were collected under the cover, and pretence of an election, by bayonets. They are going through the motions of a deliberative assembly, but in fact are simply recording the orders transmitted them from Radical leaders at Washington. This is called a State Convention for framing a Constitution. It is in fact an exponent of the demoniacal revenge, the low instincts, and the unscrupulous methods of a Reformer of the Sumner and Schenck type, whose rage has been raised to an undue pitch by well sustained and continued opposition.

The President, Judge Tallaferró, is a nervous, narrow, self-adequate-looking old man, with a thin growth of sandy hair barely covering a small head that phrenologically eliminates in the hinder part of the brain. The Secretary sitting directly before him, is white-haired, thin, Plymouth, small-eyed, long faced, traveling-agency sort of a man, about thirty years of age. One to the left, is a dark mulatto—the assistant Secretary. The visitor is much impressed with the number of negroes, and the mere sprinkling of pure white blood that compose the body. About one-fifth of the blacks are sooty, one-half are two-thirds black, and the rest are two-thirds white. They sit, a white man and two or three blacks together, nor does there seem to be with them any distinction between windward and leeward. We saw several negroes there whom we had known and seen in our colored congregations for many years; looking full as wise as any. They served as a gauge for the rest of the Convention; men who 'if they were to be hung for it' could not sit intelligently upon a church committee.

The white men were poor specimens of their race, but evidently each was the climax and flower of some Loyal League, cadaverous and ravenous, and with an expression that reminded one of the Yankee fashion of renewing old pants by cutting and turning the hind part before. One of these men, a member from Bayou Black, is now under two indictments for petty theft—for stealing from a negro. The three Registrars were all black men, and but one white man voted.

Immediately next to the railing which incloses the members of the Convention, there are seated negroes, three rows deep, with plenty of leisure to look on, day by day, at the wondrous spectacle of their own color 'making a government.' And we are not surprised, at the spellbound gaze with which an old negro drank in this scene—a sight for the century and the civilized

world—liberated slaves engaged in the most magnificent effort presented to the Statesman; that of laying the foundation of legislation, and arranging those checks and balances which are essential both to the security of the rights of the citizen and the power and permanence of the State. There can be no higher expression of the madness of the hour. It is the concentrated form of universal ruin in every department of industry which has already set in. As we entered, an entirely black man was on his feet, speaking in a high tone: 'some men here are trying to steer the people of my race—Congress has given us the right to represent a people who never were represented before—let us have all we can get from them—we are an oppressed race.' He moved that the compensation be '\$10 a day.' Another was in favor of '\$8 a day.' A gentleman said he 'can get lodging for one dollar and thirty three cents per day, a breakfast at a restaurant, with a half bottle of claret, for one dollar and fifty cents; dinner, with a half bottle of claret, for two dollars and a half; then say two dollars more for drinks and cigars, and all that does not amount to eight dollars.' The question was taken, and ten dollars in greenbacks was determined as the per diem, by a vote of 66 to 23.

It costs the country \$99 million of dollars a day to support and protect this, and other Conventions now in session—of which this is an exact counterpart. Their mere existence paralyses all the immense interests of commerce, of credit, of agriculture, and of manufactures. Foreign capital flies from it in alarm. We already hear a cry for bread like the howl of hungry wolves, before the winter's night has fairly set in, coming up from thousands of negroes who are vainly searching for food in the track of the army-worm and the Bureau. Among the evils which have overtaken us, we reckon the cholera, the yellow fever, the overflow, the army-worm, the Bureau, the cotton tax, the Military Bill, negro Juries, and this Negrarchy Convention.

Upon this deepening gloom, we have some edges of brightness. The commanding General, Hancock, has issued an order which pronounces distinctly that civil law is the only proper law of the land. But our true resource is that merciful Being who is 'better to us than our fears.' He can restrain these 'floods of ungodly men.'—He only is our sure defence.

THE CONFERENCES.

On last Wednesday the Ministers composing the Mississippi Conference met in session at Natchez, and those of the Montgomery Conference met in Opelika, Alabama. On next Wednesday the Louisiana Conference will meet in Carondelet Street Church in this city, and on the same day, the Mobile Conference will meet at Marion, Alabama. We are deeply interested in these four assemblies and wished to be present at each of them; but though separated by considerable distance they are nearly together in time—this, and sickness at home, deprives us of one of the purest pleasures of the minister's life.

The 'fellowship of the saints' was instituted by God in the golden hours of Paradise—at early morn, before the sun waxed high, the benign Father shared and heightened the sweet converse of the unfallen pair. Then afterward when separated from mankind by their sin, He yet appeared to the Patriarch and Sarah, gave them his blessing and shared their hospitality. Upon each occasion of the Divine visit the favored house, and every soul in it, must have taken in long draughts of the inspiring life, the pure love, and the joyful rapture of the Holy Presence. This sublime intercourse was re-established and became the daily privilege of men during the whole time that the Son of God remained upon earth. The Golden Age untarnished by earth did then indeed reappear! The Saviour moved about with the odor of his 'myrrh and cassia,' diffusing every where his

love and peace, his health and wisdom, his life and hope. The infirm, the poor, the untaught, and the diseased watched his coming, and pressed closely upon his person. But in the circle of his immediate friends, John, Mary, Martha, Peter, James, and others of that noble band that shared his varying fortunes, his soul poured itself out. His favors, always great, were displayed in their highest excellence at the board and amid scenes sacred to friendship. Here there sprang up a new joy, like the wine of Heaven, called the 'fellowship of the saints,' which set the heart on fire, and so elevated the nature of men that they became worthy of being the 'friends of God.' To be invited to a feast where he was to be the guest was joy and honor enough. 'Will the Master be there?' If so, who could afford to be absent! To part with that companion was to the disciples only less than death. But when the final hour came, the Saviour assured them with the surprising announcement that he would 'never leave them' that he would 'go away,' but he would 'come again'—that whereas, now, he could only be in one company of his friends at a time, then he would be with all companies of them always. O, wonderful, mysterious fellowship! The glow on every heart should then become a permanent flame, and love should be the shekinah of the soul. 'That which we have seen and heard,' says the beloved disciple, 'declare we unto you, that you also may have fellowship with us: and truly our fellowship is with the Father and with his Son Jesus Christ.'

'If I die,' said an old minister, 'I shall be with Him, if I live, he will be with me.' Happy soul, whether dying or living, thou art in Heaven! This 'soul-reviving feast' the Wesleyans and the early preachers always expected at their Conferences. A man would travel a thousand miles on horseback to enjoy one day of that elevating communion. In the intermediate hours, let us redeem all the time we can for private exercises, 'was part of their rule' for holding Conference. The great days of the feast, when each man received enough to go forty days in its strength, was the Conference Sacrament, and the Conference Love-feast. And it is this fellowship, with its reviving elasticity, that we Methodist Preachers now need, to meet and overcome the many depressing conditions under which we labor. All the plans of finance that were ever proposed, or attempted, cannot supply us with food: but the grace of God working upon the hearts of the people can. It is not only the sure way but the short way to solve the increasing difficulties of the present 'situation.' Poverty may lock up our people, but parsimony and care much more frequently do. Still, whatever by the will of God lies before us the coming year, we will brace ourselves with the invigorating cheer which the spirit offers us so bountifully in the sweet fellowship of kindred minds.

General Hancock.

The Commanding General, by his recent orders, is doing much toward arresting the ruin which threatens every department of industry and commerce in this District. His first order declares that the civil law is the law of the land; and on yesterday he issued an order which delivers us from Negro Juries. A few more blows in this direction will finish the folly which has made us the gazing stock of the world.

His accessibility and unpretending manners are doing nearly as much toward reviving the spirits of our community as his official course. The difficulty of reaching Generals Canby, or Sheridan, was absolutely greater than that of seeing the President, or Secretary of War, three times over. Having actually had occasion to test the fact, we speak knowingly. Indeed the conduct of Military Chieftains among us heretofore has been such as to make the profession of arms disreputable. It began to be believed that of all Americans, the officers of

the Army had the least respect for those principles of liberty and human right which have ever been considered as the boast of every man who speaks the English language.

Gen Hancock Assumes Command.

It will be perceived by the following order that Gen. Hancock has assumed command of the Fifth Military District:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., Nov. 29, 1867.
General Orders No. 40.

I. In accordance with General Orders, No. 81, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., August 27th, 1867, Major General W. S. Hancock hereby assumes command of the Fifth Military District, and of the Department composed of the States of Louisiana and Texas.

II. The General Commanding is gratified to learn that peace and quiet reign in this Department. It will be his purpose to preserve this condition of things. As a means to this great end he regards the maintenance of the civil authorities in the faithful execution of the laws, as the most efficient, under existing circumstances.

In war it is indispensable to repel force by force, and overthrow and destroy opposition to lawful authority. But when insurrectionary force has been overthrown, and peace established, and the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties, the military power should cease to lead, and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful dominion. Solemnly impressed with these views, the General announces that the great principle of American liberty still are the lawful inheritance of this people, and ever should be. The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech and the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved.

Free institutions, while they are essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people, always furnish the strongest inducement to peace and order. Crimes and offences committed in the District must be referred to the consideration and judgment of the regular civil tribunals, and those tribunals will be supported in their lawful jurisdiction.

Should there be violations of existing laws which are not inquired into by the civil magistrates, or should failures in the administration of justice by the courts be complained of, the cases will be reported to these Headquarters, when such orders will be made as may be deemed necessary.

While the General thus indicates his purpose to respect the liberties of the people, he wishes all to understand that armed insurrections or forcible resistance to the law will be instantly suppressed by arms.

By command of Major Gen. W. S. Hancock,
W. G. Mitchell,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Act'g Asst. Adj't General,
Official: NATHANIEL BURBANK,
Sec'd Lieut., 37th Inf., Bvt. First Lieut., U. S. Army, A. A. General.

In the following order Gen. Hancock announces his staff:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., Nov. 29, 1867.
General Orders No. 41.

I. Brev. Lieut. Col. W. C. Mitchell, Captain, 37th U. S. Infantry, Aid-de-Camp to the Major General Commanding, is hereby announced as Secretary for Civil Affairs in this District. All communications and applications on subjects relating exclusively to civil affairs will be addressed to him.

II. Until the return of the Assistant Adjutant General of the District, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Mitchell will perform the duties of that office.

III. Captain Robert Chandler, 13th U. S. Infantry, and Captain Charles G. Cox, 10th U. S. Cavalry, are hereby announced as Assistant Secretaries for Civil Affairs at these Headquarters.

By command of Major Gen. Hancock: W. C. Mitchell, Aid-de-Camp, A. A. G.

Official: Nathaniel Burbank, 2d Lieut., 37th Inf., Bvt. 1st Lieut., U. S. Army, Act'g Asst. Adj't Gen.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

THE LEVEE QUESTION.—We are pleased to learn, says the Times, that another attempt will be made to master the difficulties of the levee question, at least so far as the neighboring parishes are concerned. In case of an overflow on the left bank, at any of the threatened points above the city, the Jackson Railroad would be endangered, and a community of interest as well as a common danger, induced Gen. Beauregard to consult with the riparian proprietors and parish juries in order to agree, if possible, on some available measure of protection. The result has been an

offer on the part of the Railroad Company to make the necessary repairs at the low rate of thirty-five cents per cubic yard. Thus far, however, the proposition has not been accepted, and the danger increases with every day's delay. The attention of Gen. Hancock has been called to the subject, and he has issued an order, of which the following is an extract:

It having been satisfactorily proven that there is the most urgent necessity for building levees on the plantations of Sarpy and Alex, in the parish of St. Charles, and of the Save Plantation, parish of Jefferson, Louisiana, left bank of the river, and that the police jury, as well as the planters of said parishes, have neglected to take the necessary steps to have said work performed, it is ordered that the ming of said levees be adjudicated, submitted to plans and specifications, submitted by J. J. Conway, Surveyor, on file at these Headquarters, the lowest bidder, by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel A. J. McGonigle, Assistant Quartermaster, on Tuesday the 10th of December, inst., at 11 o'clock, the bid to be so improved, completed in time and manner to furnish protection from overflow, and the lands, with the improvement thereon, be subject to a special and privilege for the costs of building said levees on their respective parishes, and that the ordinary form prescribed by law for the adjunction of said work, be dispensed with.

By command of Major General Hancock:
W. G. Mitchell,
Brevet Lieut. Col., A. A. G.

By special orders No. 202, P. O'Rourke is reinstated as clerk of Second District Court, Parish Orleans, and R. L. Shelley is moved.

Special Order 201 removes G. Mower—as below:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., December 3, 1867.
Special Orders No. 201.
[Extract.]

Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Wood, 1st U. S. Inf., will, without unnecessary delay, relieve, temporarily, Brev. Major Gen. Joseph A. Mower, 39th U. S. Inf., from duty as Commander of the District of Louisiana, embracing the State of Louisiana, and the posts of Marshall, Jefferson, Texas, and Ship Island, Miss.

Lieut. Col. Wood will also relieve Gen. Mower, temporarily, from duty as Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for the State of Louisiana. Upon being relieved from duty as above required, Brev. Major Gen. Mower will proceed to join headquarters of his regiment, which will be established at Gretna, Louisiana.

By command of Major Gen. Hancock:
W. G. Mitchell,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., A. A. G.,
Official: NATHANIEL BURBANK, 2d Lieut., 37th Inf., Bvt. 1st Lieut., U. S. Army, A. A. G.

King Outler Removed.

Headquarters Fifth Military District,
New Orleans, La., Dec. 3, 1867.
Special Orders No. 200.
[Extract.]

2. Paragraph 2, of special order No. 184, current series, from the Headquarters, issued by Brev. Major Gen. J. A. Mower, appointing King Outler judge of the Second Judicial District Court of Louisiana in place of A. Cazabat, resigned, hereby revoked. That office is therefore vacant.

By command of Major Gen. Hancock:
W. G. Mitchell,
Brevet Lieut. Col., A. A. G.,
Official: NATHANIEL BURBANK, 2d Lieut., 37th Inf., Bvt. 1st Lieut., U. S. Army, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Revocation of Gen. Sheridan's Jury Order.

NO MORE NEGROES ON JURIES.

The following order, just issued by Gen. Hancock, is so important that we hasten to lay it before the public:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., Dec. 6, 1867.
Special Orders No. 203.
[Extract.]

2. The true and proper use of military power, besides defending the National Honor against Foreign Nations, is to uphold the laws of Civil Government, and to secure every person residing among us the enjoyment of life, liberty and property. It is accordingly made, act of Congress, the duty of the Commander of this District, to protect all persons in those rights, suppress disorder and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the peace and criminals. The Commanding General has been officially informed that the administration of justice, and especially of criminal justice, in

OBITUARIES.

Rev. JOHN J. ROBERTSON, was born in Sumter District, South Carolina, Nov. 16th, 1787, and died in Jefferson county, Miss., Nov. 8th, 1867, being with in eight days of eighty years old, and in the sixtieth year of his Christian pilgrimage.

In the fall of 1801, his parents moved to the Mississippi Territory, and in the following spring his father died, leaving him, then in his fifteenth year—he being the oldest son—in charge of his mother with five other children. In 1804, the family was able to enter and settle the tract of land upon which he lived until his death. In June, 1808, he joined the M. E. Church, as a seeker of religion, and in the following autumn, he knelt in deep penitence at a camp-meeting altar, and while Peggy Dow, wife of the celebrated Lorenzo Dow, was leading in prayer he was gloriously converted. The writer has often heard him refer to this incident as an additional evidence why the sisterhood of the church should take an active part in our revival meetings. Throughout his entire religious course, he was one of the best examples of Christian and official fidelity I have ever known. Without the prestige of education, or property, he commenced the struggle of life with a heavy burden on his young heart and hands, but most creditably did he support his widowed mother and her children until they were otherwise provided for. On the 13th of February, 1821, he was united in marriage to Miss Jane Baldridge, who engaged with him earnestly in the service of God, and journeyed with him heavenward, until the other day, she saw his body laid in the grave. They reared six children to man and womanhood, all of whom, early in life, became members of the Church, and one of whom is a minister—Rev. F. B. Robertson of the Miss. Conference. They also raised a number of orphaned relations, all of whom I believe, professed religion while young. This godly couple, by christian industry and frugality, not only supported their large family in credit, but had acquired a handsome estate, until deprived of most of it by the results of the late war.

But it is the Christian and ministerial character of father Robertson, that I wish to emphasize mostly, for it is in that we see how a man with many early disadvantages—by faithful continuance in well-doing—may rise from obscurity to prominence and usefulness in the Church. Soon after his conversion—as was then the universal practice among the Methodists—he was called on to take part in the social prayer-meetings of the Church, and he soon manifested superior talents as a prayer-leader. Then he was appointed class leader, which office he filled at various periods in different places with marked acceptability. In leading his prayer and class-meetings, he soon exhibited gifts in the way of exhortation which promised much usefulness to the Church and community, and he was licensed to exhort. He was naturally modest and diffident, and never primarily sought any office at the hands of the Church, but when the voice of the Church in connection with that of an approving conscience, bade him go forward, he unhesitatingly went. His improving and useful gifts as an exhorter, suggested that he ought to be licensed to preach, and being duly recommended by the Church of which he had been a member for more than twenty years, he was licensed to preach, August, 25th 1832, and graduated in due time to Deacons and Elders orders. In 1838, he was admitted into the Mississippi Conference, and was for several years a zealous, laborious, and useful itinerant preacher, until his advanced age and domestic circumstances indicated that he ought to resume his position as a local Elder. The remainder of his life was spent in looking after all the interests of the Church within his reach, until entirely disabled by the diseases and infirmities of extreme old age. He was devoted to the standard books and periodical literature of our Church, and, as a Methodist, was more than ordinarily intelligent. His domestic rules were simple and scriptural, and religion was beautifully exemplified in his family.

For several years previous to death, he was closely confined by bodily affliction, and for the last year was quite helpless, but he was strong in faith and hope, love and patience, and descended gracefully and happily to the tomb. In his very last moments of consciousness he was full of joy and holy triumph. "Tell my numerous friends," said he, "all is well with me!" The writer preached his funeral to a large audience before interment, and we all felt that we had met to bury one of the best of our race.

J. G. JONES.
Fayette, Miss., Nov. 19th, 1867.

PAUL J. CHRISTIAN.
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All orders in my line promptly filled.
aly. 3-2m

Members of Mobile Conference, on Monday, will report themselves to the Methodist Church, where they will attend the session of the Conference.

Members of the country, together with those of our ministers will not be disappointed, but should any of them desire, they will please notify the writer at least twenty days before the session of the Conference.

W. R. BROWN,
W. H. HUNTINGTON, } Com.
W. W. WYATT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE.
WASHINGTON CO., VA.
On the 30th of January next we begin our Spring session. We invite those seeking College advantages to consider ours. To our Southern friends, desiring repose and exemption from many of their peculiar annoyances, our location and surroundings are especially attractive. One hundred and fifteen dollars will cover the expenses of a session of five months, including tuition, board, fuel, room rent, washing and contingent fee. A catalogue or other information can be obtained by addressing,
E. E. WILEY, Pres't.,
Emory P. O., Va.

BATTLE BOOK.
Agents find our Morocco-bound, one volume, 700 pages, royal octavo, profusely illustrated, Battle History, sells best. County rights given. Price \$5. Sample mailed on receipt of price. Best large sized portrait of Grant, Sherman or Farragut, given with every copy. American Agriculturist says: "We have already spoken favorably of the reliable character of the house of H. H. LLOYD & CO. This is not J. T. Lloyd H. H. LLOYD & CO. 21 John street, New York. MAP CHART AND BOOK PUBLISHERS."

SCHOOL DESKS.
Best Quality and New Styles,
SUPERIOR PHIOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
In hand and made to order at the LOWEST PRICES.
For Educational Catalogue and Prices, direct to AMERICAN SCHOOL APPARATUS CO., 21 John street, New York.

CHILDREN.—All parents should understand that children's shoes, with metal tips, will wear at least three times as long as those without. The new Silver Tip is decidedly ornamental, and is being extensively used on children's first-class shoes. Sold everywhere.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT PAIN, use of the knife, or caustic burning. Circulars sent free of charge. Address DR. BAIDCOCK & SON, 700 Broadway, New York.

Cancer, Scrofula, &c., Cured.
A Book, describing these and other diseases, with their means of cure, can be obtained free by addressing DR. R. GREENE, 10 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

C. PATCH & CO.
Manufacturers of SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES, Bunnies, Screw-Drivers, Oil-Cans, and every variety of Sewing-Machine Trimmings. No. 8 Haymarket Square, Boston.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.
A Monthly Magazine for the Little Ones.
EDITED BY T. SARTHER.
TERMS: \$1.25 a year, in advance. 5 copies for \$5, 10 copies and one letter up of club, \$10. "The Children's Hour" and "Arthur's Home Magazine" one year for \$2.50. Specimen numbers 10 cents.

BISHOP SIMPSON says of "THE CHILDREN'S HOUR":
"I have no hesitation in commending it as one of the best Magazines published for children."

BISHOP STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, says of "THE CHILDREN'S HOUR":
"I believe that its introduction into every household would prove a blessing to young and old."

REV. GEO. D. BOARDMAN says of "THE CHILDREN'S HOUR":
"I am delighted with 'The Children's Hour.' I do not see how a more entertaining, instructive or profitable Magazine could be put in the hands of our children."

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES says of "THE CHILDREN'S HOUR":
"This dear little monthly visitant we believe to be by far the purest, safest, and most attractive magazine for the little ones at home, published in this country."

MR. JOHN B. GOUGH says of "THE CHILDREN'S HOUR":
"I can endorse it thoroughly."
It is a most welcome visitor to the family of children at my own home.

"THE CHILDREN'S HOUR" is as beautiful as the best typography and the best artists can make. Two volumes a year, beginning in January and July. The number for January, 1868, will be the most beautiful number of a child's magazine ever published. Terms as above.
T. S. ARTHUR & SON,
809 & 811 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
[dec 7]

BRITISH HONDURAS.

One Million Acres of Land for Sale.

The undersigned are the sole Agents of Messrs YOUNG, TOLEDO & Co., for the sale of their lands, in British Honduras.

For particulars apply to J. P. HARRISON, 52 Union street, New Orleans, JAS. M. PUTNAM, Belize, British Honduras. nov 23 1y

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FARMERS, AND ABANDONED LANDS, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., Nov. 15, 1867. Special Orders No. 138.

[Extract.]
1. In accordance with the written agreement made and entered into between the Acting General Superintendent of Educational Department, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, and the Board of Directors of Public Schools in the City of New Orleans, Louisiana, the Educational Department will THIS DAY turn over to the owners, or lessors, all buildings leased for the use of Schools established under the auspices of this Bureau for the children of freed people.

All Schools under the supervision of this Bureau within the limits of this city, together with the Teachers in charge of the same, (provided they are desirous of remaining in their present capacity), are hereby transferred to the Public Schools in charge of the Board of Directors of Public Schools.

First Lieutenant J. M. Lee, Acting General Superintendent of Education for this Bureau, is charged with the execution of this order. The Schools for free children have heretofore been conducted upon a wholly private, and necessarily excluded many whose parents were unable to pay the teachers. Under the present arrangement the benefits of Free Schools are secured to all freed children in this city, and it is hoped that this measure, perfected in furtherance of the educational interests of this class, will be accepted and carried out in good faith by all parties concerned.

The freed people are earnestly advised to avail themselves of the advantages of the Public Schools, which offer to them the opportunity of procuring for their children a good and free education.

By order of Brevet Major General J. A. Mower, United States Army, Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.
First Lieut. 36th U. S. Infantry, A. A. G.
nov 23 2t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MERIDEN CUTLERY COMPANY.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SUPERIOR TABLE CUTLERY,
of Pearl, Ivory, Bone, Ebony, and Gilt Handle. Also, exclusive Manufacturers of the Goodyear Patent.

HARD RUBBER HANDLE,
which is
THE MOST DURABLE HANDLE EVER KNOWN.
It is much less expensive than Ivory.
It always retains its polish when in use.
It is warranted not to become loose in the Handle.
It is not affected by hot water.
For Sale by all the principal dealers in Cutlery throughout the United States, and by the MERIDEN CUTLERY COMPANY,
No 45 Beekman street, New York.

TWENTY-FIFTH THOUSAND.

THE TEMPLE CHOR, a new collection of Tunes, Anthems, Glee's, Elementary Exercises and Social Songs, for the Choir, Singing School and Social Circle, by Theodore F. Seward, assisted by Dr. Lowell Mason and William B. Bradbury, first published only a few weeks since, has already reached its twenty-fifth thousand, and proves the most popular work of its class published in this country for many years. It is the first book in which Dr. Mason and Mr. Bradbury have been associated as editors, and besides their own recent compositions and arrangements, probably represents a greater number of other popular composers than any other work. It is a thoroughly pleasing and useful book, which every one likes. Price \$1.50 each; \$13.50 per dozen. A single copy (only) to any teacher of music or leader of choir, postpaid, for examination, for one dollar. Published by MASON BROTHERS, 536 Broadway, New York.
MASON & HAMLIN, 154 Tremont st., Boston.

1868. JANUARY. 1869.
THE ELABORATELY ILLUSTRATED RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE, FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
Price, \$2.50 per year; \$2.00 to Clergymen and Teachers.

AGENTS WANTED.
SPLENDID PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR CLUBS.
Send a Stamp for a Specimen Number
HURD & HOUGHTON,
459 Broome street, New York.

Solon Robinson, Rev. Bishop Scott, Prof. E. L. Youmans, Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Orange Judah, and many others, will tell you that the Duty of the Christian and Universal Worker save their costs in clothing every year, besides saving one half the time and two thirds the labor of washing. You may prove their statements truly sending the retail price: Washer, \$14; Extra Wringer, \$8—and we will forward in places where no one is selling, either or both, free of charge. If after a trial of one month, you are not entirely satisfied, we will refund the money on the return of the Machines, freight free. Large discount to the trade everywhere.
R. C. BROWNING, General Agent,
32 Cortlandt street, New York.

Secure Profitable Investment.
THE
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
First Mortgage, Thirty-Year Six Per Cent Coupon Bonds.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin.
Represent the preferred claim upon one of the most important lines of communication in the world, as it is the sole link between the Pacific Coast and the Great Interior Basin, over which the immense overland travel must pass, and the MAIN TRUNK LINE ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The Road is now nearly completed from Sacramento to the Richest Mining Regions in the Salt Lake Basin, and is being rapidly carried forward by the largest force of laborers ever employed by any Railroad Company on this continent.

The natural, legitimate, commercial business of the road surpasses all previous expectations, and is profitable beyond parallel, even among the oldest roads in existence. The earnings and expenses for the Quarter ending Oct 31, were as follows, in GOLD:

| Gross Earnings | Operating Expenses | Net Earnings |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| \$593,847.92 | \$102,088.61 | \$491,759.31 |

This result, however, would have been far greater but for the inability of wagon teams to forward the freight and passengers from the temporary terminus in the mountains.

The United States Government and the State and Cities of California have so aided and fostered the Great Enterprise, that the Company will assume very light annual interest obligations, and will have the following ample Resources at command for the Construction:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Capital Stock, Net Earnings, etc. | \$12,800,000 |
| (no lien) | 11,000,000 |
| Loans (subordinate lien) | 3,000,000 |
| U. S. Subsidy Bonds, etc. | 25,517,000 |
| First Mortgage Bonds | 25,517,000 |
| Resources, first 726 miles. | \$75,834,000 |

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are in sums of \$1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are offered for sale, for the present, at 95 per cent, and accrued interest from July 1st, in currency, at which rate they yield nearly NINE PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.

These Bonds, authorized by the Pacific Railroad Act of Congress, are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same extent only as the Bonds granted by the Government, and are the prior lien upon the whole valuable property furnished by the above Resources. They possess special assurances and advantages over other Corporate Securities, and are destined to rank among THE BEST INVESTMENTS IN THE WORLD, from their unusual attractions of safety, soundness, and profit.

Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds, now realize for the holders from 12 to 18 per cent. Advantage, with the same rate of interest.

Bonds can be obtained through the subscribers directly, or through responsible Banking agencies.

Descriptive Pamphlets, Maps and information can be had at the
Office of the C. P. R. R. Co., No. 54 William St., N. Y., and of
Fisk & Hatch,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVT SECURITIES, and financial agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.
No 5 Nassau street, New York

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
C. E. Cate & Co.,
AT THE OLD STAND,
18 CAMP STREET,
UNDER THE CITY HOTEL.
Keens constantly on hand
THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE
Sumpter Brogans and Russets,
LADIES AND GENTS,
—AND—
BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Hammond Station.
Nov 1y

JOHN G. FARHAM,
Of New Orleans.
BEVERLY BOUNT,
of Miss.
PARHAM & BLUNT,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
Commission Merchants.
No. 75 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
aug 24 1y

HARPER'S BAZAR.
A REPOSITORY OF
Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction.

HARPER'S BAZAR, the publication of which has just been commenced by HARPER & BROTHERS, is an illustrated Weekly Journal, devoted to Fashion and Household Literature.

It is the first Weekly Journal of Fashion ever published in the United States. By arrangements which the Publishers have perfected, at great cost, with the most celebrated European Fashion Journals—particularly with the well-known Bazar of Berlin—illustrations of Fashion for a week of the year will appear in HARPER'S BAZAR, besides being their publication in Paris and Berlin, and in advantage which will belong exclusively to this Journal.

In a country where Three Hundred Millions of Dollars are annually expended for dress-goods, and where the most elaborate and costly articles become of the greatest value to American women, the BAZAR will contain full and explicit instructions, with illustrations, which will enable every Lady Reader to cut and make her own and her children's entire wardrobe with a large portion of her husband's Each alternate Number will be accompanied with large Pattern Plates, containing from Forty to Fifty full-sized Patterns, applicable to every article of wardrobe for cutting and making. Similar illustrations and Descriptions of Fancy Work will also be furnished. These Patterns will be executed in Paris and Berlin, and will surpass any thing of the kind hitherto produced in this country. Freshness and elegant Colored Fashion Plate will be presented with the paper. Practical Descriptions will also be given of the Fashions especially in vogue in New York, the centre of fashion in America.

HARPER'S BAZAR, besides being the leading Fashion Journal in this country, will also aim to present before its readers the very best specimens of Household Literature. It will contain original and selected Serial Stories, Poetry, Novels, Articles on the Topics of the Day (excluding Politics), on Books, Art, Music, Science, Education, Amusement, Hygiene, Etiquette, Housekeeping, Gardening, with foreign and foreign gossip. No subject of household interest will be excluded from its columns.

In the first Number of the BAZAR will be commenced a Novel entitled "The Crest and the Cross," or "The Branden Mystery," by James De Mille, Esq., Author of "The Dodge Club." This Novel has been read in manuscript by several of our most competent critics, who unanimously pronounce it, in point of interest of plot, variety of adventure, and graphic delineation of character, to be fully equal to any of the novels of Wilkie Collins.

HARPER'S BAZAR will contain 16 folio pages, of the centre of fashion in America. Every copy of HARPER'S WEEKLY, printed on superior calendered paper, and will be published weekly, at ten cents per single Number, for Four Dollars per Year.

Ladies in the country will be supplied gratuitously through the mails with the first Six Numbers of HARPER'S BAZAR upon written application to the Publishers.

Postage, Five Cents for Three Months. Single Subscribers will be supplied from the beginning to the end of the year 1868, which will complete the first Volume, for the yearly price of Four Dollars.

An Extra Copy will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers, at Four Dollars each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for Twenty Dollars.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York, October, 1867.

H. M. WRIGHT, C. W. ALLEN, J. H. HUNTER,
(1st August, 1865)
WRIGHT, ALLEN & CO.,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
139 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug 15 1y

THE HOME MONTHLY, New Orleans.
The HOME MONTHLY will contain forty-eight pages of reading matter, printed upon fine paper and in clear type, and will, from time to time, be accompanied by elegant steel-plate engravings. The subscription price will remain \$2 per annum, or \$1.50 for six months, invariably in advance. In order to build up a still larger circulation, we have concluded to offer the following

Liberal Inducements to Agents.
To any person sending us three yearly subscriptions, with nine dollars, we will send the MONTHLY six months, or allow them, if they prefer, to retain One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents of the amount.

To any person sending us six annual subscriptions, with eighteen dollars, we will send the MONTHLY one year, or allow them to retain Two Dollars and Fifty Cents of the amount.

On amounts for subscription less than nine dollars, agents will be allowed to retain ten per cent.

Ministers, it is hoped, will act as agents, not so much from pecuniary considerations as from a laudable desire to assist in building up a home literature worthy of a place among the families of the South and on the center-tables of a Christian people.

All communications on business should be addressed to
ROBERT J. HARP, Publisher, N. O. Ed.
sept 28 112 Camp Street, New Orleans.

THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF THE
Grammar and High School for Boys,
(COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE)

In charge of the undersigned and competent associates, was opened at 11 A. M., on Monday, Sept. 2, 1867, in the basement of the Church at the corner of Camp and Tchoupchee streets, (entrance on Camp street,) opposite Coleman Place.

Pupils will be carefully trained for business pursuits, or for admission to the Academic Department of the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning, or of any Southern College.

N. B. Parents who desire to enter their sons, are requested to communicate their wishes, as soon as practicable, to
R. M. LUSHER, Principal,
sept 28 1m

JAMES A. GRESHAM,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
92 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.
Would respectfully call the attention of the members of the Methodist Church to his large collection of
FAMILY, PULPIT, AND POCKET BIBLES,
to his assortment of
METHODIST HYMN BOOKS,
and to a collection of leading Methodist Publications.
He is Agent for Gen. Hill's great Southern Magazine, the
"LAND WE LOVE,"
and of the
RIVER SIDE MAGAZINE
for children, the two best Magazines in the South.
He will furnish to his patrons any books that may be ordered—and at publisher's prices.
octe

AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP.
Combined with Glycerine recommended for the delicate skin of Ladies and children in June
G. W. GATE & CO., N. Y.
Sold by A. C. Davis.
am 20

The Branch of Southern Methodist Publishing House, at 112 Camp street, is receiving large additional stock, and the Agent invites orders, especially from dealers, with whom liberal terms will be made. Catalogues will be sent to all ministers, schools, teachers, and dealers who request it.

WILLIAM FELLOWES, JUN.,
(Successor to FELLOWES & Co.)
Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant,
185 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
DAS. P. LOGAN, Agent.
sept 1y

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.
SUMMERFIELD ALA.
Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.
Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages, \$80.00
Incidental Fee, 5.00

MALE INSTITUTE.
Tuition in the entire Course, \$75.00
Incidental Fee, 5.00
Board, exclusive of Lights and Washing, 20.00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address,
A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trustees
Oct. 19th, 1867.

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE
AT AUBURN, ALA.

The Fall term of this Institution will open on the FIRST WEDNESDAY IN SEPTEMBER, next, and close on the 30th December. Besides the regular course of studies for graduation, large facilities are afforded for instruction in Commercial and Agricultural branches. Separate schools for these branches, in connection with the College, were authorized at the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. A student not wishing to take either the regular or a partial literary course in the College, may confine himself to either of these Departments, and in a short time become qualified for business.

The Preparatory Department, with competent teachers, will be under the special supervision of the Faculty.
Tuition—Fall Term in College, \$50.00
Contingent Fee, 3.00
Tuition—Fall Term in Preparatory School, \$15.00 to \$20.00
Board in Private Families from \$15 to \$20 per month. For additional information, apply to
O. BAIRD,
Sec'y of Board,
aug 31-2m

EMORY & HENRY COLLEGE,
WASHINGTON CO., VA.
Our Fall session begins on the 15th of August next. Charges for session of five months, payable in currency and in advance, are as follows:

Tuition in collegiate course, \$30.00
Fuel, room rent and contingent fee, 10.00
Tuition in Preparatory Department is \$5.00.
Board can be had in private families at the College, for \$13 per month, if paid or satisfactorily arranged, monthly in advance. Those seeking collegiate advantages are invited to investigate ours. For additional information,
Address, E. E. WILEY, Pres't.,
Emory P. O., Va.

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AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP.
Combined with Glycerine recommended for the delicate skin of Ladies and children in June
G. W. GATE & CO., N. Y.
Sold by A. C. Davis.
am 20

FIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.
The Session of this Institution for the year will open on Wednesday, the 25th of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers, and ample facilities for instruction. The Institution is owned and managed by the Louisiana Conference, and a permanent endowment has been secured.

THIRDS:
A session of four and a half months, with a vacation of one month and a half, and the remainder on the last of December.

Boarding, Washing, Fuel, in the equivalent of \$67 50
Incidental Fee, in currency 25 00
Tuition, 15 00
Use of instrument, 37 50
Total, \$145 00
The above is the estimate of the expenses of traveling ministers of the Conference are charged no regular tuition.

Desiring to board in the Institution, bring a pair of blankets, a pair of pillow slips, and a coverlet, and the remainder on the last of December, containing full particulars.

CHARLES B. STUART, President,
Mansfield, La.

UNIVERSITY.
CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS.
The Trustees take pleasure in announcing to the people of Texas and of Louisiana, the opening of the University, under the following faculty:

A. M. Frost, and Prof. of Greek and Latin Language.
J. M. Frost, M. D., Prof. of Medical Literature.
J. M. Frost, M. D., Prof. of Natural Science.
J. M. Frost, M. D., Prof. of Natural Science.
J. M. Frost, M. D., Prof. of Natural Science.

The Session of the University begins on Monday in September; ends December 1st. The Second Session opens January 1st, and closes June 1st.

TERMS:
Board of FOUR MONTHS \$20 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of SIX MONTHS \$24 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of EIGHT MONTHS \$28 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of TEN MONTHS \$32 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of TWELVE MONTHS \$36 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of FOURTEEN MONTHS \$40 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of SIXTEEN MONTHS \$44 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of EIGHTEEN MONTHS \$48 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of TWENTY MONTHS \$52 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of TWENTY TWO MONTHS \$56 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of TWENTY FOUR MONTHS \$60 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of TWENTY SIX MONTHS \$64 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of TWENTY EIGHT MONTHS \$68 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of THIRTY MONTHS \$72 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of THIRTY TWO MONTHS \$76 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of THIRTY FOUR MONTHS \$80 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of THIRTY SIX MONTHS \$84 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of THIRTY EIGHT MONTHS \$88 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of FORTY MONTHS \$92 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of FORTY TWO MONTHS \$96 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of FORTY FOUR MONTHS \$100 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of FORTY SIX MONTHS \$104 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of FORTY EIGHT MONTHS \$108 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of FIFTY MONTHS \$112 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of FIFTY TWO MONTHS \$116 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of FIFTY FOUR MONTHS \$120 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of FIFTY SIX MONTHS \$124 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of FIFTY EIGHT MONTHS \$128 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of SIXTY MONTHS \$132 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of SIXTY TWO MONTHS \$136 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of SIXTY FOUR MONTHS \$140 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of SIXTY SIX MONTHS \$144 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of SIXTY EIGHT MONTHS \$148 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of SEVENTY MONTHS \$152 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of SEVENTY TWO MONTHS \$156 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of SEVENTY FOUR MONTHS \$160 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of SEVENTY SIX MONTHS \$164 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of SEVENTY EIGHT MONTHS \$168 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of EIGHTY MONTHS \$172 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of EIGHTY TWO MONTHS \$176 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of EIGHTY FOUR MONTHS \$180 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of EIGHTY SIX MONTHS \$184 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of EIGHTY EIGHT MONTHS \$188 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of NINETY MONTHS \$192 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of NINETY TWO MONTHS \$196 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of NINETY FOUR MONTHS \$200 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of NINETY SIX MONTHS \$204 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of NINETY EIGHT MONTHS \$208 00
Preparatory, 13 00
Board of HUNDRED MONTHS \$212 00
Preparatory, 13 00

EVERY SATURDAY:
A Journal of Choice Reading, Selected From Foreign Current Literature.
This popular Weekly reproduces promptly for American readers the best and most readable portions of European periodicals. These embrace the latest Short Stories, Essays, Biographical and Descriptive, Poems, Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Literary Intercourse, and popular papers on Science, Translations from the admirable French Periodicals are a prominent feature.

Among the periodicals from which selections are frequently made are: Once a Week, Chambers's Journal, All the Year Round, The Spectator, The Reader, The Athenaeum, The Examiner, The London, Saturday, and Fortnightly Review; The Standard, Blackwood's, Macmillan's, the Victoria, Argosy, New Monthly, and London Society Magazines; Revue des Deux Mondes, L'Evenement, Le Soleil.

Among the authors represented in EVERY SATURDAY are many of the wisest and witest writers of Europe, as Henry Kingsley, Anthony Trollope, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Edmund Yates, Frances Power Cobbe, Christina G. Rossetti, Author of "John Halifax," George Sand, Edmond About, Alexandre Dumas, M. G. de la Palud, Robert Buchanan, Jean Ingelow, and Miss Thackeray.

EVERY SATURDAY is intended for Town and Country, for the Fireside, the Seaside, the Hallway, and the Steamboat. The Publishers wish to commend it to all classes of cultivated and intelligent readers by the freshness and variety of its contents.

EVERY SATURDAY contains weekly 40 double-column large octavo pages.

TERMS: Single Number, 10 cents; Yearly Subscription, \$4 00 in advance; \$4 00 a year to subscribers for any other periodical, published by TICKNOR AND FIELDS. Monthly Part, 50 cents a number. Yearly subscription, same as for Weekly Part.

TICKNOR AND FIELDS,
Publishers, Boston.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Con.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

These foreign periodicals are regularly published by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long enjoyed the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their own welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never have met with them, will be assured by the progress of European science and literature.

TERMS FOR 1867:
For any one of the Reviews, \$4 per annum
For any two of the Reviews, 7 " "
For any three of the Reviews, 10 " "
For all four of the Reviews, 12 " "
For Blackwood's Magazine, 12 " "
For Blackwood and one Review, 7 " "
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews, 10 " "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews, 13 " "
For Blackwood and four of the Reviews, 15 " "

A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of the Reviews, will be sent to one address for \$12 00. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for \$48 00, and so on.

Postage.
When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but Twenty-four Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but Eight Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.
New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the "Four Reviews" for 1867. New Subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1867 will receive, gratis, Blackwood or any two of the "Four Reviews" for 1867.

These premiums will be allowed on all new subscriptions received before April 1, 1867. Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:
The North British from January, 1863, to December, 1866, inclusive; the Edinburgh and the Westminster from April, 1864 to December, 1866, inclusive; and the London Quarterly for the years 1865 and 1866, at the rate of \$1 50 a year for each or any Review; also Blackwood for 1866, for \$2 50.

Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,
38 Walker street, N. Y.

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The public are invited to call and make a critical examination for themselves of the many specimens we have of well known citizens of this city.
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NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has exhibited rather more animation since our last issue, but still the wholesale trade is far from showing its usual activity. Our leading staple has continued in active request. In fact, the receipts are generally disposed of as soon as sampled. Prices, however, have further given way under unfavorable accounts from New York and Liverpool and a decline in foreign exchange. Sugar and Molasses have met a moderate demand at about previous rates. Nothing of any moment has been done in Tobacco; and operations in Western Produce have been of limited extent, without any material variation in prices.

COTTON.—We noticed in our last report that the market closed on Friday at 14 to 14½ for Good Ordinary, 14½ to 15 for Low Middling, 15½ to 15¾ for Middling, and 16 to — for Strict Middling, since which the movement has been to a fair extent, but, under the influence of unfavorable accounts from Liverpool and New York, prices have given way fully ½c. On Saturday, at the opening of business, the enquiry appeared to be only moderate, but towards noon the demand was stimulated by reports that telegrams had been received noting an advance of ¼d to ½d at Liverpool, and on the strength of these rumors factors enhanced their pretensions, and in some cases realized an advance of ½ to ¾c, but at a later hour it appeared that the reports referred to were without foundation, and the telegrams which actually came to hand noted a decline of 1-16d, instead of an advance. Prices, nevertheless, were on the whole manifestly firmer and the sales summed up 4500 bales. On Monday the same confident feeling was entertained by factors who were reluctant to meet the demand at the concessions claimed by buyers, but later in the day the former met the demand more freely, and the business comprised 3400 bales, at irregular prices, showing, in many cases, a falling off of ½ to ¾c, and in others no material change, the market closing heavy at inside figures. Tuesday the prospect at the opening of business was not favorable to a large business. The supply offering was moderate, many buyers had withdrawn in consequence of their orders being cancelled, and others were unable to go on unless at reduced rates. At a later hour, however, factors were compelled to yield, and meeting the demand more freely, the movement became quite active, resulting in sales of 5350 bales, which is the largest business on record this season.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 13250 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening embrace 11445 bales, against 14179 during the corresponding period last week showing an increase of 2734 bales.

The receipts at this port, since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas,) are 117,872 bales, against 209,445 bales the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest date, as compared with last year, is 8,009 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 1,309 bales to Great Britain, of 6778 to France, and an increase of 25,114 to other foreign ports.

We now reduce our quotations as follows:

SUGAR.—The demand continues good, at full prices, and the receipts sell quite readily.

MOLASSES.—The demand was fair on Saturday and Monday, but at prices ruling in favor of buyers.

FLOUR.—The market has continued extremely dull since our last review. The dealers are well supplied and there is very little demand for shipment.

CORN.—The market is quiet but firm.

OATS.—Have been more in request and prices have advanced 2c per bushel since our last review.

PORK.—The market is quiet but firm with a fair demand for dealers trade, and prices have further advanced about 25c per bbl since our last review.

BACON.—Extreme dullness continues to prevail and only a retail business is doing.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY.
 Wednesday evening, Dec. 3, 1897.
 Western Beef, choice per lb net... 10 to 12
 Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net... 8 to 10
 Texas Cattle Choice per head... 40 to 55
 Texas Cattle 2d qual. per head... 25 to 35
 Texas Cattle 3d qual. per head... 14 to 20
 Hogs per lb gross... 9 to 10
 Hogs, 1st quality per head... \$4 to \$6
 Sheep, 2d... \$2.50 to \$3.50
 Sheep, 3d... \$1.50 to \$2.50
 Milch Cows, choice per head... \$8 to \$10
 Milch Cows, per head... \$5 to \$8
 Texas Cows, with Calves... \$20 to \$30
 Yearlings, per head... \$7 to \$12
 Calves per head... \$5 to \$12

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.
(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire.)

| ARTICLES. | FROM | TO |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| Agricultural Implements. | 4.75 | 22.00 |
| Cotton and Sugar Plows. | 9.50 | 10.50 |
| Cotton Scrapers. | 7.00 | 7.50 |
| Cotton Sweeps. | 7.00 | 7.50 |
| Cultivators. | 10.00 | 13.00 |
| Shovels. | 11.00 | 20.00 |
| Spades. | 11.00 | 20.00 |
| Axes. | 15.00 | 18.00 |
| Bagging, ½ yard. | — | — |
| Kentucky. | 22 | 23 |
| East India. | — | — |
| Bale Rope, Kentucky, ½ D. | 1.80 | 1.85 |
| Bran, ½ 100 lbs. | 1.80 | 1.85 |
| Bread, ½ 100 lbs. Pilot. | 1.80 | 1.85 |
| Cheekers. | 9.00 | 9.50 |
| Bricks, Lake, ½ M. | 16.00 | 18.00 |
| English, Fire. | 40.00 | 45.00 |
| Candles, ½ D. | — | — |
| Sperm, N Bedford. | 43 | 44 |
| Tallow. | 20 | 21 |
| Adamantine. | 18 | 21 |
| Star. | 19 | 21 |
| Chocolate, No 1 ½ D. | 50 | 52 |
| Sweet and Spiced. | 50 | 52 |
| Cider, Western ½ bbl. | none | here |
| Northern. | none | here |
| Coal, Cannel ½ ton. | 18.00 | 18.00 |
| Anthracite ½ ton. | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| Western, ½ ton. | 15 | 16 |
| Coffee, Rio, (gold) ½ D. | 35 | 38 |
| Havana. | 35 | 38 |
| Java. | 30 | 38 |
| St. Domingo. | none | here |
| Cotton Seed. | — | — |
| Bong, ½ ton. | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| Hulls, ½ bushel. | 35 | 38 |
| Copper, Braziers ½ D. | 35 | 38 |
| Breathing. | 35 | 38 |
| Copper Bolts. | 35 | 38 |
| Yellow metal. | 28 | 29 |
| Corrugated, Manila, ½ D. | 24 | 25 |
| Tarred, American. | 21 | 21 |
| Bussis. | 21 | 21 |
| Corn Meal, ½ bbl. | 5.50 | 5.75 |
| Dyes, ½ D. | — | — |
| Logwood, Campy. | — | — |
| St. Domingo. | 4 | 4 |
| Superfine. | 8.50 | 8.75 |
| Extra. | 9.00 | 14.00 |
| Indigo, ½ D. | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Madder. | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Eggs, ½ doz. Western. | 38 | 40 |
| Peas, ½ D. | 38 | 40 |
| Flax, Cod, ½ box. | 1.60 | 1.60 |
| String. | 65 | 75 |
| Mackerel, No. 1, ½ bbl. | 20.00 | 21.00 |
| No. 2. | 16.00 | 16.00 |
| No. 3. | 13.00 | 13.00 |
| Flaxseed, ½ D. | 4 | 4 |
| Flour, ½ bbl. | — | — |
| Superfine. | 8.50 | 8.75 |
| Extra. | 9.00 | 14.00 |
| Fine. | 7.00 | 7.75 |
| Fruit, Prunes, ½ D. | 24 | 25 |
| Figs, Drum. | 20 | 22 |
| Dried Apples. | 9 | 9 |
| Currants, Zante. | 16 | 17 |
| Almonds, ½ shell. | 36 | 36 |
| Balsam, M. B., ½ box. | 40 | 40 |
| Lard, ½ box. | none | here |
| Malaga, ½ box. | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| Oranges, La, ½ 1000. | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| Malaga, ½ box. | none | here |
| Glass, ½ box of 60 feet. | — | — |
| French, 8 x 10. | 3.75 | 4.00 |
| 10 x 12. | 4.25 | 4.75 |
| 12 x 18. | 5.75 | 5.75 |
| Grain, ½ bushel. | — | — |
| Milk, Western. | 1.65 | 1.75 |
| Canada. | 1.75 | 1.90 |
| Qats. | 1.75 | 1.90 |
| Corn, shelled ½ bushel. | 1.00 | 1.10 |
| Beans, ½ bbl. | 10.00 | 17.00 |
| Hops, ½ D. | 65 | 70 |
| Guano, ½ keg. | 8.50 | 9.50 |
| Guano, ½ bag. | 22 | 22 |
| Hay, Western, ½ ton. | 28.00 | 29.00 |
| Northern. | 28.00 | 29.00 |
| Louisiana. | — | — |
| Hides, ½ D. | — | — |
| Dry salted Mexican. | 17 | 18 |
| Wet salted, city slaughter. | 74 | 8 |
| Kip skins. | 14 | 15 |
| Dry country. | 14 | 15 |
| Pelts, ½ piece. | 14 | 15 |
| Iron, Pig ½ ton. | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| Country, Bar ½ D. | 54 | 64 |
| English, ½ D. | 5 | 5 |
| Hoop, ½ D. | 7 | 10 |
| Sheet. | 7 | 10 |
| Bolter. | 7 | 10 |
| Nail Rods. | 12 | 14 |
| Iron Cotton Ties. | 8 | 14 |
| Castings, American. | 74 | 8 |
| Lime, Western ½ bbl. | 2.25 | 2.35 |
| Shell Lime. | 2.25 | 2.35 |
| Rockland, &c. | none | here |
| Cement. | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| Molasses, ½ gallon. | — | — |
| Louisiana. | 35 | 40 |
| Mississippi. | 35 | 40 |
| Refined, Rebelled. | 60 | 50 |
| Moss, ½ D. | — | — |
| Gray, Country. | 3 | 3 |
| Black do. | 44 | 54 |
| Select, water rotted. | 64 | 74 |
| Nails, Am. 4 & 5 d. ½ lb. | 64 | 74 |
| Wrought, German. | 15 | 20 |
| English. | 15 | 20 |
| Naval Stores, ½ bbl. | 18 | 20 |
| Tar. | 4.50 | 5.00 |
| Pitch. | 4.00 | 4.25 |
| Rosin, No. 1. | 3.25 | 3.25 |
| No. 2. | 3.25 | 3.25 |
| Spirits Turp. ½ gallon. | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Varnish, bright. | 50 | 55 |
| Cide, Lard ½ gallon. | 1.05 | 1.25 |
| Coal Oil. | 60 | 67 |
| Refined. | 69 | 72 |
| Cotton Seed, Crude. | 70 | 70 |
| Refined. | 70 | 70 |
| Tanners' ½ gallon. | 90 | 95 |
| Oil Cake, Lined ½ ton. | none | here |
| Cotton Seed. | 40.00 | 40.00 |
| Provisions, ½ bbl. | — | — |
| Beef, Mess, Northern. | none | here |
| Western. | 25 | 26 |
| North half bbl. | 17.00 | 17.50 |
| Dried, ½ D. | 18 | 18 |
| Tongues ½ doz. | 8.00 | 9.00 |
| Pork, Mess. | 22.50 | 22.50 |
| Prime Mess. | 22.50 | 22.50 |
| Hog, round, ½ D. | none | here |
| Bacon, Hams, ½ D. | 15 | 15 |
| Do, canvassed. | 15 | 22 |
| Shoulders. | 14 | 15 |
| Green Shoulders. | 11 | 12 |
| Lard, Prime, in tierces. | 124 | 124 |
| in kegs. | 123 | 123 |
| Fair, in tierces. | 40 | 40 |
| Butter, Northern. | 40 | 46 |
| Western. | 40 | 46 |
| Cheese, American. | 16 | 30 |
| Potatoes, ½ bbl. | 7 | 18 |
| Onions. | 4.75 | 4.75 |
| Green Apples. | 4.00 | 6.00 |
| Rice, ½ D, Louisiana. | 4 | 104 |
| Carolina. | 12 | 104 |
| Salt, refined, ½ D. | 12 | 15 |
| Crude. | 13 | 15 |
| Salt ½ sack. | — | — |
| Liverpool, fine, warehouse. | 2.65 | 2.65 |
| coarse, cargo. | 2.35 | 2.35 |
| from warehouse. | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| Turkey Island, ½ bushel. | none | here |
| Seep, ½ D, Western. | 8 | 10 |
| Northern. | 10 | 12 |
| Southern. | 8 | 12 |
| Castle. | 18 | 19 |
| Sugar, Louisiana, ½ D. | — | — |
| to the city. | 9 | 14 |
| Havana, White. | 154 | 16 |
| Yellow. | 134 | 14 |
| Brown. | 114 | 124 |
| Tobacco, in hds, ½ D. | 25 | 25 |
| Balers & Cutters. | 25 | 25 |
| Choice and Selections. | 17 | 22 |
| Medium Leaf. | 15 | 17 |
| Fair Leaf. | 9 | 12 |
| Common Leaf. | 12 | 15 |
| God Refused. | 64 | 7 |
| Common Refused. | 43 | 43 |
| Twine, Cotton, ½ D. | 60 | 60 |
| Flaxing. | 21 | 27 |
| Wool, Washed, ½ D. | 4 | 16 |
| Burky. | 30 | 30 |
| Louisiana, Native. | 14 | 16 |
| Texas, ½ D, Merino. | 15 | 32 |

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From the Edinburgh Review.

The Christians of Madagascar.

[Continued.]

A more astounding event followed. Hitherto suits at law were argued before twelve judges, who appear to have exercised the functions of judge and jury together, with a final appeal to the King. The King now announced his intention to issue a proclamation that, after a certain date, all such suits were to be decided by battle, and that, in these judicial combats, it should be lawful for a man to kill his adversary. The announcement, emanating from a monarch hitherto recognized for his humanity, love of progress, and strong personal interest in the welfare of his people, appears to have come like a thunderclap on the land. Mr. Ellis boldly asserts that his royal pupil had lost his senses. From that hour, the Menamaso—to whom the whole was attributed—appear to have been doomed to destruction. On the morning of the day which was to witness the publication of this extraordinary edict at Zoma the great market-place of the capital, there was a meeting at the residence of the Chief Minister; and a long procession of nobles, clad in the graceful native lamba, wended its way, silent and thoughtful, through the streets of the metropolis to the palace, to make a last appeal to the King. Two hours afterwards, it was seen returning, more silent and more thoughtful still. The King had been obdurate; and replied, "I will not take off my law—it will do good for my country." It is even added that the Chief Minister knelt to him before the assembled nobles, but without effect. Then—so ran report—the Chief Minister rose, and calling on the nobles to bear witness to his words, asked the King, was it to be war with the Menamaso? to which the King replied, "Go—arm yourselves!"

Mr. Ellis's last interview with the King, on this eventful day, is of interest, for the light it throws on some previous matters to which we have alluded:—

"Thinking it right to go to the King again that day, in the hope that some opportunity might occur of speaking a word in favor of peace, yet not wishing to be out so late as usual, I went at two o'clock, instead of three; in the afternoon I found the King sitting in a room with two Catholic priests; and, among others who were present, was the man who, as I was afterwards told, was the leader of the party who had laid the death-tokens at my door, and intended to do what those tokens indicated, though I was ignorant of anything of the kind at the time. I asked Radama if he wished to read, and as he answered in the affirmative and rose to go out, I followed him into the room in which we usually read together. There I delivered to him a roll of specimen lithographs of places and scenes in Madagascar which I had that morning received for him from Lieutenant Oliver. As I sat down beside him, and opened the book, the two priests came in and sat down, and as we were about to begin, Pere Finaz said, "I have a little business." On which I proposed to retire. The priest remarked that it was only a very short paper which he wished to read. I said to the King, "If it is very short I will stay, otherwise I must go." The priest then drew a pamphlet from under his dress, and began to speak in a very inarticulate and confused manner about something I had said on a former occasion in reference to Father Jone, pointing to the pamphlet. Interrupting him, I said, "Not now. I have not time to hear or say anything about that now—another day," and turning to the King, I said, "If your Majesty pleases, I will retire; I have business at home." The priest still urging that it would not be long, the King exclaimed, "He says another time." I then hastily shook hands with the King, bowed to the priests, and left the room, apparently much to their surprise.

Such was their last meeting. In the meantime, the Ministerial party—Ministerial, of late, only in name—were by no means inactive. On returning to the house of the Chief Minister, they drew up a formal indictment against the Menamaso; and, without separating, passed a resolution of death against the entire body. The army they still possessed, its commander-in-chief being of the Ministerial party, and acting in concert with his brother, the Chief Minister. Their arrangements with regard to the troops appear to have been prompt, vigorous, and highly effective. Before sunset, every approach to the capital was garrisoned, without confusion or disorder. It is estimated that 20,000 soldiers were assembled in and around the city of a thousand

* Such are the words attributed to the King in a native version of the transaction by the Ministry, Commander-in-Chief, and brother of the Chief Minister, himself present on the occasion. Mr. Ellis's visits to the palace appear, at this period, to have been wholly restricted to the reading lessons.

submit, with scarcely any appearance of movement. So unexpectedly came the whole manoeuvre on the Menamaso, that none of them appear to have had the least intimation until the messengers of death, armed with the fatal spear, stood before each. Ten fell on the public thoroughfare—in their houses—at their places of business; and, as they fell, their bodies lay untouched till the shades of night permitted their removal. One barely found time to spring upon the back of a swift horse, and escape to the depths of the native forest. Thirty-three fled toward the palace, and were received within its walls by the King, who hastened to the gate to meet them. By evening, the whole of the Menamaso were either dead, virtual prisoners, or hopeless fugitives. Not the least extraordinary part of this purely native movement was the absolute order and security of property which marked the scene of it. No private citizen was interfered with; no private house was entered, the very gardens were not trampled upon. With the morning, the Menamaso who had taken refuge in the palace were demanded of the King. Radama refused—expostulated—and, at length, consented to surrender them on condition that their lives should be spared. Exile in chains was the most lenient commutation of sentence which the King was able to obtain on their behalf from the Ministerial party; and they were led off to Zoma to have their chains affixed. Europeans who witnessed the sad procession were struck by its singularly melancholy aspect. The Menamaso had been stripped of their gay ornaments; incessant rain poured on their bare heads, and streamed down the few garments left to them; and, during the whole way, they lifted not their eyes from the ground. Arrived at Zoma, while their chains were being affixed, the spearmen fell upon them, and in a few moments they ceased to live.

Nor was the revolutionary movement to stop here. At midnight, two nobles presented themselves at the palace, and sought admission to the King. It was replied that he was asleep, and could not be disturbed. They repeated their visit an hour later, with the like result. With early dawn, they again presented themselves, accompanied by a few followers. They effected an entrance—broke into the King's apartment—and dragged him from his bed. The Queen interposed with cries, and promises that their demands would be satisfied—Radama would yield—they could depose him—both would retire from the capital; with difficulty she was forced from the apartment. The young monarch is stated to have met his end with dignity. "I have never shed human blood," were the last words uttered by him as the fatal napkin stifled all further speech. His body, by inexorable native usage dealt to criminals, lay unmoved until nightfall. Under the covering of night, it was stolen out of the city, and consigned to earth. With such extreme secrecy were these unhonored rites conducted as to give occasion to subsequent rumors that Radama still lived.

So perished a ruler whose accession to the throne, but a twelvemonth before, was, to his own countrymen, as the sun rising on the dark and terrible night of his mother's cruel reign—an event which Europe had awaited, not without impatience, as the termination to deeds shocking to humanity. With all the causes tending to produce so singular a reverse of fortune, we may, perhaps, never become fully acquainted; but we are forced to regard a wild and unreasoning fear of foreign subjugation—a feeling that, under the new reforms, a European power was growing up in the midst of the land, as lying most largely at the bottom of the movement. No doubt, the extraordinary edict of the King legalizing ordeal by battle precipitated matters; but, with the concessions to the French Company, and more especially those alienating native territory, the King appears to us to have sealed his doom. M. Lambert had sailed for France to organize his Company, in accordance with the terms of his treaty; and his arrival was now daily expected, in a French man-of-war, on the coast. In the meantime, the name of the late King was removed from the list of native sovereigns which it is customary to recite on all solemn occasions—the new ruler ascended the throne as the immediate successor of Ranavaloa—and to assert that Radama still lived, even to repeat his name, was proclaimed a capital offence.

The character of this ill-fated monarch cannot but be accounted singular. The growth to maturity of many noble and highly prepossessing qualities amid the strangely uncongenial atmosphere of his mother's court evinces no ordinary originality and independence of mind. His love of social pleasures made frivolous the later months of his reign; nor can they be freed

from graver charges of folly and dissipation. His natural gaiety and quick sensibilities greatly heightened the effects of wine, and he was easily intoxicated. But his detestation of cruelty, his kindly affection, his freedom from all malice, and his unfailing sympathy with all that ennobles or makes truly great, remained undimmed to the close.

The Crown was now offered by the Ministerial party, without delay, to the Queen; by whom it was accepted. Rabodo was of royal birth, and was, perhaps, the next heir to the throne; but on the present occasion—the first, it is stated, in the history of the country—it was made a condition that she ascended it by the will of the people. Other conditions were also added. Capital punishment was to be again in force, but without the Tangana.* Customs duties were to be resumed; and a form of trial more nearly approaching that by jury was established. Religious tolerance was to be continued, and foreign commerce encouraged. In accordance with native usage, the Queen adopted the reigning title of Rasoberina; under which name she has since continued to exercise sovereign power.

It was not without considerable anxiety the native Christians witnessed these revolutionary changes. No time, however, appears to have been lost by the Ministerial party in making intimation to the missionaries that the movement would in no way affect their position in the country; and a similar assurance was repeated on the occasion of a public interview with the new sovereign, to which they were invited. In a few weeks, complete confidence returned, and the attendance at the several places of public religious worship resumed its former appearance. Subsequently the Queen accorded a public reception to her Christian subjects; on which occasion, Mr. Ellis estimates that more than 7,000 were in attendance, including several nobles and officers of high rank. Their number and appearance—by no means inconsiderable, if we take into account that little more than a twelvemonth had elapsed since a period was put to a series of most cruel and relentless persecutions—seem to have given rise to some surprise, but no expression of alarm or displeasure was made. In 1865, opportunity was taken of an amended form of the English treaty to introduce a clause guaranteeing full religious liberty to all native Christians. The importance of such a safeguard, thus forming portion of a solemn international treaty, is greater than might at first sight appear; and should a desire for Christian persecution again arise, the traditional native policy would hesitate before breaking with a European Power. The number of native Christians in the capital and its immediate neighborhood is now estimated at 18,000, distributed among seventy-nine churches, under care of seven English missionaries, and ninety-five native pastors and teachers. There are also twenty schools, including a training school in full working order, with preparations to enlarge this portion of missionary work. This estimate is compressed within a radius of twenty miles from the capital, and is exclusive of distant and more scattered fields of Christian labor.

With such brief and necessarily imperfect record, we now take our leave of this most interesting subject. Our readers will have already learned that nowhere, in modern times, has Christianity so fearlessly and so successfully grappled with brutal superstition and heathen fanaticism. But the earlier intercourse of civilization with barbarism is at all times, and under all circumstances, perilous to the latter; and, during some succeeding years, the course of Malagasy progress must be watched with solicitude. Any considerable relapse from Christianity we regard as unlikely. The people have shown themselves peculiarly fitted for its intelligent and permanent reception, and those fierce storms of religious persecution which might nipturn a more weakly growth have only sent its roots deeper into the soil.

* Not the least remarkable characteristic of this peculiar native ordeal is the hold which it appears to exercise over the country. As a test of guilt or innocence, it is most barbarous and contemptible in the extreme. Nevertheless, though thus excluded from Malagasy courts of justice by royal edict—an exclusion sought to be further confirmed by a distinct article of the subsequent English treaty of 1865—many of the more intelligent and better educated nobles have expressed desire for its re-introduction. This, as well as the unfortunate proclamation of the King, legalizing ordeal by combat, would seem to point to considerable difficulties in the course of Malagasy justice.

That the wicked have peace in themselves is no wonder; they are as sure as temptation can make them. No prince makes war with his own subjects. The godly are still enemies, therefore they must look to be assaulted both by stratagem and violence. Nothing shall more joy me than my inward quietness. A just war is a thousand times more happy than an ill conditioned peace.

From the Sixpenny Magazine.

The Political Prisons of Rome.

Sometimes, though but seldom, I am fortunate enough to get an invitation to a Palazzo, or even to the Vatican, but not to the gorgeous apartments on the principal floor, where the noble guard may be seen assembled in the ante-room—not to eat of the meal of that trembling, miserable old man, who looks hesitatingly at every dish, and often will not partake of the simplest food till he has seen half of it catch before him.

He may lift his three fingers to a kneeling city, with the ever-repeated "*Urbi et orbi*" (to the city, to the world): is there no benediction that will exorcise that phantom, causeless fear? Is there no blessing that will extend to his own meal? He is struck senseless in the basilica, and carried by lackeys to his apartments; the oft-repeated rote, has so impressed itself on his brain that, in his fatuity, thinking he is addressing the populace, he lifts the three fingers, and drones forth "*Urbi et orbi*." Cannot he participate in his own benediction? Cannot he partake of the gifts of that beneficent Providence he assumes to represent without peeping to see if Death is in that pottage? No, I will not dine with him, though the three fingers and the droning voice be raised for my especial behoof.

"*Urbi et orbi*." Is there no spot, between the city and the wide world beyond, on which that benediction may alight? Cannot it rest on that pestilential marsh in the angle between the Tiber and the sea, where the atmosphere is so deadly that delinquent priests and others, whom it may be convenient to remove without the scandal of a public execution, are sent to the death that a few months will certainly bring? Not that angle on the Southern side of the river, where lies Ostia,—that is bad enough, Heaven knows! still life may, under some favorable conditions, be sustained there,—but that empty angle on the northern bank, lying to the left of the road to Civita Vecchia, and where you may see the chained and dying convicts crawling to their daily work,—one or two of them, perhaps, to drop on the road, and never to return,—and the pale spectre of a man in the priestly garb, ostensibly there in the discharge of spiritual functions to the chained convicts, but in fact their companion and fellow-prisoner.

He, poor wretch, had no vocation for his office; he took upon himself the vows that he was unable to fulfil, and circumstances being against him,—probably also an influential family,—he has been thus doomed. Cannot the benediction rest on this deadly marsh? Yes. The strange, unearthly visage; the trembling limb; the shrunken form,—mark its presence for the first six months: then the burning fever; the swollen, protruding tongue; the joints racked by neuralgia; and afterwards, the paralyzed limb; the seared brain; and "*Urbi et orbi*," not from those three fingers, but that thrice-blessed benediction that Heaven sends on all alike.

This part of the Maremma is marked by characteristics peculiar to itself. On the eastern side rises a long range of up-land country, the sides of which are covered with verdure of a luxuriance amounting to wildness. On the other side, to an extent almost as far as the eye can reach, stretch out long flats of land as level as the surface of a lake, with scarcely a sign of human habitation, or a tree to break the sullen uniformity of the landscape.

In the extreme distance, the intensely blue sea, studded with glittering, fairy-like islands, seems to sleep as still and quiet as the blue sky above. Perhaps the most striking characteristic of the place is its silent, death-like stillness.—You may pass for days through the country, and not hear a sound or see a human being, unless you chance to light upon a gang of chained convicts, employed in mending the single road that traverses the district. The effect of this strange stillness is yet further enhanced by the almost utter absence of towns, villages, or human habitations; sometimes you seem to be approaching a hamlet or a collection of huts, but on coming nearer it proves to be the crumbling ruins of an ancient city, the very name of which has passed away, or perhaps a cluster of Etruscan sepulchres. This absence of all signs of living beings, added to a consciousness of the pestilential nature of the atmosphere, exerts a peculiar influence on the

imagination,—one seems to be treading some region of romance or ideal land of the poets, rather than the surface of the living, moving, working day world. Yet this place, so pestilential, so deserted, is still the most fertile, and at one time must have been the most populous, in Italy. Continually do you come upon ruins that mark the sites of what were once the chief cities of their respective kingdoms,—the ancient Etruscan capitals of Canose, Cornuto, and Cera, may all be passed in the compass of a moderate day's walk.

Many years since, when, in fact, quite a boy, I wandered alone over this district (I was on a walking expedition to Italy, and on leaving Viterbo, a distance of some sixty miles from the Eternal City, I took the wrong road, and continued in it till I found myself in the desert,—through which I found my way, sleeping on the ground at night, and subsisting on what provisions I had with me), in four days, to Rome. I was led to revisit the place, partly to revive the reminiscences of my boyhood, and partly in search of an unopened *tumuli*, belonging to the ancient Etruscans, and the races that preceded them. Being aware that the convict establishment was to be found in some secluded corner of the country, I determined to explore it as far as might be practicable. I had heard that the place was rigidly guarded, to prevent all access or escape; and so indeed it proved to be, for after skirting the marshy district (that, I rightly concluded, must be the place I was in search of) for some miles, I found every pathway leading into it effectually stopped, either by masonry or impenetrable fencing, and all attempts to get across the country in other places rendered abortive by deep cuttings, filled with marsh-water.—The country was flat, dreary, and uninviting in the extreme, its chief feature being the extensive pools of black, stagnant water that give to the place the name of the Stagno de Macerese. Above, the sky was without a cloud, and the heat of the blazing midsummer sun was almost tropical in its intensity.

After skirting the enclosed land for two or three miles, I could see at the distance of about half a mile, a range of low huts, and occasionally, when the hedges permitted it, several moving figures, engaged apparently in some occupation in the ditches, and one of them appeared to be keeping a breast of me, and observing my movements, at a point somewhat near. I continued to walk in the same direction till I came upon a path leading directly into the marsh, and towards the low line of cottages mentioned above. It was what I had long been in search of; but on my essaying to enter, I was stopped by a man armed with a carbine, demanding my business. Not being able to give a very explicit answer to his imperative "*Così volete*," and being told by him that I was trespassing in being even where I was, I had no option but to change my course. Not feeling inclined to return by the path I had already traversed, I took a direction that would, after a couple of hours' walking, bring me on the road to Palo, at which place I should find a conveyance to Civita Vecchia. After proceeding about a quarter of a mile, I came to a rough shed, or rather, a wall of upright planks, with a sloping roof, and a bench beneath, something like what may be seen in the smaller railway stations.—The place offering a shelter from the burning midday sun, I gladly availed myself of the advantages it afforded for a rest, and for discussing the contents of my canteen.

After being seated for about five minutes, I was interrupted by the entrance of a man carrying a small sack. After putting it down, and wishing me the usual "good day," he proceeded to inspect me with that inquiring look which seems to say, "How did you get here, and what on earth do you want?" In dealing with the lower order of Italians, no manner will do unless it is perfectly unheeded and self-possessed; so, beyond returning the salutation, I took no notice of the man's presence. In a few minutes a peculiar clanking sound made me aware of the approach of a gang of chained convicts, who, in another moment, came into the shed, and, ranging themselves along the bench, obliged me to vacate my place. While this was going on the man opened the sack, and with a wooden ladle to portion off to each his share of the raw beans that formed its contents,—the poor starved wretches holding in turn their hollowed joined hands for their respective

portions. After the beans had been allotted, about a ladleful remained at the bottom, which overseer was apparently desirous of taking away unobserved. This, however, he was not successful in doing, as the moment he twisted the sack, the whole gang set up such an unanimous yelling as to fail to untwist it again, and distribute the remainder.

These convicts, who, by the elements brought with them, evidently employed in menial the first period of their sentence or were selected from those whose constitutions do not readily succumb to the endemic of the place, as, with the exception of one of them, who seemed to loathe his food, though there were unmistakable signs of the fever visible in their countenances, they were still able to work, as it appeared, to eat. I, have just described made leave off my own meal, and could not bring myself to eat sandwiches in the midst of the gory, hankering glances of lookers-on; so, after a few minutes, I recommenced my walk, had not proceeded above two hundred paces, when I perceived a person who appeared to belong to the prison, and who, as far as I could tell, was engaged in eating some as he walked, which he put on any approach. His faded garments and feeble manner made the poor man's appearance miserable in the extreme; a coming nearer, it was plain to discern, from the attenuated features, the sunken, yellow cheek, and staring eyes, that the fever had proceeded far on its deadly mission. The general solitude of the country rendering a salutary some sort almost a matter of mon politeness, I accosted and endeavored to open a conversation. He was not, however, disposed to be communicative, content rather from a kind of listlessness that seemed to have invaded his faculties than from any disinclination.

The next morning I breakfasted in Civita Vecchia. From cause it proceeds I know not this town, though situated in contiguity to the worst part of the Maremma, enjoys a comparative immunity from the fever. FARADAY.—Of this distinguished votary of science, the *London Times* says, in the issue of Sept. 6:—"Faraday may be regarded as a type and model—far as anything human can be—of a faultless—of the scientific worker. Unfaltering in his devotion to science, following the light of wherever it led—turning, at a right hand nor to the left—to theory and disdaining practical—he maintained from first to last a devout and reverential respect was the member of a small nation, peculiar for its culture, and spiritual religion, which retained the essentials of Christianity, dispenses, more perhaps than any wise or needful, with the trappings of ecclesiasticism. In this connection, Faraday, while pursuing his life-long devotion his investigations in physical science, preserved the sanctuary of his own nature.

Finding in the religion of Christ all that, as a spiritual man, he required, he was never disturbed by any sense of discordance between the Word and the Word of God, nor could it ever be said of him, as it can, we fear, be said of not a few men eminent in science in our day, that the science they seemed to cultivate was the truth of revelation would be positive recommendation of eyes, and lead him to overlook slurs over gaps in its indications. There is a "witchery of new notions" which men are apt to fall for the love of truth for its sake; there is a feverish social paradox, which infects the sensuousness of the intellect, and there is a foppish affectation, which sneers at earnest religion as superstitious. Above all these errors and follies of our time Faraday calmly triumphant, and in impartiality, penetration, and insight as a man of science, he also as a man of God.

The path of the just is shining light, that shineth and more unto the perfect day, way of the wicked is as darkness, they know not at what they do.

The newspaper is a semi-thoughtful, a library poor, and a blessing to every man. There are 3,241 newspapers published in Europe in the German language.

AGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

of the Senate and of Representatives. The organization of the Union, which the President has so often called to the attention of Congress, is a subject of profound and patriotic concern. We may, however, find relief from the anxiety in reflection that the painful political situation, although before us, is not now in the hands of ourselves, is not now in the hands of ourselves, is not now in the hands of ourselves.

On this momentous question, and some of the measures growing out of it, I had the misfortune to differ from Congress, and have expressed my conviction without reserve, though with becoming deference to the opinion of the legislative department. Those convictions were not only unchanged, but strengthened, by subsequent events and further reflection. The transcendent importance of the subject was a sufficient excuse for calling your attention to some of the reasons which have so strongly influenced my own judgment. The hope that we may all finally concur in a mode of settlement consistent at once with our true interests and with our sworn duties to the Constitution, is too natural and too just to be easily relinquished.

AN OLD ARGUMENT.

It is clear to my apprehension that the States lately in rebellion are still members of the National Union. When did they cease to be so? Ordinances of secession, adopted by a portion [in most of them a very small portion] of their citizens, were mere nullities. If we admit now that they were valid and effectual for the purpose intended by their authors, we sweep from under our feet the whole ground upon which we justified the war. Were those States afterward expelled from the Union by the war? The direct contrary was its purpose, and was so understood by all those who gave their blood and treasure to aid in its prosecution. It cannot be that a successful war waged for the preservation of the Union had the legal effect of dissolving it. The victory of the nation's arms was not the disgrace of her policy. The defeat of secession on the battlefield was not the triumph of its lawless principle. Nor could Congress, with or without the consent of the Executive, do anything which would have the effect, directly or indirectly, of separating the States from each other. To dissolve the Union is to repeal the Constitution which holds it together—and that is a power which does not belong to any department of this Government, or to all of them united. This is so plain that it has been acknowledged by all branches of the Federal Government. The Executive (my predecessor as well as myself), and the heads of all the departments have uniformly acted upon the principle that the Union is not only undissolved, but indissoluble. Congress submitted an amendment of the Constitution to be ratified by the Southern States, and accepted their acts of ratification as a necessary and lawful exercise of their highest function. If they were not States, or were States out of the Union, their consent to a change in the fundamental law of the Union would have been nugatory; and Congress, in asking it, committed a political absurdity.

THE STATE OF THE UNION.

It is, therefore, a source of regret that, in complying with obligations imposed upon the President by the Constitution to give information to Congress, from time to time, in relation to the state of the Union, I am unable to communicate any adjustment, satisfactory to American people, of questions which, since the close of the rebellion, have agitated the public mind. The contrary candor compels me to declare that at this time there is no such adjustment. The Union which we established can exist only if all the States are represented in the Houses of Congress, where each State is as free as another to state its internal concerns according to its own will, and where laws of the central government are confined to matters of national jurisdiction, apply with force to all the people of every State. That such is not the present state of the Union is a painful fact; and we all must acknowledge that the restoration of States to their proper legal relations with the Federal Government, and with one another, according to the terms of the original compact, would be the greatest blessing which God in his almighty Providence could bestow upon this nation.

It becomes our imperative duty to consider whether or not it is impossible to effect this most desirable result. The Union and the Constitution are inseparable. As the one is obeyed by all parties, the other will be preserved; and if the one is destroyed, both must perish. The destruction of the Constitution will be followed by the destruction of the Union, and still greater calamities. It is not only to form a perfect Union between the States, but "to establish justice, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Nothing but the strict obedience to its requirements in all parts of the country can accomplish these great ends. That obedience we can look only to continual outrages against individual rights, incessant violations of the public peace, national weakness, financial dishonor, total loss of our prosperity; the general opinion of morals and the final destruction of popular freedom. To our country from evils so apparent as these we should renew our efforts again and again.

THE PROCESS OF RESTORATION.

The process of restoration is perfectly plain and simple. It consists merely in a faithful application of the Constitution and laws. The execution of the laws is not obstructed or opposed by physical force. There is no military or naval necessity, real or pretended, which can prevent obedience to the laws. Either North or South, rights and all obligations of individuals can be protected and enforced by means perfectly consistent with the fundamental law. The courts may be wherever open, and if open, they would be unimpeded. Crimes committed in the United States can be prevented or punished by the proper authorities in a manner entirely practicable and legal. There

is, therefore, no reason why the Constitution should not be obeyed, unless those who exercise its powers have determined that it shall be disregarded and violated. The mere naked will of this Government or of some one or more of its branches, is the only obstacle that can exist to perfect the union of all the States.

On this momentous question, and some of the measures growing out of it, I had the misfortune to differ from Congress, and have expressed my conviction without reserve, though with becoming deference to the opinion of the legislative department. Those convictions were not only unchanged, but strengthened, by subsequent events and further reflection. The transcendent importance of the subject was a sufficient excuse for calling your attention to some of the reasons which have so strongly influenced my own judgment. The hope that we may all finally concur in a mode of settlement consistent at once with our true interests and with our sworn duties to the Constitution, is too natural and too just to be easily relinquished.

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The Judiciary has also given the solemn sanction of its authority to the same view of the case. The Judges of the Supreme Court have included the Southern States in their circuits, and are constantly in bench and elsewhere, exercising jurisdiction which does not belong to them, unless those States are States of the Union.

If the Southern States are component parts of the Union, the Constitution is the supreme law for them, as it is for all the other States. They are bound to obey it, and so are we. The right of the Federal Government, which is clear and unquestionable, to enforce the Constitution upon them, implies the correlative obligation on our part to observe its limitations and execute its guarantees. Without the Constitution we are nothing. By, through and under the Constitution we are what it makes us. We may doubt the wisdom of the law; we may not approve of its provisions; but we cannot violate it merely because it seems to confine our powers within limits narrower than we could wish.

It is not a question of individual or class or sectional interest, much less of party predominance, but of duty—of high and sacred duty, which we are all sworn to perform. If we cannot support the Constitution with the cheerful alacrity of those who live and believe in it, we must give to it at least the fidelity of public servants who act under solemn obligations and commands which they dare not disregard.

The constitutional duty is not the only one which requires the States to be restored. There is another consideration which, though of minor importance, is yet of great weight. On the 22d of July, 1861, Congress declared, by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses,

that the war should be conducted solely for the purpose of preserving the Union and maintaining the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and laws, without impairing the dignity, equality and rights of States or individuals; and that when this was done the war should cease. I do not say that this declaration is personally binding on those who joined in making it, any more than individual members of Congress are personally bound to pay a public debt created under a law for which they voted. But it was a solemn public official pledge of the national honor, and I cannot imagine upon what grounds the repudiation of it is to be justified. It is the fact that we are not bound to keep faith with rebels, let it be remembered that this promise was not made to rebels only. Thousands of true men in the South were drawn to our standard by it, and hundreds of thousands in the North gave their lives in the belief that it would be carried out. It was made on the day after the first great battle of the war had been fought and lost. All patriotic and intelligent men then saw the necessity of giving such an assurance, and believed that without it the war would end in disaster to our cause. Having given that assurance in the extremity of our peril, a violation of it now, in the day of our power, would be a rude rending of that good faith which holds the moral world together. Our country would cease to have any claim upon the confidence of men. It would make the war not only a failure but a fraud.

Being sincerely convinced that these views are correct, I would be unfaithful to my duty if I did not recommend the repeal of the acts of Congress, which place ten of the Southern States under the domination of military masters. If calm reflection shall satisfy a majority of your honorable bodies that the acts referred to are not only a violation of the national faith, but in direct conflict with the Constitution, I dare not permit myself to doubt that you will immediately strike them from the statute books.

To demonstrate the unconstitutional character of those acts, I need do no more than refer to their general provisions. It must be seen at once that they are not authorized. To dictate what alterations shall be made in the constitutions of the several States; to control elections of State legislators and State officers, members of Congress and electors of President and Vice President, by arbitrarily declaring who shall vote and who shall be excluded from that privilege; to dissolve State Legislatures or prevent them from assembling; to dismiss judges and other civil functionaries of the State, and appoint others, without regard to State laws; to organize and operate all the political machinery of the States; to regulate the whole administration of their domestic and local affairs according to the mere will of strange and irresponsible agents sent among them for that purpose—these are powers not granted to the Federal Government, or to any one of its branches. Not being granted, we violate our trust by assuming them as palpably as we would by acting in the face of a positive interdiction; for the Constitution forbids us to do whatever it does not affirmatively authorize, either by express words or by clear implication. If the authority we desire to use does not come to us through the Constitution, we can exercise it only by usurpation, and usurpation is the most dangerous of political crimes. By that crime the enemies of free government in all ages have worked out their designs against public liberty and private rights. It leads directly and immediately to the establishment of absolute rule, for undelimited power is always unlimited and unrestrained.

The acts of Congress in question are not only objectionable for their assumption of ungranted power, but many of their provisions are in conflict with the direct prohibitions of the Constitution. The Constitution commands that a republican form of government shall be guaranteed to all the States; that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, arrested without a judicial warrant, or punished without a fair trial before an impartial jury; that the privilege of habeas corpus shall not be denied in time of peace, and that no bill of attainder shall be passed, even against a single individual. Yet the system of measures established by these acts of Congress does totally subvert and destroy the form as well as the substance of republican government in the ten States to which they apply. It binds them hand and foot in absolute slavery, and subjects them to a strange and hostile power more unlimited and more likely to be abused than any other now known among civilized men. It tramples down all those rights which the essence of liberty consists in, and which a free government is always most careful to protect. It denies the habeas corpus and the trial by jury. Personal freedom,

property and life, if assailed by the passions, the prejudice or the rapacity of the ruler, have no security whatever. It has the effect of a bill of attainder or a bill of pains and penalties; not upon a few individuals, but upon whose masses, including millions who inhabit the subject States, and even their unborn children. These wrongs being expressly forbidden, cannot be constitutionally inflicted upon any portion of our people, no matter how they may have come within our jurisdiction; and no matter whether they live in States, Territories or Districts.

I have no desire to save from the proper and just consequences of their great crimes those who engaged in rebellion against the Government; but as a mode of punishment, the measures under consideration are the most unreasonable that could be invented. Many of those people are perfectly innocent. Many kept their fidelity to the Union untainted to the last; many were incapable of any legal offence. A large portion even of persons able to bear arms were forced into rebellion against their will, and of those who are guilty with their own consent, the degrees of guilt are as various as the shades of their character and temper. But these acts of Congress confound them all together in one common doom. Indiscriminate vengeance upon classes, sects and parties, or upon whole communities, for offences committed by a portion of them against the governments to which they owed obedience, was common in the barbarous ages of the world, but Christianity and civilization have made such progress that recourse to a punishment so cruel and unjust would meet with the condemnation of all unprejudiced and right-minded men. The punitive justice of this age, and especially of this country, does not consist in stripping whole States of their liberties, and reducing all their people, without distinction, to the condition of slavery. It deals separately with each individual, confines itself to the forms of law, and vindicates its own purity by an impartial examination of every case before a competent judicial tribunal. If this does not satisfy all our desires with regard to Southern rebels, let us console ourselves by reflecting that a free Constitution, triumphant in war, and unbroken in peace, is worth far more to us and our children than the gratification of any present feeling.

I am aware it is assumed that this system of government for the Southern States is not to be perpetual. It is true this military government is to be only provisional, but it is through this temporary evil that a greater evil is to be made perpetual. If the guarantees of the Constitution can be broken provisionally to serve a temporary purpose, and in a part only of the country, we can destroy them everywhere, and for all time. Arbitrary measures often change, but they generally change for the worse. It is the curse of despotism that it has no halting place. The intermitted exercise of its power brings no sense of security to its subjects, for they can never know what more they will be called to endure, when its red right hand is armed to plague them again, nor is it possible to conjecture how or where power next restrained by law may seek its next victims. The States that are still free may be enslaved at any moment, for if the Constitution does not protect all, it protects none.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

It is manifestly and avowedly the object of these laws to confer upon negroes the privilege of voting; and to disfranchise such number of white citizens as will give the former a clear majority at all elections in the Southern States. This, to the minds of some persons, is so important that a violation of the Constitution is justified as a means of bringing it about. The moral is always false which excuses a wrong because it proposes to accomplish a desirable end. We are not permitted to do evil that good may come; but in this case the end itself is evil as well as the means. The subjugation of the States to negro domination would be worse than the military despotism under which they are now suffering. It was believed beforehand that the people would endure any amount of military oppression, for any length of time, rather than degrade themselves by subjection to the negro race; therefore they may have been left without a choice. Negro suffrage was established by act of Congress, and the military officers were empowered to superintend the process of clothing the negro race with the political privileges torn from white men.

The blacks in the South are entitled to be well and humanely governed, and to have the protection of just laws for all their rights of person and property. If it were practicable at this time to give them a government, exclusively their own, under which they might manage their own affairs in their own way,

it would become a grave question whether we ought to do so, or whether common humanity would not require us to save them from themselves. But under the circumstances this is only a speculative point. It is not proposed merely that they shall govern themselves, but that they shall rule the white race, make and administer State laws, elect Presidents and members of Congress, and shape, to a greater or less extent, the future destiny of the whole country. Would such a trust and power be safe in such hands? The peculiar qualities which should characterize any people who are fit to decide upon the management of public affairs for a great State have seldom been combined. It is the glory of white men to know that they have had these qualities in sufficient measure to build upon this continent a great political fabric, and to preserve its stability for more than ninety years, while in every other part of the world all similar experiments have failed.

But if anything can be proved by known facts—if all reasoning upon evidence is not abandoned—it must be acknowledged that, in the progress of nations, negroes have shown less capacity for government than any other race of people. No independent government of any form has ever been successful in their hands. On the contrary, wherever they have been left to their own devices they have shown a constant tendency to relapse into barbarism. In the Southern States, however, Congress has undertaken to confer upon them the privilege of the ballot. Just released from slavery, it may be doubted whether, as a class, they know more than their ancestors how to organize and regulate civil society. Indeed, it is admitted that the blacks of the South are not only regardless of the rights of property, but so utterly ignorant of public affairs that their voting can consist in nothing more than carrying a ballot to the place where they are directed to deposit it.

I need not remind you that the exercise of the elective franchise is the highest attribute of an American citizen, and that when guided by virtue, intelligence, patriotism and a proper appreciation of our free institutions, it constitutes the true basis of a democratic form of government, in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people. A trust artificially created, not for its own sake, but solely as a means of promoting the general welfare, its influence for good must necessarily depend upon the elevated character and true allegiance of the elector. It ought, therefore, to be reposed in none except those who are fitted, morally and mentally, to administer it well; for if conferred upon persons who do not justly estimate its value, and who are indifferent as to its results, it will only serve as a means of placing power in the hands of the unprincipled and ambitious, and must eventually result in the complete destruction of that liberty of which it should be the most powerful conservator.

I have, therefore, heretofore urged upon your attention the great danger to be apprehended from an unmitigated extension of the elective franchise to any new class in our country, especially when the large majority of that class, in wielding the power thus placed in their hands, cannot be expected correctly to comprehend the duties and responsibilities which pertain to suffrage.

Yesterday, as it were, four millions of persons were held in a condition of slavery that had existed for generations. To-day they are free, and are assumed by law to be citizens. It cannot be presumed, from their previous condition of servitude, that as a class they are as well informed as to the nature of our government as the intelligent foreigner who makes our land the home of his choice. In the case of the latter, neither a residence of five years and the knowledge of our institutions which it gives, nor attachment to the principles of the Constitution, are the only conditions upon which he can be admitted to citizenship. He must prove, in addition, a good moral character, and thus give reasonable ground for the belief that he will be faithful to the obligations which he assumes as a citizen of the Republic.

Where a people, the source of all political power, speak by their suffrage, through the instrumentality of the ballot box, it must be carefully guarded against the control of those who are corrupt in principle and enemies of free institutions; for it can only become to our political and social systems a safe conductor of healthy popular sentiment when kept free from demoralizing influences, controlled through frauds and usurpation by the designing, anarchy and despotism must inevitably follow. In the hands of the patriotic and worthy our Government will be preserved upon the principles of the Constitution inherited from our fathers. It follows, therefore, that in admitting to the ballot box a new class of voters,

not qualified for the exercise of the elective franchise, we weaken our system of government instead of adding to its strength and durability. I yield to no one in attachment to that rule of general suffrage which distinguishes our policy as a nation; but there is a limit wisely observed hitherto, which makes the ballot a privilege and a trust, and which requires of some classes a time suitable for probation and preparation. To give it indiscriminately to a new class, wholly unprepared by previous habits and opportunities to perform the trust which it demands, is to degrade it and finally to destroy its power; for it may be safely assumed that no political truth is better established than that such indiscriminate and all-embracing extension of popular suffrage must end at last in its overthrow and destruction.

I repeat the expression of my willingness to join in any plan within the scope of our constitutional authority which promises to better the condition of the negroes in the South, by encouraging them in industry, enlightening their minds, improving their morals, and giving protection to all their rights as freedmen. But the transfer of our political inheritance to them would, in my opinion, be an abandonment of a duty which we owe alike to the memory of our fathers and the rights of our children.

The plan of putting the Southern States wholly, and the General Government partially, into the hands of the negroes is proposed at a time peculiarly unpropitious. The foundations of society have been broken up by civil war. Industry must be reorganized, justice re-established, public credit maintained, and order brought out of confusion. To accomplish these ends would require all the wisdom and virtue of the great men who framed our institutions originally. I confidently believe that their descendants will be equal to the arduous task before them. But it is worse than madness to expect that negroes will perform it for us. Certainly we ought not to ask their assistance until we despair of our own competency.

The great difference between the two races in physical, mental and moral characteristics will prevent an amalgamation or fusion of them together in one homogeneous mass. If the inferior obtains the ascendancy over the other, it will govern with reference only to its own interest; for it will recognize no common interest, and create such a tyranny as this continent has never yet witnessed.

Already the negroes are influenced by promises of confiscation and plunder. They are taught to regard as an enemy every white man who has any respects for the rights of his own race. If this continues, it must become worse and worse until all order will be subverted, all industry cease, and the fertile fields of the South grow up into a wilderness. Of all the dangers which our nation has yet encountered, none are equal to those which must result from the success of the effort now making to Africanize the half of our country.

I would not put considerations of money in competition with justice and right, but the expenses incident to reconstruction under the system adopted by Congress, aggravate what I regard as the intrinsic wrong of the measure itself. It has cost uncounted millions already, and if persisted in will add largely to the weight of taxation already too oppressive to be borne without just complaint; and may finally reduce the treasury of the nation to a condition of bankruptcy. We must not delude ourselves. It will require a strong standing army, and probably more than \$200,000,000 per annum to maintain the supremacy of negro governments after they are established. The sum thus thrown away would, if properly used, form a sinking fund large enough to pay the whole national debt in less than fifteen years.

It is vain to hope that negroes will maintain their ascendancy themselves. Without military power they are wholly incapable of holding in subjection the white people of the South.

There are at present 27 chaplains in the U.S. Navy. Of these 16 are Episcopalians, 4 Presbyterians, 3 Baptists, 3 Methodists, and 1 Congregationalist.

A writer in the London Times says there are 1,500,000 Wesleyans in the United Kingdom; 570,000 in the colonies; and 7,000,000 in the United States.

The clock and watch trade of France amounts to 35,000,000 francs annually.

There are 860 journals and periodicals published in Paris.

A little dumb boy, when asked what forgiveness was, wrote upon his slate this quaint reply: "The color which devils breathe out when trampled upon."

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SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 1867.

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GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

Chicago has been selected by the Radicals as the place in which to hold their Convention to nominate a candidate for the office of President of the United States, at the ensuing election. Prominent Radicals declare that this insures the nomination of Grant.

An analysis of the vote in the House of Representatives on impeachment shows that among those who voted in the negative were sixty-nine Republicans. If the question had been the laying on the table, the yeas would have been about 102, as several would have voted for that who were unwilling to vote "no." As the question was put, the announcement of the voting and the warning of the Speaker against any demonstration created no excitement.

MOBILE, Dec. 11.—A grand Conservative meeting was held here to-night in response to a call of many citizens. The object of the meeting was protection against the action of the late State convention and to organize Conservative political clubs throughout the city and State.

The meeting was largely attended and was very enthusiastic. Perfect order was maintained throughout.

Patriotic speeches were made by Hon. Robert S. Smith, Hon. Percy Walker and Major Henry St. Paul, of the Times.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 12.—A train with seventy workmen backed off an abutment of a recently burned bridge yesterday.

Fifteen men were instantly killed, and four have since died. Many others were more or less injured.

SANDUSKY, Dec. 12.—The severest snow storm ever known here has been prevailing for the last twenty-four hours. The water in the bay rose five feet.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 12.—All trains behind hand. No trains leaving.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—A furious northeast snow storm commenced early this morning.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The Monitor says: Conference negotiations continued, and there is renewed confidence.

FLORENCE, Dec. 11.—It is thought that the Italian chambers will reject the vote declaring Rome the capital of Italy.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Soldiers who marched in the Fagan funeral procession have been arrested, and are to be court-martialed.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

FIRST DAY.

The twenty-second annual session of the Louisiana Conference of the M. E. Church, South, convened in the Carondelet street Church, New Orleans, on Wednesday, the 11th inst.

Opening devotional exercises by Rev. S. Armstrong. A part of the 12th chapter of Paul's First Epistle to Corinthians was read, and Hymn 888 was sung.

In the absence of the Bishop, Rev. J. C. Keener, D.D., was elected President of the Conference. Rev. L. Parker was elected Secretary, and Rev. C. F. Evans Assistant Secretary.

The roll was called and about twenty members of the Conference answered to their names.

The credentials of Lay Delegates were next received. Only a few were in attendance.

On motion, the Presiding Elders present were appointed a committee to prepare a plan for the election of Lay Representatives, to be submitted to the Conference.

On motion, the hour of the meeting of Conference was fixed at 9 o'clock, a. m., and the hour of adjournment at 2 p. m.

A communication and report from the Board of Managers of the Mansfield Female College was read and referred to the committee on Education.

Rev. B. F. Alexander delivered to the Conference the ordination parchments of Nicholas H. McLemore, a Local Preacher in deacon's and elder's orders, who has withdrawn from the Ministry and the Church. Also, the ordination paper of Wm. McCarty, a Local Preacher in elder's orders, who has withdrawn from the Church. Also, the ordination paper of G. Snider, who was a Local Preacher in deacon's orders, and who has been expelled from the Church. There were no admissions on trial.

John Wilkinson was elected to Deacon's orders. Chas. F. Evans was elected to Elder's orders. Richard Jones, a Local Preacher, was elected, at the recommendation of the fourth quarterly Conference of the Felicity St. Church, to Deacon's orders.

Jas. B. Landers, a local elder in the Methodist Protestant Church, at the recommendation of the Quarterly Conference of the Ouachita Circuit, was recognized and received in due form as a Local Elder in the M. E. Church, South. Horace Jewell was received by transfer from Little Rock Conference.

The examination into the character of the preachers was then proceeded with until the hour of adjournment.

SECOND DAY.

On Thursday morning Bishop Paine arrived, and took the chair at the opening of the Conference on the second day. Reading of the Scriptures and prayer by Rev. Horace Jewell.

A communication was received from Rev. Dr. Redford, Book Agent, enclosing the annual exhibit of the Publishing House at Nashville. They were read and referred to the committee on Church Publications.

The report of the Executive Committee of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE was read and referred to the committee on Church Publications.

On motion, the following committee was appointed to consider the religious interests of the colored people: Revs. Dr. Joseph B. Walker, Reynolds S. Trippett, William G. McGaughey, Joseph D. Adams, and Messrs. Fuqua, Standifer, and Price.

Rev. Dr. W. H. Watkins, President of Centenary College, was introduced to the Conference, and read a communication and report which was referred to the committee on Education.

Chas. W. Hodge, Henry B. Frazee, and Lewis A. Reed were located at their own request.

Several members of the Conference arrived during the day, and were present.

Conference resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on Missions, and after some discussion of the subject, arose and adjourned.

THIRD DAY.

Conference opened at 9 a. m. Bishop Paine in the chair, by whom the devotional exercises were conducted.

A communication from Rev. Drs. Redford and Summers, in relation to publication of General Minutes was read and referred to committee on Publications.

After some discussion respecting Conference studies, Bishop Paine announced it as the opinion of himself and he believes of his colleagues, that when the studies of two years have been brought up in one, and a satisfactory examination has been passed before the committees, the under-graduates so examined are exempt from further examination upon those studies; that a preacher on trial for one year can be elected to Deacon's orders only when he has brought up and satisfied the committees on the studies of the first and second years, and that a Deacon of one year can be elected to Elder's orders only after having passed a satisfactory examination upon the studies of the third and fourth years.

Mark B. Chapman was admitted on trial.

James S. Lane was re-admitted. William Culpepper, a colored local preacher, was elected to Deacon's orders.

Conference adjourned and went into Committee of the Whole on Education.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

FIRST DAY.

The fifty-second session of the Mississippi Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, convened in the Presbyterian Chapel in the City of Natchez, at 9 a. m. December 4th, 1867. Bishop Paine was present and conducted the religious services; after which he referred in a few feeling remarks to the hardships through which the preachers, in common with the whole country, had been called upon to pass, and exhorted the Conference to faithfulness in labor, and trust in God.

The roll was called, and the following members answered to their names, viz: John G. Jones, W. H. Watkins, E. R. Strickland, J. McLennan, J. L. Forsyth, J. D. Newsom, Jno. B. Bowen, B. B. Whittington, R. A. Sibley, J. A. Godfrey, A. B. Nicholson, Jno. A. B. Jones, G. D. Wade, G. H. Clinton, J. J. Clark, Josiah M. Pugh, Wm. G. Millsaps, Wm. Price, Geo. F. Thompson, R. Abbey, C. G. Andrews, W. B. Lewis, R. J. Jones, W. Finn, P. S. Petty, H. F. Johnson, K. A. Jones, E. H. Moninger, W. W. Hurst, P. Lane, C. Chamberlin, W. T. J. Sullivan, T. W. Flowers, W. W. Drake, R. B. Downer, L. R. Redding, W. E. M. Linfield.

C. G. Andrews, J. A. B. Jones and L. R. Redding, were elected Secretaries.

The names of the Lay Delegates were called, and the following were present, viz: Geo. J. Dix, Prof. G. P. Wiley, from the Natchez District; Jno. W. Vick, from the Vicksburg District; Samuel Gillespie, from the Yazoo District; W. H. Worthington, from the Greenville District; J. E. Watts, from the Brandon District.

The hours of meeting and adjournment were fixed at 9 a. m. and 1 1/2 p. m.

Brethren W. H. Watkins, J. G. Jones, J. L. Forsyth, were appointed a committee to nominate the various standing committees.

On motion of Bro. Pugh, the committee on public worship were instructed to make arrangements for a Conference Love-feast, and the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

A communication from the Book Agent was read and referred to the committee on Books and Periodicals.

A communication from the Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions, was read and referred to the committee on Missions.

The nominating committee made the following nominations for the standing committees, which were adopted by the Conference, viz: Committee on Public Worship, J. A. Godfrey, W. E. M. Linfield, W. H. Watkins. Committee on Memoirs, C. G. Andrews, R. B. Downer. Books and Periodicals, W. T. J. Sullivan, W. W. Drake, W. H. Worthington. Education, B. Jones, G. H. Wiley, C. Chamberlin. Sunday-schools, G. F. Thompson, T. Reid, J. D. Newsom. Missions, H. F. Johnson, P. S. Petty, J. M. Vick. Religious Interests of Colored People, W. Price, G. D. Wade, E. G. Cook. Bible Cause, J. J. Clark, W. B. Lewis, J. E. Watts.

Reports from the Visiting Committees of Woodville Female Seminary, Whitworth Female College, Sharon Female College, and of the Board of Trustees of Sharon Female College, were read and referred to committee on Education.

A communication from E. W. Sehon, Secretary of Foreign Missions, was read and referred to Committee on Missions.

A communication from A. H. Redford, agent, to Bishop Paine, concerning the interests of the Publishing House, was read and referred to Committee on Books and Periodicals.

J. A. Godfrey was excused from serving on the examining Committee of the fourth year for this session, and P. Lane appointed in his place. H. H. Montgomery, on same committee, being absent, L. R. Redding was appointed in his place.

The fifth question was taken up. Who are received by transfer from other Conferences? Ans. G. M. Featherston, from the Tennessee Conference. On motion, it appearing by the minutes of the Georgia Conference, that L. R. Redding was transferred to our Conference last year, and from the Minutes of the Louisiana Conference, that W. E. M. Linfield and Robt. A. New, were also transferred, it is ordered that their names be entered as transfers from that time.

On motion, it was resolved that Conference sit with open doors in the examination of character until further orders.

The sixteenth question was taken up. Are all the preachers blameless in their life and official administration? J. A. Godfrey, W. E. M. Linfield, Joseph Carr, C. R. Godfrey, J. D. Forsyth, P. S. Petty, E. R. Strickland, P. Lane, passed. D. W. Brown, passed and granted a location.

W. B. Hines, H. J. Harris, passed. A. Gottschall, passed and granted a location. W. H. Watkins, W. T. J. Sullivan, G. H. Clinton, W. F. Camp, passed. It was announced by Bishop Paine, that he had transferred W. F. Camp to the St. Louis, and a letter from him taking leave of the Conference was read.

F. K. Doster, J. H. Shelton, J. W. Jones, Jno. Lusk, Wm. Wadsworth, D. A. J. Parker, C. T. French, R. Y. Hennington, J. A. B. Jones, C. Chamberlin, W. B. Johnson, J. D. Willis, C. K. Marshall, R. A. New, passed.

After notices given, Conference adjourned till 9 A. M. to-morrow, with the benediction.

APPOINTMENTS.

NATCHEZ DISTRICT.—J. A. Godfrey, P. E.
Natchez, W. E. M. Linfield.
Kingston, W. Finn.
Percy's Creek, C. R. Godfrey.
Woodville, P. Lane.
Wilkinson, G. D. Wade; R. D. Nosworthy, sup.
Liberty, P. S. Petty.
Amite, R. A. Sibley.—W. H. Germany.
St. Helena, J. Nicholson.
East Feliciana, J. Carr.
East Baton Rouge, D. Merchant.
Clinton, La., W. E. Ballard.
Jackson, La., J. L. Forsyth.

W. H. Watkins, President Centenary College.

W. T. J. Sullivan, President Woodville Female Seminary.
Vicksburg District.—W. H. Watkins, P. E.

Vicksburg, G. H. Clinton.
Warren, W. T. Beall.
North Warren, A. B. Stuart.—J. H. Shelton, sup.

Oayuga, W. Wadsworth.—T. Nixon, sup.
Rocky Springs, D. A. J. Parker.—C. T. French.

Port Gibson, J. A. B. Jones.
Fayette, W. F. Glenn.—W. B. Johnson.

Rodney, R. A. New.
General Sunday S. Agent, C. K. Marshall.

JACKSON DISTRICT.—R. Abbey, P. E.
Jackson, W. B. Lewis.
Vernon and Livingston, N. B. Young, J. S. Harris, sup.

Canton, C. G. Andrews.—H. Copeland, sup.
Sharon and Thornton, W. L. C. Hunnicut.—L. Pearce, sup.

Madisonville, H. H. Montgomery.—J. W. Adams, sup.
Camden, W. Harrington; one to be supplied.

Camden, col. charge; J. K. Hamblin.
Carthage, to be supplied, by (J. V. Pointer).

Clinton, F. H. Foster, E. M. Alford.
Spring Ridge, A. M. Campbell.
President Sharon Female College, W. L. C. Hunnicut.

Agent Sharon Female College, R. Abbey.
YAZOO DISTRICT.—J. M. Pugh, P. E.

Yazoo City, E. H. Moulter.
Yazoo Circuit, F. M. Featherston.
Mt. Olivet Circuit, J. W. Jones.

Richland, T. M. Ward.
Lexington, W. P. Barton.
Durant, J. G. Carlisle.

Black Hawk, J. D. Newsom.
Carrollton, G. W. Boyles.
North Carroll, to be supplied.

Sun Flower, T. W. Flowers.
Tallahatchie, to be supplied; G. J. Mortimer.

GREENVILLE DISTRICT.—W. W. Drake, P. E.
Greenville and Lake Lee, W. W. Drake.

Deer Creek, to be supplied.
Bolivar, J. B. Robertson.
Cloyer Hill and Leota, to be supplied.

Indian Bayou, to be supplied.
STARKEVILLE DISTRICT.—K. A. Jones, P. E.

Starkeville Station, R. J. Jones; G. Jackson, sup.
Louisville, J. O. Woodward.

Plattsburg, to be supplied by W. B. Owen.
Bankston, W. R. Rainey.

'Greensboro, to be supplied; T. W. Castles, sup.

Line Creek, to be supplied; Wiley Lewis.
Winona, H. C. Buck.

Vaiden, H. Townsend.
Kosciusko, T. C. Parish; A. R. Hines, sup.

BRANDON DISTRICT.—W. Price, P. E.
Brandon, J. A. Ellis.

Fannin, T. M. Williams.
Trenton, to be supplied; (W. W. Gardiner).

Forest, T. Kendall.
Garlandville, J. D. Hays.
Hickory, J. A. Vance.

Philadelphia, to be supplied; (W. W. Thomas).

Good Hope, T. J. Hutson.
Walnut Grove, L. P. Meador.

PAULDING DISTRICT.—H. P. Lewis, P. E.
Paulding Circuit, E. R. Strickland.
Ocoy, to be supplied by J. M. Deems.

Black Creek, to be supplied.
White Plains, W. W. Graves.
Hansboro, J. J. Clark.

Columbia, E. W. Simmons.
Mt. Carmel, W. W. Hurst.
Rankin, to be supplied by J. H. Holland.

Sylvania, F. W. Sharbrough.

Brookhaven DISTRICT.—G. F. Thompson, P. E.

Brookhaven, L. R. Redding; R. T. Han-

nington, sup.

Crystal Springs, B. B. Whittington, J. W. McNeil.

Hezlehurst, H. J. Harris.

Wesson and Beaugard, B. Jones.

Bayou Pierre, A. B. Nicholson, E. F. Mallins, P. A. Johnson, sup.

Scotland, E. A. Flowers.

Holmesville, R. B. Downer.

Bogue Chitto, to be supplied.

President Whitworth Female College, H. F. Johnson.

Agent Whitworth Female College, W. G. Millsaps.

ARCOLA DISTRICT.—C. Chamberlain, P. E.

Arcola, W. B. Hines, Thos. Price.

Ponchatoula, to be supplied by J. R. Arbuthnot.

Greensburg, D. W. Dillehay.
Magnolia, to be supplied by P. M. Sibley.

Franklin, to be supplied.
Covington, to be supplied by G. T. Vick.

Pearl River, A. Day.
Missionary to China, J. W. Lambuth.

Superannuates: J. G. Jones, J. J. E. Bird, Thos. Clinton, P. James, H. Mullins, F. Owen, B. Pipkin, S. F. Swiney, G. T. Vickers, J. G. Daskin, J. D. Higginbotham, H. Williamson, P. E. Green.

Jas MacLennan left without appointment. A. J. Smith transferred to Arkansas Conference.

W. F. Camp transferred to St. Louis Conference.
S. D. Aklin, S. E. Hale, transferred to N. W. Texas Conference.

Located: T. W. Brown, A. Gottschall, P. Howard, Jno. Lusk, J. English.

APPOINTMENTS
Of the Mississippi Colored Conference.

General Superintendents, Thos. Taylor, W. G. Millsaps.

YAZOO DISTRICT.—S. Johnson, P. E. (white).

Yazoo Circuit, J. P. Briggs.
Bee Lake, Anthony Golden.

Holmes, J. R. Booth.
Black Hawk, Frank Ambrose.

Carrollton, to be supplied.
Greenwood, J. W. Dunn.

BROOKHAVEN DISTRICT, J. B. Bowen, P. E. (white).

Brookhaven to be supplied.
Scotland, J. B. Bowen, (white).

Bayou Pierre, J. D. Oudd.
Hazelhurst, to be supplied.

Crystal Springs, Wm. Pierce.
Meadville, to be supplied.

Summit, to be supplied.
Natchez, to be supplied.

Port Gibson, to be supplied.
GREENVILLE DISTRICT.—W. W. Drake, P. E. (white).

Greenville, Lewis Smith.
Grand Lake, Henry Garner.

Skipwith's Landing, Charles Lewis.
Roebuck, Samuel Harris.

MADISON DISTRICT.—R. A. Abbey, P. E. (white).

Madison, to be supplied.
Clinton, to be supplied.

Madira, to be supplied.
Sharon, to be supplied.

Rankin, to be supplied.
Scott and Newton, to be supplied.

The Southern University Series of Text Books.

1. SOUTHERN ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK.—By Geo. F. Holmes, LL.D., of the University of Virginia.—New York, Richardson & Co., 14 Bond street; D. H. Maury, New Orleans; M. Morfit, Baltimore, 1867.

This Spelling Book presents, in addition to the usual classifications of words according to their vocal sounds, accent, and consonant sounds: tables of words which differ by nice shades of sound. It is free from wood cuts, which all spelling books should be—a very distracting element to a child learning to associate certain sounds with certain dull looking letters. Another excellent feature in this book is, it introduces the child to a great many silvery ringing words of our language, and thus early impresses the ear with the best of English.

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estimated that 50,000 English visit Switzerland every

MARRIED.
W. O. Coors, of New Orleans, to E. B. Broun, of the former

OBITUARIES.
FLETCHER, son of Dr. W. Leake, was born October 22, 1867, of meningitis, after an illness of

was a weak and quiet boy and faithful, loved the Sunday and much sprightliness in G.

and Ovington Magruder.

most estimable youth was in month year when he died. the following excellent memory with mournful and agree in the estimate of his harmonious character.

who know what place a good heart of his family, and how consistent Christian life is, can estimate the loss of this excellent young man. was for many years intimate with the deceased, as school and friend, and he cannot say thing in the living that the memory of the dead. the life war which wrecked the integrity of much older

than himself, "Rob" resolutely "kept the faith" and rather "grew into the knowledge and love of God." In those times of trial, he was the mainstay of his family. The frequent and protracted absence of his father, threw upon him the burden of providing for those at home, and though but a boy in years, he met every necessity of the difficult charge with the prudence and firmness of a full grown man.

Very early in life he evinced those excellencies of disposition that distinguished his youth, and was fast developing into a most perfect manhood. The influence of pure religion, early embraced, guided him in everything, pointed every word and not with purpose, and impressed all who observed him with the fact that he was living in earnest. Often, in the intimacy of almost hourly intercourse, the writer has watched him for some exhibition of filial piety, especially when he was tried by those little vexations which more than great ones, perhaps, bring out the real character; but his was no holy-day religion, and he was rarely if ever foud with-out his armor.

"Rob" was always kind; ever willing to forego his own pleasure when duty required it, and most happy when contributing most to the happiness of others. He was a faithful student, full of promise, beloved by his fellows, and winning from all his teachers the highest commendation. In a word, there met in him all the characteristics of an obedient son, affectionate brother, kind friend, and consistent Christian.

It is hardly necessary to say, that the death of such a one was in keeping with his life. With noble disregard of self, he left his own sick bed to assist in nursing others—relapsed and died. Constant delirium prevented any expression of a fitness for the great change; but those who had seen him live, could not doubt that he was ready to die.

It is hard to part with one so kind, so noble, so worthy to live. But we who loved him cannot "sorrow as those that are without hope." The same Lord who blessed in giving, has no doubt, blessed still more in "taking away."

The death of the precious boy though it occurred so early, was not premature. He had accomplished the object for which his life was given, else surely, the Master would not have called him. He felt that he had a work to do; he was always doing it; he died doing it and it is done. What more? "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; for they rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

Died at the residence of her father, Rev. William Littlejohn, in Harrison county, Texas, on Sunday night, Nov. 10th, 1867, Mrs. MARY E. COLEMAN, wife of Mr. W. S. COLEMAN.

Among the many dear friends who have passed away during the last three months is this sweet spirit. If there were no other evidence of the existence of Paradise, the departure of the noblest of earth would be sufficient to suggest the great truth. Youth in all its loveliness, and age in all the glory of its maturest powers, are equally claimed by the Saviour, as part of His inheritance in the Saints. They go at his call to swell his praise, to reflect his image and to share his triumph. Those we love, He loves, and as we love Him he calls upon us to resign them in his favor. To watch the first budblings of childhood, the development of the graces of Christian character with the loveliest of natural charms, and then just as the mature life begins, to be called to give up that dear child, is a lesson of love hard to learn even from the Father of mercies. Still He giveth more grace.

We transcribe the following from a letter received from the bereaved husband of our dear friend.

"MOLLIE died sweetly and peacefully in the full realization of the triumphs of that religion of which she was so bright an exponent. She died without a struggle, without a gasp, without a sigh to give sign that the spirit, so fit for Heaven, had even one lingering regret at leaving its sweet yet feeble body. She endured over five months such excruciating pains as but few mortals know, and fewer still know how to bear. Throughout her long and agonizing pains, there was a mysterious sustaining aid given her that enabled her to smile sweetly and speak quickly of her trials, and to cheer the sad, loved ones who ministered around her dying couch—made holy by her gentleness and her purity. It was not alone a hope of recovery, it was not alone fortitude, it was not alone strength, for she was a feeble flower; but it was a vital and energized faith in her Heavenly Father that enabled her to work out some great good, and that in the end, each pang suffered here would turn to a thrill of joy hereafter; and that each dark hour would be followed by ages of brightness in the spirit land."

MARY J. E. ROSS, eldest daughter of Maj. E. K. M., and Ann L. Ross, departed this life in Morehouse Parish, La., Oct. 16, 1867, in the twenty-first year of her age. She professed religion at Homer, La., in her thirteenth year, under the ministry of brother P. L. Henderson, and every afterwards maintained a pious, christian course of living, thus following the example of pious parents, always punctual when circumstances would admit of it, in her attendance at church, at Sabbath-School, and all the means of grace, faithful in the

discharge of her religious duties. She enjoyed the religion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and when death came, she had fully prepared herself to meet it. A week or ten days before she was attacked with her last sickness, she recovered from a spell of fever, and after she was able to sit up, she remarked to her parents: "If I had died during my sickness, I felt fully prepared." A few days after this, she was taken suddenly and violently ill. I believe the physicians have not yet decided upon the nature of this later disease. It entirely prostrated her, and she was delirious for three days. Finally reason was restored, yet her sufferings were great,—she bore them all with fortitude and christian resignation. The physician attending her, thought it to be necessary to blister her, he did so, arrested the disease; but the blistering proved fatal, mortification took place, and she died.

Some two or three nights previous to her death, she sung, in a clear distinct voice, the hymn, so appropriate under the circumstances,

Loving Jesus, gentle lamb,
In thy gracious hand I am; &c.

When she had ceased singing, her father said to her, "there daughter, I would not sing any more just now, you are so weak." Just a few minutes before she died, those about her bed discovered that she was engaged in prayer. Her father remarked to her: "Daughter do you love the Lord?" She opened her eyes full upon him, and with a smile peculiarly expressive of the joy she felt in her heart, replied: "I do." These were the last words she spoke on earth, a few minutes elapsed and her happy spirit gently and quietly left its clay tabernacle, and ascended to the bosom of the God she loved, and who she had so faithfully served for the last eight years.

May the good Lord bless the afflicted and bereaved parents, brothers and sisters of the deceased, and renitite them again in heaven.—Amen! J. L. Wainwright.

Bastrop, La., Nov. 19, 1867.

Died, at Gainesville Junction, Mobile and Ohio Rail Road, Mrs. CORNELIA HUBBARD, wife of Rev. Eli Hubbard, of Macon, Miss.

The deceased was born in Madison Co., New York, 1831. Made profession of faith in Christ, 1857, at Potsdam, New York, uniting with the M. E. Church, at that place, and for eight years past a resident of the South.

Such is the brief record the hand of affectionate remembrance desires to make of one whose unexpected death, has thrown a deep, dark shadow upon the heart, and name of friend, and acquaintance in this community. Though singularly quiet in her demeanor, and character, yet, she but seldom, if ever, failed to impress all with whom she had intercourse, that she possessed in an eminent degree, those admirable traits which mark the true woman and which prepared her to fill with peculiar fidelity the sacred spheres of wife, and mother.

Her only sorrowing child was the subject of her most careful, constant, and affectionate training, while he by whose side she walked, for a few brief years, this life's winding way, feels indeed that the path formerly brightened by the mild, yet beautiful radiance of her presence, is now sadly and mysteriously darkened, and that the weight of an affliction inexpressible has fallen upon him. But let us "cast our burthens upon Him, who careth for us."

"Who could bear life's stormy doom,
"Did not thy wing of love,
"Come gently waiting through the gloom,
"Our peace branch above."

May the great God, "whose ways are indeed past finding out," enable the stricken ones, yet surviving, to be cheered with the blissful experience, that,

"Sorrow touched by that grows bright
"With more than rapture ray,
"As darkness shows us worlds of light
"We never saw by day."

J. BANCROFT.
Macon, Miss., Nov. 27, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
The Preachers of the Brookhaven District, will please let me know at their earliest convenience, where their first quarterly meeting is to be held; so that I may published the time. Please address me at Brookhaven. G. F. THOMPSON.
December 12, 1867.

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

From the Children's Hour.
FATHER IS COMING.

BY MARY HOWITT.
The clock is on the stroke of six,
The father's work is done;
Sweep up the hearth and mend the fire,
And put the kettle on.
The wild night-wind is blowing cold,
The dreary crowsing o'er the world.

He's crossing o'er the world space,
He's stronger than the storm;
He does not feel the cold, not he,
His heart is so warm.
His father's heart is stout and true
As ever human bosom knew.

He makes all toil, all hardship light;
Would all men were the same!
So ready to be pleased, so kind,
So very slow to blame!
Folk need not be unkind, auster;
For love hath reader will than fear.

Nay, do not close the shutters, child;
For faralong the lane
The little window looks, and he
Can see it shining plain.
I've heard him say he loves to mark
The cheerful flight through the dark.

And we'll do all that father likes;
His wishes are so few;
Would they were more, that every bone
Some wish of his I knew!
I'm sure it makes a happy day
When I can please him any way.

I know he's coming by this sign,
That baby's almost wild,
See how he laughs, and crows, and starns—
Heaven bless the merry child!
He's father's self in face and limb,
And father's heart is strong in him.

Hark! hark! I hear his footsteps now,
He's through the garden-gate.
Hush, little Ben, open the door,
And do not let him wait.
Shout, baby, shout! and clap thy hands,
For father on the threshold stands.

A KING'S GIFT.

Some pleasant stories have been told of the sympathy felt by Queen Victoria for the poor among her subjects, and of her charitable gifts. The following story from an English paper will show that George III. sometimes performed similar actions:

One day His Majesty was walking in the neighborhood of Windsor, when he chanced to see a little boy of ten years old taking care of some sheep.

"What have you there, my boy?"

"The ABC book, sir," replied the boy, boldly.

"Can you read, then?" inquired the king.

"A little, sir."

"Can you spell words of two syllables?"

"Yes, sir; I think so."

"Well, spell 'abbot'."

"A-b, b-o, abbot."

"Well done! that will do. Can you read as well as you can spell?"

"Do you go to school? and do you read the Bible?"

"Mother is too poor to send me to school, and she has only part of a Bible, and that is so torn and dirty that it is of no use."

"O, that is bad, very bad. What is her name, and where does she live?" asked the king.

The boy told the king and he wrote it down in his pocket-book.

As soon as he arrived at the castle he sent for his secretary and said to him:

"My poor people around here have not sufficient means for instruction, and more must be provided for them. Send this packet immediately to the one to whom it is addressed; and at the same time let it be made known to the poor woman it is intended, that this book is given to her on one condition; that is, that she shall continue to have her child taught to read; and let money be provided for to send him to school."

The good king put a £5 note into the Bible, and wrote on the title-page of the book: "From George III. for Mrs. ——" "Let it be sent forthwith; for it is our will that every one in our kingdom shall have the opportunity of reading the Bible."

The poor woman, since the death of the king, has been offered large sums for the Bible, but she has refused them, saying that she would never part with it during her lifetime, and that, when it was God's will to lay her on her dying bed, she wished it to be put under her pillow.

Prayer is the peace of our spirit, the stillness of our thoughts, the evenness of recollection, the seat of meditation, the rest of our cares, and the calm of our tempest; prayer is the issue of a quiet mind, of untrodden thoughts; it is the daughter of charity, and the sister of meekness; and he that prays to God with an angry, that is with a troubled and discomposed spirit, is like him that retires into a battle to meditate, and sets up his closet in the out quarters of an army. Anger is a perfect alienation of the mind from prayer, and therefore is contrary to that attention which presents our prayers in a right tone to God.

SCIENTIFIC.

From the Scientific American.
The Wonderful Textile Fabrics of Hindoostan.

In the manufacture of muslin the Hindoos surpass all other people, as they do in the manufacture of the Cashmere shawl. There is a class of muslin termed "woven air," the fabric of which is so marvellously fine that the Hindoos themselves are fond of relating all kinds of strange theories respecting it.

Mr. Bolt, in his "Consideration of the Affairs of India," speaking of the Dacca muslin, says that according to report, the Emperor Aurangzebe once "was angry with his daughter for showing her skin through her clothes, whereupon the young princess remonstrated in her justification, that she had seven *jupitils*, or suits, on; another tale was to the effect that, "in the Nabob Allaverry Kahwan's time, a weaver was chastised and turned out of the city of Dacca for his neglect in not preventing his cow from eating up a piece of 'Abrovan,' which he had spread and left upon the grass—the muslin, of course, being so fine that the animal could not see it upon the herbage.

So delicate is the manufacture of the short staple of the Dacca cotton, that it can only be woven into yarn at certain times of the day. The morning is generally so employed before the dew has left the grass; if spinning is carried on after that time, the spinner, who is always a woman under thirty years of age, spins the yarn over a pan of water, the evaporation of which affords sufficient moisture to prevent the fibers from becoming too brittle to handle. Delicate as the muslin is, it will wash, which European muslins will not. The durability of the Dacca muslin, notwithstanding its surprising fineness—a piece of "evening dew" one yard wide and four yards long, only weighing 556 grains—is said to be owing to the greater number of twists given to the Dacca yarn, as compared with the finest muslin yarns of England or France. The time taken to spin and weave the threads in a piece of "woven air" is very great; the reader will not therefore be surprised to hear that it sells at the rate of a guinea a yard.

The "Abrovan," or "Running Water," is considered the second class of muslin; "Sabaum," or "Evening Dew," is the third quality. It is so called because it is so fine that it is scarcely distinguished from dew upon the grass. There are several other very fine Dacca muslins that are known by distinctive names, but these so poetically designated are the most famous. The Dagbhoobees, who remove iron mold from this precious material, use the juice of the amroold plant for that purpose; and to remove other spots or stains a composition of ghee, lime, and mineral alkali. There are Mohammedans who also repair this "woven air" with a skill equal to that of the Hindoo, who weaves it. For instance, it is said that an expert Rafuger, or darning, can extract a thread twenty yards long from a piece of the finest muslin of the same dimensions, and replace it with one of the finest quality. It is said that they execute their finest work under the influence of opium.

A still more exquisite and expensive work of the Indian loom is the figured muslin. A piece of this fabric measuring twenty yards, made in 1776, cost as much as £56. The splendid yet subdued effect of weaving gold and silver thread into the different fabrics made in India has never been even approached by Europeans. Some of their silks have a sheen upon them like the breast of a pigeon, or indeed of the Imperial pheasant. In nature we never find that even the most splendid effects offend the eye by appearing harsh. The Indian artist seems to have caught the very art there is in nature, and he uses his gold and silver with a caution, a prodigality, and economy fitted for the occasion. The native never throws away gold where it will not be seen. Thus on the turban cloth only the end that hangs down by the neck is thus ornamented; in the waistcloth the fringed end, etc. The gold thread is so very pure that it never tarnishes, and it washes just as well as the other threads of the garment. The thread of the precious metals is called kullabooton, and is manufactured wholly by hand.

The embroidery in the woven garments in which this absolutely pure gold is employed never tarnishes—a perfection to which European fabricators have not yet attained.

[We have seen a veil brought by Gov. Thomas H. Seymour—who was for six years our Minister to St. Petersburg—from Tartary, which, although one yard wide and three long, would float in the atmosphere for an appreciable time before descending to the floor.—*Enquirer*]

A civil word is as easily spoken as a rude one.

NEW PROCESS FOR COATING IRON AND STEEL WITH COPPER.—Letters printed in our columns a few months ago, lead us to think that an easy method of giving iron and steel a firm coating of copper is a desideratum. We find a process published by Dr. Grager, which is certainly the simplest we have met with, if it be really successful. The plate or article of iron or steel, which it is desired to coat, must first of all be perfectly cleaned. It must then be brushed over with a solution of protochloride of tin, in dilute hydrochloric acid. The author makes his solution by dissolving one part of the chloride of tin in two parts of water, to which he adds two parts of commercial hydrochloric acid. Directly after this solution is applied, another of ammoniacal sulphate of copper is brushed over. The latter is made by dissolving one part of sulphate of copper in sixteen parts of water, and adding gradually sufficient strong ammonia to form a clear dark-blue solution. The coating of copper deposited in this way is said to be so firmly adherent that it may be polished with chalk without any fear of its being detached. A coating of copper can be obtained on zinc by merely using the ammoniacal solution of copper, and with out the preliminary use of the chloride of tin solution. The coating of copper given by this process must be excessively thin, and would only be available for decorative purposes. But if it answers, it is clear that an iron ship can be coppered as easily as she can be painted.—*Mechanics Magazine*.

A PROCESS FOR DECOLORIZING PETROLEUM OIL.—That very industrious technical chemist, Dr. R. Wagner, tells us that the disagreeable odor of petroleum oil can be taken away by treating the oil with a solution of plumbate of soda. This is only a solution of oxyd of lead in caustic soda, and will certainly remove all such odor as sulphur compounds might communicate to the oil. How far it may affect other smells we cannot tell without experiment.—*Mechanics Magazine*.

LIQUIDS FOR SOLDERING METALS.—The following are approved formulas:—(1) One part of chloride of zinc, two parts of chloride of ammonium, dissolved in sufficient water. (2) Metallic zinc (spelter) dissolved in muriatic acid at saturation; a teaspoonful of sal-ammoniac be added to each four fluid ounces.—*Druggists Circular*.

From the American Agriculturist.

Killing Time for Hogs and Beef.

The subject of killing domestic animals for food comes directly home to every farmer and farmer's wife in the country. Slaughtering is not so pleasant to the farmer as the preliminary labors of breeding, raising, and fattening, neither are the labors it imposes upon the good wife so agreeable as preparing the fat spare-ribs and sirloin roasting pieces for the table, yet both are equally necessary.

It is very desirable to have cold weather for the operation, and as our cold days are very likely to come in threes or fours, there seldom being more than four consecutive very cold days, and usually but three, it is best to be ready, and take the first clear cold day for the work, and trust to the two following to freeze what meat is to be kept fresh. In regard to pork, that is almost all to be salted or smoked, this is not very important, yet it is much more convenient and pleasant to handle meat that is firm and cold than that which is flabby.

The most convenient way for a farmer to handle heavy hogs in slaughtering is to have a block and tackle to swing the hog by while bleeding, the rope being made fast to one hind leg below the hook. By the same tackle he is lifted and lowered into the tub of hot water in scalding for the removal of the bristles. The dressing table should be level with the tub, and as soon as one hog is scalded and lifted out upon the table, the rope may be attached to another. It will not be necessary to use the tackle to lift the hogs out of the tub, for this may be done easily if two ropes held apart by three or four rungs, like a piece of rope-ladder, are fastened to the table, and lie in and across the tub, so that the hog will lie upon them; taking hold of the ends of the ropes two men can lift and roll out a heavy hog easily.

In cutting up beef, it is important to remember that the object is not simply to get it all into small pieces, but to have the pieces of such shape, and so cut with relation to the bones, that the meat will cook to the best advantage, cut up well, appear well on the table, and more than all, be most palatable and nutritious. All this depends much upon the cutting up of the carcass. They are many approved ways of doing this, and we cannot now discuss them, but may give two general hints, which, if followed, will be satisfactory to everybody. First, cut so that the pieces, when brought

to the table, may be cut across the fibre, as squarely as possible. Second, so divide the carcass that each part shall have its due proportion of bone. This is difficult indeed, for the shins and knuckles will have much bone and little meat, the end of the ribs too, and the piece including the great bones of the hip and pelvis will be disproportionately bony, and pieces cut from the leg for smoked beef and salting may properly be quite free from bone; nevertheless, retail butchers know they must ever try to make a fair division of the bone among their customers, and the result is much more satisfactorily shaped pieces than if this principle were not heeded.

FISH OIL AND GUANO.—On the United States coast from Newbern, N. C., to Mt. Pleasant Bay, Me., there are about 100 manufactories of fish oil, producing 30,000 barrels of oil, worth \$500,000, and 20,000 tons of guano, worth nearly as much more.

WRITING MACHINE.—A Mr. Pratt, of Alabama, has exhibited a writing machine before the Society of Arts in London.

At St. Charles, Mo., there is a manufactory of ultra-marine, which is afforded at a much less price than the imported article.

England uses 850,000,000 postage stamps annually; France, 450,000,000; and the United States, 350,000,000.

Beaumont, France, manufactures annually about 800,000 gold and silver watches.

From the Nashville Christian Advocate.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly occupied a large share of public attention last week in Nashville. The pulpit of most of the Churches were filled by ministers of the Assembly. It was our good fortune to hear Dr. Stuart Robinson at McKendree. We do not remember hearing so good a sermon from any preacher not "of our faith and order." Indeed, his manner, spirit, teaching, all corroborated the intimation which we have received of his Methodist antecedents. He ignored all theological technicalities, and handled his hearers for an hour and a half on the delay of conversion with such a power of argument and force of appeal as seemed to be wholly irresistible. Why does not every preacher, "knowing the terror of the Lord," thus "persuade men"? The Doctor headed the Commissioners of the Synod of Kentucky, who were formally received into the Assembly—an event which gives us great satisfaction. The venerable Dr. Plumer was inaugurated as Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C.—the charge being delivered by Dr. Lyon. The Messengers of the Associate Reformed and Cumberland Presbyterian Churches, the Rev. Drs. Pressly and Baird, were kindly received, but the negotiations in reference to organic union with the Assembly came to naught, as we had supposed would be the result, because of the question of psalmody in the former case, and irreconcilable differences on doctrine and education for the ministry, in the latter.

The Synods of Missouri was represented by the Rev. A. P. Foreman, who said that though, from prudential reasons, it declined at present organic union with the Assembly, it was in perfect sympathy with it.

Rev. Dr. B. M. Smith, from the Committee on Bills and Overtures, reported Overture No. 4, which was as follows:

The Synod of Georgia, in session at Atlanta, October 26, 1867, respectfully memorialize the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States to the propriety of sending a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, tendering to them our Christian salutations, and, if agreeable to them, proposing to establish a correspondence between the Churches.

A true extract from the Minutes of the Synod of Georgia.

JOHN S. WILSON, Stated Clerk of Synod of Ga.

Answer.—That in view of the fact that the Methodist General Conference meets so less frequently than our Assembly, such correspondence could not conveniently be conducted, with any special advantages greater than what are already possessed by occasional ministerial intercourse and the intercommunication of our people.

All the important business of the Assembly was transacted, we believe, in a pleasant and satisfactory manner, and the Commissioners leave Nashville with the kind regards of the citizens, who will rejoice to welcome them at any future session which they may appoint to be held in this city. They closed their labors Nov. 29. The next session is to be held in Baltimore, May, 1868.

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

A College for Young Ladies with a Preparatory and a Primary School.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

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Miss C. A. Murphy, Instructors in Vocal and Instrumental music.
Other instructors will be announced.

This Institution was founded about 1830, and incorporated in 1834, and has a bright record of usefulness. It has been under the present direction four years. The course of study is a full one, and, upon its satisfactory completion, a diploma will be awarded.

The younger pupils have the same instructors, and receive the same attention as their seniors. Exercises are continued throughout the course, in Penmanship, Elocution, Orthography, the science of English Grammar, the Art of Composition, and Arithmetic.

The buildings are spacious, well shaded, and well designed for Academic uses. PORT GIBSON is noted for its beauty, salubrity, order and good society. Transportation from Grand Gulf will be by railroad in a few days.

SESSION COMMENCES SEPT. 16.

Boarders are under special charge of the Lady Principal. Board and English tuition, \$70 00 per quarter. For circulars and particulars apply to A. J. WRIGHT, O. G. Humphreys, President Board of Trustees, Port Gibson, Miss.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AT BATON ROUGE.

TENTH SESSION.

The exercises of the school will be resumed on Wednesday, October 24, 1867.

The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first-rate education.

Particular care is bestowed on the moral and social culture of the pupils.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin mosquito-bar and all marked distinctly with his own name—also a satchel for dirty clothes.

It is urgently requested that Students be prompt in their attendance. A few days absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

TERMS: Board and Tuition per session, \$360. PAYMENTS.—\$200 in advance—balance 1st March.

Tuition of Day Scholars, per session, \$75 00 payable—one half in advance—balance 1st March.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the School demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as Teachers, gentlemen of the highest character and ability.

W. H. N. MAGRUDER, Baton Rouge, La., June 1867. ang 3-6m

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AND PAINTED IRON SANDS.

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The above popular fastening is the best now in use for baling Cotton. They are approved by the Insurance Companies of this city, and are used at the Cotton Presses in New Orleans.

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N. B.—Said-ARROW TIES are, on sale by dealers in New Orleans, and everywhere throughout all the Cotton growing States, at the lowest prices. je 22-67-6m

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Even the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general nervous derangement, of many years standing, affecting the entire system, its use for a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost, always affords the most astonishing relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure.

It contains no drug or other materials in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can always be used with perfect safety.

It has long been in constant use by many of our most eminent physicians, who give it their unqualified and unqualified approval.

Sent by mail on receipt of price, and postage.

One package, \$1 00 Postage 6 cts.
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It is sold by all wholesale and retail dealers in drugs and medicines throughout the United States, and by

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oe 5-3m

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KUFUS DOLBEAR, President. nov 17-1y

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Where is it located? Its Depository and Bible-House is at its own building, No. 163 Canal street, New Orleans.

Who is its General Agent? Rev. W. H. Baylis.

Where is the Society's field of labor? All Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, south of the 33rd parallel of North latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To evangelize and supply (gratuitously where needed) the spiritual wants of the people.

What are the resources and whence do they come of the Society? From the annual and biennial collections of its members, and from the contributions of individuals, churches, and other benevolent associations.

What are the terms of membership? The payment of \$50 at one time constitutes a life member.

The payment of \$150 at one time, constitutes a life Director.

The payment of \$1000 at one time, constitutes a life Patron.

The payment of \$3 annually, constitutes a member.

The taking up of a collection by a church constitutes the Pastor an honorary member.

Having thus briefly stated the main features of the Society, we now turn to the details of its organization, and to the manner in which it is carried on.

The Board of Directors, for the current year, are: Rev. W. H. Baylis, President; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Vice-President; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Secretary; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Treasurer; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Recording Secretary; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Librarian; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Steward; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Chaplain; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Moderator; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Clerk; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Reader; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Singers; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Musicians; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Chorists; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Organists; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Pianists; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Violinists; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Cellists; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Double Bassists; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Harpists; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Percussionists; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Wind Instrumentalists; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Vocal Instrumentalists; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Dramatic Artists; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Stage Managers; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Prompters; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Scenery; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Properties; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Costumes; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Make-up; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Hair-dressers; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Wig-makers; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Shoemakers; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Tailors; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Hatters; Rev. J. M. Baylis, Furriers

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE

The Fall Session of this Institution for the present year will open on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers, and ample facilities for instruction and comfort. The Institution is owned and controlled by the Louisiana Conference, and is the enjoyment of a large patronage.

TERMS:
Charges for a session of four and a half months, payable in advance, one half at the time of entrance, and the remainder on the last day of December.

Board, including Washing, Fuel, and Incidentals, in currency \$25 00
French, with board, 37 50
Ornamental branches at special prices.

The daughters of traveling ministers of the Louisiana Conference are charged no regular tuition.

Young Ladies desiring to board in the Institution will each bring a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow slips, and a coverlet spread, and must furnish towels and lights.

For Catalogues, containing full particulars, address
CHARLES E. STUART, President,
Mansfield, La.

SOULE UNIVERSITY

The Board of Trustees take pleasure in announcing to the people of Texas and of Louisiana, the re-organization of Soule University, under the direction of the following faculty:

JOHN McCREE, A. M., Pres't, and Prof. of Greek and Latin Languages.
JOHN McCREE, A. M., Prof. of Mathematics.
JOHN McCREE, A. M., Prof. of Natural Science.

The first Session of Collegiate year begins on the first Monday in September; ends December 10th, 1867. The second Session opens Jan. 1, 1868; closes last Wednesday in June.

TERMS:
Collegiate, \$24 00; Preparatory, \$20 00
Board, 10 00; Tuition, 15 00
Board, 10 00; Tuition, 15 00

No incidentals. Board can be obtained in private families at \$15 00 per month. Tuition upon entrance in September, ends December 10th, 1867. The second Session opens Jan. 1, 1868; closes last Wednesday in June.

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The next session will open on Wednesday, the 11th of September, 1867.

There is a full corps of teachers; the instruction will be thorough; the discipline firm and strict.

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The Institution is under control of the M. E. Church, South.

The entire expenses in the Collegiate Department for board, tuition, books and incidentals (not including music and the ornamental branches) need not exceed \$125 00 for term of twenty weeks.

Each boarder must furnish her towels, one pair of blankets and sheets.

For further information, address
REV. F. JOHNSON,
Pres't, Whitworth Female College.

CENTENARY COLLEGE

Established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, \$75 per annum; payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at, from \$20 to \$25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution in the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge of its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

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NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have but little change to note in the general market. There is, however, more doing in the wholesale trade, nearly every branch of which participates in the improvement. Our leading staple has continued in active demand, and prices have advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb, but receded towards the close to their previous position. Sugar, has been in good request and commanded full prices. Molasses has been dull at a further decline in consequence of the supply exceeding the demand. Nothing of any moment has been done in Tobacco; and the movement in Western Produce has been of moderate extent, with but few variations in price.

COTTON.—We noticed in our last report that the market closed on Friday evening at 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for Ordinary, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for Good Ordinary, — to 15 for Low Middling, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to — for Middling, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to — for Strict Middling, and 16 to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for Good Middling, since which, under the favorable influence of the foreign news, noticed above, prices advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, but lost the improvement yesterday. On Saturday, at the opening of business, the movement was checked by the stringent pretensions of factors, but the enquiry was fair and a moderate amount changed hands at stiffer rates, when the Liverpool telegrams gave an additional impulse to the demand, and the sales summed up 3750 bales. On Monday, buyers again came forward with a fair degree of spirit, and notwithstanding operations were restricted by the limited extent of the supply offering, yet the business comprised 3,600 bales at prices exhibiting a continued tendency in favor of sellers, but without any quotable advance. Tuesday under the combined influence of a decline in gold causing a corresponding heaviness in foreign exchange, and discounting accounts from New York, the market lost its buoyancy, and with increased anxiety on the part of factors to realize, and buyers standing aloof anticipating a still greater decline, prices gave way $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, and the sales were confined to 2400 bales.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 9,750 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening, embrace 13260 bales, against 11445 during the corresponding period last week showing an increase of 1815 bales.

The receipts at this port, since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas), are 146,157 bales, against 240,873 bales the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest date, as compared with last year, is 22,579 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 14,263 bales to Great Britain, of 3511 to France, and an increase of 35,711 to other foreign ports.

We now modify our quotations as follows:

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------|----|--------|
| Low | 13 1/4 | to | 13 1/2 |
| Ordinary | 13 1/2 | to | 14 |
| Good Ordinary | 14 | to | 14 1/2 |
| Low Middling | 14 1/2 | to | 15 |
| Middling | 15 | to | 15 1/2 |
| Strict Middling | 15 1/2 | to | 16 |

COTTON STATEMENT.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1897, bales | 16268 |
| Arrived past three days | 14604 |
| Arrived previously | 159701 |
| Exported past three days | 15132 |
| Exported previously | 91873 |
| Stock on hand and on ship-board, bales | 25556 |

SUGAR.—The demand has continued good, and the receipts have sold quite readily at full prices.

MOLASSES.—The sales have been for the past three days, 2700 barrels, at prices within our quotations.

FLOUR.—There has been a better feeling since our last review, especially for Superfine and Double Extra, which are scarce and most in request, principally for shipment, and have brought better prices, while the other grades remain unchanged.

CORN.—The market has ruled quietly but firmly, with a light stock and not much demand.

PORK.—Has continued in request with the dealers and prices have further advanced 50¢ to \$1 per bbl since our last review.

BACON.—The market is well supplied, but there is not much demand at wholesale. A brisk retail business is doing at previous prices.

RICE.—The stock of Louisiana Rice offering is large but the demand is limited, and sales are mainly restricted to few small lots at retail.

Cattle Market.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Jefferson City, Wednesday evening, Dec. 10, 1897 | |
| Western Beef, choice per lb net | — to — |
| Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net | — to — |
| Texas Cattle Choice per head | 40 to 55 |
| Texas Cattle 2d qual, per head | 25 to 35 |
| Texas Cattle 3d qual, per head | 20 to 25 |
| Sheep, 1st quality per head | 10 to 15 |
| Sheep, 2d " " " " | 8 to 10 |
| Sheep, 3d " " " " | 6 to 8 |
| Sheep, 4th " " " " | 4 to 6 |
| Sheep, 5th " " " " | 3 to 4 |
| Sheep, 6th " " " " | 2 to 3 |
| Sheep, 7th " " " " | 1 to 2 |
| Sheep, 8th " " " " | — to — |
| Sheep, 9th " " " " | — to — |
| Sheep, 10th " " " " | — to — |
| Sheep, 11th " " " " | — to — |
| Sheep, 12th " " " " | — to — |
| Sheep, 13th " " " " | — to — |
| Sheep, 14th " " " " | — to — |
| Sheep, 15th " " " " | — to — |
| Sheep, 16th " " " " | — to — |
| Sheep, 17th " " " " | — to — |
| Sheep, 18th " " " " | — to — |
| Sheep, 19th " " " " | — to — |
| Sheep, 20th " " " " | — to — |

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

| ARTICLES. | FROM | TO |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|
| Agricultural Implements | 4 75 | 22 00 |
| Cotton and Sugar Plows | 9 50 | 10 50 |
| Cotton Scrapers | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Sweeps | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Cultivators | 10 00 | 15 00 |
| Shovels | 11 00 | 18 00 |
| Spades | 11 00 | 20 00 |
| Axes | 15 00 | 18 00 |
| Bagging, 1/2 yard | — | — |
| Kentucky | 22 | 22 |
| East India | 21 | 22 |
| Sale Rope, Kentucky, 1/2 in | 1 80 | — |
| Brass, 100 lbs. Pilot | 8 50 | — |
| Crackers | 9 00 | — |
| Bricks, Lake, 1/2 in | 16 00 | 18 00 |
| English, Fire | 40 00 | — |
| Candles, 1/2 in | — | — |
| Sperm, N Bedford | 43 | 44 |
| Star | 19 | 20 |
| Asamantine | 18 | 21 |
| Chocolate, No 1 1/2 in | 50 | 52 |
| Sweet and Spiced | 25 | 27 |
| Cider, Western 1/2 bbl | — | — |
| Northern | — | — |
| Coal, Cannel 1/2 ton | 18 00 | — |
| Anthracite 1/2 ton | 12 00 | — |
| Western, 1/2 ton | 15 00 | — |
| Coffee, Rio, (gold) 1/2 in | 15 | 35 |
| Havana | 30 | 38 |
| Java | 35 | 38 |
| St. Domingo | — | — |
| Cotton Seed | 14 00 | — |
| Hulled, 1/2 bushel | — | — |
| Copper, Braziers 1/2 in | 35 | 36 |
| Sheeting | — | — |
| Copper Bolts | 35 | 36 |
| Yellow Metal | 28 | 29 |
| Cordage, Manila, 1/2 in | 24 | 25 |
| Tarred American | 20 | 21 |
| Russia | 30 | 31 |
| Corn Meal, 1/2 bbl | 6 25 | 6 50 |
| Dyes, 1/2 in | — | — |
| Logwood, Campy | — | — |
| Star | 4 | 34 |
| Furto, Campy | — | — |
| Indigo, 1/2 in | 1 00 | 1 50 |
| Madder | 18 | 20 |
| Eggs, 1/2 doz. Western | — | — |
| Feathers, 1/2 in | 1 50 | 90 |
| Fish, Cod, 1/2 box | 1 50 | — |
| Herrings | 65 | 75 |
| Mackerel, No. 1, 1/2 bbl | 21 00 | — |
| No. 2 | 18 00 | — |
| No. 3 | 13 00 | — |
| Flaxseed, 1/2 in | 4 | — |
| Flour, 1/2 bbl | 9 25 | 9 50 |
| Extra | 14 00 | 14 50 |
| Fine | 7 50 | 7 75 |
| Fruit, Prunes, 1/2 in | 24 | 25 |
| Figs, Drum | 20 | 22 |
| Dried Apples | 7 | 8 |
| Citrus, at whole | 16 | 17 |
| Almonds, 1/2 in | — | — |
| Balsam, M. B. 1/2 box | — | — |
| Lemon | 4 20 | — |
| Lemon's Slices 1/2 box | — | — |
| Malaga, 1/2 box | 6 00 | — |
| Oranges, Sliced 1/2 box | 12 00 | 15 00 |
| Glass, 1/2 box of 50 feet | — | — |
| French, 8 x 10 | 3 75 | 4 00 |
| 10 x 12 | 4 25 | 4 75 |
| 12 x 18 | 5 75 | — |
| Grain, 1/2 bushel | 1 60 | 1 75 |
| Mail, Western | 1 75 | 1 90 |
| Canada | 1 85 | 1 90 |
| Oats | — | — |
| Corn, shelled 1/2 bushel | 1 15 | 1 16 |
| Beans, 1/2 bbl | 15 00 | 17 00 |
| Hops, 1/2 in | 65 | 70 |
| Gumpover, 1/2 kg | 8 50 | 9 50 |
| Gunny Bags, 1/2 bag | 22 | 30 |
| Hay, Western, 1/2 ton | 28 00 | 30 00 |
| Northern | 27 00 | — |
| Louisiana | — | — |
| Hides, 1/2 in | — | — |
| Dry salted Mexican | 17 | 18 |
| Wet salted, oily slinger | 7 1/2 | 8 |
| Kip Skins | 14 | 15 |
| Dry country | 14 | 15 |
| Pelts, 1/2 piece | 5 | 6 |
| Iron, Pig 1/2 ton | 45 00 | — |
| Country, 1/2 in | 54 | 64 |
| English, 1/2 in | 5 | 64 |
| Hoop, 1/2 in | 7 | 10 |
| Sheet | 7 | 10 |
| Roller | 9 | 9 |
| Nail Rods | 12 | 14 |
| Iron Cotton ties | 8 | — |
| Castings, American | 7 1/2 | 8 |
| Shell Lime | 2 35 | 2 45 |
| Rockland, 1/2 in | 2 75 | — |
| Cement | 2 60 | — |
| Molasses, 1/2 gallon | — | — |
| Louisiana | 40 | 75 |
| Muscovado | — | 70 |
| Refined, Reboiled | — | 70 |
| Moss, 1/2 in | — | — |
| Gray, Country | 3 | — |
| Black do | 4 | — |
| Black do, rotten | 5 1/2 | — |
| Black do, water rotted | 6 1/2 | — |
| Naval Stores, 1/2 in | 6 | — |
| Wrought, German | 15 | 20 |
| English | 18 | 20 |
| Naval Stores, 1/2 bbl | 4 50 | — |
| Tar | — | — |
| Pitch | 5 00 | 6 00 |
| Boiler & No. 1 | 3 75 | 4 00 |
| No. 2 | 3 25 | 3 50 |
| No. 3 | 3 00 | 3 40 |
| Spirits Turp 1/2 gallon | 48 | — |
| Varnish, bright | 60 | 85 |
| Cia. Lard 1/2 gallon | 1 05 | 1 25 |
| Coal Oil | 55 | 60 |
| Cotton Seed, Crude | 67 | 70 |
| Tanners' 1/2 gallon | 90 | 1 10 |
| Oil Cake, Linseed 1/2 ton | — | — |
| Cotton Seed | 40 00 | — |
| Meal | 40 00 | — |
| Provisions, 1/2 bbl | — | — |
| Beef, Mess, Northern | — | — |
| Western | — | — |
| Dried, 1/2 in | 17 00 | 17 50 |
| Tongues 1/2 doz | 8 00 | 9 00 |
| Pork, Mess | 19 50 | 25 00 |
| Prime Mess | 19 50 | 25 00 |
| Hog, round, 1/2 in | — | — |
| Bacon, Hams, 1/2 in | 15 | 16 |
| Sides, 1/2 in | 15 | 24 |
| Shoulders | 13 1/2 | 15 |
| Green Shoulders | 11 | — |
| Lard, Prime, in tierces | 10 | 14 |
| in kegs | 14 | 14 |
| Fat in tierces | 10 | 14 |
| Butter, Northern | 40 | 48 |
| Western | 16 | 35 |
| Cheese, American | 14 | 18 |
| Potatoes, 1/2 bbl | 2 75 | 4 16 |
| Onions | 4 50 | — |
| Corn Apples | 3 00 | 5 00 |
| Rice, 1/2 in, Louisiana | 24 | — |
| India | 24 | 10 1/2 |
| Carolina | 11 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| Saltpetre, refined, 1/2 in | 14 | 25 |
| Crude | 13 | 15 |
| Salt sack | — | — |
| Liverpool, fine, warehouse | 2 65 | 2 80 |
| coarse, cargo | 2 75 | 2 80 |
| from warehouse | 2 60 | — |
| from store | 2 50 | — |
| Turkey Island, 1/2 bushel | — | — |
| Northern | 8 | 10 |
| Southern | 10 | 12 |
| Castile | 8 | 10 |
| Sugar, Louisiana, 1/2 in | 18 | 19 |
| in the city | 9 | 14 |
| Havana | 15 1/2 | 16 1/2 |
| Yellow | 13 1/2 | 14 1/2 |
| Brown | 11 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| Tobacco, in hds, 1/2 in | — | — |
| Backers & Cutters | 25 | 25 |
| Choice and Selections | 17 | 22 |
| Fine Leaf | 15 | 17 |
| Medium Leaf | 9 | 12 |
| Fair Leaf | 7 1/2 | 10 |
| Common Leaf | 7 1/2 | 10 |
| Good Refused | 7 1/2 | 10 |
| Common Refused | 7 1/2 | 10 |
| Twine, Cotton, 1/2 in | 42 | 54 |
| Baling | 20 | 80 |
| Wool, Washed, 1/2 in | 21 | 28 |
| Barry | 11 | 12 |
| Louisiana, Native | 12 | 14 |
| Texas, 1/2 in | 18 | 21 |

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For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

WANTS OF THE CHURCH.

Many things have been said and written respecting the wants of the Church. Some things have been done to help it: Departure from rules of long standing and acknowledged efficiency, and the formation of new ones, have been resorted to in order to assist the Church. Now what impression will all such work likely make on the sober and reflecting mind? Surely that of a decayed and rotten building; old pieces of timber to be taken out and new ones put in—a disagreeable and sometimes unprofitable business.

The Church, it is true, has age upon its side—is as old, at least, as the first promise—"The seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head." But I love the Church on account of its venerable age. The storms of six thousand winters and the burning heats of six thousand summers have fallen upon it, yet it lives.—Nations and empires have arisen and passed away; millions of men have lived, grown old, and died; but here is the Church still. The highest order of talent has been arrayed against it, nations have warred and rivers of blood have been shed to destroy it, but it yet lives.

A Church which has outlived so much opposition, and breasted so many storms, must have some inherent life-power within it which is indestructible; must have some Divinity in it. Can this building, then, with all this vital energy about it, be in a state of decay? I answer, no! There is really no rotten piece of timber in it. It needs no propping, no mending.—Whenever we commence this operation, instead of mending the Church, we begin constructing one of our own making.

What then does the Church need? As it is composed of individual members, lay and clerical, what it needs most is the charging of these members with the electric fires of the Holy Spirit. Now whether the changes being wrought into Methodism will be beneficial or not, time only will reveal. It is an experiment. But one thing I do know—neither one nor all these changes together, will ever bring these heavenly influences into the heart of a single minister or layman. I sometimes fear that it is the absence of the Spirit in the souls of our people, which creates so great a disposition to mend and prop the Church. Not having a full baptism of the Spirit in our hearts, we try to supply the defect by stopping up the old road and blazing out new ones.

The Saviour said to the disciples, "Tarry at Jerusalem till ye be endued with power from on high; for ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you." Returning to Jerusalem they continued in the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in supplications and prayer till this Divine influence was given. Mark you, they never attempted to convert a single soul, nor even, so far as we know, preach a single sermon, till they received this power. The command was, "Tarry at Jerusalem till ye receive power." But when the power, the spiritual baptism came, for which they were waiting, the engine of salvation moved, the whole train started, and three thousand souls stepped on board the first day. Beginning at Jerusalem, under a full head of Divine power, they now went over islands and continents preaching the gospel, the Lord confirming the word with signs following. Here was the great secret of Apostolic success in preaching the gospel and establishing Christianity. God, in the person of the Holy Spirit, was in the Apostles and first Christians. This enabled them to forego the pleasures of home, kindred, and

friends; renounce the world with all its pomp and show, and encounter the scorn, derision, and persecutions of men, in order to carry the tidings of salvation to lost sinners. They had no ponderous, unwieldy church organizations to trouble them, but some of long standing, antagonistic to the genius of Christianity, to contend against. They had to meet the religious prejudices and superstitions of accumulated ages, both of Jews and Gentiles. But under the guidance and influence of this Divine power within, nobly and sublimely did they plant the church of God upon so firm a basis that the "gates of hell" have never yet prevailed against it.

I contend that this Divine power within both laymen and Ministers is exactly what the Church needs now, more than all our efforts to repair and mend. But is it our privilege to have this power? O, blessed Bible! to thee we appeal. In the memorable sermon preached by Peter, on the day of Pentecost, he used these emphatic words: "The promise (that is, of the Spirit) is unto you and unto your children, and to all that are afar off, even to as many as the Lord our God shall call." This includes all mankind. Thank God, then, the same baptism of the Holy Spirit is, by promise of Him who is faithful and true, ours now. God hath spoken it and it must be so. But if we would enjoy this blessed state, we must continue in the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in supplications and prayers. O that the whole Church were full of faith and the Holy Ghost!

G. HAWKINS.

Pickens County, Ala.

MOBILE CONFERENCE.

MARION, ALA., DEC. 12, 1867.

MR. EDITOR: At the instance of Dr. J. Hamilton I send you a few items from our Conference. The fourth Session of this body convened in the basement of the Baptist Church in this city on yesterday at 9 a. m. Bishop Wightman presiding. Bishop Andrew is present also. Both look to be in excellent health, full of faith and the Holy Ghost, and assure us that there is no cause to be discouraged in our great work. A large number of the members of the Conference are present, and a fair proportion of the Lay Representatives elected by District Meetings to this body. These form a body of fine looking men, able to devise wise and liberal things for the Church. Brought face to face with the great interests of the Church, and having practical contact with its wants all over and all around the broad land, they will now appreciate the wants of other localities than their own, and having to devise, they certainly will sustain the great general interests of the Church. The Laity is well represented on Committees, as well as in the general minute business of the Church. Now that Lay Representation is a fact accomplished, an experiment fully entered upon, we are sure that the problem of their usefulness to the Church is finding for itself a happy solution in actual experience. By prompt and full attendance on the Conference sessions, and by earnest and intelligent labor during Conference, the Lay Representatives are disappointing all the evil forebodings and unfavorable prophecies respecting their value to the Church.

ORGANIZATION

was completed by the election of Jas. A. Heard, Secretary, and J. M. Brown and P. G. Wood, (the latter Lay Representative) Assistants. Also, by the appointment of the usual Standing Committees. Stirring addresses, reaching, rousing, and inspiring the hearts of the preachers, were given by Bishops Andrew and Wightman. We felt glad that we were called to

the joy of suffering for Christ's sake.

COMMUNICATIONS

were read and disposed of by reference to proper committees.—The principal of these were from our Advocate offices and from the Publishing House. They are the great intellectual centres of Methodism—and among them all this Conference, "forsaking all others, will cleave only unto thee so long as we both do live."

Your piquant and pithy letter to Dr. Hamilton was read in the hearing of the Conference, and at its close, the claims of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE were warmly urged by Dr. H.—We feel that there is no rivalry between the Advocates. Dr. Summers, with the Advocate at Nashville, rolls round the great wheel (iron, if you will, and turned by steam at that). He stands on the tall watchtower, commanding a view of all the Conferences.—Yours of the patronizing Conferences. The Nashville should be in the hands of every preacher in the Southern Church. The New Orleans in the hands of every preacher and every family of the patronizing Conferences.

Thursday, 12th Dec., 9 a. m., business resumed after the usual opening services.

The first question—"Who are admitted on trial?" was taken up and the following admitted—viz: Rufus W. Coons, David M. Rush, Benj. F. Reed, Jas. Bush, Geo. M. Gilmore, and Thos. Caneron.

STATISTICAL REPORTS

caused some trouble. The new order of things is not fully understood by all. It was argued that those of us who were prepared should report upon assessments and receipts—others excused.—Next year we will have, and the Conference will take, no excuse.

The second question—"Who remain on trial?" was taken up.—Thos. A. S. Adams, R. M. Powers, R. J. Perry, and J. N. Walker passed and continued on trial.

The faith and spirit of the preachers are greatly encouraged by the reports. From the Montgomery Conference we learn that over eleven hundred have been added to the Church during the present year, and ours, I am satisfied, will be in that neighborhood. We are willing to live hard and work harder for Christ's sake and for the salvation of souls. Thank God, Southern Methodism has been able, under God, to keep abreast with the foremost in its legitimate work, and from that we are resolved that no force, however strong, shall drive us. Let us stay in the path assigned us by the great Head of the Church, and we shall find our way brighten under the approving smiles of God. More anon.

THOS. S. ABERNATHY, JR.

From the Natchez Courier.

Mississippi Conference.

The Mississippi Conference now in session in this city, is no ordinary body. It represents an ecclesiastical society of great numbers, respectability and influence, and marked by a zeal and devotion that is self-communicating, active and earnest.

The bounds of the Conference are of wide extent, reaching from near the eastern line of the State to the Mississippi river—embracing all the Florida parishes of Louisiana except New Orleans and Baton Rouge, and extending northward to a line drawn somewhere through the upper part of Carroll and the lower part of Noxubee counties.

The present is the fifty-second session of the body. Though many of the older ministers belonging to it are not present, yet the assembled body is one of dignity, and commands high respect from the intelligence and standing of its members.

Over this body presides the venerable ROBERT PAINE, a native of South Carolina, and for fifty-four years an active member of the Methodist ministry. He is among the oldest of American Divines, and bears a reputation for great learning and piety, and of ardent zeal in his Master's cause. He entered the ministry at the early age of sixteen

years, and has devoted to it his subsequent life. In the full enjoyment of health, and with a vigorous constitution, it is to be hoped that many years of active usefulness are yet in store for him. He was for a long time President of LaGrange College, and at the organization of the Methodist Church, South, was chosen one of its Bishops, and was ordained in 1846. He stands next to the venerable Bishop Andrew as the Senior Bishop of the Church South. In social life, as President of the Conference, and in the Stationing-Room, where the ministerial field of operations is annually planned, soundness of judgment and benignity of heart are prominent traits of his character. A man of extensive culture, and of persistent labor, he deserves the high distinction he enjoys.

The names occurring on the roll in the order of seniority, are those of Rev. John G. Jones and Dr. W. H. Watkins—both natives of Jefferson county, Miss. Mr. Jones entered the ministry in 1824. His integrity and worth entitle him to a veneration his Juniors seem readily to concede. He has written several works; one of which has been recently published, and is a most readable and instructive book, entitled "The Introduction of Protestantism into Mississippi and the Southwest." Very many of its scenes and incidents refer to Natchez and its vicinity, and will be found of peculiar local interest to our citizens. The family of this excellent minister settled in this country at a very early date; coming here from New Jersey in 1773, and making their residence near the present Kingston.

The family of Dr. Watkins settled in Jefferson county also at a very early date, 1801. The Doctor is alike well known, and highly beloved and respected. Born in 1815, he entered the ministry in 1835, and has been a laborious and successful minister for nearly a third of a century. He is now President of Centenary College, Louisiana, though still claiming his residence in Mississippi, where he has lived all his life.

Among the clergy present whose talents are devoted to the cause of education, we notice the Rev. W. T. J. Sullivan, President of the Woodville Female Seminary, and the Rev. H. F. Johnson, President of the Whitworth Female College, at Brookhaven—both institutions of high merit and usefulness.

The Rev. Patrick Lane is a very noticeable man, apparently about forty-two years of age, and blind from infancy. Talented in the extreme, highly educated, a profound thinker, and one of the most eloquent men of the day, his deprivation of external vision has but opened the mind's and heart's eyes to the hidden things so nearly connected with man's eternal welfare. We understand that he will preach on Sunday, and predict that he will be listened to by a full and delighted congregation.

The Rev. Charles G. Andrews is Secretary of the Conference. He is sprung from an Adams county family, though having his own residence and field of labor in Madison. He is a gentleman of high character and marked appearance and address. He is assisted in his duties by the Rev. Messrs J. A. B. Jones and L. R. Redding.

The Conference was opened on Wednesday morning last with religious services, conducted by Bishop Paine, followed by a feeling and appropriate address. On Thursday the opening exercises were by the Rev. Benjamin Jones, of Wesson.

The death of two members of the Conference was appropriately announced—that of the Rev. R. W. Lambuth, of the Clinton, and Rev. H. D. Berry, of the Homesville Circuits.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor, Superintendent of the spiritual interests of the colored people in the Memphis Conference, and the Rev. Mr. McLaughery, of the Louisiana, were introduced to the Conference.

The sessions of Wednesday and Thursday were principally occupied in the reading of reports from the various educational institutions connected with the Conference, and in the usual examination of the character of ministers.

Committees are now in progress upon the subject of Sunday Schools, Missions and Education, and are expected to report to-day. The Missionary interests of the Conference, we regret to hear, are drooping; but it is believed that the Church itself is more prosperous than last year.

There will be several ordinations on Sunday—that of Deacons after the 11 o'clock services, and of Elders after the 3 o'clock services. We give, elsewhere, the various appointments for preaching to-morrow.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Religious exercises by Rev. R. J. Harp, of Louisiana; who, with the Rev. Dr. Stratton, of the Presbyterian Church in this city, were introduced to the Conference.

Reports from the N. O. Christian Advocate, Sunday School Visitor,

Home Monthly, N. O. Book Depository, and Centenary College, were read and referred. All these interests were shown to be in a flourishing condition.

A report from the Committee on "the religious interests of the colored people," was read and laid on the table for the examination of the members.

A communication from the Mississippi Conference of the Methodist Church, looking to a union with the Methodist Church, South, was read and referred; as also a communication in regard to an English Grammar, published by the late John T. Spence.

The remainder of the session was occupied with the usual examinations of ministerial character.

From the Western Christian Advocate.

The Austrian Concordat.

In 1855 the young Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, assisted by Bach and Rauscher, concluded a Concordat with Rome, of which the following are the leading points. (At that time it was said that the Virgin Mary had appeared to the afflicted Emperor in a vision and ordered him to conclude the Concordat.) "To the Catholic Church are guaranteed all rights and privileges that belong to her by the will of God and the laws of the Church; ecclesiastical laws are valid without the approbation of the prince; the bishops can communicate with Rome without let or hindrance, as well as the priests with the people in spiritual affairs; the bishops can publish pastorals without the placet of the Government; the bishops have the right to forbid books and journals whose contents are obnoxious to the Church, and to censure their authors publicly; the religious education of the young in all kinds of schools in the empire is subject to their control, and the teachers of religious seminaries are appointed by them; no one is allowed to lecture on theology or ecclesiastical law without the permission of the bishops; ecclesiastical affairs are judged by ecclesiastical judges exclusively; a divorce to a mixed couple—Catholic and Protestant—can be granted by a Catholic tribunal alone; the bishops inflict ecclesiastical punishments on those who violate the laws of the Church; they may found, by acting in concert with the civil government, new convents for monks and nuns; the monks may communicate freely with their superiors at Rome; these superiors can visit all the cloisters and convents of the empire as often and whenever they please; the right of the Church to acquire property is unlimited, and the property of the Church is inviolable."

To an American, who takes it as a self-evident truth that Church and State must be separated, a number of these items seem perfectly proper and legitimate; he claims for every Church a perfect autonomy. But here is a difference. In Austria the Catholic religion is the religion of the Empire; other confessions are, virtually, only tolerated, and the Catholic hierarchy claims all these rights and privileges for herself exclusively, denying them firmly to all heretics and errorists. The Protestants of the country, who constitute about one-sixth of the population, are, by the regulations of this Concordat, exposed to many kinds of persecution. But it is not they, it is the Catholic population, the representatives of the peoples of the many countries of Austria, that overwhelm the Reichsrath with petitions to abolish this infamous compact that weighs like an incubus upon the people and paralyzes their efforts. Let us take, but one point—the education of the young. It is true, the letter of the compact speaks only of the religious education; but, if it is borne in mind that the teachers are trained by the Church exclusively, that they are all their lifetime subject to the priesthood, it is self-apparent that the Church has the whole training of the young in her hands. She says how many hours daily must be given to catechetical instruction, what subjects must be taught, what not be taught. No wonder that a petition from Transylvania to the Reichsrath, lately, set forth that their children knew every thing about heaven, but nothing of its resources and productions, etc. But it is especially the higher classes that are insulted by such laws—history, jurisprudence, the sciences, everything is subject to the interference of an arrogant and fanatical priesthood. No wonder that they turn away with disgust from religion and become infidels. That the Emperor of Austria is thus in an unenviable position is self-apparent. On the one hand the bishops and clergy, with their bigoted followers, in a close phalanx; on the other, the thinking portion of the population, and the daily increasing deterioration of the condition of the Empire, the public treasury empty, and untold millions in the hands of the Church, are *imperium in imperio*, yea, the Empire itself.

MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1868.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.—M. B. ANDREWS, P. E. Montgomery, John Matthews. Herron Street, A. H. Ledbetter. Montgomery Bible Society, J. W. Jordan, Agent.

Auburn, J. Wood. East Alabama Male College, E. J. Hamill, Agent. Tuskegee, O. R. Blue. Tuskegee Circuit, B. B. Ross. Mt. Meigs, W. C. Roland. Mt. Meigs Colored Circuit, to be supplied.

Opelika, J. W. Glenn. Principal Opelika High School—E. D. Pitts; F. H. Wardlaw, sup. Oak Bower, E. B. Norton. Oak Bower Colored Circuit, to be supplied by S. W. Harris. Russell, J. H. Lockhart. Crawford, W. B. Neal. Loachapoka, L. F. Dowdell; J. A. Pace, sup.

WETUMPKA DISTRICT.—D. M. HEDGECOCK, P. E. Wetumpka, C. D. Oliver. Prattville, A. J. Briggs. Autaugaville and Joy Creek, S. A. Pilley; G. R. Talley, sup. Kingston, J. G. Walker. Salem, W. R. Williams; T. L. Deasler, sup.

Socapatoy, W. A. Edwards. Carolina, J. P. Jones. Tallassee, R. A. Timmons. Lowndesboro and Hayneville, B. F. Perry. Pleasant Hill, E. A. West; P. R. McCreary, sup.

GADSDEN DISTRICT.—T. MOODY, P. E. Gadsden, W. L. Clifton. Gadsden Colored Circuit, to be supplied.

Lebanon, P. K. Brindley. Van Buren, U. Williams. Center, R. Nicholson. Cedar Bluff, J. A. Nealy. Cross Plains, to be supplied. Ashville, F. H. Whitty; R. J. Sumpter, sup. Ashville, Miss., to be supplied.

JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT.—L. M. WILSON, P. E. Jacksonville, T. G. Slaughter. Alexandria, to be supplied by W. M. Taylor.

Coosa River, Miss., Henry Young. White Plains, C. L. Dobbs. Talladega, F. T. J. Brandon. Talladega Circuit, W. R. Kirk. Harpersville, D. S. McDonald. Fayetteville, D. Duncan; H. C. Stone, sup.

LAFAYETTE DISTRICT.—J. T. CURRY, P. E. Lafayette, E. L. Loveless. Fredonia, L. G. R. Wiggins. Wedowee, Miss., W. D. Nichols. Pinckneyville, L. B. Bell. Chandler's Springs, G. J. Mason. Marble Valley, T. H. Timmons. Dadeville, W. S. Turner; J. N. Dupree, sup.

Lincville, J. M. Towles. Arbuckle, to be supplied. Monteale, R. S. Woodward. Isabella, Miss., J. T. Talley. Monteale Circuit, J. C. A. Bridge.

EFULA DISTRICT.—W. A. M. CARTER, P. E. Eufaula, W. Shapard. Glennville, R. B. Crawford. Clayton and Louisville, W. H. Ellison.

Hamiter, M. C. Turrentine. Villula, J. P. Dickenson. Protote, W. H. Wild. Eun and Midway, W. K. Nor. Lawrenceville, J. W. Solomon. Clopton, sup. by J. L. Oliver. Chauhatchie, Miss., J. Seaf.

UNION SPRINGS DISTRICT.—J. B. COTTELL, P. E. Union Springs, W. M. Motley. Brundidge, W. G. Perry. Mt. Hilliard, J. W. Shores. Greenville Circuit, B. L. Salma. Millville, H. M. Gillis. Mt. Ida, R. N. Rowell. South Butler, Miss., to be supplied. Greenville and Fort Deposit, C. A. King; W. H. Morris, sup.

Pine Level, A. Dowling. Lime Creek, J. J. Tatom. Rocky Mount, J. A. Wethers. Troy, J. F. Dickinson. Ramer, R. Scales.

MARIANNA DISTRICT.—W. B. DEWITT, P. E. Marianna, E. B. McClelland. Greewood, A. M. Gillette. Calhoun, W. E. Talley. Campbellton, B. F. Blow. Gordon, L. Patterson. Haw Ridge, W. A. Sampey. Sylvan Grove, to be supplied. Geneva, H. P. Waugh. Big Creek, Miss., to be supplied. Cerró Gordo, to be supplied. Milton, Pensacola, and Yard, J. A. Parker.

CAMDEN DISTRICT.—ANSON WESS, P. E. Camden, T. K. Armstrong. Black's Bend, T. J. Armistead. Oak Hill, E. S. Smith. Snow Hill, to be supplied by D. J. Wright.

Farnersville, M. J. Law. Sepulga, H. J. Hunter. Evergreen, J. L. Skipper. Esambia, Miss., to be supplied. Monroeville, Neil Gillis; F. Walker, sup.

Mt. Pleasant, W. W. Graham. W. J. Davis, transferred to Rock Conference.

W. H. Carter and R. E. Carey transferred to the Mobile Conference. The next Conference to be in Greenville.

from the Christian Intelligencer.
UNCERTAINTY.
O! Father, hear!
The way is dark, and I would fain discern
That steps to take, into which path to turn;
O! make it clear.

My faith is weak;
I long to hear Thee say, "This is the way;
Thou hast a faithful soul, I'll be thy stay;"
Speak, Lord, O speak!

Let Thy strong arm
Break through the gloom for me to loan upon,
And with a willing heart I'll journey on,
And fear no harm.

I wait for Thee
Who, watching, wait the coming dawn;
Thou hast promised never to forsake
Thy child, as for water pants the thirsty fawn;
O! come to me.

It is Thy child
Who sits in gloom uncertainty and doubt,
Waiting and longing till the light shine out
Upon the wild.

My Father I see,
From the faithfulness displayed of old,
And the love that never can grow cold—
I trust in Thee.

And Thou wilt guide;
Thou hast promised never to forsake
Thy child, as for water pants the thirsty fawn;
I've none beside.

Thou knowest me;
Thou knowest how I now in darkness grope;
O! Thou knowest that my only hope
Is found in Thee.

From the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

NO. II.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 9, 1867.

As to Missionary matters, the
merchants at Shanghai being judg-
ing, we are, though slowly, accom-
plishing more than they are. We
are not, however, without great
embarrassments.

The revival in the *Shan Tung*
provinces continued for a long
while, and over a hundred mem-
bers were received into the Wes-
leyan Methodist Mission, but re-
cently a violent persecution from
the Mandarins overtook them and
the work is in abeyance, the
converts are scattered and their
estates have been plundered
and confiscated. We are encour-
aged, however, to learn that they
return to the old paths of sin
and idolatry, are content to be in
the for Christ's sake.

On account of these things, our
native brother, (not native helper
he has sometimes been called in
the papers), could not get his con-
d to return to us and take work
in *Nankin*, as we desired of him.

At present, therefore, we have
at one native preacher engaged,
and he is rather feeble and unable
to do much.

I have another young man en-
gaged teaching a day school, and
sometimes have him exhort after
teaching. This is the extent of
our native help at present. Bro.
—'s day school has been discon-
tinued, but he proposes to re-open
again as soon as possible.

We continue to hold our re-
spective offices as Interpreter and
Teacher, but we have no guaran-
tee that we can continue in them
after the new year. We are much
perplexed to know what to do.—
Should we lose our present situa-
tion we have no means of support,
and there is not a cent in the treas-
ury; besides, we are in debt on
last year's account for money bor-
rowed by advice of the Board,
hoping that early remittances
would enable us to return it. But
another year is fast closing, the
debt is long past due, and we are
without a dependence for the next
year. These things confuse and
complex us, yet we struggle on in
the hope that even our darkest hour
may be the precursor of the day
of much sigh for.

Our work is progressing as fa-
vourably as we could expect—noth-
ing very encouraging, yet nothing
discouraging during the past year.
Of the eight probationers report-
ed in my last letter I have hopes
respect to baptize five of them
very shortly, perhaps at our next
communion. In all up to the pres-
ent time we have baptized thirty-
two.

Up to the date of Bro. Cunnyn-
g's leaving us, there were only

twenty-two baptized and enrolled
on the Church book. How the
number ever came to be mentioned
at home as thirty-five or six years
ago, I cannot imagine. We do
not count probationers, except as
such. Placing the number at thirty-
long before it actually reached
that number, has doubtless produc-
ed an unfavorable impression in
regard to our work, and it would
appear that we have not been as
diligent and faithful as our prede-
cessors. We have not done much
it is true, but what it is should be
credited to the proper account.—
We hope by the close of this year
to have increased our actual mem-
bership to upwards of forty, and
to have yet a number of inquirers
awaiting admission.

But, my brother, before we can
make full proof of our ministry
the church must sustain us,—we
cannot sustain ourselves and the
work too. Bro. C. is with you
now, and he has had long and
large experience in matters per-
taining to the history and work of
the China mission, and what he
said in the General Conference a-
bout its support ought to be con-
sidered.

I spent the first two years of my
time here in acquiring a modicum
of the language, and just as I was
getting able to make myself heard
our embarrassments set in and
have never let up. When I think
of what we've passed through, I
sincerely thank God that I am
neither an invalid nor a *non com-
pens mentis*.

I am at present in the attitude
of a soldier armed and equipped,
with the language at least, and
ready for orders to march. But,
oh! when will those orders come?
My soul thirsteth for the strife,
and I am anxious to make way for
the Prince of peace, and see the
foundations of his kingdom laid.
Not that I may run away from
Shanghai to find a place to labor,
but that I may be made free to la-
bor here, is what I crave of the
Church and Board. Notwithstand-
ing I have been here upwards of
seven years, I have never felt that
my hands were entirely free, that
I had no other concern or work
to do here but preach Christ and
him crucified. I long for that free-
dom. I am striving to do all I do
with a view to the advancement
of the cause of Christ, but neces-
sity is upon me, has been and still
is, to provide for my household as
well; and Paul tells us this last
is of great concern, so great that
he who neglected to do it "hath
denied the faith and is worse than
an infidel."

Pardon these reflections. I
deeply sympathize with our dear
Church and people. I know they
suffered much every way, that they
are impoverished and sorrow-
stricken. My friends, and prop-
erty too, were a prey to the times;
the war robbed me of many of the
former and swept much of the lat-
ter away. But thanks be to God,
the treasures I have laid up in
Heaven were not subject to these
changes of fortune. Henceforth
let us lay up more diligently of
our substance and its increase
there. Lend it to the Lord, and
when this tabernacle shall have
dissolved, the Lord will introduce
us to a mansion prepared above,
and richly return all we have
loaned to him on earth.

Yours in Christ,
YOUNG J. ALLEN.

A PECULIAR AIR PUMP formed of
two barometer tubes was lately to
be seen in London. In it the as-
cending and descending mercury is
made to perform the office of pis-
tons, and by means of double valves
at the top to exhaust the air from
the bell-jar. The vacuum which re-
sulted was declared nearly perfect,
or greatly superior to the effect
from the employment of the ordina-
ry air pump.

If the young would remember
that they may be old, and the old
would remember that they have
been young, the world would be
happier.

A wise son maketh a glad father.

SCIENCE IN SCHOOLS.

From the London Quarterly Review.

The general qualities which prom-
ise success in any walk of life,
and which may be grafted on any
young mind, or at least largely de-
veloped in most, are precisely those
which are not only the essential re-
quisites of success in scientific re-
search, but are also peculiarly nur-
tured and strengthened by scientific
work. Very striking is the analogy
between the difficulties a man
meets with in actual life and those
which beset a physicist in his at-
tempts to solve a physical problem,
and between the intellectual resour-
ces necessary in either case to over-
come obstacles. What the novel-
ists call the problem of life cannot,
with any great amount of truth, be
compared to a mathematical theo-
rem, deduced by a long train of
reasoning from fundamental axioms
and definitions; still less can it be
likened to the construing of a Greek
verse, or the composition of Latin
verse; but it may be fairly spoken
of as a long series of experiments,
through which the investigator
grope his way with broken light
and faltering steps, now losing the
thread, now catching it up again,
and arriving at a happy issue only
by dint of perseverance, of watchful
attentiveness of mind, of conscien-
tiousness, exactitude, and cautious
judgment. The man who begins an
original investigation in experimen-
tal science before his mind has been
brought into thorough subjection by
suitable training, finds himself con-
tinually led astray by many potent
temptations, and brought back
again as often by the bitter teach-
ings of failure. One of his early
sins is a want of watchfulness, a
habit of stupid staring, of looking
without seeing, of pretending to
notice and yet not observing.—
Nature beckons and waves her
hand for him to follow, but he is
sleepy, and regards her not; and
she sweeps by him out of sight. Or
he is lazily careless, and wilfully
inaccurate; thinks that brown will
do as well as black, and that six
and three are nearly ten. Soon
after he finds writ large, in scrawling
letters over all his labored
work, that brown is brown, and six
and three make nine. But those
are gross faults, of which a man
must get rid with all haste if he is
to hope ever to achieve any worthy
result. And yet, having put these
aside having become thoroughly
watchful, and painfully careful, he
finds many snares still lying hid for
him. Perhaps his longest struggle
is with the tendency which ever
prompts him to see that which he
wishes to see. It appears to him,
for instance, extremely probable
that a certain series of experiments
would end in the establishment of
such and such a result, which, if
established, would throw consid-
erable light on this or that obscure
subject. With this hope he begins
his work. In such cases as these,
nature is very pliable; she bends
entirely to the wish of the inquirer.
Everything comes out exactly as he
desired. Fact is linked on to fact,
until the research is complete, and
the whole is arranged in perfect
order. After a while, if the student
be sober and patient enough to wait,
little clouds of suspicion arise,
and the experiments are repeated.
This time, however, the results are
different. Suspicions swell into ab-
solute distrust, and the whole mat-
ter has to be gone into again. The
fear of having blundered quickens
the eye to see things unseen before,
the linked facts break up in confu-
sion, and the whole research has to
be confessed a failure. Or perhaps
the excited author will not wait,
and, carrying his work hot from the
laboratory to the press, sees, soon
after, with shame, his whole struc-
ture laid low by a few sturdy
strokes from a truer hand. In a
still worse plight is the man who,
settled by a refutation of his views,
repeats his experiments with a still
stronger desire to find them true,
and, of course finding them true,
adds one more to the wretched con-
troversies of his time. Sooner or
later, however, all work of this kind
meets with its Nemesis; having no
root in truth, it withers up, and is
swept away. Yet, in spite of the
warning of previous examples,
danger of this kind is ever present
to every one who follows scientific
pursuits, and the temptation can be
overcome by no means save by a
steadfast watchfulness, carried on
until the forced attitude of mind
becomes a natural habit, until the
practised observer is no more lik-
ely to be led away from truth by a
desire of fulfilling his own wishes
than by a love of opposing those of
others, until the question over his
head becomes, not What he
ought it to be? but What can I
make it to be? but simply and plain-
ly What is it? Such a man is thus
made to feel, as he can be made to
feel by no other means, that there
is something sacred in oven the jobs
and titles of natural laws; he
learns to put away from himself all
personal pride, and steps across the
threshold of nature with bare head
and bare feet; and the love of truth
becomes with him a passion. He

is taught, as he can be taught by
no other means, that truth not only
is, but can easily be reached by a
mind active and upright; he passes
beyond the common honesty of the
world; and reaches forward towards
that perfect sincerity, which is the
fruit of long-continued watchful-
ness, self-denial, humility, patience,
and care.

The want of perfect sincerity in
an inquirer is apt to show itself by
a tendency to disregard little ad-
verse circumstances because they
are little, and to slur over every-
thing which does not quite accord
with the general tenor of his re-
sults as "matters of no practical
moment" or "near enough to the
truth." The evil of giving way to
this form of carelessness many a
scientific man has learnt by a costly
experience. The tale is a very old
one. A man begins a line of inves-
tigation, and, while all things seem
to prosper, there turn up here and
there little odd bits of fact which
contradict, or at least do not con-
firm, the results he has already ar-
rived at. He passes them by as
more curious irregularities. By
and by, as the inquiry is pushed
on, and he gets more and more
anxious for the final result, these
odd bits keep turning up again and
again. They become manifestly
larger and larger every time they
appear, and swell at last into such
importance that they throw into
confusion the whole of the research.
Or perhaps, instead of warning him
from time to time during the pro-
cess of the inquiry, they hide them-
selves for long periods, and appear
suddenly; it may be at the very
end of his labor, confound him with
their rapidly-developed greatness.
In either case the inquirer must
count his labor as lost; he must re-
trace his steps, search backward
for the neglected bits, and, haply
having found them, must gird him-
self to go through his work all over
again. These little things are the
touchstones of the thoroughly
sincere mind, and watchful at-
tention to them is the key to success.
The man who slurs them over will
never arrive at truth, will either
labor in vain, or, still more often,
breed confusion. The men whose
minds refuse to slight such things,
are the men of whose names the
world afterwards becomes proud;
for not once or twice, but almost
every year, the little projecting
points, which the hasty insincere
man shuffled over as slight irregu-
larities in his path, have been care-
fully dug round by a wiser and
more truthful man, and shown to be
the mere tips of hidden rocks fit to
become the corner-stones of future
buildings.

We might indeed gather together
all the qualities necessary for suc-
cess in scientific inquiry under the
two heads of watchful attentiveness
of the senses and what we have
ventured to call scrupulous sincerity
of mind. Without these no man
can hope to pluck the fruit of dis-
covery, and the measure in which
any one possesses them will be the
measure of his intellectual success.
They are qualities which do not be-
long to the mind by nature; they
need to be planted, or at least till-
ed. They are moreover, not mere op-
inions, to which a man may be con-
verted in a day. It is not enough
for a man to appreciate watchful-
ness and sincerity; he must learn
by experience how to keep himself
awake and how to purge himself
from insincerity, both of which are
hard and painful tasks, to be mas-
tered only by daily care and daily
trials. The scientific man must
work and fail, and fail and work,
until a watchful sincerity becomes to
him as the very air he breathes.

The very same qualities, of
course, go far to ensure success in
life, and the very same lessons are
taught by experience of the world.
It is the distinctive mark of science,
however, and the chief token of its
educational value, that its teachings
are swift, decisive, and sure. The
punishments of the world are pro-
verbially uncertain, halting, and
slow. A man sows the wind in his
youth, but he does not reap the
whirlwind till he is old. He casts
his lies on the waters, but it is not
till after many days that they come
back to him. He may march from
error to error without meeting a
single rebuke; he may even live a
life of mistakes, and die without
discovering one. But no one can
go wrong in the pursuits of scienti-
fic truth without his sins very
speedily finding him out. He is
careless and inattentive one day,
and confusion creeps over him on
the morrow. He hastens to publish
an unfinished research, and sees it
crumble to pieces before twelve
months are over. Again and again
he sees men building reputations
on the discovery of matters which
he had caught sight of and yet neg-
lected years ago. Every day al-
most, in some form or other, he is
rebuked for his shortcomings, and
made to pay penance for careless
faults. The punishment may be
light, but it is quick, and seldom
misses its mark. And it is just this
frequent repetition of little chiding
blows that makes the pursuit of
science so valuable as an intellect-

ual training. Characters cannot
be beaten into shape by a few hea-
vy blows; it is by slight taps and
almost imperceptible touches, re-
peated day by day and week by
week, that the impulsive, careless,
willful is moulded into the sober,
watchful, sincere, and successful
man.

Dr. Breckinridge and the Convention.

The following is the statement of
the *Presbyter* of Nov. 13th:—

The Rev. Dr. Eagleson (Old
School), of Western Pennsylvania,
moved that a committee be appoint-
ed to report a basis of union be-
tween all the branches of the Pres-
byterian family, for consideration
and adoption by them. The motion
was seconded, and, being announced,
was lengthily discussed. Dr. Breck-
inridge took the floor very prompt-
ly, and proceeded to say:

"I am decidedly opposed, sir, to
this motion, or any effort of the
kind—that is, proposing any basis
for organic union between these
bodies. I suppose the Old School
Presbyterian Church is the largest
body of Presbyterians in the world,
and there are sitting down here
two or three offshoots from us, the
New School and the Cumberland
people; but I would be willing, and
I suppose all of our churches and our
people would be willing, to let the
United, Reformed (or whatever you
call it) Church prepare and give us
a basis for union, provided only they
will do it better than we could our-
selves. Now, I shall ask that brother
[referring to Dr. Eagleson] to
withdraw his motion, though I
know he won't do it, for he's a
Presbyterian [laughter]; or I shall
feel obliged to go on and make some
further remarks.—Will the brother
withdraw his motion?"

Dr. Eagleson replied, through the
Chair, that the motion was already
the property of the house, and he
could not, therefore, take it again.

Dr. Breckinridge then proceeded
—The chairman asked him to come
to the platform—he had been speak-
ing from the middle aisle, at the
side of which he had been sitting—
and he did so, climbing up with
some difficulty, and talking the
while. He began anew when he
reached the platform, stating his
opposition to the proposal of any
plan for union. "The most likely
union that can be looked for, sir,"
he continued, "is between our
church and the other branch, as
they have got now to calling it; but,
sir, that union will never be con-
summated [sensation], for all they
have appointed a committee, and so
on. No, sir, you will not see that
union if you live." Here Mr. Stuart,
whom he was addressing, said: "I
hope I shall, sir." "Well, sir," re-
plied the Doctor, "I hope you'll live
a thousand years; but, take my
word for it, you'll never see that re-
union. Not but that I respect and
love my brethren that are on that
committee—those of the Old School,
I mean—I don't know anything
about the others [laughter], but
they won't accomplish this. Why,
sir, there isn't appointed on all that
committee of our Assembly, a single
man who has any reputation,
whatever, for theological learning."

Several members rose to call the
speaker to order, and the chairman,
rapping the desk with his gavel,
reminded Dr. Breckinridge that per-
sonalities could not be allowed. The
Doctor went on, however, in the
same strain for a moment, when the
chairman again called him to order.
The Doctor turned somewhat wrath-
fully to the chairman and continued
speaking, while Mr. Stuart said: "I
have as much respect for Robert J.
Breckinridge as any man has, but I
cannot permit these remarks on
brethren known and respected."

Dr. Breckinridge demanded to
know what was the name of the
brother who had called him to order.
He did not mean to offend the feel-
ings of any one; "I am responsible,"
said he, "to God Almighty and not
to man for what I say, and I know
what I am saying; and if any one
doesn't like what I say, he knows
where I live."

Further objection being made to
the spirit of the Doctor's remarks,
the chairman again called him to
order, whereupon Dr. Breckinridge
began to descend from the platform,
saying something about not being
allowed to speak.—Many members
cried out to him to "Go on," and
the chairman most courteously bog-
ged him to remain and finish his
remarks, but the Doctor, stepping
back again, said, "No, sir, I will
not go on—and if you proceed to
force this matter through, the curse
of God will rest on you!"

The remark was received with
cries of "Shame!" and not a few
bisses from all parts of the house,
quickly rebuked by the chair, who
reminded the Doctor that he should
remember that he was not in his own
church courts only, but in general
convention. "Well, sir," said
Breckinridge, "I know where I am,
—and this is the first time I ever
saw a layman constituted the pre-
siding officer of such a body. It is
contrary to all law and precedents."

With that the Doctor left the
stand, and returned to his seat. This

little scene thoroughly waked up
the convention, much as stunning
into a tub of cold water; might wake
a gentleman who had calculated on
a cold bath, but not quite upon tak-
ing it at so early a period, and so
unceremoniously. Undoubtedly the
water would do him good, however
ill the phantasy that pitched him
out might have meant it; and his
day's work would probably begin
earlier and more energetically for
the event. It was so with the Doc-
tor's performance. Somebody very
speedily asked, "Does Dr. Breckin-
ridge express the views of the Old
School delegates here?" To which
so many voices responded that one
might have thought it—as it could
have truly been—a unanimous vote
"No." Considerable discussion then
followed, the principal address being
made by the Rev. Dr. Musgrave,
(O. S.); of this city, the question
being upon the direct appointment
of a special committee to prepare a
basis for union, or the reference of
the proposal to appoint this commit-
tee to some existing permanent com-
mittee. Dr. Musgrave spoke at
considerable length, laboring to re-
move the odium which might attach
to the Old School from the action of
one of their representatives. He
was earnestly desirous of Presby-
terian reunion on a proper basis,
though he was utterly opposed to
the present proposed plan between
the Old and New Schools. He
thought the Presbyterian Church
desired unification, and that this
convention was ready, at once, to
go to this matter. The committee
would need time to prepare such a
basis as we now desire, and he
hoped they might be appointed and
go to work at once.

THE BURNING STAR.—The following
account of an event more awful and
sublime than the most vivid imagi-
nation can fully conceive is given
by Edwin Dunkin, of the Royal
Observatory, England. It is only
one of several similar cases on re-
cord. In May last a star blazed forth
in the Northern Crown and was of
the second magnitude. The astron-
omers gave it immediate scientific
observation and recorded the results
in technical terms which need not
be repeated.

"There can be little doubt that,
from some cause unknown to us, it
must have been the subject of a ter-
rible catastrophe at a period per-
haps distant; for it must be borne
in mind that, owing to its immense
distance from us, we may be only
witnessing the calamity of a past
age. From the sudden blazing forth
of this star, and then its rapid fad-
ing away, Mr. Hoggins and Dr.
Miller have suggested that, in con-
sequence of a great internal convul-
sion, probably a large quantity of
hydrogen and other gases were emit-
ted from it.

During a discussion on this star,
at a meeting of the Royal Astrono-
mical Society, on June 8th, the as-
tronomer royal expressed his firm
belief that this wonderful object
was actually in flames.

If we were inclined to speculate
on this unique astronomical phe-
nomenon, or the probable consequen-
ces arising from such a sudden out-
burst of fiery gas, what an extensive
subject for contemplation is opened
to us! Astronomically we have
known this minute star for years
without suspicion; it has been clas-
sified with others of similar mag-
nitude; it has been one of many mil-
lions of such; while now it will be
remembered by all future genera-
tions as one of the most extraordi-
nary among the most celebrated
stars of the universe. Or, let our
speculation be carried a little
further, and let us reasonably sup-
pose this small and hitherto nearly
invisible object to be an immense
globe like our own sun, and sur-
rounded probably with planets and
satellites depending upon their cen-
tre for light and heat; what would
be the effect of this sudden con-
flagration on them? It makes one
almost shudder at the idea of a sys-
tem of worlds being annihilated at
once without warning. But such
must doubtless be the fact. We,
however, in this quiet world of ours,
can scarcely, perhaps, realize such
a catastrophe; but were our sun,
which is only a star analogous to
those in the heavens around us, to
be suddenly ignited in a similar
manner to this distant and unknown
sun, all its attendant planets and
satellites, the earth included, would
be destroyed.

When the Angel of Kindness en-
ters a heart where it can take up its
abode, it looks through the eyes of
the man, and speaks with his voice,
and moves with his motions, and
guides his hands and his feet, and
stretches out his arms to clasp the
whole world in charity's warm em-
brace; and this, every day of his
life and every hour of his day.

A machine which will remove the
pits from one hundred cherries per
minute has been invented in Gorma-
ny.

Over 6,000 tons of gunpowder are
used per annum in the mines and en-
gineering works of Great Britain.

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New Orleans:
SATURDAY, DEC. 21 1867.

To Subscribers.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When the Preacher receives the name of a subscriber, he should receive the money with it, and a three cent stamp, for the purpose of sending both name and money at the same time in the same letter. Suppose the letter never arrives—the loss is ours; and the subscriber receives his paper. We hope that our agents and subscribers will see the force of these views—we feel them.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.—The next session of this Conference will be held at New Iberia.

MOBILE CONFERENCE.—We refer our readers to our correspondent for the news of the first three days from this Annual Conference.

It met on Dec. 11th, at Marion, Alabama.

Also, we present a short letter from the MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE. The appointments are also in the present issue.

SPAIN WILLING TO SELL CUBA AND PORTO RICO.—A cable dispatch to New York dated Havana, the 12th inst., says:

Authentic information from Spain is received with the important intelligence that the Spanish Government has made a formal offer to the American Minister at Madrid to sell Cuba and Porto Rico to the American Government for \$150,000,000 in gold.

The terms of the sale are \$50,000,000 in gold, to be paid in cash on the signing of the treaty and formal delivery of the island to the authorities of the United States; the second \$50,000,000 in gold to be paid one year thereafter, and the third instalment of \$50,000,000 in gold, to be paid at the end of six years.

Great excitement prevails over the news, the extinction of slavery being one of the consequences of the sale.

The national pride is disposed to grumble a little over the transfer, but the general feeling, except among the oldest families, is one of satisfaction. It is of course known that the the owners of slave property will be fully compensated out of the purchase money.

An American company has already purchased an island near New Vitas, for the purpose of colonizing thirty thousand acres. With the sale of Cuba and the abolishment of human servitude on the island, the slave traders' last hopes are gone. It is regarded here as a certain bargain, that will be completed forthwith.

There was a severe and destructive storm in Chattanooga recently, which demolished several houses. Among them the freight depot of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad.

The farmers in a portion of Iowa are said to have over 100,000 bushels of surplus wheat stored away.

CHRISTMAS.

The sons of God shouted for joy when the foundations of the earth were laid, and the Saviour was born amid the songs of myriads of mighty angels. The interest of that wonderful night increases with every return of time in its golden orbit. The canopy of night, the watching shepherds, the flocks in dosing slumber, the shrouded plain, the gathering dew—then a sudden placid splendor encircles the watching group—a Seraph appears standing before them, and graciously says—for their blood stops with fright—Fear not; behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, for unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour which is Christ the Lord. While these wondrous words pass his lips a multitude of holy ones hover the spot. It was a wondrous picture, those rudely clad shepherds, standing in alarm, in that irradiating circle of glory, their forms in the foreground looking at the Archangel who brought the Message. Now suddenly he is reinforced by twelve legions of lofty powers who alight gleaming with the beauty of morning stars; as if an arc of Heaven, with all its life and light, had been in a moment lifted out of its place and transported near to Bethlehem. To this enrapturing sight there was added the entrancing song and shout of purest symphony, such as is only heard in Heaven when all the harps of the angels are employed. The notes high and clear, swell higher, sweeter, clearer, on hill and field, and river.—

Their echoes roll from soul to soul,
And grow forever and forever.

One of the poets says that this choral song was but the overflowing of the anthem 'Glory to God in the highest!' which at that moment was pealing through the upper arches.

'Twas more than Heaven could hold;
'Down through the portals of the sky
The impetuous torrent ran.'

And it may be that it was but the spray of the wild cataract of glory which, in that hour, leaped from the Throne to the Universe.

The shepherds themselves were no strangers to music, but never since the days of David, when he, a shepherd boy, watched his gentle flock upon this very ground and filled with pipe and flute the undulating field, had such melody been heard. Scarcely had the echoes of the sublime choir reluctantly died away, when the inspired shepherds started for the village. It was not far; the night had just yielded to the light natural and supernatural of that glad morn. They were in search of the new-born King, and by direction sought first for the place where the sleeping infant lay—for the angel said it was a 'manger'! Sure enough there they found him, the sweet unconscious one, lying in a little box-like manger made of unhewn stones and plastered within; the first and probably the last time that ever a newly born babe was laid in such a cradle. The most beautiful thing in the world is light shining through human flesh—and O, the roseate glory of that 'first-born' child! Even the sight and singing of the angels did not so transport these Shepherds. They now told every one of all that they had witnessed, and broke forth themselves in praises, 'glorifying God,' and so returned with singing to their own homes.

While these events were transpiring another train had been started by the Father of men and angels. There had arrived all of a sudden in Jerusalem the Magi, full of strange and pressing enquiry—'Where is he that is born King of the Jews?' and they added the reason which had urged them to come from the far Orient in search of him; 'For we have seen his Star in the East.' No spirit of idle curiosity had moved these Herods of the royal Son, but they brought the first sheaf of the Gentile world to lay it at the feet of the Holy King.—'We have come,' said they, 'to worship Him.' A new star had guided them but had suddenly disappeared. Their enquiry moved Herod, and he gathered those who were in authority 'the Chief

Priests and Scribes' to answer. The prophecies supplied the place of the star, and pointed to Bethlehem. When the Wise Men took that way, the Star again took the place of the prophecy and guided to the house in which the babe then lay; and now with gentle ray its silvery light shone full upon the face of the 'young child.' It was He! And 'they fell down and worshipped him,' as He there lay in the lap of Mary; and when they had opened their treasures, they presented unto him gifts: gold, frankincense, and myrrh.

Yes, there lay that beauteous holy babe in the lap of the pure young mother, his brow bathed in the mystic radiance of the New Star; and around him there knelt those hoary-headed strangers from the East, with adoring awe contemplating the precious 'gift of God.' They saw there the initial point of the new line—the fresh Adam of a race of sons. Not, as in the first paradise, amid bowers and bloom, did this new Man appear, lying on a bed of roses, but in the arms of maternal love and pride. These sudden arrivals of rustic Shepherds and learned Magi, the bewildering light and joy of that first week, filled the mind of Mary—her heart was already full. 'She kept all these things, and pondered them in her heart.' It was her own child upon whom so much glory dawned, and she now knew that God had 'regarded the low estate of his hand-maiden,' and that from henceforth all generations should call her blessed.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

FOURTH DAY.

Bishop Paine in the chair. The religious interests of the colored people came under the review of the Conference upon the report of the special committee, and was read by J. O. Enqua, Esq., Lay Representative. It recommends the plan of the General Conference for rehabilitating this part of the Church.

The committee on Education reported through its chairman, the Rev. Baxter Clegg. The report of the Board of Managers of the MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE was received presenting a favorable view of that Institution. The places of the Rev. Linus Parker and Dr. J. Wilder were declared vacant, and the Rev. B. F. Alexander and Mr. John Holmes were appointed by the President of the Conference managers of that college in their places. The conduct of the Institution during the year 1867 was approved.

The report of the committee of the Board of Trustees of PIERCE and PAINE COLLEGE was received, and among other resolutions one was passed appointing Rev. J. S. Lane special agent of the Conference, with instructions, for the affairs of that Institution, and for collecting the amount due it. The Conference also approved the conduct of the College, and appointed the Board of Trustees, equally of ministers and laymen. The report of the former agent of the College, the Rev. B. F. Alexander, was read and approved.

The Homer College was reported to be in operation. The former Board of Trustees was reappointed and after some discussion, the P. Elder was appointed to look after its financial interests, and if possible raise the amount necessary to relieve it of debt.

The chairman of the committee on Ministerial Support reported fifty per cent. dividend upon the claims of superannuated preachers, and Widows and Orphans of traveling preachers. The amount of the Bishops claim was stated to be—\$1170.—The amount collected towards this claim was reported to be \$678.90, leaving a deficiency of \$491.05. To meet this deficiency it was 'Resolved; that it shall be the duty of each preacher in charge, to take up a collection before the 1st of March in all those congregations where such a collection, has not already been taken up during the past year and forward the same to Dr. J. C. Keener as soon as possible.' It was also determined (for all Conferences are fruitful in

many resolutions) that each member of the Church should be taught that he owes a debt personally to the Bishop, as well as to the Preacher in Charge, or the P. Elder of the Circuit. Upon motion the chairman was instructed to divide the Bishop's claim among the several Districts of the Conference, and each Presiding Elder was directed to apportion the amount set down to his District, among the several circuits and stations that compose it. This was subsequently done by the Chairman, as follows: New Orleans District, \$450—Opelousas District—\$150—Alexandria District \$50—Shreveport District \$150—Ouachita District \$250—Lake Providence District—\$150. Now it remains to be seen whether any of the Presiding Elders will come up next year with the same beggarly account of emptiness that several Districts have sent up this year—as if Bishops could live on honor and air. It is due to the New Orleans District to state that two-thirds of the whole amount raised for the Bishops was raised in its bounds. But with this exception it would seem that the claims of these holy and venerable ministers had been overlooked by our people. Yet these men of God have labored this year as severely as any in the vineyard. Several of them are old men who have spent the best of their days and the pride of their strength in ministering the word of God to the people of these Southern States. It is simply because the matter is not brought fairly before the members of our Church, that the support of these revered and beloved servants of God is not forthcoming. We know enough of the slipshod way in which many Methodist Preachers do their work to warrant us in the assertion. The amount due by a circuit should be put down in the STEWARD'S ESTIMATES, at the beginning of the year and provided for at all hazard. Times have so changed that our church cannot any longer afford the luxury of men who are great only as preachers, but are worthless out of the pulpit in attending to the details of the pastorate. Our people are poor; if the opportunity is not afforded them frequently to pay a little at a time, henceforth no interest of the Church can be supported. Missionary Cause, Bishop's Claim, Widows and Orphans per cent., Preacher and Elder, will all go by the board, if the minister in charge is too literary, or too sedentary, or too professional to carry about a subscription paper. St. Paul always had a collection on hand. It is one of the marks of an Apostle.

CENTENARY COLLEGE.
The interests of Centenary College were brought before the Conference in an able speech by the Rev. Dr. Watkins. After a full discussion it was 'Resolved, that we, the subscribers, members of the Louisiana Conference, promise to be responsible for the sum of twenty dollars each for the purpose of raising a Sustaining Fund for the Centenary College; and to use our influence with the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to swell the list of subscribers to this fund, to be paid during the year to the President of the Board of Trustees, Dr. J. C. Keener. And that the Secretary be instructed to prepare a copy of this resolution for the signatures of the members of the Conference.' This resolution was intended to be an introduction to such a fund as has been raised in the Georgia and Alabama Conferences, for the support of the Conference Literary Institution.

LAY REPRESENTATIVES.
The Committee appointed to prepare a plan for the election of Lay Representatives, reported the following plan which was adopted.
1. That each Quarterly Conference of each District shall nominate by ballot one Lay Representative.
2. That at some time during the year, the Presiding Elder shall call a meeting of the Quarterly Conferences in his District; which meeting shall elect by ballot four of the said nominees to be the Representatives of the said District to the ensuing session of the Louisiana Annual Conference.

The Committee on Memoirs, being ready to report, the Conference sang, 'How rich thy bounty King of kings!'

After which memoirs were read of the Revs. David Kinnear, Robert R. Alexander, and Leopold Lonz. These holy men had passed a way to Heaven during the year. The sentiments, emotions, and words which marked their exit were sublimely assuring to their friends and their brethren of the supporting power of the Saviour in the hour of death. Their dying messages and praises were like the stones taken from the middle of the Jordan in evidence of its safe passage. One could not wish or imagine any bliss surer.

The Sabbath evening was set apart for the Missionary Meeting. Bishop Paine, and Dr. Walker addressed the meeting. Both speeches were exactly after the true style of missionary platform effort, reasonable, sprightly, impassioned. The congregation had been of late reaped and gleaned, but yielded to these masters of speech several hundred dollars. There were no 'propositions'—the stern poverty of our preachers, for the first time in the history of our missionary society, had, like a Texas norther, chilled, and dried up the genial current of an Itinerant's pocketbook. We saw the poor fellows keeping down those impulses which never before could be checked by any leanness of purse either past, present, or prospective.

FIFTH DAY.
Resolutions were passed strengthening the hands of the agent of the N. O. Depository, the Rev. R. J. Harp, recommending the Home Monthly, the S. S. Visitor, and our own ADVOCATE. We were glad to see how sincerely the preachers wished as well, and we hear that a like spirit is shown by the members of the Mississippi Conference. As this is a wide field, and we cannot trust our own feelings to enter it, the reader must supply as vividly as he can, the many good things that might be said of this paper, and believe that our friends said them; for if anything can stir the ether, the lightning, and the dew, that are supposed to enter largely into the brain and heart of every true Editor it is the kindly notice of the Methodist Preachers. So we pass on.

THE WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PER CENT. was by vote declared to be four per cent. for 1868.
Three colored men, Warren Williams, Cyrus Alexander, and William Culpepper, having been well recommended as suitable persons, were elected and ordained Deacons.
The Rev. F. A. Rawson, was elected to preach the next Conference Sermon.
The chairman of the committee on Sabbath-Schools reported that in many parts of the country the Sabbath School can be employed advantageously to the Church and the community in affording to children the opportunity of obtaining the rudiments of an education. That, as originally, it is desirable that we improve the opening which the poverty of our people presents for the multiplication of Sunday-schools within the bounds of this Conference. That this is presented as an inducement for establishing such schools in addition to all other important considerations which move us, as ministers, to their support. We like this suggestion much; and it tallies with the earnest request from a brother in an overflowed district who urged the starting a Sabbath-school, because, said he, it is our only chance for teaching the children to read.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.
The Conference passed the following: 'Resolved that the thanks of the Louisiana Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, are hereby tendered to the Officers and Proprietors of the steamboats 'Iberia,' 'Latawana,' 'Vicksburg,' and 'Wild Wagoner,' also to J. B. Price, Esq., stage owner, the Attapas and Mail Transportation Company, and the Opelousas Rail Road for their very generous offer to return the ministers of this Conference to their homes free of pay.' Also a vote of thanks was unanimously passed 'to the citizens of New Or-

leans, for the hospitable and courteous manner in which they have entertained the members of the Conference during its session.'

The First Friday in November was appointed as a day of fasting and prayer, 'that the blessing of God may be invoked upon the Church in our bounds, and upon the ensuing session of the Conference.'

The minutes were then read up; when the Bishop arose and prefaced the reading out the appointments with those cheering, brotherly words which never fall more gratefully or seem more refreshing than upon such an occasion. Then he gave out;

'Jesus, the truth and power divine,
Send forth these Messengers of thine;
and O how heartily and clearly
was it sung by those servants of
God! After prayer by the Rev.
N. A. Cravens, the appointments
were read out.

MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 16, 67.
MR. EDITOR: The Montgomery Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, closed its fourth session on Monday, Dec. 9th, in Opelika, Ala. The members were nearly all present notwithstanding the scarcity of money, and the general depression. Some borrowed money, others travelled in the old style, tarrying each night with some good old saint who received them in the name of the Lord. One or two had been robbed on the route, yet all seemed cheerful and full of hope.

Bishop Wightman was with us in gentleness, suggesting here, directing there, and listening to the humblest member with the deference which always impresses the observing and thoughtful. The only objection presented was this: We did not make haste slowly.

The Bishop's sermon on Sabbath was full of comfort, and many a heart realized a new energy and gathered fresh inspiration from its stirring truths.

Dr. Sumners visited our Conference, and by invitation gave us his discourse on 'The Church.' It was instructive and satisfying.

A. H. Redford, Book Agent, was with us two or three days working and talking in a way which won our hearts. Many a new interest awakened in our Publishing House.

A committee was created for the purpose of considering the question of establishing a Book Depository and Weekly paper within our bounds, and to report at the next session. The proposition was discussed at some length—the opposition was decided, but the committee was appointed. What it will propose no one can divine.

Five were admitted on trial, and two received by transfer: three located, two discontinued, three transferred, and two died.

There is an increase of white members of one thousand and eighty: a decrease of colored members of one thousand six hundred and eighty-three. Also, a decrease of twenty-four local preachers.

Sunday School interest in a good condition. There is an increase of sixty-five schools, three hundred and ninety-eight teachers, and three thousand five hundred and sixteen scholars.

Our collections were smaller than last year. For missions, there were nearly three thousand dollars collected; for superannuated widows, orphans, and Bishops' aid, a fraction under thirty hundred dollars. Some of the preachers made no collections.

They were required, by vote of the Conference, to make collections in the month of February, and send the money to the Chairman of the Financial Board.

I send you a list of the appointments. Yours,
J. M.

The prospectus of the New York Ledger, the great family paper, will be found in our advertising column. It is a very readable document.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Dec. 21, 1867.

We have but few changes to notice in the general market since our last issue. We have again to notice only a moderate business in the wholesale trade, but the sales of our leading staple have been to an increased extent, at prices still more in favor of buyers, on Saturday factors being compelled to make further concessions, in consequence of a decline reported at Liverpool and the course of foreign exchange; but at an advance since of about 1/2c on Friday's figures. Sugar has come forward more freely, and met a fair demand at about previous rates. The receipts of Molasses, also, have been liberal, and gone off readily, without any marked variation in prices. Nothing of any moment has been done in Tobacco, and the movement in Western Produce has been of about the usual extent, and generally at previous rates.

COTTON.—We stated in our last report that the market closed at reduced rates, under the influence of the accounts noticed above, after further giving way 1/2c, prices have recovered the falling off, and closed at a net advance on Friday's prices to nearly or quite the same extent, while the business has been on quite a liberal scale. On Saturday the market opened under the depressing influence of 3/4d decline reported at Liverpool and increased heaviness in foreign exchange, but the demand continued active, although at easier rates, and 4500 bales changed hands. On Monday, with an ample supply offering the business was on a more liberal scale, running up 7100 bales, which is much the largest business reported this year, while prices exhibited unusual irregularity, all desirable lists, particularly if of good staple, commanding full prices; and in many cases 1/2c advance, while other descriptions sold partly at previous rates, and partly at figures showing an actual falling off from Saturday's figures. Tuesday the supply having been much reduced by the heavy business of the day previous, there was much less scope afforded to buyers. The demand was, moreover, checked by the stringent pretensions of factors who claimed a material advance on previous rates; but still buyers kept on with a fair degree of spirit, and the sales comprised 4300 bales, mostly at prices indicating a further improvement of 1/2c.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 15,900 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export. The receipts proper since Friday evening embrace 20217 bales, against 13260 during the corresponding period last week showing an increase of 6957 bales.

The receipts at this port, since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas), are 177,392 bales, against 269,364 bales the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 48,907 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 27,436 bales to Great Britain, of 6774 to France, and an increase of 44,309 to other foreign ports.

We now modify our quotations as follows:

| | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Low | 12 1/2 to 13 |
| Good Ordinary | 13 1/2 to 14 |
| Low Middling | 14 1/2 to 15 |
| Middling | 15 1/2 to 16 |
| Strict Middling | 16 1/2 to 17 |

COTTON STATEMENT.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1867. | 15258 |
| Arrived past three days. | 21977 |
| Arrived previously. | 187410 |
| Exported past three days. | 17088 |
| Exported previously. | 113996 |
| Stock on hand and on ship-board, Dec. 21, 1867. | 93559 |

SUGAR.—A good demand prevailed, at full prices, on Saturday and Monday, and the receipts have sold quite readily. Tuesday there was a falling off in the demand, and a consequent decline in prices of fully 1/2c per lb.

MOLASSES.—An active demand has prevailed, at full prices, since our last review, and pretty much all the receipts have been sold.

FLOUR.—The market has continued dull and unchanged since our last review. There has again been some demand for Superfine, Single and Double Extra, which are scarce, but Treble and Choice Extra are in abundance and difficult of sale, even at very low figures.

PORK.—The market is dull and prices have declined at least 75c per bbl.

BACON.—The market is well supplied, but there is little or no demand by the trade at wholesale.

CATTLE MARKET.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Jefferson City, Wednesday evening, Dec. 17, 1867. | |
| Western Beef, choice per lb. net. | 10 |
| Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb. net. | 10 |
| Texas Cattle, 2d quality, per head. | 40 to 55 |
| Texas Cattle, 3d quality, per head. | 25 to 35 |
| Texas Cattle, 4d quality, per head. | 14 to 20 |
| Wagon per lb. gross. | 9 to 10 |
| Sheep, 1st quality per head. | 10 to 15 |
| Sheep, 2d " " " " | 8 to 10 |
| Sheep, 3d " " " " | 5 to 8 |
| Milk Cows, choice per head. | 50 to 100 |
| Milk Cows, per head. | 50 to 80 |
| Texas Cows, with Calves. | 50 to 80 |
| Yearlings, per head. | 25 to 35 |
| Calves per head. | 15 to 25 |

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

| ARTICLES. | FROM | TO |
|------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Agricultural Implements. | 4 75 | 22 00 |
| Cotton and Sugar Plows. | 9 50 | 10 50 |
| Cotton Scrapers. | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Sweeps. | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Shovels. | 10 00 | 10 50 |
| Spades. | 11 00 | 12 00 |
| Axes. | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| Bagging, 1/2 yard. | 22 | |
| Kentucky. | 22 | |
| East India. | 20 | |
| Ind. Rope, Kentucky, 1/2 lb. | 8 1/2 | |
| Brass, 100 lbs. | 1 35 | |
| Bread, 100 lbs. Pilot. | 8 50 | |
| Crackers. | 9 00 | |
| Bricks, Lake, 1/2 M. | 16 00 | |
| English Fire. | 40 00 | |
| Candler, 1/2 lb. | 43 | |
| Sperm, N Bedford. | 44 | |
| Adamantine. | 17 | |
| Star. | 18 | |
| Sweet and Spiced. | 50 | |
| Cider, Western, 1/2 bbl. | 35 | |
| Northern. | 36 | |
| Coal, Cannel, 1/2 ton. | 18 00 | |
| Anthracite, 1/2 ton. | 12 00 | |
| Western, 1/2 ton. | 15 | |
| Coffee, Rio, (gold) 1/2 lb. | 15 | |
| Java. | 30 | |
| St. Domingo. | 30 | |
| Cotton Seed. | 13 00 | |
| Rough, 1/2 ton. | 14 00 | |
| Hulled, 1/2 bushel. | 35 | |
| Copper, Braziers' 1/2 lb. | 35 | |
| Sheathing. | 35 | |
| Copper Bolts. | 28 | |
| Yellow Metal. | 28 | |
| Cordage, Manila, 1/2 lb. | 24 | |
| Tarred, American. | 21 | |
| Russia, 1/2 bbl. | 30 | |
| Corn Meal, 1/2 bbl. | 5 00 | |
| Dyes, 1/2 lb. | 34 | |
| Logwood, Campy. | 5 | |
| St. Domingo. | 4 | |
| Pine, Tampico. | 1 00 | |
| Indigo, 1/2 lb. | 18 | |
| Madder. | 20 | |
| Eggs, 1/2 doz. Western. | 80 | |
| Feathers, 1/2 lb. | 80 | |
| Fish, Cod, 1/2 box. | 1 60 | |
| Herrings. | 65 | |
| Mackerel, No. 1, 1/2 bbl. | 20 00 | |
| No. 3. | 16 00 | |
| Flaxseed, 1/2 lb. | 4 | |
| Flour, 1/2 bbl. | 9 50 | |
| Extra. | 7 50 | |
| Pine, 1/2 lb. | 7 50 | |
| Fruit, Prunes. | 20 | |
| Figs, Drum. | 20 | |
| Dried Apples. | 6 1/2 | |
| Currants, Zante. | 15 | |
| Almonds, soft shell. | 33 | |
| Raisins, M B, 1/2 box. | 4 20 | |
| Lem's Sicily 1/2 box. | 6 00 | |
| Malaga, 1/2 box. | 6 00 | |
| Oranges, La. 1000. | 12 00 | |
| Sicily 1/2 box. | 15 00 | |
| Glass, 1/2 of 60 feet. | 3 75 | |
| French, 1/2 of 10. | 4 00 | |
| 12 x 12. | 4 75 | |
| Grain, 1/2 bushel. | 1 60 | |
| Malt, Western. | 1 75 | |
| Canada. | 1 75 | |
| Corn, shelled 1/2 bushel. | 85 | |
| Corn, 1/2 bushel. | 11 00 | |
| Beans, 1/2 bbl. | 65 | |
| Hops, 1/2 lb. | 9 50 | |
| Gunpowder, 1/2 keg. | 22 | |
| Gunny Bags, 1/2 bag. | 25 | |
| Hay, Western, 1/2 ton. | 30 00 | |
| Northern. | 30 00 | |
| Louisiana. | 16 | |
| Hides, 1/2 lb. | 17 | |
| Dry salted Mexican. | 7 1/2 | |
| Wet salted, city slaughter. | 13 | |
| Kip Shins. | 13 | |
| Dry Cotton. | 2 50 | |
| Pelts, 1/2 piece. | 45 00 | |
| Iron, Pig, 1/2 ton. | 54 | |
| Country, Bar, 1/2 lb. | 54 | |
| English, 1/2 lb. | 54 | |
| Hoop, 1/2 lb. | 7 | |
| Sheet. | 7 | |
| Boiler. | 12 | |
| Nail Rods. | 12 | |
| Iron Cotton Ties. | 7 1/2 | |
| Castings, American. | 2 25 | |
| Lime, Western, 1/2 bbl. | 2 25 | |
| Shall Line. | 2 25 | |
| Rockland, 1/2 bbl. | 2 25 | |
| Cement. | 2 50 | |
| Molasses, 1/2 gallon. | 40 | |
| Louisiana. | 40 | |
| Muscovado. | 40 | |
| Refined, 1/2 bbl. | 40 | |
| Moss, 1/2 lb. | 3 | |
| Gray, Country. | 4 | |
| Black do. | 4 | |
| Select, water rotted. | 6 1/2 | |
| Nails, Am. & 8 d. 1/2 lb. | 6 | |
| Wrought, English. | 15 | |
| Naval Stores, 1/2 bbl. | 18 | |
| Tar. | 4 50 | |
| Pitch. | 5 00 | |
| Rosin, No. 1. | 3 50 | |
| No. 2. | 3 25 | |
| No. 3. | 3 00 | |
| Spirits Turp 1/2 gallon. | 48 | |
| Varnish, bright. | 60 | |
| Cut, Hard 1/2 gallon. | 1 05 | |
| Coal Oil. | 50 | |
| Cotton Seed, Crushed. | 66 | |
| Cotton Seed, Refined. | 70 | |
| Tanners' 1/2 gallon. | 90 | |
| Provision, 1/2 bbl. | 40 00 | |
| Beef, Mess, Northern. | 22 00 | |
| Western. | 24 00 | |
| North half bbl. | 14 50 | |
| Dried, 1/2 lb. | 18 | |
| Tongues, 1/2 doz. | 7 00 | |
| Pork, Mess, 1/2 lb. | 22 50 | |
| Prime Mess. | 18 50 | |
| Hog, round, 1/2 lb. | 10 | |
| Bacon, Hams, 1/2 lb. | 10 | |
| Do, canvassed. | 12 | |
| Sides. | 13 1/2 | |
| Shoulders. | 11 | |
| Green Shoulders. | 10 | |
| Lard, Prime, in tierces. | 14 | |
| Fair, in tierces. | 14 | |
| Butter, Northern. | 40 | |
| Western. | 40 | |
| Cheese, American. | 13 | |
| Potatoes, 1/2 bbl. | 4 00 | |
| Onions. | 4 75 | |
| Green Apples. | 2 00 | |
| Ind. 1/2 lb. Louisiana. | 24 | |
| Carolina. | 10 | |
| Saltpeetre, refined, 1/2 lb. | 10 1/2 | |
| Crude. | 13 | |
| Salt sack. | 15 | |
| Liverpool, fine, warehouse. | 2 65 | |
| from store. | 2 75 | |
| from warehouse. | 2 80 | |
| Turkey Island, 1/2 bushel. | 8 | |
| Seep, 1/2 lb. Western. | 10 | |
| Southern. | 10 | |
| Castle. | 8 | |
| Sugar, Louisiana, 1/2 lb. | 18 | |
| Havana, White. | 7 | |
| Brown. | 7 | |
| Tobacco, in hds, 1/2 lb. | 25 | |
| Balers & Cutters. | 17 | |
| Choice and Selections. | 15 | |
| Medium Leaf. | 12 | |
| Fair Leaf. | 12 | |
| Common Leaf. | 12 | |
| Good Refused. | 12 | |
| Common Refused. | 12 | |
| Thine, Cotton, 1/2 lb. | 60 | |
| Flax, 1/2 lb. | 21 | |
| Wool, Washed. | 25 | |
| Barry. | 25 | |
| Louisiana, Native. | 12 | |
| Texas, 1/2 lb. Melino. | 50 | |

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VOLUME XIII—NUMBER 38.
WHOLE NUMBER 659.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, DEC. 28, 1867.

(\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE)
OFFICE—113 C. ST. N. E.

BEYOND THE STORM.
The Sabbath at Home.
The sun goes down at evening tide
The blessed sky of lurid light;
The stars red-eyed along the lands,
And then comes night.
The wind wakes with shuddering sighs,
And walls by roof and window-pane;
And suddenly from spongy clouds
Down pours the rain.
The dim black-branched trees
Sway to and fro like witch's arms,
And their spindles, and weaving weird
Fantastic charms.
The meadow lands the long lush grass
Lies low upon the sodden ground,
And in hedge corners withered leaves
Whirl round and round.
The apples drop from orchard trees,
The wet leaves tremble know no rest,
And fluttering birds, with frightened eyes,
Seek their nest.
The village streets are empty all,
The traveler's step is heard no more,
The ringing sign, and clattering slate,
And clanking door.
The chamber-dull of lonely house
The sick man lies with deep-drawn breath,
And in confusion seems to be
The wings of Death.
The edges of the tomb
The hard-frozen ivy sorrows and creaks;
And a church spire the weather-cock
Tosses round with shrieks.
The rivers fill with yellow foam,
And eddies through their rocky course,
And add to the tumultuous time
Their chorus hoarse.
The sunbeams on the creviced cliff,
The sunbeams on the hoary crag,
And down a shunder as they meet
The spray's swift drag.
Along the cold gray broken shore
The surges thunder up and down;
The backward from the rugged rocks
They fairly drain.
Upon black seas the tumbling ships
Drive on before the driving gale,
With bows deep plunged in mounded waves,
And rest, wet sail.
Now, blowing winds! beyond the clouds
Glimpses of heaven's clear vault are seen;
And there the steadfast planets burn,
And calm serene.
So above this stormy world,
In gusty sighs, its showering tears,
And a land where life is calm,
And free from fears.
One day—so the Promise speaks—
All cloudy storms shall surely cease,
And those who trust and wait shall win
Borne Peace.

A Desirable Holiday Present.

There was a time—and not very long ago either—when Sewing Machines, with all their acknowledged utility, were among the luxuries of social life. The few possessed them and expatiated upon their wonderful charms with tireless loquacity and dilated eyes, while the many looked upon them as marvels of scientific and inventive genius far beyond their reach. That time has passed by most unmistakably; and to-day the best beloved coadjutor of the residing genius of every well-ordered household is the Sewing Machine.
But there are so many different Sewing Machines, the people say, all putting forth indisputable claims to pre-eminent excellences, that we are in a quandary, and don't know which to buy. To choose rationally in such a matter is certainly important, and we may be able to assist some of those who are unable to decide for themselves. At any rate we will say frankly that the GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine must be regarded as one of the most perfect, complete and desirable in the market. It is light, graceful, simple; it sews rapidly, undeviatingly, surely; its stitch is compact and elegant, and never gives out; it does everything that can be done by any Sewing Machine, and excels all others in its adaptability for embroidery. The specimens of this machine of needle-work are as wonderful as they are exquisite. The most dexterous and most skillful hand, inspired to labor by the fondest motives and most ingenious imagination, could not hope to execute such work, although it might devote many days and weeks of wearing labor. In addition to recommendations like these, it must by no means be forgotten that the GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine was the only one which received, at the Paris Universal Exposition, the Cross of the Legion of Honor, that most coveted of all prizes among exhibitors. The thousands who are looking about for the best Sewing Machine as a holiday present for some dear friend, or some needy and deserving poor person, will do well to lose sight of such facts as these.—*Home Journal.*

THE CHINA MISSION.

ABINGDON, Va., December 10, 1867.
MR. EDITOR: I have received several letters from China within the last week. Our brethren there are distressed beyond measure for want of funds. They have received but one small remittance this year from the Board. Bro. Allen writes that he sees no means of keeping up even the name of the mission unless the church acts promptly for their relief. The field was never more encouraging. Several candidates have recently been baptized, and others are under instruction. Now will the church refuse to encourage and aid these faithful brethren? Can the church prosper at home while so shamefully neglecting the cause of Christ among the heathen? Can we not support one small foreign mission? But I cannot write on this subject without a degree of feeling I do not like to express.
Bro. Lambuth writes that several native Christians have died within the last two or three years, all giving satisfactory evidence that God was with them in the last trial. Thank God, our native Christians die well! He mentions the death of an old man whom I knew well, and who, when I left China, was a member of our little Sabbath school, seeking like a child to learn the blessed truths of the Gospel. When he came to die all was bright. His faith in Christ as the Redeemer of the world grew stronger and stronger as he neared the dark river, and his last hours were spent in rejoicing. He was seventy years old before he ever heard of the Gospel. Others declared, when dying, that not a fear disturbed them. God does, I think, vouchsafe an unusual measure of grace to the converts from heathenism in the dying hour. Satan wishes, doubtless, to overwhelm their souls in the fearful struggle; and were they not sustained in an unusual degree, would sink in despair, and thus give the heathen cause to triumph; but, thank God, he enables them to die gloriously in the midst of their unbelieving families and neighbors. It is a marvelous thing among the heathen to see a man willing to die; but to see one anxious to depart, and joyfully embracing death, astonishes them beyond measure. Heathenism furnishes no consoling hope to the dying—all is dark uncertainty. No "shining shore" beyond cheers, the despairing eyes of the dying Buddhist. They look with great interest upon the testimony of Christian converts in this particular, and God has honored his grace in the death of every one whom he has called away from the infidel church in China. Our sainted Liew, and others from our little communion at Shanghai, are now with God and the angels. Will those who profess to have no interest in our China mission think of these glorified ones, and say our labor has been in vain! I hope to meet my brothers and sisters from China on the sunny plains of the heavenly Canaan. Oh! it will be sweet to think, when I meet them, that I ever suffered, ever labored, for their salvation.
Continue, my dear brother, to write and speak for our dear China mission. "It is God's cause." It is for the blessed Saviour, and for the souls of men for whom he died, that you speak. God bless you, and God bless every one who thinks, or prays, or talks for the conversion of the heathen world.
Your brother in Christ,
W. G. E. CUNNINGHAM.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

MORGANTON, N. C., December 16, 1867.
MR. EDITOR: The South Carolina Conference met in this romantic mountain town, and found itself among warm, generous and hospitable homes. Bishop Doggett was present from the opening of our session, and presided with his characteristic care, deliberation and urbanity. He charmed all our hearts as a president, Bishop, minister and man. The business of the Conference was disposed of carefully, and every interest received proper and thorough attention.
Large crowds attended the sessions of the Conference, as well as the preaching. Numbers from the surrounding country came in their wagons and tented during the session, and as a spirit of concord marked all the business of Conference, I think the most pleasant impression was made upon the minds of the community.
Four were admitted on trial and five continued on trial. Three traveling and three local preachers were ordained deacons. Six traveling and five local preachers were ordained elders, eleven were made supernumerary, and eight placed in a supernumerary relation. The ADVOCATE and other periodicals received due attention. Bro. Burke, from Macon, Georgia, in behalf of Bro. Redford, urged the claims of the Southern Methodist Publishing House. The statistics were more accurately obtained than at any former session, and developed a decrease from former statements of ten local preachers, nine hundred and forty-four white, and seven thousand four hundred and forty-two colored members. Our colored membership is rapidly withdrawing from us, and the saddest statements as to depreciated morals and increasing superstitions among them reached us. We are hoping, however, that with the diminution of political violence there will at least be restored relations of harmony and good will.
A gracious religious influence attended the entire session. The preachers and laymen present seemed to keep in mind the disciplinary injunction: "Have a special care to set God always before you." The preaching was "in demonstration of the spirit and of power." This was the case in a remarkable degree under the sermons of Bishop Doggett and Dr. Shipp on Sunday. The memorial services were held just previous to the announcement of the appointments. After singing the 73rd hymn—"What though the conquering arm of Death," etc.—the memoirs were read, and were followed by fitting tributes from the special friends of the deceased. W. Crook, T. R. Walsh and W. A. Hemmingway died during the year. All this was a most appropriate appeal to the preachers to zeal and faithfulness, and inspired the Bishop's address which followed. I have never seen the preachers receive their appointments with such glowing countenances and exhibitions of joy. A divine radiance seemed to settle upon all present. After, by a unanimous vote, ordering an adjournment sine die, the Bishop adjourned this delightful session with the benediction. Your's truly,
F. ASBURY MOOD,
Secretary.

Appointments of the Mobile Conference.

MOBILE DISTRICT.—T. W. Dorman, P. E.
Mobile, Franklin Street to be supplied; J. Hamilton, supernumerary; Mobile, St. Francis St., P. P. Neely; Mobile, St. Paul's St., H. Urquhart; Cottage Hill, R. Y. Rew; Eastern Shore and Fish River, J. J. Grace; Whistler, J. M. Boland; Citronelle, D. M. Rush; Pascagoula, C. W. Calhoun; Bay Shore, M. E. Butt; Ocean Spring, B. G. Fleming. J. F. Randle, sup.
MACON DISTRICT.—S. H. Cox, P. E.
Macon, J. Bancroft; Summerville, A. J. Coleman; DeKalb, J. M. Gann; Marion, W. Spillman; Meridian, W. E. Mabry; Enterprise, T. S. Abernethy, Jr.; Enterprise, B. F. Reid; Livingston and York Station, G. W. Brown; Scooby and Gainesville, O. P. Thomas.
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Appointments of the Texas Conference.

GALVESTON DISTRICT.—R. Alexander, P. E.
Galveston station, L. M. Lewis; Galveston circuit, L. H. Baldwin; Houston station, B. T. Kavanaugh; Houston circuit, H. V. Philpott; Cedar Bayou, B. A. Kemp; Houston, to be supplied; Hempstead, to be supplied; I. G. John, Editor Texas Christian Advocate, and Book Agent.

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LETTER FROM BISHOP M'YRE.

SEGUIN, Texas, Dec. 3, 1867.
MR. EDITOR:—I send you a list of the Appointments of West Texas Conference, which closed its second session in Seguin, Dec. 2; also, a few other items of interest.
I will not say now all I have to say concerning this broad and beautiful country. But this Conference is one of special interest to our Church. It, with the Northwest Texas Conference, holds the frontier. It is a field of great, almost romantic gospel enterprise, and danger, and hardship. The men who compose its itinerant corps have endured nobly, and they are willing to do and suffer. The Church must help them to hold and extend this frontier. Men and money must be supplied from abroad. The Domestic Mission Board can do almost nothing compared with the demands upon it. Will not the Parent Board send help? We want a pastor—single man—for Indianola. We have a good house there, and his support guaranteed. It is an important and growing place, and we ought not to lose a year, or a day, in occupying it. We want a man for Brownsville—a town of four or five thousand inhabitants on the frontier of Mexico, and not a Protestant church open in it. We are reaching out toward El Paso—six hundred miles beyond San Antonio. Our people are settling out there, and calling for preachers. Had we the man and a little money we could establish a strong and soon a self-sustaining Church in Arizona. A beginning has been made, and I have assurances that after the first year it would be self-sustaining. Who will volunteer for these fields? Who will go, and who help to send?
Yours,
H. N. McFARLANE.

The great objection to smart children is that when they commence having whiskers they leave off having brains. By forcing children, you get so much into their heads that they become cracked in order to hold it.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MT. LEBANON.

Mr. Editor: It has been my privilege recently to spend a few days in the beautiful and quiet little town of Mt. Lebanon, and have concluded to furnish you and your readers with some items of interest which I saw and heard while there.

Methodism is still alive there, and though it breathes "almost noiselessly," yet it breathes easily and freely. Bro. Kimball, the able and efficient pastor, is at his post, doing the work of a minister faithfully and successfully, having the entire confidence of all who know him.

Our church in Mt. Lebanon is, I learn, not yet free from debt, and owing to the greediness of the cotton worms, will not be entirely untrammelled this season, unless, perchance, some kind friends manifest considerable liberality in behalf of our beloved Methodism there, which, I learn, the brethren are expecting through the instrumentality of Bishop Marvin, who has promised to exert himself in their behalf. These brethren, Mr. Editor, ought to be relieved. They have accomplished more than the most sanguine could have expected, and now really need some assistance.

The membership of the M. E. Church South there is gradually increasing in numbers, and, from what we witnessed while there, we believe in spirituality. The fiery trials through which they have recently passed have doubtless been in the providence of God permitted for their spiritual benefit, and have, no doubt, been thus received by them.

They are firmly united in the bonds of Christian love and affection, and as union is strength, Methodism rides prosperously over every wave of opposition.

The doctrines of Methodism being founded on the words of eternal truth, are firm and steadfast; consequently every attempt at their overthrow has been and will continue to be futile—has given and will continue to give momentum to their already rapid dissemination.

Methodism, save its polity, has received the practical indorsement of the present editor of the *Louisiana Baptist*, and that, too, through the columns of his paper, which, of course, I suppose he did in the honesty of his heart. This may seem a little incredible, but I have both seen and read the article, and will take great pleasure in furnishing you with a copy of the same if you desire it.

The citizens of Mt. Lebanon and all the readers of the *Louisiana Baptist* have recently been highly entertained with some leaders on the subjects of "Preaching Christ" and "Protracted Meetings," in the first of which there are some wholesome suggestions with regard to the subject matter of Gospel preaching, and against the substitution of noise, etc., for the preaching of Christ, all of which I heartily indorse, though I have never known any one, I believe, who did this intentionally. I am also opposed to the substitution of an ordinance, or the mode of administering an ordinance, for the doctrines of the cross. Jesus and his crucifixion should be the theme of the minister.

In the leader on "Protracted Meetings" there is a warning to Baptist ministers against boisterous preaching, (just as though the author always preached in whispered tones,) and the imitation of Armenian preachers by addressing themselves to the animal feelings of their congregations. I wonder what is meant by the "animal feelings" to which the author alludes. Heavens priests, we are informed, do this.

An allusion is also made to the noisy meetings of Methodists; but, notwithstanding the great hue and

cry against these noisy meetings, I have never known an applicant for membership in the Baptist or any other church rejected because of his having been converted in one of these "noisy" Methodist meetings. They are at par anywhere.

ITINERANT.

Gainesville and Soosha-Mobile Conference.

Mr. Editor:—We are not able to report such extensive revivals, and large additions to the Church, as are reported from other fields of labor; though we have not been destitute of the reviving influences and converting power of the Holy Spirit. The large amount of sickness that has prevailed for several months past, has almost entirely prevented the holding of protracted meetings. I have tried to be faithful in preaching and pastoral visiting, and trust that my labors have not been in vain.

Complaints of hard times, and depression in monetary affairs, appear to have a depressing effect upon the spiritual, as well as temporal interests of the Church.

Why should not worldly disappointments drive us nearer to God, and our very misfortunes prove a means of grace? What we need is more of the mind of Christ, and a greater disposition to "lay up treasure where moth and rust do not corrupt." Yours in Christ.

J. C. HUCKABEE.

November 18th, 1867.

Waterproof—Louisiana Conference.

Mr. Editor:—Bro. W. G. McGanghey has just held his last Quarterly Meeting for the Lake Providence District at this place.

The Services were continued from Saturday, 23d November, till Sunday, 1st inst., and resulted in ten bright conversions, and an addition of thirteen members to the M. E. Church, South.

Bro. W. W. Drake of the Mississippi Conference, was present most of the time, and I hope that his earnest preaching, his warm exhortations and faithful prayers, will long be remembered by this people.

The Church here is much revived. J. F. WYNN.

December 1st, 1867.

Columbus Circuit—Mobile Conference.

Mr. Editor:—We closed a meeting at Berca, on this week, a few days ago, at which there were about 20 conversions, and 17 accessions to the Church. Your brother,

G. HAWKINS.

Southern Enterprise—Brooms.

LAUREL HILL, La., Dec. 13.

Mr. Editor: In your paper of the 7th inst. I saw an article about making Brooms in the South. I am pleased to tell you that it is the intention of myself and another party to go into that business here next year. I have the machinery, which is quite simple, now under construction. We intend to raise a crop of broom-corn on the place, and purchase all that may be produced in our section. I am satisfied that Brooms can be made as cheap here as at the North, and the market is wide. I am well acquainted with the manufacturing of brooms, also of the machinery for making them, which is simple and cheap. For further information, address E. E. B. Laurel Hill P. O., West Feliciana Parish, La. [Send a sample.—Editor.]

FROZEN PLANTS.—When plants in pots become frozen, they may often be saved by judicious treatment, if the freezing is not very severe. The way to complete the work of the frost is to bring the plant into a warm room, or, still worse, to attempt to thaw it with warm water. Leave it in a cool place where the thawing will be very gradual, and where the sun will not reach it. Trees frozen in transportation are to be treated in a similar manner. Place the box or parcel in a dark, cool cellar, or, if it be not convenient to do that, cover it thickly with straw or coarse hay, or bury it in the earth—any way to avoid a sudden change.

London is sometimes called "The City of Masts."

From the Contemporary Review.

MR. ARNOLD.—No. II.

BY PETER DAYNE.

Mr. Arnold would, he tells us, have been a Christian if he had arrived in the world a few ages sooner. While Christianity was credible, he would so gladly have believed it.

"O, had I lived in that great day, How had its glory new Filled earth and heaven, and caught away My ravished spirit too!"

"No cloister-floor of humid stone Had been too cold for me; For me no Eastern desert lone Had been too far to flee."

"No thoughts that to the world belong Had stood against the wave Of love which set so deep and strong From Christ's then open grave."

"No lonely life had passed too slow When I could hourly see That woe called Form, with head drooped low, Upon the bitter tree."

That is to say, Mr. Arnold pronounces it to be a desirable and blessed thing to be well deceived—to be lapped in sweet delusion. I think it is manlier to hold with Paul that, if Christianity is a dream, the very sweetness of its illusions, the very glory of its dazzling imagery and transporting promises, render those deceived by it the more miserable. Madness, be its vision gay or gloomy, is immediately sad. To be in his right mind is belief in truth, however harsh. But I may be permitted to question the correctness, though I do not in the least question the sincerity of Mr. Arnold's theory, as to what he would have been if he had lived in the early ages of Christianity. May it not be doubted whether he would have cast in his lot with the struggling sect whose reputation was so ambiguous, and which was so largely recruited from the dregs of the people, sinners and publicans, Magdalen and slaves? Is it not, on the whole, more probable that his sensibilities would have been too delicate for such companionship, and that he would have been found cultivating sweetness and light in some refined Gnostic coterie?

Be that as it may, Mr. Arnold has less reason for rejecting Christianity now than we would have had at any period since John the Baptist sent his Disciples to the Master. The early Christians were nearer to the time when Christ hung upon the cross than we are, but they had not such means at their command as we possess of forming a clear and articulate idea of the evidence for that and the accompanying occurrences. Those who, centuries long, had assailed Christianity with the weapons of historical criticism have as good as thrown down their tools, and taken refuge in the abstract assertion that miracle is impossible. They will not admit that Christianity has been proved Divine; but the problem of disproving its historical evidence, without invalidating all proof of occurrences long since past, has baffled them; and in irritated perplexity, remarking with a continental writer that it would be interesting, were it possible, to discover the germ of the Christian fable, they pass on.

But Christianity has lost its power. It is not believed. Practically it is extinct. Is this, I ask in calmness and sobriety, true? To me, looking at the question as boldly, broadly, and soberly as I can, it appears that the aspect of affairs is for Christianity more promising now than it has ever been. Christianity was never so wise and pure—never did Christian zeal burn with so clear and ardent a flame—as at this hour. Monastic Christianity was very narrow and very sickly. Latin Christianity, though one of the most glorious things ever beheld on this earth, was cramped with superstition. Protestant Christianity, as organized at the Reformation, was grievously, inexpressibly injured by the worldliness of its patrons, by the secularism of its arrangements, by the rigidity of its forms, by the scorching intellectualism of its spirit, by the paralyzing influence of its great sin in gnashing its teeth with furious hatred against those who, a few years before, had been companionship with as fellow-Christians. The Christianity which is vital at this hour, the Christianity which more or less inspires devout and intelligent souls in all Churches, and in all civilized nations, is a gentler, purer, more beautiful spirit of moral life than ever in this world breathed in an equal number of human bosoms. Only in these latter days—not is the fact wonderful, for the truth in its simplicity is always the highest and the last attainment of man—have we really learned that toleration, mercy, brotherly kindness, are of the essence of Christianity. True, there is much doubt abroad. But does the thoughtless mind see no meaning, no preciousness, no blessed influence, educating, humanizing, refining, in doubt? Is not doubt the revealer of difficulty, and does it not thus minister to the most delicate sympathy of intellect and of heart? Is it not doubt that casts those side-lights upon dogma, and suggests those reserves and qualifications which must characterize every statement or solution

of a complicated question that is delicately and finely true? Doubt is the element of all the most sincere and exquisite action of mind, the mother of intellectual modesty, and manly diffidence, and gracious forbearance. In an age of mature learning and varied speculation like ours, it is no paradox to say that he who has first doubted and then believes, believes best; and scarce a paradox to affirm that he who has never doubted has never believed. I am, of course, aware that there is a habit of affected and feeble dubitation, which is the mere wasting of the intellectual fibre and the fainting of heart and soul; but profoundly true is it that honest, brave, onward-looking doubt is the ally of faith and hope; and the handmaid of love.

Mr. Arnold thinks of Christianity only as a system, feudal or modern, Papal or Protestant. But what if it is more than a system? What if, when the inadequacy of all systems to contain its ethereal spirit had been demonstrated, and the massive ecclesiasticism of the past, like icebergs stranded in a southern clime, were inevitably melting away, its genuine, inborn potency should be then first fully exhibited? What if the race has been gradually, through all these ages, preparing itself to know and appreciate Christianity—the chambers of the human spirit enlarging themselves to receive the heavenly visitant and her angust retinue of truths and ideas? Only in these last days, when the development of material civilization has drawn nations toward each other by the ties of commercial association, has it been surmised by practical men—by at least here and there a practical man—that the morality of the Sermon on the Mount, which, during eighteen centuries of the clangor and torment of war, all Governments and all Churches have assumed to be, on the platform of national life, impracticable, admits of being realized, and that literally the soundest national policy, the policy producing most of benefit for all, is that each nation should seek to promote its neighbor's welfare, and to communicate, instead of monopolizing, the bounty of Providence. What a revolution were that, worth another thousand years of waiting and working, which should see nations changed from fighting nations into co-operating nations!

Mr. Arnold returns, or thinks that he returns, to David. "No man can bear his brother's sin or pay his brother's debt." Hard and cold negation, false and haggard and dead! Man is man in that he hears his brother's sin and pays his brother's debt. All the glory of human tenderness, of human trust, of human fellowship, the deepest music of chivalry, the loveliest devotion of friendship, all that is most sacred and thrilling and beautiful in human story, is destroyed by this attitude of rocky isolation and iron pride. Man to rise must accept help from the meanness of his fellows, and the deepest thinkers of his time—Goethe for one of them—would not agree with Arnold that man is degraded in accepting help from the God-man.

But, after all, is not Christianity practically a failure? "The millions suffer yet." Well, there is truth in that; but let us speak composedly on the subject. Is it true that suffering is a prevailing condition of Christians, either as individuals or as families? Is it not rather a fact that Christian virtue, whether by the calm it breathes within, or by the activity, sobriety, contentment which it enjoins, is the most powerful of talismans for conjuring happiness to the heart and to the hearth? If you look, you will find that the grumblers of the world are not, as a rule, the Christians. Again, is it not one of the hoisly impressions most surely and rapidly dissipated by any real inquisition into the facts of history to suppose that the "millions" were ever so happy? There was possibly—I would not dare to use a stronger word—a brief period in the feudal ages in England when the common people were better off than at present. I think it probable that, in the moments of their highest religious enthusiasm and brightest national prosperity, flying gleams of a happiness beyond the average of that ever enjoyed elsewhere, visited the mass of the Hebrew people. But throughout vast tracts of human history, have not the body of the race been preyed upon by pestilence, famine, the sword, and has not all industry languished, save that ghastly industry in which man sheds his brother's blood? Poets must not put their ideals for facts, or despise that standard of well-being which seems to be appointed for man here below. The common man has over been a toiler; scope to toil, opportunity to earn his bread in the sweat of his brow, this has been all that man in this world ordinarily attains. Horrid hard, bent back, aching limb, had fare, these have been man's lot. He is a true man who does not whine over this; who does not call it suffering; who silently wrestles and

endures, and takes with all his heart what happiness is to be had. Labor is not joyous, but grievous; and yet the laboring man, whatever his vocation, is *par excellence* the healthy and the happy man on this planet.

Mr. Arnold favors us with no information as to how, under the regime of his "mighty wave of thought and joy," the race is to diminish its suffering and widen the margin of its joy. But it is not necessary for Christians to leave this, which is so essential a part of the matter, undetermined. Their programme for the future is simple and distinct. It is to acknowledge fearlessly, faithfully, joyfully, *God's Revelation of the Natural*, which has been made in these last days, and animating the new machinery with that "enthusiasm of humanity," that passion of infinite kindness, which was first inspired by Christ, and which, though philosophers, before and after Comte, may, to their credit, appropriate it, has never burnt long or bright except on Christian altars, to advance with fresh ardor against the embattled array of human ills.

The toil is not over, the strife and the agony are still to be endured. We fight in the shadow; we march in the night; but starry gleams penetrate the darkness, and streaks of dawn pierce upward from the horizon of the world. We shall not distrust the might of goodness, nor say that God's purpose has failed in the world. Never did so many households worship the Creator in peace and joy, myriads of families, differing in their ecclesiastical badges, joining, morn and eve, in praise and prayer, on the golden plains of England, in the purple valleys of Scotland and Wales, on the emerald slopes of Ireland, beneath the crags of Switzerland, by the rivers of America, unperplexed by scepticism, unconscious of fear, walking in the light toward the perfect day. There are green pastures and still waters where the flocks of God are yet led by His Hand. Never since man joined band with man, and the development of civilization commenced, were the fountains of benevolence so full, so overflowing; never were there so many Christian bands stretched out to succor the orphan, to dry the widow's tear, to make anguish smile, and cheer the bed of death. Sorrow in these days has but to make itself known, and the angels come trooping to its relief—angels none the less real that they look through human eyes and speak in human accents. Never did the Christ walk more gloriously before the nations—never did the "washed Form" exercise a more constraining power—than now. But, as has indeed been the case at all times, the eye of faith can best, or can alone, perceive Him. That Revelation of the Natural, with its startling announcement that our little theories as to the way in which God had revealed Himself to man in Holy Writ were inadequate, has perplexed and disquieted many devout souls. The darling thought, the priceless and ravishing conviction, that, after all generations had been more or less in error, we, with our cut-and-dry inspiration theory, had reached the summit of perfection, and might at last abandon all idea of change or of advance, has been torn from us. The age is one of transition; the ordinance of progress, terrible in the ear of weak humanity, but never to be repealed in this time-world, is sounding loud and clear, as if the angel of the resurrection had put the trumpet to his lips; but there is no cause for apprehension if Christians will but be strong and of good courage, and never forget that to fear truth is to blaspheme God.

CURIOUS CALCULATIONS.—What a noisy creature would a man be were his voice, in proportion to his weight, as loud as that of a locust! A locust can be heard at a distance of one-sixteenth of a mile. The golden wreath is said to weigh but half an ounce, so that a middling-sized man would weigh down not short of four thousand of them, and it must be strange if a golden wreath would not out-weigh four of our locusts. Supposing, therefore, that a common man weighs as much as sixteen thousand of our locusts, and that the note of a locust can be heard one-sixteenth of a mile, a man of common dimensions, pretty sound in wind and limb, ought to be able to make himself heard at the distance of one thousand six hundred miles; and when he sneezed "his house ought to fall about his ears!" Supposing a flea to weigh one grain, which is more than its actual weight, and to jump one and a half yards, a common man of one hundred and fifty pounds, with jumping powers in proportion, could jump twelve thousand eight hundred miles, or about the distance from New York to Coochin China.

Rev. Dr. Chester Dewey, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Rochester, New York, died on Sunday night, at the age of 84 years.

The Crimson Umbrella.

In the *Methodist Recorder* (London) we find the following story of a crimson umbrella, which while it contains a good hit at the public, which is ever ready to meddle with business in no wise concerning it, has a moral also for a class of reformers who are ready to set themselves in opposition to popular opinion in matters involving no question of morals or principle:

"Some years ago an English gentleman arrived at his lodgings in Pall Mall with a bright crimson-colored cotton umbrella in his possession. The article was in common use in the country, which he had come, and he had bought it without thought. A few days' residence in the climate of England naturally occasioned the use of an umbrella, and he looked into the streets of London. It answered his purpose; it kept off the rain, and out here was no particular about the indifference of accidents of color and fabric. But he soon became aware that his appearance was creating a sensation. Every one turned and stared after him; the crossing-sweepers stood aghast and forgot to sweep; then a little crowd gathered about his heels, and people began to give expression to their opinion. Some said he was a foreign spy; some thought he was a Red Republican refugee; but all agreed that he was an exceptional and dangerous person. Being a man of common sense, he at once concluded that this was too heavy a cross to bear for the sake of a five-shilling umbrella; so he folded up the too remarkable article, and submitted to a sprinkling on his way home.

"A few days afterward he was visited by a gentleman not very much in the habit of deferring to public opinion, who was, indeed, rather fond of being remarkable. An English shower was falling when this guest took leave, and the owner of the umbrella, while telling the story, offered him a loan of it. The dauntless dandy laughed at his friend's weakness, and sallied forth canopied by his bright crimson. There was the same sensation. At first he was pleased to be the object of attention. But the crowd began to cumulate; the little boys asked him questions; the cads of the ribusses, always inimical to umbrellas, shouted impertinent observations to him; the crowd pressed upon him, and when people asked each other what was the matter, guesses soon grew into the form of actual assertions. Some times, he was a ticket-of-leave man; sometimes he was identified with some notorious criminal of whom the police were in search. The popular hostility was too great even for him; he returned to his umbrella.

"The original proprietor of his story to many, and among others to a young man of a determined but rather bilious temperament, who did everything to attract the eye, and he had another made upon the same pattern. The companion of his umbrella became more important to him than his business; he was even ready to be a martyr in the cause of bright crimson. The story says that in the end he grew morose, and, as some thought not quite right in his mind, he came into fashion."

The tension of liquids has recently been demonstrated by French philosophers. A rigid thin wire dipped into a liquid of glycerine—comes out with a swelling up the whole interior. It is shown by experiments that this will bear some weight before bursting, and that a loop of silk thread thrown upon it will, as the pressure is increased, be pulled equally in all directions, and made perfectly circular by the tension of the liquid.

There is terrible distress in some parts of Old Virginia. Two hundred and thirty-four farms in one county will soon be sold for arrears of taxes.

SCIENCE IN SCHOOLS.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

The full benefit of scientific training can be reaped by those only who have had the opportunity of spending some time in actual original research. Such a mode of instruction cannot of course be looked for in schools. It is quite possible, however, in fact quite practicable, to carry on the teaching of science, in schools or colleges, or elsewhere, in such a way as to make a beginning of those same habits of thought and intellectual qualities which would be more thoroughly brought out by independent research. In physical and experimental science, studied for the sake of learning, the mode of teaching is all in all. As mere necessities, knowledge, science, may be taught in any way; whether by book, by experiments, by Mangnall's "Lardner's Handbooks," or by any other means. So long as the pupils are correct, and the pupil is able to receive them, the end is reached. But such a kind of teaching can never take a high position in schools, and will always remain equally bad, or perhaps worse, in the system, employing a few in not a few places, certain portions of a text-book are read by a class, perhaps repeated upon, construed, one by one, by the teacher, its main portions not unfrequently committed to memory, and then profit of the pupils determined by asking them up in a room and giving them formal printed questions.—This kind of teaching such as this the great secret of successful scientific teaching we take to be, that the teacher should by all possible means endeavor to bring his pupils to face the problems of nature as if they had never been solved before. He should in fact recognize and utilize the actual condition of the pupils' mind. The youth of the individual repeats in outline the outline of the race. To the boy's mind the world is dim and unexplored; he knows nothing of laws or their discovery, nothing of problems or their solution. The object of the teacher should be to seize this state of mind, to make the boy tread, so to speak, in the steps of his ancestors, leading him, however, in a straight line, bringing him on from problem to problem, and encouraging him to solve each, as it were, anew, in the same way that it was solved of old.

For this purpose the study of experimental physics and mechanics seems to be eminently fitted. In its present stage this branch of learning possesses, in a very striking degree, most of the virtues, mingled with as few as possible of the faults of science; it might be called in fact the model science. It is rich in accumulated truths, it has countless fields yet unexplored. It is less rigid and less exclusive than mathematics, it is at the same time free from the uncertainties, the scholastic controversies, and other attractive theories, that still belong to chemistry and biology. It calls to activity all the senses, exercises the reason, and continually makes demands on the watchfulness and sincerity of the learner. The experiments on which its truths are based are clearly, its operations may be conducted without any special apparatus, and its subject-matter, embracing nothing that cannot be brought before both boys and girls. The teacher should be provided with what is technically called a laboratory, a terrible word, however, nothing more than a room fitted up with apparatus, which, in most cases, need be very simple nature only. The teaching of the junior classes, comprising boys up to twelve or fourteen years of age, should be of the elementary character, hardly requiring more than what is familiarly known under the name of "natural lessons." The pupil would be made familiar with the apparatus and general working of the instruments which he will after have to use for definite purposes, and gradually learn the meaning and become accustomed to the use of technical terms. He would become acquainted with the striking properties of solids, liquids, of the air-pump, the tuning fork, the lens, and the pile; and he would be taught to handle the thermometer, the measure, and the balance. In a word, his curiosity would be excited without being gratified, and his faculty of wonder stimulated by novelties, and at the same time chastened by early lessons in exactitude. Though the pupils might be gathered as usual in classes, the instruction given ought to be in great measure individual; and if any schoolmaster thinks that a school of this kind could never be kept in order, such a one knows very little about boys in a state of nature. The danger which the teacher would have chiefly to guard against would be that of allowing his pupils to advance too rapidly to higher studies. He would be frequently tempted by the pointed questions of intelligent lads (and we need hardly say that any check to questions, or stint of answers, would simply be ruinous to the whole scheme of teaching) to push them on to the actual solution of problems before their minds were thoroughly ripe for such an effort, and thus he would run the risk of quenching their ardor by exposing them too early to discouragement and difficulty. As soon, however, as he felt justified, he would begin gradually to lead them on to verify for themselves such physical laws as are most easily established; and he would consider it of supreme importance that each boy should do everything for himself, down to the very arrangement and putting together, nay, in some cases, even the construction, of the apparatus. By this means the scholar would gain a hundredfold the good that he would get by being merely a wondering spectator of the grander performances of his master. He might, for instance, in this way determine the properties of levers, the general laws of the radiation and conduction of heat, of the pressure of the atmosphere, of the reflection and refraction of light, of the conduction of sound, and the chief phenomena of electricity and magnetism. He should be led to attack each problem as if he were about to make a discovery, and be assisted to make written notes and reports of his observations, and to make them as carefully and rigorously as if they were about to receive the honor of publication in the "Philosophical Transactions." It would not be necessary for each boy to pay equal attention to all branches of the science; on the contrary, physics being not, like mathematics, a wall-in court into which there is no entrance save by one or two narrow gates, but a broad open field accessible from almost every point of the compass, it would be possible for the teacher to avail himself judiciously of the likes and dislikes of each individual pupil. Passing on from problem to problem, from observation to observation, from experiment to experiment, each step calling for increased zeal, increased attention, increased accuracy, and increased power of reasoning, the elder student might, if he showed the requisite ability, finish his experimental training by dipping into more speculative studies, and examining at some length, and with care, the general doctrines of Force.

Although the science of experimental physics is undoubtedly in many ways better adapted for educational purposes than any other, and should always form the main part of all scientific studies, it would nevertheless be unwise wholly to exclude other branches of science. Chemistry might be taught in the same way and with very similar results, especially if care were taken to avoid all those oxygen displays and hydrogen explosions, with which, in many ignorant minds, the idea of chemistry is inseparably connected. The pupil should be made conversant with the balance, the test-tube, and the funnel, rather than with pneumatic troughs and bladders of gas, and be brought to think much more of the enormous consequences following upon an error in the second decimal place than of the variety of colors which may be produced by proper reagents in a solution of a salt of iron.

The study of botany seems, at first sight, too pleasant and agreeable a pastime ever to be converted into a rigorous study. Yet, in able hands, it becomes a most powerful means of training the mind to habits of accurate observation, and is an almost indispensable introduction to wider biological studies. It possesses, moreover, this very great advantage, that it needs no apparatus, and can be taught at any time and in any place. Even when flowers are wholly wanting, a handful of leaves will afford material for a dozen lessons. The more complex and less developed sciences of comparative anatomy and physiology would naturally be reserved as special studies for a later period of life; and if a little animal physiology were introduced, it would need to be taught with special care, and entrusted to teachers only whose judgment could be fully relied upon. And this precaution would be necessary, not so much on account of the subject-matter, as because the science of physiology, though of immense value as a means of mental training and of intellectual culture, is at present in so transitional a condition, and so cumbered with vain theories and false conceptions, that by many hands it would be wielded more for harm than for good. Besides there are almost insuperable obstacles to teaching it in a thoroughly practical manner. It is true that by taking Professor

Huxley's "Elementary Lessons" as a text-book, both pupil and teacher might be kept from going far astray, for that master in biology has set before his scientific brethren a notable example how, by using the very best of sieves and sifting with diligence, it is possible to rescue a handful of grain from bushels of chaff; still the study of physiology in schools should be put forward with caution, and made to occupy an entirely subsidiary position. The great value of both it and botany would consist in their correcting and enlarging the views and habits that might perhaps arise from too close an attention to physics and chemistry alone.

A scheme of instruction of this kind may seem to many persons to have been taken from the New Atlantis, or to be suited for that pleasant country-house imagined by John Milton, where happy boys were taught to plough and to shoot, as well as to read and write, rather than for the ordinary routine of our present schools. But the difficulties that threaten its introduction vanish away when they are examined in detail. The question of expense, for instance, is answered at once. Any class-room might serve as a laboratory, and even the initial cost of apparatus would not be very great, while the annual outlay for wear and tear would, after a few years' practice, become very slight. Very erroneous ideas on this matter have been spread abroad through the unfortunate habit of incompetent teachers, who demand of authorities large, costly, and complicated pieces of apparatus—often spending pounds on a single showy machine, constructed solely to demonstrate some trifling point—and then break them in attempting to astound their pupils with grand experiments. It must be remembered, too, that as soon as there is a large demand for simple and cheap philosophical apparatus, prices will fall, and the present golden days of instrument-makers will pass away for ever; and if every large school had, what it ought to have, a workshop, a very great deal of what was wanted could be manufactured at home. The question of the distribution of teaching power is equally easy of solution. Only those who have tried it can imagine how easy is the practical experimental fashion of teaching. Certainly an active master could easily superintend the studies of at least a dozen boys at the same time. The essence of the system we have attempted to describe is, that each boy does everything for himself, and that the master does nothing but assist, guide, and correct. Nature, in fact, becomes the schoolmaster, and the teacher has no higher function than that of an humble usher. The natural system of teaching, like other natural systems, brings with it a saving of power, and, were it adopted, much of the energy that is now spent in goading boys into learning might be otherwise employed. At least there would be no lack of good teachers when science had once been placed in an honorable position in schools. It is one of the chief features of experimental science, that she is rich in men of moderate talent, who are sound without being brilliant, and true without being profound. Her advance, indeed, is in large measure brought about by the united labors of men of this stamp, who, having been thoroughly trained and brought into obedience through their own original studies and inquiries, would readily furnish from their ranks a band of energetic and admirable teachers.

"It keeps it in mind."—It would be hard for most people to give a better reason than this for attending on the social means of grace. A clergyman, writing for the *American Messenger*, says: Several little girls were in my study, seeking counsel to aid them in becoming Christians. One of them, a dear child not much more than eleven years old, said: "I haven't been to two or three of the meetings lately." Desiring to test her I answered: "It don't make us Christians to attend meetings, Lizzie." "I know that," she replied at once, "but it keeps it in mind."

Is there not much wisdom in the child's answer? "It keeps it in mind." We suffer a slight excuse to detain us from the house of God on the Sabbath day. Do we have as much in mind at our home the thought of God as the one whom we should worship? Are we reminded as much of the great facts of our immortality and responsibility, remaining away from the sanctuary, as if we had gone there? And if we continue in such a course for weeks, or months, or even years, is there not danger that we shall forget almost entirely that there is such a being as the Almighty God?

It is a rule of the Prussian Board of Trade that every fifth wheel in a railway-train must have a brake.

REV. ALEXANDER SALE.

BY R. H. RIVERS.

It was about the year 1833 that I became acquainted with the great and good man whose name stands at the head of this article. He was then a Trustee of La Grange College, and I was a student. I can remember distinctly with what awe I looked upon that Board. The Rev. Turner Saunders, a most dignified and polished Christian gentleman, was the presiding officer. His hair approached to snow-whiteness. It was certainly the whitest I have ever seen adorning the head of old age. The Rev. Robert Paine, then in his prime, was the President of the College, and also a member of the Board. James E. Saunders, mild and gentle in his manners, pleasant in his spirit, a statesman and a scholar, was also of them. There, too, was Major Robert Ferver, nearly as large as the famous Senator Dixon H. Lewis, and as massive in mind as in body. He wielded a facile and graceful pen, and read with a grace, dignity, beauty, and elegance which I have never known surpassed.

Not the least conspicuous among these men was the Rev. Alexander Sale. He was then about fifty years of age. He wore his grizzled hair long and combed back over his shoulders. He was tall and erect as an Indian chief. His complexion was dark, his eyes black, and his features exhibited a character at once solid and firm. It is no small compliment to him to say that among the men who then controlled the destinies of La Grange College, Alexander Sale stood as high as the highest for sound, sober, and liberal views, for wise counsels, and for energetic and benevolent action. His words were ever those which the soundest discretion dictated, and which the most prudent regarded as perfectly safe to follow. His mind moved slowly; he approached his subjects with great caution. He advanced in his propositions with the greatest deliberation. He never reached his conclusions until he felt assured of having arrived at the truth. He seldom arose to very high or grand outbursts of eloquence, but he always wielded the eloquence of truth, of sincerity, and of incorruptible integrity of character.

He was a man of the clearest intellect, of the purest principles, of the firmest will, and of the deepest piety. Slow in taking a position, he was almost immovable after such position was taken. His command of language was limited, and his imagination was not vivid. His feelings were strong; they were slow in their movements. He seldom wept, but when the great depth of his feelings was probed, and their fountains broken up, he moved like a tornado; he was then overpowering. People looked up and wondered; the aged were appalled; the young were filled with awe. His own strong feelings were permeating the audience; the victory was his; the triumph complete. At such times he appeared like a victorious commander. He looked a conqueror; he appeared as if his whole soul were glowing upon his hard, brown features, flashing from his eye, now lighted up with unearthly luster—you felt that you were in the presence of a giant, and that you were a pigmy in his hands.

Father Sale, in his youth and early manhood, was a member of the Virginia Conference. He was then the companion and friend of Douglass, and Early, and Hezekiah Leigh. Nearly fifty years ago he came out West, and settled near Courtland, Ala. He was for a brief period itinerant and presided over nearly one half of the State of Alabama, which did not then constitute more than two presiding elders' districts. His fine administrative ability admirably fitted him to be a Presiding Elder. He held the reigns of government with a firm and steady hand. He counseled the young men with consummate wisdom, and managed the affairs of the Church with distinguished success.

His home in the beautiful valley of the Tennessee was the model of intelligence, order, refinement, and piety. His daughters grew up to be amongst the most elegant, pure-minded and pious Southern women. One of them, "polished after the similitude of a palace," amiable, beautiful, and pious, became in 1853 the happy wife of the Rev. Linus Parker, of New Orleans. After a few happy weeks of married life, she fell a victim to yellow fever, which prevailed so fearfully during that memorable year. The rare virtues of a pure and noble wife, who had qualities that would have adorned a queen, added to his own stern integrity, practical sense, and unquestioned moral excellence, were of themselves sufficient to develop the highest human excellences in their children. In addition to these precious influences they had the association of the very best Southern society. His eldest son is the Hon. J. B. Sale, of Aberdeen, Miss. He is a gentleman of great moral and intellectual worth, a distinguished lawyer, and an humble Christian.

In his personal appearance he much resembles his father. Of his youngest son Melville I have lost sight since the war.

Alexander Sale was not a brilliant man; but he was a very wise one. He seldom made a mistake in practical life. He seldom had to mourn over foolish blunders. He had a genial companion, interesting and instructive in conversation, given to hospitality, and though plain, was always pleasant in his manners. He was dignified, without being repulsive, and pious without moroseness. He commanded respect without exciting awe, and attracted friendship without too great familiarity. He was wise without being learned, and he was great without being vain. For more than thirty years he was a great power in the Tennessee Valley; the young looked up to him as a friend and a father, while the man of middle age gladly received his counsel, and the aged rejoiced in his society.

His faith in God was calm, strong, and assuring. This was often manifested, when others doubted. Once at a camp-meeting, many efforts had been made to bring sinners in penitence to the altar. They had all been abortive. Not one penitent had asked the prayers of the Church. Father Sale arose calmly in the rude pulpit; he required the altar to be cleared; he asked that another bench be added to those already in the altar, that the large number of seekers of religion might be accommodated. All were astonished; the question was universal: "What does the preacher mean?" The altar being arranged to his liking, he expressed his belief that the Holy Ghost would be poured out upon the people. For a time all was suspense; but he never faltered; he approached the sinner through his reason and his conscience; he advanced slowly; he broke down upon prejudice; he overcame opposition; he arose to the height of his great argument. He swayed the vast audience at his will; tears flowed, bosoms heaved, sobs were heard, hearts were pierced, and the altar was crowded with penitents. For years after this the preachers would speak of this effort as exhibiting a power both with God and man, and as illustrating an assuring faith, surpassing anything they had ever witnessed. He appeared to us to be too confident. A failure we thought would have been ruin; but he had no fear of failure, for he knew in whom he trusted.

In his old age, long after he was three-score and ten-years old, he determined to leave his beautiful home in the Courtland Valley. He did so; the war came on; he went to Louisiana. Of this last sickness and death we have no special account. He died right; of that we are sure, for he had been a true and faithful servant of God for more than a half century. Such is the estimate of this man of God by one who knew him well, and took sweet counsel from him for more than twenty-five years.

From Good Words.

RAISINS.

BY JOHN H. JACKSON.

The numerous varieties of grapes which produce the various wines of commerce are the effects simply of different degrees of climate and soil. Thus we find that different districts produce fruit more or less valued for the abundance or richness of their juice. The smaller berries are generally the most esteemed for this purpose. In some districts, however, the produce is quite unfit for making wine, and the fruits are then dried and form the raisins of our shops. All raisins, then, whether they be Muscates, Valencias, or whatever variety, are in reality true grapes, differing from the wine grapes only in size, or the absence of the juicy principle which to a considerable extent develops into flesh or pulp. The best raisins are grown on the Spanish shores of the Mediterranean, the climate about Valencia and Malaga apparently suiting them better than anywhere else. But raisins are also extensively cultivated in the lower parts of Greece, as well as in other parts of the continent.

The Muscatel is the finest kind of raisin imported. The preparation or drying, upon which the value of the fruit to a great extent depends, is in its case conducted differently from that of the more common kinds. Usually the grapes are gathered in bunches when fully ripe, and hung up or spread out to dry. These are afterwards placed in vessels full of holes, and dipped in ley made of wood ashes and vanilla, with the addition of a little salt and oil. This brings the saccharine juice to the surface, and causes the dark brown color as well as the crystallization of sugar which is so characteristic of the cheaper fruit. The best varieties are simply dried

in the sun before removal from the tree. The fruit is carefully watched, and when at the proper stage of ripeness the stalks of the bunches are partly cut through and allowed to hang till dry, the fruit by this means retaining its bloom, and being a light color when dry. Amongst the many varieties of raisins, known in commerce are Valencias, Denias, and Lexias from Spain, and Malagas from Malaga in Granada. All these varieties of fruit are imported into this country in what are commercially called boxes and half boxes of half a hundredweight and a quarter of a hundredweight gross.

The small light-colored raisins known as Sultanias we receive from Smyrna, and as everybody knows these are devoid of "stones," or more properly seeds. This seedless form has been brought about by a higher state of cultivation and usually fetches a higher price in the market. A common cheap fruit is also imported from Smyrna, quite the reverse of the little Sultanias, being of a very dark color, and having very large seeds.

The little black fruits which in a culinary sense are of so much value, and which common usage and the corruption of a word has taught us to call Currants, are likewise a seedless variety of grape. The word currant is derived from Corinth, which was originally the principal place of its cultivation. If the ancient Corinth no longer supplies us with the bulk of this most useful fruit, the whole of our imports are still brought from the numerous islands of the Archipelago and the neighboring shores of Asia Minor.

As regards age, it may be said that a vine, like the oak, remains sound for centuries. Pliny, indeed, speaks of a vine of the age of 600 years; and there are proofs of whole vineyards in Italy and France that produce abundance of fruit now, having performed like duties three or four centuries ago. At the close of the last century there was an old vine at Northlerton, in Yorkshire, the stem of which measured about fifteen inches in diameter, and which was then about 100 years old. But vines have even been known to produce trunks large enough for sawing up into planks, and working into articles of furniture, for which purpose the wood is well adapted, as it is very tough. The vine in this country does not, of course, grow to so large a size as abroad, and we should look in vain for such a monster as that which Strabo mentions, and of which he states that two men with outstretched arms could not encircle its stem.

Of all the products of the vine, wine, as we have before said, is the most important. Next in importance are grapes in the dried state—namely, raisins and currants; and lastly, grapes, properly so called—undried, or fresh grapes. The quantities imported of these are not very great; what are seen in our shops are chiefly known as Portugal and Hambro grapes, the latter being grown on the Rhine and brought here via Hamburg. They come in neat round baskets, each containing twelve pounds of fruit; and from Portugal in jars, packed in sawdust.

Thus we have seen how varied are the products of one plant.—The common grape vine is but one example out of many of the value and importance of man's art and genius in working upon God's created works, and by cultivation producing both variety and beauty. Creation of a distinct form is alone the work of an Almighty power; but it is to man's honor as well as to God's glory, that the great works of Nature should be developed and diversified to meet the requirements of those whom God has placed upon the earth to till it, and to enjoy the fruits thereof.

The thin tubes used by artists to hold liquid colors are formed by placing a disk of block tin in a die or cylinder, into which a punch is slowly forced by hydraulic pressure or other suitable means. The punch almost exactly fits the cylinder, and the tin rises into the intervening annulus in the same way as if it were a liquid, its constituent particles being made to move on each other in much the same way as they would do if the tin were melted by heat.

George Garland, the celebrated chronometer maker in Liverpool, England, was recently killed by falling into a stone quarry.

Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, DEC. 28, 1867.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When the Preacher receives the name of a subscriber, he should receive the money with it, and a three cent stamp, for the purpose of sending both name and money at the same time in the same letter. Suppose the letter never arrives—the loss is ours; and the subscriber receives his paper. We hope that our agents and subscribers will see the force of these views—we feel them.

TWO THOUSAND.

We hope to obtain two thousand new Subscribers this January. If our brethren, the Preachers, will secure us FOUR A PIECE, that will yield the two thousand. We greatly prefer that subscribers should start with the year and they prefer it too. Now many wish us well who do not wish us to the amount of four new subscribers. There are hundreds of our people who would take the paper if asked; and hundreds who are not of our church, who would as soon subscribe to this ADVOCATE as to any family paper, if one could be found to solicit them. We hope that our agents will sustain the New Orleans CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, as the French Creoles shingle houses. We have seen as many as four-teen on one small roof.

ADVERTISING.

The week after an advertisement appears in this paper it is moving along all the highways in the Mobile, the Montgomery, the Louisiana, and the Mississippi Conferences, in the pocket of the Preacher. He reads it riding along on horseback—that is if it be large enough to attract his eye, and sprightly, withal. He believes it—that is as much of it as is really true. Then at night he tells it all over to the best set of listeners in the world. Men of enterprise and thought should "think on these things."

Southwestern Bible Society.

At the regular annual election for officers of the Southwestern Bible Society the following named gentlemen were elected:

President.—J. H. Maybin, Esq.
Vice Presidents.—Thomas Sloo, Esq., S. B. Newman, Esq., Thomas J. Allen, M.D., of Shreveport, T. K. Price, Esq.

Board of Directors.—P. H. Skipwith, Esq., H. V. Ogden, Esq., T. J. Dix, Esq., J. S. Copes, M.D., James N. Beadles, Esq., W. M. Perkins, Esq.

MUSICAL.—If there was a little bell so attached to the hearts of men as to ring every time one did what was wrong, this would be a musical world.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

LAY REPRESENTATION.

The Lay Delegates to the Conference were not present "in force" as military men would say, only enough of them to constitute a Lay reconnaissance. But those who were present were effective and did most excellent service as members and on Committees. We give below the names of the gentlemen who were elected to this important post in the service of the Church.

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT.—Dr. B. H. Moss, Wm. H. Dameron, J. O. Fagua, Esq., and Rev. J. C. Miller.

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT.—Rev. C. B. Stuart, Dr. J. R. W. Williams, Judge Joseph M. Ford, Stephen D. Chapman.

Alternates: Rev. J. Sterling Lane, J. L. Scales, John Holmes.

MONROE DISTRICT.—James A. Pugh, T. C. Standifer, Mr. Patton. Alternate, Col. R. B. Todd.

OPELOUSAS DISTRICT.—Col. A. W. Bryant, Dr. W. E. Walker, J. B. Price, and Dr. J. W. Cherish.

ALEXANDRIA DISTRICT.—Dr. T. S. Collier.

HOMER DISTRICT.—W. F. Moreland, John Wilson, A. Riser, Rev. Mr. Love.

THE MEMBERSHIP.

The reports from several of the Districts are so defective that there can be made only an approximation to a comparative statistical view of the result of the year's labor. The gain on the New Orleans District is 280 white. The gain on the Bastrop, Minden and Homer Districts, is 84 whites and 161 blacks. There has been a gain of 40 in the Shreveport District; a gain of 270 appears on the Opelousas District. A loss of 152 whites and 95 blacks on the Tensas District. The Alexandria District shows a loss of blacks. These two last named Districts have been under water during the past year, and hundreds of families have removed from them. The sum total of the membership in the circuits and stations of the Conference for 1867, as we make it out from very imperfect data, are 7883 whites, 1449 blacks. This is a total increase of 39 whites, and decrease of 529 blacks. Louisiana is in the vortex of all the troubles, commercial, financial, political, and social. Our people are moving from one point to another in the State, from the country to the city, and from the towns into the country; many are leaving the fertile valleys and lowlands which may no longer be protected against the Spring floods of the Mississippi. They are going to Texas, to Tennessee, to Alabama, to Honduras, any where, to escape the disasters which prostrate equally town and country. This is descriptive, we doubt not, of other parts of the South, but in no other part of it is there anything like the same wreck of wealth and breaking up of population. We are only surprised that the membership of the churches does not show a greater falling off. The Northern part of the work has been blessed with gracious revivals during the past fall, and many have been added to the church in all parts of the Conference territory, but the extraordinary wastes of the membership have been great.

The Methodist Traveling Preacher who labors in Louisiana earns his bread—certainly all that he gets. He always has earned it, even in the palmy days of the past, but the work as at present, requires a sinew of faith only less than Damascus steel, and the spirit of endurance as strong as a Roman shield. These men of God have been cured by a slow fire, and have an exceeding firm muscle. They are as cheerful as princes—the "outward man" perishes, but the "inward man" is renewed day by day. We do not wonder that they die as Apostles, for they live as heroes. Those dreary swamps, and long rides, and cheerless stopping places, and thinly settled, half Catholic, half French regions not only try the faith of an itinerant, but do greatly strengthen it.

ARCHBISHOP WHATELY, describing common place preachers, said: "In their sermons, they aim at nothing, and hit."

CHRISTMAS AND THE CHILDREN.

Without the children Christmas season would be a comparatively quiet one; but the stir they make among the toy-shops, in the streets, about the house, and all over the yard on this day is something bewildering to one contemplatively disposed. Those Chinese fire-crackers are a good deal for a little. They cost about seven cents a pack—we have often wished that it was seventy. How the Chinese manage to get them up so cheaply we never could guess; and there are so many of them in a pack! A small boy feels himself multiplied into three times his own size at every explosion of these "Celestial" fire-works; and it is surprising to see with what vigor and for what length of time he can keep up the bombardment. We have come to feel thankful for the eyes of all our young friends at the close of every Christmas. What ever suggested such an expression for the delight felt upon the return of this holy day, it would take a Chinese philosopher to imagine. We do not mention these things in the hope of any change, but merely to record a wonder that is, we fear, destined to increase annually.

There is a much more legitimate department of Christmas in which the young people take great interest. The amount of confectionery, gingerbread, sweet meats, and puddings consumed on that day over and above the more ordinary diet of turkeys, roast pigs, beef, mutton, chickens, or of deer, rabbits, and other game is sufficient to impress a heathen with the notion that with Christians much joy and much food always go together. There is we believe an ancient and a scriptural union between feast-days and holy-days. When David brought the Ark from the house of Obed-edom to Zion, "He dealt among all the people, even among the whole multitude of Israel, as well to the women as men, to every one a cake of bread and a good piece of flesh, and a flagon of wine." Our people therefore need have no hesitation in joining the children in this part of Christmas, and so far as we have observed they already are thoroughly orthodox.

Heretofore in this Southern land there has been so great an abundance of food that a family must be poor indeed that could not afford a "good piece of flesh" as a part of the pleasure of the day; but we fear that many on last Wednesday, for the first time in their lives, were denied that luxury of the season. It used to be a custom to send a poor neighbor enough to make him and his children full and happy on that day, so as to sweeten one's own dinner; and that will be a sad time indeed when such godly remembrance of others ceases. We believe that those who have not much get a more hearty satisfaction out of what they have, upon these days which Providence has provided for human cheer, than those who abound in good things. God has ordered a just compensation for every condition in life.

But there is a church side as well as a social side to this venerable festival. It has long been customary on this day of joy to fill the house of God with evergreens, flowers, and little children; and to swell the sounding Anthems to the Saviour, with their sweet carols, and so prevent the stones. This is indeed the Christian side of this holy day, and will become more and more its characteristic as the world becomes better. We have spent delightful hours during this last Christmas-eve and Christmas night with the children of the Church. At CARONDEL STREET, we forgot for one short hour in its bright array of youth, in the sweetness of its music, and the generous fullness of its Christmas tree, the whole world's poverty and sin. The exercises were prefaced with a neat and appropriate address to the children by Mr. Carlyle. The teachers and scholars made a clean breast of all their Christmas feelings in one grand continuous outburst of happy speeches and ringing songs.

This tide of hopeful innocence and youth flowed in full enough to float off many a stranded heart; and under the blessed influence and example of those who are too young to know anything else but to trust and be happy, the aged and careworn once more gained the open deep water of grateful repose. Our proper relation to God is beautifully illustrated in the helplessness and simplicity of childhood, which without anxiety confides in those that love. We must receive the kingdom of Heaven as a little child because God has declared himself to be 'our Father' in Heaven. And the church that nurses its children and youth, most becomes soonest moulded and established in the gentleness and faith of Christ.

On the same evening, the MOREAU STREET School was all ablaze with Christmas. The choir was filled with people. The speaking was excellent—it generally is at that school. The beautiful story of Joseph was well rendered, and brought tears to many eyes not used to weep. The children at that end of the town have a friend who has stood by them for many years, and who still finds it his greatest pleasure to minister to their enjoyment. Heaven doubtless rewards him "in his deed."

On Christmas night the GERMAN CHURCH ON DRYADES STREET was full of beaming faces and snoring good things. Two great pyramids of cakes looked down upon the contending forces at their base much more inspiring than "forty centuries" could have done. One feature of the evening was the admirable singing of the Sabbath-School. These German children begin to learn music about the time that American children are being weaned. They know not only songs but the art of singing. We were much interested in a bunch of boys, every one note book in hand, upon whom devolved the heavy bass. They acquitted themselves manfully. Much credit is due to the Superintendent, J. H. Keller, for the way in which he has trained this youthful brigade—and handles it. The greatest attraction however was a new melodrama, a Christmas gift to the school. It was well played by Miss Caroline Trostlick. And now, in conclusion, it is a sad sight to see those boys who, alas! have been straggling from school for months now coming up, while these Christmas trees and skies are dropping manna, trying to "make the connection." Poor fellows, they are left in outer cold, and seem to repent the folly of neglecting a golden opportunity. They now feel the melancholy truth that, Christmas comes but once a year, and that is a long time for one to wait before he can mend the errors of the past.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

We had the pleasure, in company with a vast audience, of witnessing the exercises attending the graduation of three senior classes of the three departments of the City High School. The whole scene was radiant with youthful faces, and well dressed people. The first thought of satisfaction which came up to our mind was upon the discovery that we were all white. Not a single cloud, nor so far as we could discover the slightest relic of the "peculiar institution" rested upon the fair assemblage. It has been a long time since we have had so complete an exemption from that universal and inevitable disturbing force. We meet it in the cars, in the city council, in the convention, in the courts, and, but for the firm resistance of our noble School Board, we should have met it, and maybe nothing but it in the common schools. Fortunately these gentlemen by the aid of the little law that remains, were enabled to segregate the African element to itself.

The audience was delightfully entertained until a late hour with speeches, compositions, and music. The young gentlemen acquitted themselves well. Their manner of speaking was unpretending and natural, and evidenced much train-

ing. The treatment of the subjects discussed was not so mature as to deprive it of its claim to originality. The young ladies read distinctly, both in the English and French languages, compositions which were highly creditable to their good sense and scholarship. Only those of the graduates took part upon the platform who have stood highest in their studies during the past four years. We noticed that the general average of the age of those in the graduating class was some two years older than that of graduates before the War. This is a very important change for the better. There always has been a tendency with us in the South, to put our children through a High School or College course, without reference to the immaturity of their powers. In this way a large part of the time and money spent upon them was worse than wasted.

The music of the evening was under the able and tasteful direction of Mr. La Hache. The President of the Board, Mr. W. S. Monnt, in a felicitous speech to the graduating classes, gave some valuable statistics and facts in regard to the history of these schools from their origin down to the proconsulship of Major General Benjamin Franklin Butler. Nothing can so well inform the general reader of the great work which these public schools of this city are effecting as a statement of some of these items, which we append.

"One word about finances and I have done. Last year the Common Council appropriated 360,000 dollars for the white schools, and 70,000 for the organization of the colored schools—making, in all, 430,000 dollars.

Of the 360,000, the whole expenditure for the white schools amounts to 339,000 dollars; and for the colored, since the 13th October, when the first school was opened, 16,000 dollars—making in all, 355,000 dollars. The schools, are the only branch of public service which has not exceeded the appropriation made, it will be perceived at a glance that the white schools, by a rigid economy, have saved out of 360,000 the sum of 21,000—which with an amount saved by the Fourth District before the war, \$5500, deposited with the treasurer now in office, makes \$25,500 which properly should be to the credit of public schools on the books of the city, together with \$70,000 appropriated for colored schools, less \$16,000 spent—leaves an additional credit of \$54,000. Making in all \$39,500.

The public schools will require for the year 1868, by a careful estimate, the sum of \$396,900, exclusive of new school houses and extensive repairs needed on the buildings now needed. When I see, therefore, the Board of Assistant Aldermen have put in the budget the sum of \$240,000 only, I am driven to the conclusion that political acerbity and not wisdom governs these gentlemen of the lower board. I hope for better things from the gentlemen of the upper board. They must take into consideration that \$140,000 to 150,000 is derived from a State tax, independently."

We add, for information, that the average daily roll of children in attendance is about 13,000 white, and 2,000 black. The President during his address paid a deserved tribute to the person who first set in motion this great public charity.

Before leaving this part of my subject, let me pay a just tribute to the man who laid the foundation of this magnificent superstructure, the public schools of New Orleans. He now lies speechless upon a bed of affliction, the sands of life fast ebbing away. To Edward Yorke it eminently belongs—a monument more enduring than brass, more glorious than any erected to an Alexander or a Napoleon. Let his name, therefore, be revered by every lover of education, and enshrined in the memory of every public school scholar."

MOBILE CONFERENCE.—We publish a short letter from the Rev. G. Shaeffer, of this Conference, in our columns. A note from Dr. Hamilton states the increase of membership for the past year to be some 1200 whites, and a loss of blacks.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.—We refer our readers to the letter from the Rev. F. A. Mood, for information from the recent session of this Conference.

God scourgeth with a whip made out of our own sin.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MOBILE CONFERENCE.

Columns, Miss., December 19, 1867.

MR. EDITOR: I have just returned from the Mobile Annual Conference, at Marion, Perry county, Ala. We had a full attendance of the preachers, and quite a number of lay delegates. There were more than a usual number of our aged men, and they almost appeared to renew their youth in associating with their younger brethren. It was pleasant to witness the marked respect shown to them by the younger ministers. "This is peculiarly gratifying to the old men, who are easily tempted to regard themselves as useless lumber, and rather in the way. The business was conducted with great harmony and dispatch under the presidency of Bishop Wightman, who is a most admirable presiding officer. The session closed on Monday night with the reading of the appointments. We had several excellent sermons during the session, and I trust a favorable impression was made. The presence of our highly venerated Bishop Andrew was very gratifying to the Conference. He was able to preach on the Sabbath, and frequently occupied the chair, and gave the preachers occasionally some excellent advice, drawn from his long experience in the ministry. He looked well, but evidently begins to feel the weight of years.

I was much pleased with the representatives. Several of them were quite prominent men. They appeared to be quite pious and unassuming, and their practical common sense views of the subjects which they spoke were highly profitable. We found their business talents of great service on the committees. We had the usual amount of speech-making, though the Bishop tried to keep down a great redundancy. In all annual conferences, I presume, there are some members who do not think any question properly disposed of without their aid, and we are not an exception to the rule; but in the main we are very much given to "spouting." I have sometimes been amused to see the anxiety which some manifest to get more than their legitimate share of the talking. After a subject has been thoroughly discussed, and the chair is ready to put the question, and the Conference anxious to have it disposed of, a brother will rise and say, "Mr. President, I don't wish to detain the Conference, but I wish to say one word." The Bishop courteously replies: "Well, sir, one word," and branches off into a five or six minutes' speech, or he will say, "I do not want to make a speech, but ask a question," and in asking the question he will manage to make a pretty long speech, after having spoken twice or thrice before. The patience of the Bishop and Conference is frequently put to the test by wordy speech-makers, who seem to think the Conference and the audience will appreciate their talents and influence unless they are heard on every subject. It is not much of a compliment to the sense and discernment of the Conference to throw such a redundancy of light on every subject, great and small. We were most hospitably entertained by the citizens of Marion. The Baptists, who are predominant there, were remarkably courteous, insisting on our occupying the body of their elegant church for our sessions. All the denominations opened their private houses and their churches for our service, and the preachers left with a high appreciation of the refinement and courtesy of the citizens. The preachers were all in fine spirits. Their pockets were light, but with the love of God in the hearts, and with strong faith in Providence, they went to their appointments cheerfully.

May God bless their labors abundantly the ensuing year, and make them angels of mercy thousands. G. SHAEFFER.

THE BERGEN-NITRO-GLYCERIN EXPLOSION.—The fact that another terrible accident has resulted from the careless handling of this explosive has been made known by the public press generally throughout the country; but the coroner's inquest, which is now being held on in Jersey City, has furnished us with a more reliable account of the disaster than the hastily written reports, and the manifest contradictions in the daily papers. It appears that in making a deep railway cutting, near South Bergen, the Central Railroad Company have been using glycerin, by reference, for powder. Late on the afternoon of the 25th ult., one of the employees who had charge of the blasting operations, entered the blacksmith's shop erected near the excavation, with a tin can containing about sixty pounds of glycerin, which had become partially melted. With the intention of pouring its contents, the can was placed in water, and the temperature of the latter was rapidly raised, changing into it red-hot bars of the glycerin. Exactly how the disaster was caused will never be known, as all persons in the vicinity miserably perished with it. It is probable, however, one of the men came into immediate contact with the can, imparting such a degree of heat to it as to cause explosion of its contents. Such a destructive force that no trace of the blacksmith's shop remained, its site being as clear as if building had been carefully removed away. The coroner's inquest thereupon, have not closed as yet, but from the testimony already given it would appear the lives of the eight victims were charged only upon the study of a drunken employee, who had his life as a penalty for his carelessness.—*Scientific American.*

OBITUARIES.

DIED. At his father's residence, Clear Lake Harbor, Florida, Sept. 29th, 1867, **ALBES DAVIS**, oldest son of the late Charles D. and Elizabeth Nicholson, Montgomery, Conference, of congenital of the brain, aged eight years, four months and seven days.

Charles, as he was familiarly known by those who knew him, was dutiful and affectionate to his parents, kind to and kind over his little brothers and sister, and punctual in the discharge of his duties, so much so that after he was sent to list his infant prayers, he was known to neglect or forget them being unwilling to rest.

He died at the same place, on the 14th day of November inst., of drooping heart, **VIRGIL**, youngest son of C. D. and Elizabeth Nicholson, aged years, two months and twenty-nine days.

But little Charles and Virgil are gone; their places around the family altar are vacant now. They sleep the sleep that knows no waking until "the voice of the angel and the Trump of God" shall come the sleeping dust of all the dead that sleep in Jesus. Then weep not, bereaved ones; they are not dead but asleep. Their harps are in their hands, and the "glory beams around their spirits."

J. D. R.
Clear Water, Fla., Nov. 18, 1867.

DIED. In De Soto, Clarke Co., Miss., 13th, of congestion, **GEO. COLEMAN SMITH**, son of George and Virginia Smith, and grandson of Sydney E. Smith, aged about four years.

DIED. December 14th, 1867, in Monroeville, Ala., **EDWARD RICHMOND**, son of Rev. W. B. and Maggie Dennis, aged one year, two months, and six days.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss. Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
Holmesville Ct., at Summit, Jan. 4 5
Boguechitta Ct., at Boguechitta 11 12
Meadville Ct., at Meadville, 18 19
Brookhaven Station, 25 26
Scotland Circuit, at 1 Feb. 1 2
Wesson and Beauregard, at 8 9
Beauregard, 15 16
Hazelhurst Ct., at Hazelhurst 22 23
Bayou Pierre Ct., at Zion, 29 30
Crystal Springs Ct., at 22 23

The Brethren will please let me know where their Quarterly Meetings will be held.

The District Stewards will please meet me in Brookhaven on the 25th of January.

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
Summersfield Jan. 4 5
Perryville 11 12
Randolph and Briarfield 18 19
Tuscaloosa 25 26
Havana Feb. 1 2
Bataw 8 9
Green 15 16
Forkland 22 23
Greensboro and Newbern Ct., 29 and March 1
Brush Creek 7 8
Marion 14 15

J. L. COTTEN, P. E.

kegee papers will please copy, and send bills to S. E. Collins, De Soto, Miss.

Mrs. JANE M. DIVINE, consort of Ebenezer F. Divine, of Sharon, Miss., was born July 7th, 1820, in Madison County, Ala., removed to Mississippi with her father, Mr. Ford, in 1844 or 45, was married to E. F. Divine, in the city of Vicksburg, May 9th, 1850, and died of pulmonary consumption, after an illness of five years, Oct. 13th, 1867, in perfect peace. She was converted, and joined the M. E. Church, in 1837. Thus commencing the service of God in early life, and endeavoring to walk in the footsteps of pious parents, she was the better prepared in after years to bare the trials and afflictions through which she was called to pass. She was a kind wife, and a devoted mother. Her children received more than an ordinary amount of a mother's love and tender care; they were always ready for the Sunday-School room and church. She was a constant reader of the Bible and religious books. Her closet companion was read with great pleasure. On being asked, the evening before her death, with regard to her spiritual condition, she replied that her trust was in God. She suffered much, but her sufferings were borne with Christian resignation. Her "house" was set in order. She has gone to realize "that the sufferings of this present time are not to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us." She had prayed that she might die easy, and she died like one falling asleep.

We mingle our sympathies and prayers with the bereaved family and friends. "But we sorrow not as those who have no hope." She suffers no more.

N. B. YOUNG.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted unanimously by the Fayette Female Mission Association, of Fayette Circuit, Mississippi Conference, at a regular meeting held November 5th, 1867:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to remove from our midst our beloved sister, **MARGARET A. O'QUIN**:

Resolved, Be it resolved—1st. That we recognize in our deceased sister the sincere Christian and efficient co-laborer with us in this Association.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the husband, children, and friends of our departed sister, and would recommend them faithfully to follow her, as she followed her Redeemer, that they may meet hereafter, to part no more.

MELISSA M. COFFEY, Sec'y.

DIED. on the 7th inst., at Brunsville, Ala., after a short illness, **WILHELM**, only son of J. L. and Martha R. Murphy, in the 15th year of his age.

Copy of resolutions adopted by a rising vote of the Sabbath-School at Columbiana:

WHEREAS, In the Providence of God we are called to mourn the early death of our dear friend and school-mate, Wilcher Murphy;

Resolved, 1st. That while we lament his loss to our Sabbath-School and social circle, we feel resigned to God's will; and recognize this dispensation of His Providence as an admonition to us—"be ye also ready."

Resolved, 2d. That we will try, by a life of obedience to the commandments of God, to meet him in the Paradise above.

Resolved, 3d. That we tender to the bereaved parents and sister of the deceased our kindest sympathies; and trust that the grace of God will sustain them in their severe trial.

DIED. December 14th, 1867, in Monroeville, Ala., **EDWARD RICHMOND**, son of Rev. W. B. and Maggie Dennis, aged one year, two months, and six days.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.
FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
Clinton, Dec. 28, 29
Jackson, Jan. 4, 5
Woodville, 11, 12
Percy Creek, 18, 19
Liberty, 25, 26
Anite, Feb. 1, 2
St. Helena, 8, 9
East Feliciana, 15, 16
East Baton Rouge, 22, 23
Wilkinson, Feb. 29th, March 1, 2
Kingston, 7, 8
Natchez, 14, 15

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Camden Dist.—Montgomery Conference.
FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
Oak Hill, at McKinnies, Jan. 18 19
Snow Hill, at Monterey, Feb. 1 2
Farmersville, at Farmersville, 8 9
Sepulga, at Bethel, 15 16
Black's Bend, at Pleasant Hill, 22 23
Evergreen and Escambia Mission
February 1, and March 1, at Union Camp Ground.
Mt Pleasant, at Mt Pleasant, March 7 8
Marionville, at Perryville, 14 15

ANSON WEST, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES VICK,
Importer and Grower of
Flower and Vegetable Seeds,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF
Seeds, and Floral Guide for 1868,
is now published and ready to send out. It contains a work of about one hundred large pages, containing full descriptions of the
Choicest Flowers and Vegetables Grown,
with plain directions for sowing seed, culture, &c. It is beautifully illustrated with more than One Hundred fine Wood Engravings of flowers and vegetables, and
A BEAUTIFUL COLORED PLATE OF FLOWERS,
Well printed on the finest paper, and one of the most beautiful as well as the most instructive works of the kind published.
Sent to all who apply, by mail, post paid, for ten cents, which is not half the cost.
Address
JAMES VICK,
Rochester, N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOTANIC DRUG STORE.
A fresh supply of all the various Therapeutic Medicines and Preparations.
Sold Wholesale and Retail at the
PHYSICIAN'S DRUG STORE.
F. B. ALBER, Agent, 251 St Charles street,
Opposite Tivoli Circle, New Orleans,
[dec 14-ly]

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
C. E. Cate & Co.,
AT THE OLD STAND,
18 CAMP STREET,
UNDER THE CITY HOTEL
Keeps constantly on hand
THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BEST PAPER
FOR THE FAMILY,
FOR THE FARM,
FOR THE GARDEN,
FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.
THE
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.
Contains 32 to 40 Large Quarto Pages,
and is beautifully illustrated.
Terms: \$1 50 a year; 4 copies, \$5; 10 copies, \$12; 20 copies, or more, \$1 each.
TRY IT A YEAR.
ORANGE JUDD & CO.,
dec 1m Publishers, 245 Broadway, N. York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

William Mason & E. S. Hoadly's New
Method for the Pianoforte.
Already a second edition of this new work is ready and nearly sold in advance. It is new in method and matter, embracing modern exercises and expedients not heretofore presented, while its selection of Exercises, Recitations, and Pieces, mostly from composers of recognized eminence, is unusually large and very choice. This is the first instruction book to include the technical of modern pianoforte playing. It has a full elucidation and illustration of Mr. Mason's new system of Accented Treatment of Exercises, by which the attention of the pupil is almost compelled, and careless practice is rendered nearly impossible, while not only the hands, but also the mind, taste, and artistic perceptions are cultivated and trained. It is eminently a practical work, the result of long and most successful experience in the natural highness of pianoforte teaching. It is carefully progressive, very clear and perspicuous, and full in its explanations and directions, illustrated by cuts and diagrams, and is adapted to the use of young beginners as well as of those who have made progress. 240 pp large 4to. Price \$4. Two editions are published; one with American and one with European Fingering. Care should be taken to designate which is wanted. Published by
MASON BROTHERS, 590 Broadway, N York
MASON & HAMLIN, 154 Tremont St, Boston
dec 7 1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"THE PULPIT"
A 32-page Journal of Public Speaking, Pure Literature and Practical Religion
Containing some of the best things said by the Clergy and public men the world over.
Sent One Year for Nothing!
Send 10 cents with your address to
"THE PULPIT CO."
dec 7 1m 37 Park Row, New York

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Branch of Southern Methodist
Publishing House, at 112 Camp street, is receiving large additional stock, and the Agent invites orders, especially from dealers, with whom liberal terms will be made. Catalogues will be sent to all ministers, schools, teachers, and dealers who request it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATERS'S FIRST PREMIUM
PIANOS, Agaffa Tremle, Iron Frame over-strengthened Bass, will stand any climate. Melodians, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs.
The best manufactured, warranted for six years.
Second hand Pianos, Melodians, and Organs at great bargains. Prices from \$50 to \$225. Monthly installments received for the same. Illustrated catalogue mailed Waterous No 141 Broadway, New York
dec 7 1m HONORABLE WATERS & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York, and 10 State St, Boston.
Are Agents for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canada. They have special arrangements with the religious, Agricultural and other Newspapers.
dec 7 1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"A Cough, A Cold, or a Sore Throat,"
Requires immediate attention, and should be checked.
If allowed to continue,
Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption, Is often the result.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.
Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.
Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE.
dec 7 3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"BRADBURY'S FRESH LAURELS"
Is his latest, most popular and splendid music book for Sabbath-Schools. The music is new, fresh and very attractive. Hymns—short, earnest, full of Gospel truth, and adapted to every occasion. EVERY Sabbath school must have "LAURELS" sooner or later. The author says: "I never made a book that was so perfect and at once so popular, and gave such universal satisfaction." Price \$25 and \$30 per hundred. Send 25 cents for specimen copy.
WM. B. BRADBURY,
dec 7 1m 425 Broome street, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST.
THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS have just been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the Grand Exposition in Paris, in competition with instruments from the best makers of all countries. This makes over seventy highest premiums awarded them within a few years. Testimonials from more than three hundred of the most prominent musicians in the country that these instruments are unequalled are published in the circulars of Mason & Hamlin.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Observe that dealers in musical instruments are strongly tempted to recommend as equal to the best, those instruments on which they can make the largest profit. The prices of M. & H. are fixed and invariable. They cannot afford the large discounts made by manufacturers of inferior work, many of whom sell at 40 to 50 per cent discount.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

At the prices at which they are sold, the Mason & Hamlin Organs are believed to be not only the best, but the cheapest instruments of their class. Send for circular, with particulars, to
MASON & HAMLIN,
508 Broadway, N. Y., or 154 Tremont street, Boston.
dec 7 1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT STORY OF CROMWELL AND HIS TIMES.
By the author of the Sobonberg-Cotta Family, ENTERTAINED,
On Both Sides of the Sea.
A story of the Commonwealth and the Restoration.
1 vol. 12mo. \$1 75.
A sequel to "The Mayflower and the Davenport." Sent by mail receipt of Price.
dec 7 1m M. W. DODD, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.
16 vols. 8vo. Gratis, to all persons who will procure 30 subscribers to the Bible Dictionary, in about 22 numbers, at 30 cents each, now publishing by
D. APPLETON & CO., New York.
Send for circulars containing particulars.
dec 7 1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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FOR THE FAMILY,
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FOR THE GARDEN,
FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.
THE
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TRY IT A YEAR.
ORANGE JUDD & CO.,
dec 7 1m Publishers, 245 Broadway, N. York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT
pain, use of the knife, or caustic burning. Circulars sent free of charge.
Address Drs. **BABCOCK & SON,**
dec 7 1m 700 Broadway, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cancer, Scrofula, &c., Cured.
A Book, describing these and other diseases, with their means of cure, can be obtained free by addressing **DR. R. GREENE,**
dec 7 1m 10 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. PATCH & CO.
Manufacturers of SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES, Bobbins, Screw-Drivers, Oil-Cans, and every variety of Sewing Machine Trimmings.
dec 7 1m No. 5 Haymarket Square, Boston.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSTITUTION WATER is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by all Druggists.
dec 7 3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE,
WASHINGTON CO., VA.
On the 9th of January next we begin our Spring session. We invite those seeking Collegiate advantages to consider ours. To our Southern friends, desiring repose and exemption from many of their peculiar annoyances, our location and surroundings are especially attractive. One hundred and fifteen dollars will cover the expenses of a session of five months, including tuition, board, fuel, room rent, washing and contingent fee. A catalogue or other information can be obtained by addressing,
E. E. WILEY, Pres't,
dec 7 1m Emory & Co., Va.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP
Collied with Glycerine recommended for the delicate skin of Ladies and children. Inve
W. G. GATE & Co., N. Y.
Sold by all Dealers.
6m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAUL J. CHRISTIAN,
GENERAL
MERCANTILE AND STEAMBOAT
STATIONER,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER
and
JOB PRINTER,
.....NO. 38 CAMP ST.....
All orders in my line promptly filled.
dec 7 1m 3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1868
OF
THE NEW YORK LEDGER,
THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.
All the Greatest Writers Write For It.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The reason that the NEW YORK LEDGER has the largest circulation is, that it is the most "valuable." Why should it not have the largest circulation? More labor, more talent, more money, are bestowed upon it than upon any other paper. Its moral tone is always pure and elevated. The leading Clergymen of the United States, the Presidents of the principal Colleges, the greatest Poets, Wits and Statesmen of the country, are among the contributors to its columns. The reader always gets more than his money's worth in the Ledger. We have always had the best writers, and always shall have them, cost what it may. Whatever we have promised in our verities heretofore, our readers will bear witness that we have always performed: and not only that, but a great deal more. For instance, in our last Prospectus, we announced a story by Henry Ward Beecher, which we gave; but we did not announce Horace Greeley's Autobiography, which we are now publishing; nor did we announce the series of articles entitled "Advice to Young Men," by the Twelve College Presidents. The rule on which the LEDGER is conducted is to get the best of everything. Whether it has been promised or not. The publisher recognizes this fact; and it is from their desire to obtain the very best paper that they give the Ledgers the preference; hence its unparalleled and unapproached circulation, being over three hundred thousand copies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now, for the new year: All our present corps of popular authors will continue to write for the LEDGER: we shall begin the new year with a new story by Mrs. Southworth; the Honorable Horace Greeley will continue his Autobiography; Fanny Fern her sparkling sketches; John Jr., his entertaining stories; Hyman Cohh, Beecher his original papers; James Parton his last dramatic sketches; Miss Dundy her Narrative; Mary Kyle Dallas, her Dramatic Sketches; Conrad, Mrs. Vaughan, Bryant, Alice Cary, Dr. Charles D. Gardner, Geo. D. Prentiss, Nathan D. Urner, Emma Alice Brown, Mrs. Schmitt, Wm. Ross Wallace, their

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR TERMS FOR 1868—NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.
Single copies, \$3 per annum; four copies, \$10; which is \$2 50 a copy; eight copies, \$20. The paper sends us \$20 for a club of eight copies (all sent one time) will be entitled to a copy free. Postmasters and others who get up clubs in their respective towns can also order single copies at \$2 50. No subscription taken for a less period than one year. Clubs of five or more must send twenty cents in addition to the subscription, to pay the American postage. When a draft or money order is sent, it will be preferred, as it will prevent the possibility of the loss of money by mail. The postage on the LEDGER to all parts of the country is only twenty cents a year, or five cents a quarter, payable at the office where the paper is delivered.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We employ no traveling agents. Address all communications to
ROBERT BONNER, Publisher.
dec 21 1m No. 80 Beekman St., New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BATTLE BOOK
Agents find our Morocco bound, one volume, 700 pages, royal octavo, profusely illustrated, Battle History, set in the best type, given. Price, \$5. Sample mailed on receipt of price. Best large Steel Portrait of Grant, Sherman or Farragut, given with each copy American Agriculturist says: "We have already spoken of the value of the reliable character of the house of H. H. LLOYD & Co. This is not J. T. Lloyd. Notice that the initials are H. H. LLOYD & Co., 21 John street, New York
dec 7 1m MAP CHART AND BOOK PUBLISHERS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Solon Robinson; Rev. Bishop Scott, Prof. E. L. Jomans, Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Orange Judd, and many others, will tell you that the Daily Working Man, set in the best type, given. Price, \$5. Sample mailed on receipt of price. Best large Steel Portrait of Grant, Sherman or Farragut, given with each copy American Agriculturist says: "We have already spoken of the value of the reliable character of the house of H. H. LLOYD & Co. This is not J. T. Lloyd. Notice that the initials are H. H. LLOYD & Co., 21 John street, New York
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Secure Profitable Investment.
THE
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
First Mortgage Twenty-Year Six Per Cent Coupon Bonds.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin.
Represent the preferred claim upon one of the most important lines of communication in the world, as it is the sole link between the Pacific Coast and the Great Interior Basin, over which the immense over land travel must pass; and the MAIN TRUNK LINE ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
The Road is now nearly completed, from Sacramento to the "Richest Mining Regions in the Salt Lake Basin, and is being rapidly carried forward by the largest force of laborers ever employed by any Railroad Company on this continent.
The natural, legitimate, commercial business of the road surpasses all previous expectations, and is profitable beyond parallel, even among the oldest roads in existence. The earnings and expenses for the Quarter ending Oct 31, were as follows, in GOLD:

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Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin.
Represent the preferred claim upon one of the most important lines of communication

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

THE LITTLE ARM-CHAIR.

An old man sat in an old arm-chair,
When in there came, with boisterous joy,
His great-grandchild, a little boy,
With a small arm-chair he had found somewhere
In an old out-house, up an old stair;
And he sat down by the old man there.

It had been his own in early years,
And thoughts came crowding everywhere;
From the dingy wood of that haunted chair,
And the old man's eyes ran down with tears,
As he read that pictured book o'er,
Which gave him back the days of yore.

In turn, his brothers and sisters, ten,
Had claimed and called that chair their own;
And there each sat on his little throne—
A little race of great small men—
Like kings elsewhere, for a little space,
Till a rival came and took his place.

And another sat, with toy and shent,
His own six sons and daughters sweet,
Had kept possession of that seat,
Till the chair itself had thrust them out,
As thrusts its teeming tenants forth,
The old ancestral arm-chair, earth—
All having one, a daughter fair,
Who breathed her last in that loved arm-chair.

And then the chair it was put away,
And time rolled on, and, one by one,
A daughter now, and then a son,
Went out into the world's highway,
And after many years had gone,
The old, old man was left alone.

Care by that boy, whose mother dear
His widow's sorrow wearily bore,
And watched his second childhood o'er,
And strove his drooping heart to cheer,
And there in tears, in his old arm-chair,
The old man sat with his hoary hair,
And wrinkled front and temples bare,
And gazed and wept on that small arm-chair
Which his great-grandchild had put down there.

The Piping Bull-Finch.

"I am now going to tell you about
a school for birds."

"A school for birds? How odd I
never heard of such a school!"

"And yet such a school there is,
and very good scholars it makes.
They can not read or write, but they
can sing."

"I would like to see birds at school.
Tell me of it. Do they not sing
without being taught?"

"They sing a few simple notes,
like the small finches you may hear
in the fields; but, after they are
taught, they will whistle regular
tunes."

"Last Summer I was at a friend's
house at Nahant. I rose early in
the morning, and went down stairs
to walk on the piazza. While there
I heard, as I thought, some person
whistling a tune in a very sweet
style."

"I looked around, but could see
no one. Where could the sound
come from? I looked up, and saw
a little bird in a cage. The cage
was hung in the midst of flowers
and twining plants."

"Can it be, thought I, that such
a little bird as that has been taught
to sing a regular tune so sweetly?
I did not know what to make of it!"

"When my friend came down
stairs, she told me that it was indeed
the little bird who had whistled the
sweet tune."

"Then my friend cried out to the
bird, 'Come, Bully, sweet little Bully
Bull-finch, give us just one more
tune.'"

"And then this dear little bird
hopped about its cage, looked at
its mistress, and whistled another
sweet tune. It was so strange to
hear a bird whistle a regular tune!"

"Now, Bully, said my friend, you
must give us 'Yankee Doodle.'
Come, come, you shall have some
nice fresh seed if you will whistle
'Yankee Doodle.' And the little
thing did whistle it, much to my
surprise."

"My friend then told me that she
had brought the bird from the little
town of Fulda, in Germany. In
Fulda there are little schools for
teaching these birds to sing."

"When a bull-finch has learnt to
sing two or three tunes, he is worth
from forty to sixty dollars; for he
will bring that price in France or
England."

"Great skill and patience
are needed to teach these birds. Few
teachers can have the time to give
to the little children under their
charge so much care as these bird-
teachers give to their pupils."

"The birds are put in classes of
about six each, and kept for a time
in a dark room. Here, when their
food is given to them, they are made
to hear music; so that when they
want more food, they will sing, and
try to imitate the tune they have
just heard. This tune they proba-
bly connect with the act of feeding."

"As soon as they begin to imitate
a few notes, the light is let into the
room; and this cheers them still
more, and makes them feel as if they
would like to sing."

"In some of these schools the
birds are not allowed either light or
food till they begin to sing. These
are the schools where the teachers
are most strict."

"After being thus taught in class-
es, each bull-finch is put under the
care of a boy, who plays his organ
from morning till night, while the
master or mistress of the bird-school

goes round to see how the pupils
are getting on.

"The bull-finches seem to know
at once when they are scolded, and
when they are praised by their mas-
ter or mistress; and they like to be
petted when they have done well."

"The training goes on for nine
months; and then the birds have
got their education, and are sent to
England or France, and sometimes
to America to be sold."

EMILY CARTER.

SCIENTIFIC.

ADVICE TO THE STOKER'S WIFE.—A
correspondent, signing himself "J.
G. Konvalinka," sympathizes with
the sad but not altogether hopeless
case of the stoker's wife, and re-
quests us to publish the following
paragraph of "advice gratis."

"Take some sweet oil, and with
this thoroughly anoint that black
fellow; then wipe off the greasy
dirt by means of old newspapers or
waste cotton; after this apply soap
suds with a scrubbing brush, and
polish him off with a coarse towel.
This bleaching process will make
the stoker as white as snow in less
than no time (?), although he may
have been, as his worthy wife says,
'black as any crow'; and then he
can enjoy the Sunday afternoon
as behooves white folks. If sweet
oil is too expensive for that pur-
pose, linseed oil or any other cheap
kind of oil will answer. In this
manner any black dirt from the fur-
nace, machine shop or burnishing
room, as well as soot or tar, can
easily be removed from the hands
and face of the stoker—or 'any
other man.'—*American Artisan.*

SOME time ago, when fitting a tire
on a wheel at the Royal Arsenal,
Woolwich, England, it was found
necessary to give a level to the tire
of about three-eighths of an inch.
One of the men suggested that the
tire could be given by heating the
tire red hot and then immersing it
one-half its depth in cold water.
This was tried and found to answer
perfectly, the part which was out of
the water being reduced in diam-
eter. The tire was three inches wide,
one-half inch thick, and four feet
two inches diameter.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—A tug belong-
ing to the British government has
actually been floated through the
Suez canal. This was the *Prompt*,
recently dispatched from England
to assist in the embarkation of the
Indian troops at Suez, and was con-
veyed through the new Suez canal to
the Red Sea. After having been
lightened as much as possible, even
to the removal of the paddle-wheels,
a number of empty casks were
placed under her, and in this manner
she reached Suez.

SULPHURET of carbon has the pre-
eminence of being the most stink-
ing material known, but it has long
been of great use as a solvent of
India rubber. Lately, however, it
has been discovered that it is also
one of the best solvents of the es-
sential oils of flowers, and, as a con-
sequence, it has suddenly sprung
into favor as a most valuable agent
in the production of perfumes and
scents.

TO FIX PENCIL WRITING.—Pencil
writing may be fixed almost indeli-
bly as ink by passing the moistened
tongue over it. Even breathing
slowly over the lines after writing
renders them much less liable to
erasure than when not subjected to
that process. A trial of the experi-
ment will readily satisfy any person
of the utility of the idea.—*Boston
Journal of Chemistry.*

AUSTRIA has now seven iron-clads,
the most formidable of which is the
Lissa, which has just been built in
the ship yard of M. Tonello, of Tri-
este. The *Lissa* has engines of 1,000
horse-power, protected by armor-
plating six inches thick. She is
284 feet long, 55 feet wide, and
carries eleven Krupp guns. An eight
iron-clad, the *Heligoland*, is now be-
ing built at Pola.

TO PRESERVE PEGGED BOOTS AND
SHOES.—If pegged boots are occa-
sionally dressed with petroleum be-
tween the soles and the upper leath-
er they will not rip. If the soles
are dressed with petroleum they
will resist wet and wear well. The
pegs are not affected by dryness
after being well oiled.

In England, this year, the supply
of American cotton has been five
per cent. beyond that of last year,
while the quantity from India has
experienced a reduction of twenty-
nine per cent.

The first locomotive which crossed
the Colorado river on the ninth of
last month, at Columbus, Texas,
over the new bridge, did so amid
shouts and the roar of artillery.

IT APPEARS probable that Indian
steel (*wootz*) owes its admirable
qualities as a material for cutting
instruments to the presence of a lit-
tle aluminum.

The Prussian railway engineers
have been among the first to lay
rails without sleepers, planting them
directly on the ballast, and it is
said, with perfect success.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Stealing Grapes.

A Montreux (Switzerland) corres-
pondent of an exchange tells about
the manner in which Swiss vine-
yards are protected:

"Not a grape is allowed to be
touched until a given time, when
bans are published and every one
begins at once. The rigor with
which the first clause of this edict
is enforced is sometimes a little in-
convenient to strangers who do not
thoroughly understand its bearings.

In passing along the road where the
ripe clusters lean temptingly over
the wall, or peep luringly through
the low, accessible fence, it is the
most natural thing in the world,
although not altogether compatible
with the strictest rules of honesty,
to yield to that ancient impulse of
our Mother Eve, and 'pluck and
eat.' But woe for him who is thus
beguiled! His written it shall turn
to ashes on his lips. Scarcely has
its tempting freshness touched his
tongue when an apparition rises in
his path—the inevitable, ubiquitous,
presumptuous Swiss official, and the
astonished culprit is led off in spite
of argument to the rusty rusty
village *prison*, who requires for this
one fatal bunch of grapes and its
accompanying sin, the extenuating
sum of 40 francs. All explanation
and protestation is in vain, and delin-
quent returns a wiser if not a better
man. Students of kleptomania
might find in the cases presented
daily at this little office interesting
subjects to illustrate this beautiful
and charitable theory. Quiet elderly
gentlemen in spectacles and white
cravats, occupying highly responsi-
ble positions at home, pastors who
have been sent abroad for their
health by trusting congregations;
highly conscientious and respecta-
ble maiden ladies, the dignity of
whose manners, and sanctity of fea-
ture, attest the strict morality of
their lives; and many others whose
weakness in this respect had never
been suspected by their dearest
friends, offer a sad reflection on the
general fallibility of human nature.
The penalty seems a stringent one;
and yet I suppose without it the vine-
yards would be devastated by the
swarms of people that inundate the
country just before the vintage for
the grape cure; and as grapes
brought from the south of France in
advance of the season are to be had
at the little stalls at every turn of
the road, there is no vindication for
the transgressor."

From the *American Agriculturist*.
Indian Corn—Fertilization—How to Gain
Two Ears to a Stalk.

A remarkable fact has lately been
brought to our attention by Mr. H.
S. Bidwell, (Bidwell Bros.) of St.
Paul, who was recently traveling in
Tennessee, where he saw a field of
common corn, which usually yields
an average of not more than one
good ear to the stalk, bearing al-
most uniformly two and often three
ears. The result, he informs us,
had been brought about in this way.
It occurred to the farmer that, as
the kernel usually derived its origin,
as we have described, from two dif-
ferent plants, saving the seed corn
from stalks bearing two ears was
not enough; he must see to it that
the kernel germs were fertilized by
similar stalks. So he planted every
year a special patch for seed, and
carefully cut off all the spindles on
stalks where two or more ears were
not set. The result was an improve-
ment year by year in the quantity
of corn, as well as in the manner in
which it grew. The principle has
a wide application in the improve-
ment of the different kinds of farm
and garden produce. In the breed-
ing of animals, the qualities expect-
ed from the male, and those which
usually are inherited from the dam,
are to a degree understood, and the
application of similar principles in
breeding vegetables is certainly
legitimate. The fact above stated
has so good a foundation in sound
reasoning, that we give it to our
readers, anticipating its publication
in the "*American Agricultural An-
nual*," which is now in press.

WEEDS IN GRANARIES.—Some
years since accident discovered to a
French farmer a very simple and
efficient method of preventing, or
rather destroying, this insidious
pest in corn and grain houses.
Happening to deposit, in one cor-
ner of a building in which there was
stored a quantity of grain, a few
sheep skins from which the wool
had not been pulled, he found, upon
examining them a few days after,
that they were literally covered
with weevils. The experiment was
repeated, and always with the same
result.

On stirring the corn (wheat proba-
bly) he was surprised to find that
although previously infested to a
degree that forbade all hope of sav-
ing it from immediate destruction
by this pernicious foe, not a single
insect was to be found among it.
The experiment is certainly worth
trying. Instead of the sheep skins,
which are quite valuable, we might

substitute those of the woodchuck,
which is increasing to an inconve-
nient and expensive extent. What
killed the weevils, whether the fatty
matter on the skin, or something
else, we have not been able to learn.
At any rate let us try the woodchuck
skins.

HOUSEKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT.

RICE, BATTER CAKES.—Warm a
quart of milk, and cut up in it a
quarter of a pound of butter; when
the butter is soft enough to be mix-
ed with the milk, stir them well to-
gether, and add by degrees a cup-
ful of sifted flour, and sufficient
rice-flour to make a moderately thick
batter. Beat two eggs very light,
and stir them into the batter, and
at last a teaspoonful of good yeast;
cover it, and set it near the fire, rub
it with a bit of butter tied in a nice
white rag, and put on a ladle full of
the batter for each cake, turning
them carefully; bake them a light
brown on both sides. As fast as
they are baked lay them one over
another, like buckwheat cakes, on a
hot place, with several thin slices
of butter over each, and when there
are eight or ten in a pile, cut them
across in quarters and send them
immediately to the table. Or they
may be made small, three or four
on the griddle at once, and sent to
be buttered there as fast as they
are baked.

TO MAKE SOURKRAUT.—Take solid
heads of cabbage, like the drum-
head or saavy; cut it up a little
coarser than for cold slaw; the
quickest way is to put the heads
into a tub and chop them with a
clean sharp spade. Lay a few
broad leaves of cabbage into a good,
tight barrel, sprinkled over with a
little salt, put in a layer six inches
thick of the chopped cabbage,
sprinkle with salt, and press it firm-
ly down with a wooden pounder un-
til the juice begins to show on the
surface; then add another layer,
and proceed in the same way until
the barrel is quite full. Cover with
leaves, fit the barrel head on close-
ly, and lay on it a weight of 12 or
15 pounds. The cask must be per-
fectly tight, for if the salt leaks out
the kraut will spoil. Three pints of
salt to the barrel of cabbage is about
the right proportion.

BAKED BEANS.—Pick over the
beans the night before, and put them
in warm water to soak where they
will keep warm all night. Next
morning pour off the water and add
boiling water, and let them stand
and simmer till the beans are soft;
put in with them a nice piece of
pork, the skin gashed. Put them
in the deep dish in which they are
to be baked, having just enough water
to cover them. Hang the pork in
the middle, so the top will be even
with the surface. All the garden
beans are better for baking than the
common field-bean. They must bake
in a moderately hot oven from two
to three hours. This is a good
wholesome dish, a great favorite
with Northerners, but very nutri-
tious and palatable in Delaware.

A PUM PLUM.—Three-quarters
of a pound of raisins, stoned, three-
quarters of a pound of suet, chop-
ped fine, three-quarters of a pound
of bread-crumbs, half a pound of
brown sugar, one pound of currants,
three tablespoonfuls of flour, six
eggs, lemon-peel, cut fine, nutmegs,
ginger, allspice, a little salt, and
a glass of brandy. If it is too dry,
add a little milk. It must be thick
and well mixed. Orange citron, and
a few sweet almonds may be added.
Three hours will boil it.

SPONGE CAKE.—Pour half a cupful
of cold water over three-quarters of
a pound of lump sugar. Let it dis-
solve, and then boil it. Break seven
eggs, leaving out three of the
whites. Be particular not to break
the yolks. Then pour the boiling
sugar over, and beat eleven minutes.
Stir in half a pound of flour and
two or three drops of essence of
lemon. Do not beat after adding
the flour. Bake one hour in a slow
oven.

SUPREME NECTAR.—Put into a nine-
gallon cask six pounds of moist
sugar, five ounces of bruised ginger,
four ounces of cream of tartar, four
lemons, eight ounces of yeast, and
seven gallons of boiling water.
Work two or three days. Strain,
add brandy one pint, bung very
close, and in fourteen days bottle
and wire down.

LEMON PRESERVE.—Take one pound
of loaf sugar, six eggs (leaving out
two whites), the juice of three
lemons, the rind of two, grated, and
a quarter of a pound of butter. Put
these ingredients into a saucepan,
and boil gently over a slow fire un-
til they become thick, and look like
honey. It will keep good for twelve
months.

CHEAP AND INVALUABLE DENTIFRICE.
Dissolve two ounces of borax in
three pints of water. Before quite
cold, add thereto one teaspoonful of
tincture of myrrh, and one table-
spoonful of spirits of camphor. Bot-
tle the mixture for use. When
used, add water.

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sence at the beginning is often a serious disad-
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W. H. N. MAGRUDER,
Baton Rouge, La., June 1867. ang 3-6m

THE "ARROW TIE."

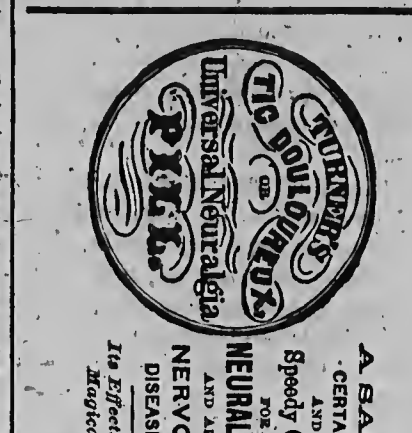
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NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have again to report a very quiet market in nearly every branch of trade. Cotton, Sugar and Molasses presenting, in fact, the only exceptions to the general inactivity. The demand for our leading staple has continued active, but at lower rates, in accordance with the further decline reported at Liverpool. Sugar and Molasses have been in good request at full prices. Nothing of any moment has been done in Tobacco; and the sales of Western Produce have been of limited extent, without any material variation in quotation.

COTTON.—We noticed in our last report that the market closed without any notable decline from previous rates, but with a market leaning to inside figures. Ordinary being quoted at 12½ to 13c. Good Ordinary at 13½ to 13¾. Low Middling at 14½ to 14¾. Middling at 14¾ to 15c, and Strict Middling at 15 to 15½, since which, under the influence of the unfavorable foreign news noticed above, prices have declined ½ per lb. On Saturday the market opened inanimate and drooping, with less eagerness on the part of buyers, who, moreover, claimed concessions to which factors were unwilling to submit; and although at a later hour the latter evinced a willingness to meet the demand more freely, yet, still the movement continued sluggish, and the sales were confined to 3400 bales at prices indicating a decline of ¼c. On Monday the unfavorable tone of the foreign news, showing a further decline of ¼c at Liverpool, compelled factors to accept still lower figures, but the business, which embraced 4200 bales, was at very irregular rates, part of it being at about Saturday's prices, and the bulk of it, after the news, showing a further decline of ¼c. Tuesday the movement was still more animated. The demand was general, as well as active, and as the discouraging telegrams from Liverpool and New York led factors to meet it freely, 6400 bales changed hands at very irregular prices, a considerable portion of the business being at less than quotations, while the bulk of it was at Monday's figures, but with the advantage on the side of the buyer.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 14,000 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export. The weekly proper since Friday evening embrace 17,215 bales, against 20,217 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 3022 bales.

The receipts at this port, since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas), are 210,392 bales, against 307,715 bales the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 70,515 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same date last year, there is an increase of 33,350 bales to Great Britain, of 16,987 to France, and an increase of 54,061 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we reduce our quotations as follows:

| | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Low | 12 to 12½ |
| Ordinary | 12½ to 13 |
| Good Ordinary | 13 to 13½ |
| Low Middling | 13½ to 14 |
| Middling | 14 to 14½ |
| Strict Middling | 14½ to 15 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1867, bales | 12,258 |
| Arrived past three days | 17,215 |
| Arrived previously | 24,642 |
| 200718 | |

Exported past three days 6184
Exported previously 141,761—149,945

Stock on hand and on ship-board, bales 110,773

SUGAR.—The demand has been very good, especially for the better grades of open kettle. Prices are very firm and are ruling with an upward tendency.

FLOUR.—The market has continued very dull since our last review, and the business doing has been mostly in a jobbing way at \$7.75 per barrel for Common, \$8 for Fine, \$9.50 for Superfine, \$9.75 to \$10 for Bifigle Extra, \$10 to \$10.50 for Double Extra, \$11 to \$12 for Treble Extra, and \$12.37½ to \$14.50 for Choice Extra.

CORN.—The market has been quiet but firm. There were sales on Saturday and Monday of 4500 sacks at \$1.05 per bushel for Ordinary, \$1.05 to \$1.10 for Mixed and White, and \$1.15 for Yellow.

OATS.—Have been dull and prices were easier for buyers. On Saturday 130 sacks sold at 85c, but on Monday and yesterday 1500 sacks sold at 82 to 83c per bushel.

| Cattle Market. | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| JEFFERSON CITY. | |
| Wednesday evening, Dec. 25, 1867 | |
| Western Beef, choice per lb net | 20 to 40 |
| Butter 24 quality, per lb net | 25 to 30 |
| Texas Cattle Choice per head | 40 to 55 |
| Texas Cattle 24 qual, per head | 25 to 30 |
| Texas Cattle 3d qual, per head | 15 to 20 |
| Hogs per lb gross | 8 to 10 |
| Sheep, 1st quality per head | \$4 to \$6.00 |
| Sheep, 2d | \$2.50 to \$3.50 |
| Wool Cows, choice per head | \$1.50 to \$2.00 |
| Wool Cows, per head | 50 to 65 |
| Yearlings, per head | 87 to 112 |
| Calves per head | 35.00 to 412 |

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES FROM TO

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| Agricultural Implements | 4 75 | 22 00 |
| Cotton and Sugar Plows | 9 50 | 10 50 |
| Yost's Plows and Scrapers | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| Cotton Scrapers | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| Shovels | 10 00 | 11 00 |
| Spades | 11 00 | 12 00 |
| Axes | 15 00 | 18 00 |
| Bagging, ½ yard | 22 | |
| Kentucky | 20 | |
| East India | 20 | |
| Bale Rope, Kentucky, ½ lb | 8 50 | |
| Brass, 100 lbs. Pilot | 2 00 | |
| Crackers | 9 00 | |
| Bricks, 1½ cts. M. | 18 00 | |
| English, 1½ cts. | 40 00 | |
| Candles, ½ lb | 43 | |
| Sperm, N Bedford | 44 | |
| Tallow | 20 | |
| Adamantine | 17 | |
| Star | 14 | |
| Chocolate, No 1 ½ lb | 25 | |
| Sweet and Spiced | 25 | |
| Cider, Western ½ bbl | none | |
| Northern | none | |
| Coal, Cannel ½ ton | 15 50 | |
| Anthracite ½ ton | 12 00 | |
| Western, 21 narrow | 12 00 | |
| Coffee, Rio, (gold) ½ lb | 14 | |
| Havana | 35 | |
| Java | 30 | |
| St. Domingo | none | |
| Cotton Seed | 12 00 | 14 00 |
| Long, ½ ton | 12 00 | |
| Hulled, ½ bushel | 35 | |
| Copper, Braziers ½ lb | 35 | |
| Sheathing | 35 | |
| Copper Bolts | 35 | |
| Yellow Metal | 28 | |
| Cordage, Manila, ½ lb | 25 | |
| Tarred, American | 21 | |
| Rosin | 30 | |
| Corn Meal, ½ bbl | 4 75 | 5 00 |
| Dyes, ½ lb | 33 | |
| Logwood, Campy | 33 | |
| St. Domingo | 33 | |
| Punk, Tampico | 6 | |
| Indigo, ½ lb | 1 00 | 1 60 |
| Madder | 18 | |
| Eggs, ½ doz. Western | 42 | |
| Feathers, ½ lb | 80 | |
| Fish, Cod, ½ box | 1 60 | |
| Herring | 20 | |
| Mackerel, No 1, ½ bbl | 20 00 | 21 00 |
| No 2 | 16 00 | |
| No 3 | 13 00 | |
| Flour, ½ bbl | 9 25 | 9 50 |
| Superfine | 9 25 | 14 00 |
| Extra | 9 75 | 7 40 |
| Fine | 9 75 | 8 00 |
| Fruit, Prunes, ½ lb | 20 | |
| Figs, Drum | 20 | |
| Dried Apples | 63 | |
| Currants, ½ lb | 15 | |
| Almonds, soft shell | 33 | |
| Raisins, M E, ½ box | none | |
| Lemon | 4 20 | |
| Lem's Slightly ½ box | none | |
| Malaga, ½ box | 9 00 | |
| Oranges, ½ box 1000 | 18 00 | 20 00 |
| Oranges, Slightly ½ box | none | |
| Glass, ½ box of 50 feet | 4 00 | |
| French, 8 x 10 | 8 75 | 4 00 |
| 10 x 12 | 4 25 | 4 75 |
| 12 x 18 | 5 75 | |
| Grain, ½ bushel | 1 75 | 1 75 |
| Mail, Western | 2 00 | |
| Canada | 2 00 | |
| Oats | 82 | |
| Corn, shelled ½ bushel | 1 06 | 1 10 |
| Beans, ½ bbl | 11 00 | 15 00 |
| Hops, ½ lb | 86 | |
| Cumprer, ½ bag | 8 50 | 9 50 |
| Gunny Bag, ½ bag | 22 | |
| Hay, Western, ½ ton | 29 00 | 30 00 |
| Northern | 30 00 | |
| Hay, ½ ton | 17 | |
| Dry salted Mexican | 16 | |
| Wet salted, city slaughter | 13 | |
| Kip Skins | 13 | |
| Dry country | 13 | |
| Pelts ½ piece | 5 | 2 50 |
| Iron, Pig ½ ton | 45 00 | |
| Country, Bar ½ lb | 6 | |
| English, ½ lb | 6 | |
| Hoop, ½ lb | 10 | |
| Sheet | 63 | |
| Roller | 8 | |
| Nail Rods | 12 | 14 |
| Iron Cotton Ties | 74 | |
| Castings, American | 12 | |
| Lime, Western ½ bbl | 2 25 | 3 35 |
| Shell Lime | none | |
| Rockland, ½ cts | 2 75 | here |
| Cement | 2 50 | |
| Molasses, ½ gallon | 62½ | 75 |
| Muscovado | 62½ | |
| Refinery, Reboiled | 62½ | |
| Moss, ½ lb | 3 | |
| Gray, Country | 3 | |
| Black do. | 44 | |
| Select, water rotter | 59 | |
| Nails, Am. & Bd. ½ lb | 6 | |
| Wrought, German | 15 | |
| English | 16 | |
| Naval Stores, ½ bbl | 4 50 | |
| Flax, ½ lb | 3 50 | 6 00 |
| Rosin A No. 1 | 3 50 | 3 75 |
| No 2 | 3 12½ | |
| No 3 | 2 75 | |
| Spirits Turp ½ gallon | 46 | |
| Varnish, bright | 50 | |
| Oil, Lamp ½ gallon | 1 05 | 1 25 |
| Coal Oil, ½ cts | 50 | 64 |
| In cases | 66 | |
| Cotton Seed, Crude | 70 | |
| Refined | 95 | |
| Tanner's ½ gallon | 90 | 1 10 |
| Oil Cakes, lanced ½ ton | none | here |
| Cotton Seed, Meal | 40 00 | |
| Provisions, ½ bbl | 40 00 | |
| Beef, Meas, Northern | none | here |
| Western | 23 00 | 24 00 |
| North half bbl | 14 50 | 15 00 |
| Dried, ½ lb | 18 | |
| Tongues ½ doz | 7 00 | 8 00 |
| Pork, Meas | 22 50 | |
| Prime Meas | 19 00 | |
| Hog, round, ½ lb | none | here |
| Back, Ham, ½ lb | 10 | 12 |
| Do, canned | 12 | |
| Sides | 12 | |
| Shoulders | 104 | 103 |
| Green Shoulders | 97 | |
| Lard, Prime, in kegs | 14 | |
| Do, in kegs | 13½ | |
| Butter, Northern | 10 | |
| Western | 13 | |
| Chinese, American | 7 | |
| Potatoes, ½ bbl | 4 25 | 4 75 |
| Onions | 6 00 | 7 00 |
| Green Apples | 8 00 | 10 00 |
| Face, ½ lb, Louisiana | 22 | |
| India | 10 | |
| Carolina | 104 | 104 |
| Saltpetre, refined, ½ lb | 14 | 25 |
| Crude | 13 | 15 |
| Salt ½ cts | 3 50 | |
| Liverpool, fine, warehouse | 3 25 | 3 50 |
| coarse, cargo | 2 20 | 2 30 |
| from warehouse | 2 40 | |
| from store | 2 50 | |
| Turkey Island, ½ bushel | none | here |
| Soap, ½ lb, Western | 10 | |
| Northern | 10 | |
| Southern | 8 | |
| Castile | 18 | |
| Sugar, Louisiana, ½ lb | 18 | |
| In the city | 6 | 14½ |
| Havana, White | 6 | |
| Yellow | 6 | |
| Brown | 6 | |
| Tobacco, in bbls, ½ lb | 25 | |
| Bakers & Cutters | 17 | 22 |
| Choice and Selections | 15 | 20 |
| Fine Leaf | 12 | |
| Medium Leaf | 12 | |
| Fair Leaf | 12 | |
| Common Leaf | 74 | 9 |
| Common Refined | 64 | |
| Tonine, Cotton, ½ lb | 43 | 53 |
| Wool, Washed, ½ lb | 25 | 28 |
| Burry | 9 | 11 |
| Louisiana Native | 14 | |
| Texas, ½ cts Melino | 18 | 50 |

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